THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

VOL. I---NO. III. BALTIMORE, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

SEE FOURTH PAGE.

BOARD OF TRADE.
Committee of Arbitration for month of January.
H. VON KAPFF, A. H. STUMP,
GEORGE COOK, W. T. RIGGS,
A. S. CHASE.

Monetary and Commercial Bulletin.

BALTIMORE, January 28, 1862.

Stocks were quiet again to day, but they were generally steady at about yesterday's figures. Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was however hardly as strong, only ¾@¾ being bid for it, which is ¼ a dollar less than was bid for it on yesterday. None was offered however under $50. There was no Northern Central Railway on the market to-day. For City 6's there was some inquiry and sales of $1,800 of 1890's were made at from 93 down to 91¾, but they closed at 88 bid, 89¾ asked for 1870's, and 90¾ bid, 90¾ asked for 1890's. Maryland 6's closed firm at 91¾ bid for 1870's, and for Tennessee 6's 43¾ was bid. For Railroad bonds generally the market was strong. Baltimore and Ohio 1867's closed at 83¾ bid, do. 1875's at 73¾ bid; do. 1880's at 75 bid; do. 1885's at 72¾ bid, 80 asked; do. 1862's (the extra-dividend bonds) at 49¾ bid, 50 asked; Northern Central 1885's left off at 62 bid; and for Western Maryland first mortgage bonds 80 was asked. For Baltimore Gas Co. $102 was bid to-day, and Canton Co. closed at $10¾ bid, $12 asked. There was some inquiry at the Board for Mining stocks and sales were made of 400 shares Guilford at 35 cts. For Springfield $1.95 was bid, and $2 asked, but no sales were made.

In New York to-day Virginia 6's advanced ¾, and Tennessees ¾; but Missouris declined ¾; Erie ¾; New-York Central ¾; Reading ¾, and Rock Island ¾. North Carolina 6's, Canton Co., and Treasury notes all closed at the same figures as on yesterday.

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

TUESDAY, January 28, 1862

$870 Baltimore 6's '90		92
765 do. '90		93
760 do. '90		91¾
400 shares Guilford Mining Company		35

The following are the rates at which the Baltimore Brokers are buying and selling Gold and Treasury notes:

	BUYING.	SELLING.
Gold	2¾ per ct. prem.	3¼ per ct. prem.
Treasury notes	¼ " " dis.	¼ " " dis.

PRICES AND SALES OF STOCKS IN NEW YORK BY TELEGRAPH.

Through WILLIAM FISHER & SON, Stock and Bill Brokers. No. 22 South street.

	1st Board	2d Board.
Virginia 6's		
Missouri 6's	51	00
Tennessee bonds	42¾	42¾
North Carolina bonds	44¾	00
Canton Company	60¾	00
Erie Railroad	10¾	00
New York Central Railroad	84¾	84¾
Reading Railroad	83¾	83¾
Rock Island	40	39¾
	51¾	00
Treasury notes 2 years 6 per cents	99¾	00

steady. unsettled.

The following is the statement of the Philadelphia banks for the past week as compared with the previous week:

	Jan. 27.	Jan. 20.		
Capital stock	$11,970,190	$11,970,190		
Loans	20,385,606	20,601,163	Dec.	215,544
Specie	5,821,323	5,733,459	Inc.	87,864
Due from other bks.	1,558,633	1,575,118	Dec.	16,478
Due to other banks	4,209,066	4,120,261	Inc.	88,745
Deposits	20,658,098	20,698,396	Dec.	640,298
Circulation	2,121,146	2,120,756	Inc.	390

The following is a comparative statement of the banks of New York city, from January 18 to January 25:

	Jan 25.	Jan. 18.		
Loans	$145,767,789	$149,081,433	Dec.	3,313,644
Specie	26,699,728	26,120,859	Inc.	577,869
Circulation	6,825,017	7,369,028	Dec.	544,011
Deposits	127,552,762	131,282,632	Dec.	2,452,374

The New York *Herald* of yesterday says:

There was a fair amount of business transacted at the Stock Exchange to-day, generally at an improvement of ¼@¾ per cent. on Saturday's prices, and the market closed firm. The principal feature of the day's business was the activity and the advance in Cleveland and Toledo, which, with sales of over four thousand shares, rose from 3¾ on Saturday afternoon to 39 at the second board to-day, and closed at 39¾ bid. The steadily increasing traffic of this road is bringing in outside buyers for the stock. Michigan Central was also firm under the announcement of the dividend, and rose to 55¾, receding afterwards to 55¼. The transfer books closed today. New York Central rose to 83¾. Erie preferred to 58¾, Pacific Mail to 59, and Illinois Central to 62, buyer 10. Railroad bonds continue to advance. Burlington and Quincy 8's rose to-day to 97, Michigan Central 8's to 99¾, Delaware, Lackawana and Western seconds to 94, Erie fifths to 73, Michigan Southern sinking fund to 85, and New York Central 6's to 95

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

TUESDAY, January 28.

