THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

VOL. I---NO. 113. BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

BALTO. FREE LIBRARY

SEE FOURTH PAGE.

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

Monetary and Commercial Events.

BALTIMORE, January 30, 1862.

Stocks generally were firm again to day, but the business at the Board was light. Sales were made of $1,300 Baltimore City 6's 1875 at 89⅝@90, and $1,000 do. 1890's at 90¼, but nothing was done in any of the other stocks on the list. Railroad shares were rather stronger than on yesterday, $49⅝ being bid for Baltimore and Ohio, this figure being an advance of ¼, and for Northern Central $17¼ was bid, which is also an advance of ¼ on the price bid yesterday. City 6's closed firm at 88⅝ bid for 1870's, 89¾ bid for 1875's, and 90¼ bid for 1890's. For State stocks there was some inquiry, and for Maryland 6's 91¼ was bid, Tennessee 6's closed at 44⅝ bid, and Louisiana 6's at 60¼ bid. Railroad bonds continue firm, and some of them are looking upward. Northern Central 1885's were ¼ to ⅜ better than on yesterday, 63 being bid for them. Northwestern Virginia first mortgage bonds closed at 78 bid, and Baltimore and Ohio bonds left off at 71 bid for 1875's; 75 bid for 1880's; 73 bid for 1885's, and 49¾ bid for 1862's, the extra-dividend bonds. For Western Maryland first mortage bonds guaranteed by the city of Baltimore 80¼ was asked, but no bid was made. Bank and Insurance stocks continue firm, but there are very few of them offering. Insurance stocks especially are very strong, $39⅝ being bid to day for Fireman's, the par of which is only $16, and $22½ for Baltimore Fire, the par of which is only $10. Canton closed as on yesterday at $10½ bid, and Springfield Mining at $1.95 bid, $2 05 asked.

Foreign Exchange continues in very limited demand, but rates are quite unsettled. We quote sterling to-day at 113⅝@114 for bankers, and 111½@112⅝ for commercial bills, and francs at 4.95 for short sight, and 5.00@5 05 for 60-day bills. Bremen bills are quoted at 82⅞@82⅝; Amsterdam at 42¼@42½; Cologne at 76; Hambusg at 38, and Frankfort-on-the-Main at 43⅜.

In New York to-day Virginia 6's advanced ¼; Missouri 6's ⅜; Tennessee 6's ¼; North Carolina 6's ¼; Rock Island ¼, and Reading $1¼, but Canton, Erie, New York Central, and Treasury notes closed at the same figures as on yesterday.

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.
THURSDAY, January 30, 1862.

$300 Baltimore 6's '75..		89¼
1,000 do. do. '75..		90
1,000 do. do. '90..		90¼

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

	BUYING.	SELLING.
Gold..	2⅜ per ct. prem.	3 per ct. prem.
Treasury notes..	⅜ " " 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..	51½	00
Missouri 6's..	42	42½
Tennessee bonds..	44¾	00
North Carolina bonds..	61	60
Canton Company..	10¾	00
Erie Railroad..	35	34¾
New York Central Railroad..	83½	83⅝
Reading Railroad..	41½	41¾
Rock Island..	55⅝	60
Treasury notes 2 years 6 per cents..	99¾	00
	steady.	steady.

The New York *Herald* of yesterday says:

The steamship Arabia, which sailed for Liverpool to-day, took out $205,245 in specie on freight. The foreign exchanges closed weak, some large sales of bankers' sterling having been made to-day at 113¼@113½. Gold was also lower, falling to 103¾ at the first board on sales of $75,000, and closing at 103⅜@103¾. The money market is otherwise unchanged.