COFFEE.—The market for Coffee is very quiet, and the feeling in it is rather heavy. Holders are however very firm in their views, and there is no disposition to sell except at extreme rates. We still quote as follows, viz: Rio prime 18¾@19 cts. for fair, 20@21 cts. for good to strictly prime; Laguayra at 23@24 cts. and Ceylon and Java at 21@25 cts per lb. The stock of Rio here is about 20,000 bags.

FLOUR.—There has been no movement to-day in Flour so far as we have learnt, and the market for it may be quoted dull and rather heavy. There is however no offering of any Flour offering and we quote Super as before at $5 75 for Howard Street; $5 62½@5 75 for Ohio; and $5 62½ per bbl for City Mills. There have been no sales of Extra Flour for some days, but we quote nominally as follows, viz: Ohio at $6 25; Howard Street at $6 25@6 37½; and City Mills at $6 50@6 75 per bbl. for standard brands.

FAMILY FLOUR.—Family Flour is still selling by the dray load to the trade at $8 25 for the best brands Baltimore, $6 50@7 for Ohio and Howard Street, and Baltimore high grade Extra is bringing $7 75 per bbl.

RYE FLOUR AND CORN MEAL.—We quote Rye Flour at $4, and Corn Meal at $3 20@3 25 per bbl. for both Baltimore and Brandywine, but there is nothing doing to-day in either of these articles

MOLASSES.—There is nothing doing in Molasses but we still quote as follows, viz: old clayed Cuba at 29@32 cts.; new crop do. at 29@32 cts.; old Muscovado at 25@28 cts; new crop do. at 30@33 cts; Porto Rico at 35@40 cts; and New Orleans at 32@36 cts. per gallon.

GRAIN.—There were about 11,000 bushels Corn offered to-day at the Baltimore, and only about 5,000 bushels at the Maryland Corn Exchange. Sales were made however at the Maryland of about 11,000 bushels at 59@60 cts. for white, and 57@59 cts. for yellow, but the sales at the Baltimore embraced only about 6,000 bushels at 58 cts. for yellow and mixed, and 60 cts. for white. Of Wheat, there were some 1,200 bushels received, but sales of only 500 bushels red were reported at 133@135 cts. We quote white at 140@150 cts. for fair to good, 155@160 cts. for prime, and for strictly choice 165 cts. could doubtless be obtained. We note sales to-day of 400 bushels Pennsylvania Rye at 75 cts., and of some 1,600 bushels Maryland Oats at 40@41 cts. per bushel.

PROVISIONS.—We hear of no transactions in Provisions worth noting. For Bacon there is a moderate retail demand, and sales to a limited extent are making by the jobbers at 4¾@4¾ cts. for old Shoulders; 5@5¾ cts. for new do; 5¾@5¾ cts for old Sides; and 6@6¾ cts. for new do. Hams range at from 6 to 8¾ cts. per lb. for new and old. Bulk Meat is held at 4¾ cts. for Shoulders, 5¾ cts. for Sides, and 6@6¾ cts. for Hams, but there is little or no inquiry for it and we hear of no sales. Lard is inquired for, but we have heard of no sales for a day or two past. We quote Western in bbls. and tcs at 8 cts. per lb. We quote Mess Pork at $12.50@12.75, Prime do. at $9 50@10, and Rump do $9 per bbl. Beef is steady at $12.50 for No. 1; $13 50 for Mess; and $14.25@14.50 per bbl for Extra Mess.

RICE.—here is no Rice selling but we quote it at 7¾@7¾ cts for Carolina, and 6@6¾ cts. for dressed East India.

SEEDS.—We have heard of no sales of Cloverseed to-day, but we quote it firm at $4.37½@4.62½ for good to prime lots. Timothy Seed is still quoted at $2@2 25, and Flaxseed at $1 75@1.80 per bushel, but we hear of no sales of importance.

SALT.—Salt is firm but no change has taken place recently in the rates, and Liverpool is selling in lots at 110@115 cts. for Ground Alum, 170@175 cts. for Marshall's, Worthington's and Jeffrey & Darcy's fine, and 185 cts. per sack for Ashton's do. Turks Island Salt may be quoted 25@30 cts. per bushel.

SUGARS.—Sugars are very quiet, nothing whatever having been done in them for some days past so far as we have heard. We quote nominally as follows, viz: Cuba at 7.50@8 for refining, and $8 25@9 for grocery grades; English Island at $7 50@8.50; Porto Rico and New Orleans at from $8 25 to $9.50; and Manilla and Pernambuco at $7.75@8. Clayed Cuba Sugars Nos. 9 to 18 range at from $7.87½ to $9.75.