The publication of the official report of the disaster to the Burnside expedition gave renewed confidence to operators to-day, and the stock market was firm in consequence, nearly all the leading railroad shares advancing from ½@2 per cent. over yesterday's closing prices—Michigan Central was also very firm, and after rising gradually to 52½ at the second board, closed in demand at 52⅞—an advance for the day of 1¾ per cent. Of the rest of the share list, Pacific Mail rose ⅜ per cent; New York Central, ⅜; Erie, ⅜; do. preferred, ⅜; Hudson River, ⅜; Reading, 1⅜; Michigan Southern, ⅜; do. guaranteed, ⅜; Panama, ⅜; Illinois Central, ⅜; and Rock Island, ⅜. Government 6's of 1881 were ⅜ per cent. lower, the registered stock selling at 88⅜ and the coupons at 89⅜. Railroad bonds continue steadily to improve. Hudson first mortgage rose to-day to 109, New York Central 7's, due in 1864, to 101⅜, and Cleveland and Toledo sinking fund bonds to 83.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

THURSDAY, January 30.

COFFEE.—We have no transactions to note to-day in Coffee. The market for it may properly be said to be dull and heavy, the present very high prices having the effect of greatly restricting consumption. We quote as fo lows, viz: Rio at 18⅜@19 cts. for fair, 20@21 cts. for good to strictly prime; Laguayra at 23@24 cts. and Ceylon and Java at 24@25 cts. per lb. The stock of Rio here is about 23,000 bags.

FLOUR.—We notice a somewhat better feeling in the Flour, and little firmer feeling in the market. We heard this morning of sales, most of which were made late yesterday, of 600 bbls. good Howard Street Super at $5.75; 300 bbls. do. cut Extra at $5.87½; 1,200 bbl's Ohio Extra $6.25; and 400 bbls do. at $6 12½ per bbl., which is a decline of ¼. Howard Street Super may be quoted as closing steady at $5 75 for good brands, and we quote Ohio do. nominal at $5 62½@5.75, and City Mills do. at $5.50@5 75 per bbl. Extra Flour closes as follows, viz: at $6.12½@6.25 for Ohio; $6 25 for regular shipping brands Howard Street; and $6.50@6 75 per bbl. for standard brands City Mills.

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 of consequence doing in either of these articles.

GRAIN.—Grain was in fair supply this morning, the receipts amounting to about 19,000 bushels, some 7,000 bushels of which was offered at the Baltimore, and 1,200 bushels at the Maryland Corn Exchange. At the former institution sales were made of 600 bushels common white Wheat at 135 cts.; 1,200 bushels good red do. at 133@134 cts.; 400 bushels new white Corn at 60@62 cts.; 1,100 bushels old do. at 66 cts.; 600 bushels yellow Corn at 58 cts.; and 1,800 bushels Oats at 40@41 cts. for Maryland, and 43 cts. for Pennsylvania; and we note sales at the latter, of 1,400 bushels red Wheat at 121@136 cts., the latter figure being paid for a lot of 600 bushels; 1,400 bushels yellow Corn at 56⅜57 cts; 4,000 bushels do. at 59 cts; 200 bushels Rye at 72 cts.; and 3,000 bushels Oats at 40⅜ cts. for Virginia, 41@43 cts. for Maryland, and 44 cts. for Pennsylvania. For Grain generally the market closed quite strong. White Wheat, of good quality, is scarce and wanted, and it could be sold, if here, at 155@160 cts. for prime, and 165 cts. for choice lots. There was no Rye sold to-day, but we quote it at 72 cts. for Maryland, and 75 cts. per bushel for Pennsylvania.

MOLASSES.—Molasses is very dull, but we still quote nominally as follows, viz: old clayed Cuba at 20@25 cts.; new crop do at 20@32 cts.; old Muscovado at 26@28 cts.; new crop do. at 30@33 cts.; Porto Rico at 35@40 cts.; and New Orleans at 32@36 cts. per gallon.

PROVISIONS.—For Provisions generally the market continues very dull, and the feeling in it is decidedly heavy. There is some occasional inquiry for Bulk Meat and sales were made a day or two since of some 10,000 lbs each of Shoulders and Sides at 4(@5¼ cts. We quote Bulk Shoulders to-day at 4@4¼ cts., do Sides at 5@5¼ cts., and do. Hams at 6@6¼ cts. per lb. For Bacon there is a moderate retail demand, and sales to a limited extent are making by the jobbers at 4¼@4½ cts. for old Shoulders; 5@5¼ cts. for new do.; 5½@5¾ cts. for old Sides; and 6@6¼ cts. for new do. Hams range at from 6 to 8½ cts. per lb. for new and old. Lard continues to be 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 firmer at from $12.50 for No. 1; $13.10 for Mess; and $14.25@14 50 per bbl. for Extra Mess.

RICE.—there is no Rice selling but we quote it at 7⅜@7⅜ cts for Carolina, and 6@6¼ cts. for dressed East India.

SALT.—For Salt prices are unsettled, but the market for it is firm with a decidedly upward tendency. Liverpool may be quoted to-day at 115@120 cts, for Ground Alum; 175@180 cts. for Marshall's, Jeffrey & Darcy's, and Worthington's fine; and 200 cts. per sack for Ashton's do. Turks Island Salt is likely at 35 cts. per bushel.

SEEDS.—Cloverseed is in fair request, and firm at $4.37½@4.62½ per bushel for good to prime lots, but there have been no sales of importance for a day or two past. We quote Timothy Seed as before at $@2.25, and Flaxseed at $1 40@1 90 per bushel.

SUGARS.—There were sales yesterday in addition to those noted in our report of 25 hhds. Porto Rico at $8.50@8 62½, but to-day we have heard of no transactions in Sugars. The general condition of the market is unchanged, and we still quote as follows, viz: Cuba at $7.62½ 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: 11⅜@11¾ cts. for loaf; 11¾@11⅞ cts. for crushed, powdered and granulated; 10½@10¾ cts. for soft crushed white; and 10¼@10½ cts for C yellow.

WHISKEY.—Whiskey is held with considerable firmness at 24½ cts. for Ohio, and 24@24½ cts. for City, but we hear of no sales being made to-day.

BALTIMORE LIVE STOCK MARKET, Jan. 30.

CATTLE.—There was a large increase in the receipts of Beef Cattle to-day, the offerings at the scales amounting to 950 head, against 450 head last week; but notwithstanding the increased receipts, prices were about the same as on last market day. The sales to our city butchers and packers embraced some 400 head, at prices ranging from $3 to $5 per 100 lbs. gross, the latter figure being paid, however, for only one or two lots of very superior quality, and of the remaining 550 head a part were driven to Washington, and the balance were left over unsold.

HOGS.—Hogs were in rather light supply to-day, and with a fair demand they were very firm at last week's figures, viz: $4.50@4 75 per 100 lbs. net for good lots.

SHEEP.—The supply of Sheep was in excess of the demond to-day, and prices were, in consequence, rather lower, the sales being made at from $4 25 to $5 per 100 lbs. gross.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BOSTON, January 23.—The market for Flour is dull, but in prices no change; the sales have been at $5@5.25 for common brands Western; $5 37½@5.50 for fancy; $5 62½@5.75 for extra; and $6@7 25 for superior, including choice St. Louis brands; Southern Flour is quiet and prices are nominal. Corn dull but prices steady—we quote Southern and Western yellow at 67@70 cts., including new and old; and Western mixed at 67@68 cts. per bushel. Oats have been selling at 41@43 cts. per bushel for Western and Canada. Rye has been arriving quite freely, and is dull at 75@76 cts. per bushel. Shorts $15@16; Fine Feed and Middlings at $18@21 per ton.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—Flour is dull. Wheat in good speculative demand, and market steady; 73¼ cts. for No. 1, 63 cts. for No. 2. Corn dull at 22 cts. Mess Pork firm and quiet, holders ask $9.50. $9 87½ is offered.—Hogs—Dressed, higher, quoted at $2.55@2.70; Live, firm at $2 25@2.45. Exchange unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29.—Flour buoyant at $5.25 for Superfine. Wheat firm—sales 3,000 bushels red $1.32@1.35; white $1.40@1.50. Corn very dull at 56½ cts.—Mess Pork unchanged. Lard unchanged. Coffee—Rio 18¾@19¾ cts. Whisky is dull at 24 cts.