REFINED SUGARS.—The rates for refined Sugars are still as follows, viz: 11¾@11¾ cts. for loaf; 11¾@11¾ cts. for crushed, powdered and granulated; 10¾@10¾ cts. for soft crushed white; and 10¾@10¾ cts for C yellow.

WHISKEY.—We notice sales to day of 150 bbls. Ohio Whiskey at 24¾ cts., at which figure it closes steady. There is no City Whiskey selling but we quote it at 24@24¾ cts per gallon.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BOSTON, January 25.—The Flour market is dull; small sales of Western superfine at $5@5.25; fancy $5 37½@5.50; extra $5 70@5.80; superior $6@7.25 per bbl.; Southern is quiet—we quote choice brands Baltimore at $7@8.75 per bbl. Corn is dull—sales of Western and Southern yellow, at 67@70 cts. for new and old; mixed 66@68 cts. per bushel. Oats are in steady demand—sales of Western and Canada at 41@43 cts.; Prince Edward Island 40 cts. per bushel. Rye is selling at 75@76 cts per bushel. Shorts are dull at $15@16; Fine Feed and Middlings $18@24 per ton.

PHILADELPHIA, January 27.—Breadstuffs are flat, owing to the foreign news. Wheat $1 40@1.50 for white, and $1.30@1.34 for red. Corn is dull and lower—sales of yellow at 50 cts. Provisions quiet. Pork inactive at $12 50 for Mess. Dressed Hogs 4 cts. Lard 12¾ cts.—Coffee firm. Whiskey firm at 25 cts.

A COMPLETE VINDICATION OF REV. DR. WILMER FROM THE CHARGES BROUGHT AGAINST HIM.

BALTIMORE, January 28, 1861.

Ed. Maryland News Sheet:

GENTLEMEN—The enclosed I have cut from *The Church Journal* of the 22d, and as it is a complete vindication of the character of Dr. Wilmer, who is called by the Philadelphia *Inquirer* "a clerical swindler or smuggler," you will advance the cause of truth and justice by publishing the same, as it proves the charge to be a base and malignant fabrication. H.

Correspondence of the Church Journal.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—If you will publish the following, taken from the *Philadelphia Evening Bulletin* of Saturday, it will gratify many readers. I have just seen a chaplain who came here on Saturday from Fortress Monroe, who says he conversed with the Marshal who searched, according to custom in such cases, Dr. Wilmer and his baggage, and he declared to him that there was nothing found on his person or in his trunks, calculated to implicate his honor. This will be exceedingly gratifying to his many friends here as well as in various parts of the Church. Many will miss him as a warm, genial and generous friend, as a faithful pastor, as a liberal patron of public charities. Many of the missionaries of the Church will miss his contributions to their support from his private means. We know of no one who more gladly and liberally aided the needy. His generous sympathy never failed, but was as a life in him.

"REV. J. D. P. WILMER.—A late letter from Fortress Monroe to a morning paper in this city, made some statements concerning Rev. Dr. Wilmer, late of this city, which were commented on in these columns and in those of many other journals. We learn now that the statements made were incorrect. Gen. Wool and the Provost-Marshal at For ress Monroe deny the assertion that Dr. Wilmer had papers, plans, &c., concealed in his necktie and other clothing. The reports concerning his baggage were also greatly exaggerated, and after a little delay all the articles he took from the North were forwarded to him. We make this correction with pleasure, in justice to a gentleman who has many friends here, and at the request that it be made also by distant papers that have been led into error by the false reports of the correspondent in question."

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

OFFICIAL DESPATCH FROM GENERAL BURNSIDE.

The Damage to the Fleet Less than First Reported—Only One Vessel Lost.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—A special messenger with despatches from Gen. Burnside reached Washington this morning. They are dated Head-quarters, Department of North Carolina, Hatteras Inlet, Jan. 26th, 1862. The messenger left Hatteras on Sunday. Gen. Burnside states: "We left our anchorage at Annapolis on Thursday, the 9th, and after a protracted passage, owing to dense fogs, arrived at Fort Monroe on Friday night at 12 o'clock. Leaving Fortress Monroe on Saturday at ten in the morning, we proceeded at once to sea, but owing to fogs on Sunday and Sunday night our progress was very slow.

"On Monday, the 13th, the weather cleared with heavy wind and a rough sea, which caused our vessels to labor very heavily, and some were obliged to cut loose from the vessels they were towing. Most of them, however, passed over the bar and anchored inside the harbor, about 12 o'clock, noon, on the 15th, just in time to escape the severe gale of Monday night and Tuesday.

"The propeller City of New York ran on the bar at the entrance to the harbor, and owing to the severe weather and want of small boats, we could render her no assistance. She was laden with stores and was lost."

The General also says he had been led to suppose that he would find experienced pilots at Hatteras, but he had great difficulty in accomplishing his wish for want of proper accommodations. He adds that he would commence that day to build a raft for landing supplies. The men were cheerful, and he would proceed with confidence.

An accident occurred in an effort to relieve the City of New York by which a boat was swamped and the lives of Col. Allen, of the 9th N. J., his surgeon, and the mate of the boat were also lost.

After the arrival of the expedition at Hatteras the enemy made their appearance in one or two vessels on a reconnoitering expedition. Our boats gave chase and drove them back.

The transport vessels which grounded will be got off by aid of the tugboats. Only one (the New York) was lost, and no lives, the three above referred to excepted.

FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

A Brush with the Confederates—Jackson's Army Concentrating at Charlestown.

SANDY HOOK, Jan. 28.—This forenoon a squad of Ashby's cavalry made their appearance at Bolivar, accompanied by a section of artillery, which opened on Company H of Colonel Geary's regiment, stationed a mile and a half above Sandy Hook. Our Parrott gun and Enfield rifles silenced their battery and drove the cavalry back behind a hill. At the latest accounts no Confederates were in sight, except a mounted picket stationed in a small woods near Bolivar.

Gen. Jackson's main body is concentrating at Charlestown, and our informant says that great consternation exists among the Confederates, in consequence of the circulation of reports among them that our whole division was about to cross over, and that Jackson posted to Charlestown to resist our progress. It is thought here that Jackson will move down near to Harper's Ferry tonight.

FROM GENERAL BANKS' COMMAND.

FREDERICK, January 28th—Later intelligence from Williamsport shows that the report of shelling by the Confederates at Dam No. 5 on Sunday was correct, but no material damage was done. It was by a detachment of Jackson's command, probably for the purpose of testing our strength at that place.

A touching incident transpired yesterday in the 1st Michigan Cavalry. Major Town, of the Third Battalion, who has been in ill health since the organization of the regiment, left his quarters for home, probably taking a final leave of the service. He was escorted thence to the cars by all the commissioned officers, and several non-commissioned officers of the regiment, who bade him an affecting adieu. The affair was spontaneous and impromptu, and the outpouring of feelings of sympathy and esteem.

Colonel Broadhead has recently been heard from, and is looked for to return to his command in a few days. Second Lieutenant Sherman, Company I, of the same regiment, and recently of General Banks' escort, has been transferred to the command of Company G.

In the New York Ninth, First Sergeant Lanning, of Company D, was unanimously elected Second Lieutenant, and presented with a splendid sword with steel scabbard, belt and sash, by the privates of his company. Capt. Allan Rutherford, of Company F, was on the 9th instant appointed Major, in place of Allerbury, promoted by Gov. Morgan. The appointments give general satisfaction.

A special order prohibits commissioned officers of all the regiments, as well as the non-commissioned officers and privates, from visiting the city except upon a pass countersigned by the Brigadiers.

Dr. G. L. Pancoast, of Pennsylvania, late Surgeon to the Second Brigade, has been transferred to General Casey's Brigade, near Washington.

Decision of the Secretary of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, January 28—The following copy of a letter from Secretary Chase to Collector Barney has been procured, on application to the Department, in order to correct an erroneous statement recently published:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Jan. 17, 1862.

SIR:—I have under consideration an appeal from your alleged decision, that certain teas imported from Canton per barque Penguin, by Messrs. A. A. Low & Bros., are dutiable under the act of Dec. 24, 1861, the appellants claiming that said teas are entitled to entry free of duty, under the provisions of the 5th section of the act of August 5, 1861.

The 23d section of the act of March 24, 1861, exempts from duty, teas when imported direct from the country of production in American vessels, or in foreign vessels entitled to the same privileges as American vessels.

The 5th section of the act of August 5th, 1861, provides that all goods, wares, and merchandise, actually on shipboard and bound to the United States at the date of the passage of this act, shall be subject to pay such duties as provided by law before and at the time of the passage of this act. Thus, tea on shipboard and bound to the United States on the 5th of August last was entitled to entry on importation free of duty under the act of August 5, 1861.

The act of December 24, 1861, provides that from and after the date of the passage of this act, in lieu of the duties heretofore imposed by law on the articles hereinafter mentioned, there shall be collected and paid the following duties and rates of duty—that is to say: First. On all teas, 20 cents per pound; and the question is now presented whether tea on shipboard on the 5th of August last, and bound to the United States from the country of production in a vessel of the United States, is entitled to the privilege accorded by the 5th section of the act of August 5th, 1861, and entitled to entry free of duty.