NEW BEDFORD OIL MARKET, Jan. 27.—Sperm—Market quiet and without transactions. In Fall River 800 bbls. sold, delivered there, at $1 40 per gallon, to parties in this city. Whale also quiet—sales of parcels inferior, amounting to 500 bbls., for tanners' use, at 50 cts. per gallon. Whalebone—no sales.

IMPORTS INTO BALTIMORE.

FOREIGN.

BAHIA—*Brig Monticello.*—3,283 bags sugar, Kirkland, Chase & Co.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ANGLO-SAXON.

PORTLAND, January 30.—The steamer Anglo-Saxon has arrived. She left Liverpool on the 16th, and brings, via Londonderry, advices to the 17th inst.

The steamers Teutonia, America, Nova Scotian and Edinburgh had arrived out.

The news by this arrival is meagre and unimportant.

It was rumored that the Confederate steamer Nashville had been sold to English ship-owners. The United States gunboat Tuscarora, however, continued to blockade her.

Financial writers in the English journals indulge in all sorts of gloomy forebodings for America, under the suspension of specie payments.

The London *Globe* makes the announcement that the Cabinet at Washington has given orders for the release of two Americans, Messrs. Zacharie and Rogers, taken from the English schooner Eugenia Smith by the steamer Santiago de Cuba.

The frigate Warrior is expected at Plymouth in a day or two, on her voyage to the North American Station.

But little business was doing at Lloyds' in war risks.

There was continued activity in all departments at the Portsmouth Dock Yard.

It is understood that the United States gunboat Tuscarora has orders never to lose sight of the steamer Nashville, to blockade her in Southampton and to chase her as long as she is at sea.

In addition to the frigate Dauntless, the war steamer Argus has been placed at the mouth of Southampton docks to watch the movements of the two vessels. Late reports say that the Nashville has been sold to an English ship-owner.

The London *Times* says that mercantile letters from New York represent the cry for promoting insurrection among the slaves as gaining force, and looking at the threatened horrors, whispers were at length heard of a wish that for the sake of humanity, European intervention might be found practicable.

Additional official correspondence has been published in regard to the Trent affair, including Earl Russell's reply to Mr. Seward's despatch, dated January 11th. It expresses much satisfaction at the conclusion arrived at by the Washington Government, which it considers most favorable to the maintenance of the most friendly relations. The English Government, however, differ from Mr. Seward in some of his conclusions, and, as it may lead to a better understanding on several points of international law, Earl Russell proposes in a few days to write another despatch on the subject. In the meantime, he says it is desirable that the commanders of the United States cruizers shall be instructed not to repeat acts for which the British Government will have to ask redress, and which the United States Government cannot undertake to justify.

Lord Lyons is thanked for his discretion in the affair.

Mr. Gladstone, Chancellor of the Exchequer, made a speech at Leith, which was very friendly towards America, hoping that the concession of the American Government would be received in a generous spirit. He thought, however, that the North had undertaken a task too big for them.

In view of the anticipated arrival of Mason and Slidell, various expedients were being adopted at Liverpool to secure anything but a flattering reception for them.

The London *Shipping Gazette* says that war or else further diplomatic strife is inevitable between England and America.

The publication of the correspondence relative to the Trent affair led to some very bitter strictures on the despatch of Mr. Seward, particularly regarding that part insinuating that Mason and Slidell would have been detained had the interests of the Union required.

The London *Times* doubts whether any nation ever committed a blunder so palpable and so enormous.

The *Morning Post* says it is clear that the "law of the stronger" is the only law ruling in the United States.