If the terms "in lieu of the duties heretofore imposed" had been omitted from the act of December 24th, all teas imported, without exception, would have been liable to the duties imposed by it. The insertion of these terms seems to indicate an intention on the part of Congress to leave free the tea and coffee made free by the 5th section of the act of August 5th, '61, and thus avoid a discrimination between shipments already received and admitted from the near and shipments from the remote localities, also on shipboard on the 5th of August last, but not yet arrived.

I am of the opinion, therefore, that the merchandize in question will be entitled to free entry if it shall be shown, to your satisfaction, that the teas in this case were actually on shipboard and bound to the United States from the country of growth or production on or before the passage of the act of August 5th, 1861.

I am, very respectfully,

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hiram Barney, Esq., Collector of Customs, New York.

Released Prisoners from Richmond—Soldiers not Permitted to Visit Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Lieut. Booth, of the 2nd Wisconsin regiment, who was made prisoner at Bull Run, and Lieut. Hooper, of the 1st California regiment, captured at Ball's Bluff, arrived here to-day from Richmond.

Fewer soldiers are now seen in Washington than at any previous time since the commencement of the rebellion, owing to the enforcement of a recently promulgated military order.

Reported Defeat and Capture of Jeff. Thompson.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—A special despatch to the *Tribune*, dated Cairo, says that rumors are rife that the expedition which left Bird's Point on Saturday had a fight with Jeff. Thompson, and that he had been made prisoner. It is also reported that three Tennessee regiments have been intercepted on their march to Sykeston.

Martial Law in Missouri—Seven Bridge Burners Sentenced to be Shot—Another Railroad Bridge Burnt.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 28.—The Military Commission assembled at Palmyra for the trial of the bridge burners have found seven persons guilty and sentenced them to be shot. The sentence has been approved by Gen. Halleck.

A gentleman from Palmyra reports that the long bridge on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad was burned by the Confederates on Saturday night. The bridge had just been completed.

The Latest from Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 28.—General McOook has arrived from Munfordsville. He left all quiet.

There is a rumor, but generally discredited here, that the Confederate George B. Crittenden was wounded at Logan Cross Roads on the 5th.

A Steam Gun.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28—Hope's Government Despatch to-day brought hither a large steam gun, for which the inventor claims great execution in repelling attacks upon fortifications.

The Steamer City of New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28—The steamer City of New York, lost at Hatteras Inlet, was a propeller of 400 tons, built for the New York and Baltimore route, and owned here

The late Secretary of War, Gen. Cameron, left Washington, with his family, yesterday morning.

WAR ITEMS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

From the Washington Star of Yesterday.

AN IMPORTANT NOTICE.

An order has been issued from the office of the Provost Marshal here, requiring hereafter all persons passing by stage or private conveyance over the roads between the District and Port Tobacco or Leonardtown, Md., and the vicinity of those villages, to procure passes either from the office (of the Provost Marshal) here, if going thither, or from the headquarters of Gen. Hooker's division if coming this way; the said roads now being in military possession. Persons venturing on these roads without such passes will of course be stopped, and possibly held.

EVASION OF A MILITARY ARREST.

This morning about 3 or 4 o'clock a squad of the provost guard went to the residence of J. Newton Harper, in Alexandria, with an order from the State Department for his arrest, but the bird had flown, and carried with him all the evidence of his guilt, if such existed. It is alleged that he was one of those engaged in the work of carrying or forwarding the mail on the underground railroad.

ACCEPTED.

On being notified of their recent appointment as commissioners to visit and relieve the Union prisoners in the hands of the Confederates, Bishop Ames and the Hon. Hamilton Fish both telegraphed their acceptance to the Secretary of War.

NAVAL CHANGES.

The United States brig Perry will sail at once for Aspinwall, to take the place of the brig Bainbridge, now there, which is ordered to report at Key West for duty in the Gulf Squadron. Mr. Price, who piloted the Perry down the Potomac to Old Point, has returned to Washington.

From the Washington Republican of yesterday.

Military Order.

APPOINTING REV. BISHOP AMES AND THE HON HAMILTON FISH, COMMISSIONERS TO VISIT AND RELIEVE THE PRISONERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Ordered, That the Rev. Bishop Ames, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Hon. Hamilton Fish, of New York, be and they are hereby appointed commissioners to visit the prisoners belonging to the army of the United States now in captivity at Richmond, in Virginia, and elsewhere; and under such regulations as may be prescribed by the authorities having custody of such prisoners, relieve their necessities and provide for their comfort, at the expense of the United States, in pursuance of the order heretofore made on this subject; and that said commissioners be requested immediately to signify, by telegram, to this Department, their acceptance or refusal of this appointment, and report, in person, at Washington, without delay.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

From the Washington National Republican

Berdan's Sharpshooters—First Regiment.

"This regiment is at present at the Camp of Instruction, on the Potomac, and enjoys excellent facilities. There are sixteen companies, and among them all but few deaths have occurred; and the hospitals are, according to all accounts, nearly empty. They have lately got the order for Sharp's improved rifle, one thousand of which will shortly be distributed. The regiment prides itself on its drill and discipline."

The above paragraph is from the New York *Herald*, of yesterday, and is quite erroneous in every particular, as we will show to-morrow. There is not a more demoralized corps in the whole army, and they should have been disbanded long ago, or placed upon the footing which Col. Berdan promised when he induced them to enlist.

Chivalrous Treatment of the Dead.

The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, writing from "Zollicoffer's late encampment," January 20th, writes in the following mild and charitable strain:

Our course was now steadily forward to the main road that led to Zollicoffer's encampment on the Cumberland. I shall not attempt to describe the battle-field, the dead or the dying. Of course, in all battles somebody must be killed, and somebody must be wounded; this was no exception to the general rule. I shall mention only one of the dead—that one, Zollicoffer. He lay by the side of the road along which we all passed, and all had a fair view of what was once Zollicoffer. *I saw the lifeless body as it lay in a fence corner by the side of the road, but Zollicoffer himself is now in hell. Hell is a fitting abode for all such arch traitors! May all the other chief conspirators in this rebellion soon share Zollicoffer's fate—shot dead through the instrumentality of an avenging God—their spirits sent straightway to hell, and their lifeless bodies lay in a fence corner, their faces spattered with mud, and their garments divided up, and even the hair of their head cut off and pulled out by an unsympathizing soldiery of a conquering army, battling for the right!*

DEVELOPMENTS OF TREASON.

REPORT OF THE POTTER INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE—DISLOYAL CLERKS AND ARMY OFFICERS—HOW AN ORDNANCE OFFICER ABETTED FLOYD'S TREASON—SECESSIONIST OPERATIONS AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, January 26—The Committee appointed by the House of Representatives, at the extra session, to investigate the cases of Disloyal Clerks and other persons in the employment of the Government, have completed their report, which will be laid before the House to-morrow. Charges against more than five hundred persons have been investigated; in many cases the evidence was so unsatisfactory that it was only sent to the proper authorities to warn them against possible danger, and it has been suppressed in the report.

The testimony against the clerks is of a uniform character. They are charged with uttering the most disloyal sentiments, speaking against the war, expressing sympathy for the Rebels and their cause. Numerous cases are brought up and considered in the report, and it is unnecessary to quote them.

THE CASE OF DISTRICT ATTORNEY CARRINGTON.

The case of District Attorney Carrington is dwelt on at some length. The evidence seems to show that last summer, while he was captain of a volunteer company here (as well as District Attorney), when his troops were ordered up to Seneca Mills, in Maryland, he refused to go, saying that "he would not invade his native State," and that "he could not lift his hand against his mother.' At another time he is charged with saying he "would not invade Virginia." Yet the evidence goes to show that he received his pay as Captain and kept his office of District Attorney, given him by a member of a Republican Administration. The Committee conclude "that Captain Carrington's sympathies are divided, and that such men cannot be trusted to repress the rebellion or to defend the Constitution and the laws."

HOW LIEUTENANT COLONEL MAYNADIER ABETTED FLOYD'S TREASON.

This officer holds the responsible post of Assistant to the Chief of Ordnance. The principal charges affecting his loyalty are—first, that he was a party to the effort, in December, 1860, of John B. Floyd, then Secretary of War, to transfer cannon to the South, under the pretence of arming fortifications at Galveston and Ship Island, which, in fact, had no existence, but, in reality, to furnish the munitions of war for the intended rebellion; and, second, that he was privy to the sale by Floyd of 100,000 of more muskets to A. A. Belknap, and 20,000 to other parties, in violation of law and to the great detriment of the public service, the object being to disarm the Government and to arm its rebel enemies.

The first of these charges was formally preferred by Colonel Craig, of the Ordnance Department, in June last, against Major Maynadier, to which the latter answered in a letter to Adjutant-General Thomas, dated the 21st of the same month. He says:

"I was not called on for any information as to the condition of any fortifications on the Gulf coast. The Secretary of War sent for me and gave a positive order to send the cannon pertaining to the armament of the forts on Ship Island and at Galveston to these forts. I knew not and it did not become me to inquire into the reasons or motives of the Secretary of War for giving an order clearly within his province. My duty was obedience, and not questioning, and I simply obeyed. I ascertained from the Engineer Department what kind and calibre of guns composed the armament of these forts, and the proper kind so ascertained were directed to be sent. Article 60, Ordnance Regulations of 1852, prescribes that 'the arming of permanent fortifications will be specially directed by the Secretary of War.'"