The London *Herald* says that the last four lines in Mr. Seward's despatch is the only part that can be accepted as an answer to the British demands.

FRANCE.

It is said that the Emperor in making considerable reductions in his private establishments.

The French journals generally compliment the Cabinet at Washington for their action in regard to the Trent affair.

The privateer Sumter remained at Cadiz at last advices.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 17.—Cotton has declined ⅛@¼d., Friday 5,000 bales.

Flour has declined 6d.@1s. Wheat has declined 1@2d. Corn is easier. The market closed steady, with an upward tendency for Wheat.

Provisions are quiet.

Consols for money closed at 93¾.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Official Despatches from Commodore Goldsborough—The Burnside Expedition.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Official despatches from Commodore Goldsborough, Commander of the naval portion of the Burnside expedition, dated January 20th, addressed to the Navy Department, have been received this morning.

Seventeen of the naval vessels were at that time in the Sound, over and beyond the bulkhead, under the immediate command of Commander Rowan, in full readiness for operations of any kind.

General Burnside was preparing his forces to move in connection with the fleet, and Com. [Goldsborough says:

"Things now look hopeful, and I sincerely trust we shall soon be at the enemy. Any decided approach now to this quarter on the part of the Rebels, with all the forces they can muster, would, to a moral certainty, result in their speedy capture and destruction."

Nomination Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Major Frederick Steele, of the Eleventh Regiment Infantry, as Brigadier General of Volunteers.

Commission for the Relief of the Union Prisoners at Richmond.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Hon. Hamilton Fish and Bishop Ames reached Washington to-day and had a consultation with the Secretary of War upon the subject of the mission for the relief of the Union prisoners in the hands of the Confederates. These Commissioners will leave here to-morrow for Fortress Monroe and endeavor to reach Richmond under a flag of truce.

Misstatement of the London Post--Our Relations with England.

WASHINGTON, January 30.—A strange and unaccountable misstatement of facts appears in the London *Post*, which says that the reason why Secretary Seward's note to Minister Adams, dated Nov. 30, relative to the Trent affair, was not laid before the British public, is that Mr. Adams did not communicate it to that Government, but withheld it in the exercise of his own discretion.

So far from this being time, Mr. Adams, in a despatch received by the latest European mail, says he not only stated its contents to Lord John Russell, but read every word of it to him on the 20th of December. This misstatement has here given use to the question whether the *Post* is really the organ of Lord Palmerston or not, and if it wilfully imposes itself as such on the credulity of the British public.

Despatches just received from the British Government show that the disposition of the Trent affair by Secretary Seward is satisfactory, and justifies the expectation of peace between the two countries for a long time to come.

Army Movements in Missouri.

ROLLA, Mo., Jan. 30.—The latest information from the West is that our army is encamped at Lebanon, in considerable numbers, and that no troops, except scouts, have advanced beyond that town, nor is it probable that they will until other regiments, on the way, shall have arrived. Gen. Curtis and Staff departed several days ago to join the army in the field, indicating that the campaign is to be pushed forward with energy.

Gen. Seigel has arrived from St. Louis, and, it is understood, will go forward with the expedition now under way.

FROM THE LOWER POTOMAC.

More Trenchery.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The steamer King Phillip, which came up the river yesterday, reports that the Resolute in running up from the lower flotilla to Indian Head on Tuesday night, was fired at by the Confederate batteries, but not struck.

It is reported at the navy yard that a short time since, while one of our vessels was firing at a Confederate battery, one of the guns could not be discharged, when the load was withdrawn and the cartridge found to be filled with sand.

FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

SANDY HOOK, Jan. 30.—Since the retreat of the Confederates from Bolivar the weather has been too foggy to observe their movements. There has been a heavy fall of snow this forenoon.

It is now known that our shells in reply to the enemy's demonstrations on Tuesday were not without effect, as several Confederates were killed and wounded. The enemy's shells did no harm to us.