The chief witness on this charge is General H. G. Wright, of the Engineer Corps. He swears that Major Maynadier applied to him for information regarding the number of guns for fortifications at Galveston and Ship Island, and that his answer was as follows:

"My reply to the question was, in effect, that the works referred to were in no condition to receive their armament; that the first mentioned was not defensible, not being prepared for its first tier of guns even; and that, at the second, the ground for laying the foundations of the fort had not been broken; and finally, that the guns would not only be useless there, but in the way of any operations of construction. I stated to him, moreover, that the armament of the works had never been fixed by the Armament Board; and that while I could give him the number of guns the plans contemplated, I could not give him their calibre. In answer to this, he stated, in effect, that he had the positive order of the Secretary of War to send the guns, and that while he was bound to obey the order he was not responsible for its propriety, and requested me to give him the information he wanted. This request I as far complied with as to show him the plans of the works, count the number of pieces of ordnance for which they were designed, and to give him my opinion as to what the kind and calibre should be."

In reply to questions, the witness further stated that he "presumed that the purpose of the Secretary of War, Mr. Floyd, was to place a large number of heavy guns in positions where they could be seized by the Rebel or disaffected authorities of the Gulf States, as I could see no other purpose in sending the guns to those places at that time."—He adds:

"I was so fully impressed with the idea that I presented the whole matter to General J. G. Totten, at that time in this city, but then on duty in the Engineer Department; and he submitted a statement of the facts in a note to General Scott. What further action was taken in the matter I am unable to state positively, but I understand that the detention of the guns at Pittsburg grew out of General Scott's action."

Lieutenant Colonel Maynadier dwells upon the fact that the duty of ordering the armament of fortifications belongs to the Secretary of War. But Captain H. G. (now General) Wright, testifies before the Military Committee, as to the usual course pursued, that—

"The Engineer Department reports to the Secretary of War that the particular work is ready for the whole or a part of its armament, describing the armament needed. It then remains for the Secretary of War to order the armament to be supplied or not, as he may see fit. The order goes to the Ordnance Department, I believe." Colonel Craig, for ten years at the head of the Ordnance Department, states on oath before the same Committee, "that when fortifications are ready for armament, the usual practice is for the Chief Engineer to notify the Chief of Ordnance that the fortification is ready for its guns, naming the kind; his communication is referred to the Secretary of War, who directs the execution of it."

It therefore appears that this proceeding was as irregular as it was treasonable. This is the testimony of high officers of the army, and it leaves no shadow of doubt that Lieutenant Colonel Maynadier, in executing or attempting to execute the order of Floyd for the transmission of one hundred and forty-one of the largest cannon from Pittsburg to the Gulf of Mexico, did it with the full knowledge that one of the forts was unfinished, and the other not even begun. It is scarcely less clear that Maynadier must have known or believed that the object of Floyd in giving the order was to disarm the Government and to arm its Rebel enemies. He is conceded to be one of the most intelligent men in the army, and has been in the Ordnance Department as Assistant for nearly twenty years.

He speaks with evident pride in the letter quoted above, and which will be printed at large in the evidence, of the confidence reposed in him by Jefferson Davis and Floyd, of their frequent consultations with him in preference to his superior, Colonel Craig; and it is, therefore, not to be believed that he would have withheld an opinion from the Secretary of War in regard to the impropriety of sending cannon to the Gulf coast to arm fortifications which had no existence, from motives of mere modesty. He says that "the fact was obedience, not questioning." This is a general rule, is correct; but in the case of palpable treason on the part of a high officer, passive obedience in the inferior ceases to be a duty and becomes a crime.

The following facts, stated by Lieutenant Colonel Maynadier himself in his letter of exculpation to Adjutant General Thomas, will show his relations with Jefferson Davis and Floyd, and he makes it quite evident that he was a favorite with each of these distinguished traitors:

"I never gave aid and counsel to the evil designs of Secretaries Davis or Floyd, or any other Secretary of War. * * * Each of those Secretaries was distinctly informed by me that it was embarrassing to me and was contrary to military propriety to consult me in regard to affairs of the Ordnance Bureau, when the Chief of the Department was present, and that I requested that it might not be done. I may add that each of them replied in substance that they had a right to obtain information pertaining to the War Department from any officer of the army; that Colonel Craig either did not understand his professional business, or could not explain it intelligibly, and that they should exercise the right of sending for and interrogating me whenever they thought proper to do so. Whenever they did so, I gave them my views honestly; and their decisions or acts, after hearing those views, are their own, and I am in nowise responsible for them."

This statement shows that Lieutenant Colonel Maynadier enjoyed the confidence of Davis and Floyd to a high degree; and the actual displacement of Colonel Craig as Chief of Ordnance, on the 17th of November, 1860, in order to make room for Maynadier at the moment when the work of disarming the Government and arming of the disaffected States was to be consummated by the traitor Floyd, is a most significant fact, which cannot be lost sight of in this investigation. From the letter of Lieutenant Colonel Maynadier to Adjutant General Thomas, the Committee have already cited the following passage:—"It ascertained from the Engineer Department what kind and calibre of guns composed the armament of these forts, and the proper kind so ascertained was directed to be sent." In his report to Secretary Floyd, dated December 21st, 1860, he says:—"I have ordered forty-two columbiads and four 32-pounder guns to be sent to the fort on Ship Island; also, seventy columbiads and seven 32-pounder guns to the fort at Galveston harbor."

These pieces of ordnance belong to the regular armaments of the respective forts. This is what Lieutenant-Colonel Maynadier calls a strict and literal fulfilment of his subordinate duties. General Wright had informed him, first, that the fort at Ship Island was in no condition to receive an armament; second, that the ground had not been broken at Galveston for the construction of the fort; and third, that the armaments of the forts had never been fixed by the Armament Board.

After comparing this evidence of Gen. Wright, an intelligent, distinguished and highly honorable witness, with Lieutenant-Colonel Maynadier's report to Floyd, your committee submit that the latter displays a facile readiness to carrying out the treasonable scheme of his superior as much at the expense of truthness of the public weal. And this brings the committee to the consideration of the second charge of disloyalty which has been preferred against Lieutenant-Colonel Maynadier.

On the 30th of October, 1860, Colonel Craig made an official report to the War Department, stating that the stock of muskets of all kinds in the public service, including the army, navy and marine corps, amounted only to "530,000, dispersed among the arsenals of the country." In former years, he states, the number had been nearly 700,000, and was then considered too great for the country. He at the same time insists that "no further reduction, by sales of the old model serviceable arms, should be allowed until our arsenals are better supplied."

FLOYD'S OPERATIONS.

On the 17th of the following month Colonel Craig was relieved from duty at head of the Ordnance Bureau; on the 22d Maynadier was substituted in his place. The day preceding this appointment a proposition was made to Floyd by A. A. Belknap to purchase of the Department from one to two hundred and fifty thousand United States flint-lock and altered percussion muskets, and to have the same delivered to me or my agents in New York city." This fact is taken from Belknap's evidence before the Military Committee of the last House of Representatives, Report No. 85, which your Committee have felt at liberty to use in this connection.

"As originally written," says Belknap, "the proposal was for two dollars per gun; but the words 'and fifteen cents' were interlined before the paper was presented to the War Department."

On the back of said letter is the following endorsement: "The within proposition is accepted to the extent of one hundred thousand muskets, and as many more up to the maximum number as the service will spare." Signed, J. B. Floyd, Secretary of War.

Subsequently Floyd, by a strange freak, professed to discover that the price for which the arms were sold was less than he supposed when he accepted the bid, and said that they should not be delivered for less than $2 50 per musket. Belknap leaves us to infer that the new terms were accepted, and says that "Secretary Holt refuses to give me the guns."

Lieutenant-Colonel Maynadier speaks of this transaction as a mere bid on the part of Belknap, and declares that "Not a single musket has been sold to Belknap at any price." According to the testimony of Colonel Craig, before the Military Committee, 10,000 muskets were sold to G. B. Lamar on the 24th day of November, 1860; 5,000 to the State of Mississippi, on the 4th December, and 5,000 to the State of Louisiana, on the 15th of the same month. All these sales, then, occurred within less than a month after the removal of Colonel Craig and the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel Maynadier, and immediately subsequent to the protests against the sale of more small arms.

Col. Craig states that only 50,000 of the 141,000 arms sold during Floyd's administration of the War Department were advertised, as required by the law of 1825, and that he protested against further sales. The consequence was his removal, and the substitution of Lieut.-Colonel Maynadier, under whom these immense sales were made to aid the cause of treason by a corrupt violation of law.

The 20,000 last mentioned were sold to parties and to States in open or threatened rebellion against the Government, and the fact was as well known then that they were to be used against the Government of the United States as it is now.

In the evidence of Belknap he mentions George Saunders, a well-known traitor, as one of his advisers in the purchase of the 100,000 muskets. The whole conduct of Floyd leaves not a doubt that he believed he was making a sale to parties in the interest of the rebellion, and it were affectation to suppose that in annulling the original agreement at the rate of $2 15 he was actuated by honorable or patriotic motives. The only rational explanation of his conduct in cancelling the contract, therefore, is to be found in the supposition that he discovered that a mistake had been made and that his fellow conspirators could not obtain possession of the arms.

Here, then, we have incontrovertible evidence that within a month after Lieutenant-Colonel Maynadier was placed at the head of the Ordnance Department twenty thousand stand of arms were sold to the Rebel enemies of the country; and that one hundred to two hundred and fifty thousand stand were bargained for, evidently with the expectation that they were to go into the same hands. Yet Lieutenant-Colonel Maynadier