There are no signs of the weather clearing at present.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 29.—Several negroes arrived here at 7 o'clock this morning, having escaped in a small boat from the opposite shore, east of Sewall's Point. They were cooks in the Third Alabama regiment, which is encamped in that vicinity. They give another representation in regard to the steamer Merrimac. They report that the last of the iron plates were to have been put on yesterday, and that she would be launched today.

A large steamer, reported to be the Merrimac, but probably erroneously, made its appearance at Craney Island yesterday afternoon. The troops at Newport News slept on their arms last night. A flag of truce to-day brought from Norfolk Lieut. E. Connolly, of the New York 69th, released from Columbia.

The tugboats James Murray and E. H. Herbert, of Baltimore, and James P. Levy, Alert, Alida and Champion, of Philadelphia, sailed this afternoon for Hatteras to join General Burnside's expedition. The steamer Eastern State also sailed for Hatteras this forenoon.

John McMahon, a recruit in company F, Union Coast Guard, Ninety-ninth New York, shot Michael Dolan, a private in the same company, this morning. The act was done deliberately. The affair is said to have been the result of a family quarrel.

The United States sloop-of-war Hartford arrived from Philadelphia this forenoon.

FROM HARRISBURG.

The Proposed Philadelphia Expedition.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 28.—A special order has been issued by the Governor, instructing Surgeon Gen. Smith to visit the Eleventh regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. Coulter, at Annapolis, and make every provision for the comfort of the sick, and report the sanitary condition of the camp. This order was issued in consequence of well-authenticated reports regarding the large number of sick, and their want of proper care and attention.

Governor Curtin is strongly urging upon the National Government the propriety of fitting out at Philadelphia an exclusively Pennsylvania naval expedition, if in harmony with the plans of the Government and Commander-in-Chief of the army.—Notwithstanding the immense number of men we now have in the field, the Governor offers a whole division, consisting of over twelve regiments, full, complete, and ready to embark before the means of transportation can be furnished.

The Expedition Against Jeff. Thompson.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—A special despatch from Cairo, to the *Journal*, states that the forces comprising the expedition against Jeff. Thompson report the country beyond Charleston as infested with guerilla bands, who plunder every one, Union and Confederate alike. They went nearly to Sykestown. General Paine has determined to occupy Charleston. For that purpose a regiment of infantry and a detachment of cavalry will remain at that place.

A large Confederate mail, containing several hundred letters, has been captured above Cairo, on the Missouri. It embraced letters of importance from Bowling Green and other Confederate camps.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—Cotton is heavy at 32@33 cts. Flour is quiet—sales of 12,500 bbls. Wheat is quiet—sales of 2,500 bushels; prices nominal. Corn is steady—sales of 47,000 bushels; mixed 63@65 cts. Pork closed buoyant and active. Lard is heavy. Whiskey is steady. Sugar is steady at 7@8 cts. Spirits Turpentine closed firm at $1.42½@1 45. Rosin is dull. Freights are drooping.

WAR ITEMS.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Correspondence Cincinnati Gazette.

From Gen. Mitchell's Division.

CAMP JEFFERSON, BACON CREEK, KY., Jan. 22.

ANXIETY TO FOLLOW UP THE BLOW ON ZOLLICOFFER.

A general order upon Zollicoffer's defeat was issued from headquarters yesterday. The rejoicing among officers and soldiers was universal; and had the command been given, "Forward to Nashville," every man would have seized his arms with the utmost alacrity, confidence and enthusiasm.—If these two advance divisions of the Union army are not allowed to inflict upon Johnson and Buckner (especially the latter) the fate which has recently overtaken Zollicoffer, they will feel, for a time at least, that they are deprived of their just due.

Another Intimation that Bowling Green may be Evacuated.

The rout of Zollicoffer leaves the right wing of the enemy exposed, while his left is threatened in so many ways that he knows not how to ward off the danger. A host, whose numbers I must not even guess at, has gathered, and is still gathering, upon his front; the different columns of our army are converging towards him; and ere many weeks have passed, his chosen position must either be taken or turned. Let the country not be surprised if, after all his preparation, he finds himself compelled to retreat from Bowling Green without daring to hazard a battle, or without the opportunity of fighting one in the manner which he desires.

Latest from Colonel Garfield's Command.

Col. Garfield's headquarters are established at Paintville, on the Big Sandy. *It was found inconvenient to move up to Prestonburg*, on account of the difficulty of procuring forage in that wild mountain country; and the nearer the brigade keeps to the Ohio, the easier is the transportation up the Big Sandy. It is understood to be the intention that Col. Garfield's force will spend the winter in Eastern Kentucky. The presence of our troops there is necessary to prevent Confederate incursions through the Pound Gap, until the advance of our armies in Kentucky and Southwestern Virginia shall cut off their access to that region. We tried leaving Eastern Kentucky unprotected, under Gen. Sherman's regime, and with Humphrey Marshall's invasion as the result then, the experiment can hardly be worth repeating. The troops are still airing in tents, and find it rather exposed this winter weather, but they expect to build log huts soon.

Humphrey Marshall is stated to have brought up at Pound Gap, while a portion of his command is collecting again at a point near the Gap, in Southwestern Virginia. Some of their straggling bands have ventured to within twenty miles of Prestonburg, long as they can find subsistence from the country. But Colonel Garfield's position at Paintville effectually bars their entrance into the cultivated portion of the State. Their wandering parties cherish a high respect for our forces, and never venture out of the mountains within striking distance from our posts.

Among the forces that now seem thus destined to spend the winter on the Big Sandy, are: Colonel Garfield's 42nd and Colonel Cranor's 40th Ohio, two companies of McLaughlin's Ohio cavalry, and Colonel Corcoran's 14th and Colonel Lindsay's 22nd Kentucky.

An Official Statement of the Numbers Killed and Wounded--One Hundred and Ninety Confederates Buried.

From the Somerset Camp Journal, Jan. 22d.

Below we give an account of the killed and wounded on both sides, from Wm. W. Strew, Surgeon of Gen. Schoepff's brigade, as taken from his own observations:

	Wounded.	Killed.
10th Indiana regiment..	57	11
4th Kentucky " ..	32	10
24 Minnesota " ..	22	10
9th Ohio " ..	23	6
Total..	134	38

Of the Confederates, those which were brought into quarters, and whose wounds I assisted in dressing, and making as comfortable as circumstances would admit, were 74; killed and buried on the field, 100, with the exception of the bodies of Zollicoffer and Lieut. Baillie Peyton, which will be brought in here this evening, along with five Confederate surgeons, who were assigned to my care by Gen. Thomas.

GEN. HALLECK'S DEPARTMENT.

Affairs at Cairo.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Times.

CAIRO, Ill., Jan. 25.—Several gentlemen who arrived here to-day from Commerce, Missouri, report that Jeff. Thompson had made his appearance again at that place. The citizens were notified on Monday of his coming, and the women and children left the town, and those that could not cross the river to Illinois are scattered among the farm-houses in the adjacent woods. Thompson threatens to burn Commerce in revenge for the town being balked in his attempt to burn the steamboat City of Alton. He has recently been at Price's Landing, and probably his force was the one which fired on the steamer D. A. January the other day. Thompson, it is supposed, left Commerce to-day, after having, for the third time, cleaned out the town. This time, it is said, he made a clean sweep, taking everything he could carry off. His force consists of eight hundred Arkansas troops, which he got in his late trip to Memphis, augmented by his lately-discharged men, who follow him, knowing that where he is there is plunder. Thompson has also some cannon. Which way Thompson went after leaving Commerce is unknown; but a force of 2,000 troops, consisting of portions of the Eighth, Eleventh and Twentieth Infantry, and the Seventh Cavalry, left Birds Point yesterday for him, but probably so far after him that he will escape. It is strange that the Union men in Missouri do not inform the commandant here of the approach of Thompson, instead of waiting until he has committed his depredations, when it is too late to catch him. Seven of the barges composing the pontoon train at Paducah passed here last night, and lodged at Island Number One. They will be towed up to-morrow. The expedition which left Bird's Point on Friday returned last night, having accomplished nothing and seen nothing.

MISSOURI AND KANSAS.

Lane's Expedition—A Significant Order from Gen. Hunter.

LEAVENWORTH, Jan. 29.—The following general order, issued by Major-Gen. Hunter, has caused a sensation in civil and military circles:

"In the expedition about to be started South from this department, (called in the newspapers Gen. Lane's expedition,) *it is the intention of the Major-Gen. commanding this department*, to command in person, unless otherwise expressly ordered by the Government.

"Transportation not having been supplied, we must go without it. All tents, trunks, chests, chairs, camp-tables, camp clothes, &c., must be at once stored or abandoned.

"The General commanding takes in his valise but one change of clothing, and no officer or soldier will carry more—the surplus room in the knapsack must be reserved for ammunition and provisions.—Every officer and soldier will carry his own clothing and bedding.

"The General commanding has applied to the Government for six Brigadier-Generals, to be appointed from the senior colonels. To enable him to do this in accordance with the order on the subject, each colonel will immediately report the data on which he was mustered into the service of the United States. D. HUNTER,

"Major-General commanding."

A Forward Movement.

OTTERVILLE, Mo., Jan. 29.—The movement foreshadowed by the preparations of the past week has taken place. One division, under the command of Jeff. C. Davis, has already taken up its march for the South. They left Marseilles yesterday morning. Their destination is supposed to be Springfield.

The division consists of five regiments, the Eighth and Twenty-second Indiana, the Thirty-seventh Illinois, and Ninth Missouri, accompanied by two batteries of twenty-four pieces, and three companies of cavalry, under the command of Major Hubbard.

From the New York Post, Jan. 29.

The Texas Soldiers at this Station.

It is stated that ord-rs have been received from the War Department to muster out of the service the soldiers who came from Texas on parole in May last, after having been surrendered by Twiggs. There were seven companies of them altogether, viz., two of the First Infantry, three of the Third, and two of the Eighth, numbering, on their arrival at Fort Hamilton, about three hundred and sixty, all told. Discharges and desertions have, however, so much reduced this number that there are not more than one hundred and eighty men left. They are stationed as follows: seventy on Governor's Island, sixty-five on Bedloe's Island and the remainder at West Point.

Captain Porter's Mortar Fleet.

The fitting out of Captain Porter's mortar fleet continues to be the most important work at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Seven of the vessels are already in commission, namely, the J. Griffiths, Racer, S. P. Williams, M. Vassar, Jr., Sea Foam, J. A. Ward and Orvetta. Three more, the Sophronia, Arletta and S. C. Jones, will be put into commission to-day. The remainder of the vessels at the yard are in a very forward state, and will be ready for sea in the course of ten days or two weeks.

Ninety Thousand Men Missing.

A correspondent of the New York *Commercial Advertiser* states, as a fact, the alarming circumstance that Mr. Cameron, late Secretary of War, r ported ninety thousand more volunteers to Congress, as being in the service of the Government, than the number the muster rolls show. The correspondent says it was because Mr. Cameron was so lamentably ignorant of the details of the department. We hope this explanation is the true one, and would be sorry to believe that anybody has drawn pay for these ninety thousand men in buckram.

A Naval Officer's Idea of Inactivity.

The following paragraph is extracted from a private letter, dated Jan. 17, from a naval officer stationed off Tybee. We give it without comment.—*New York Tribune.*

"I have been lying here now nearly a month, blockading the Savannah river, and acting as a water guard for the soldiers. As I am not one of those who think that this war is to be decided by moral pressure, the price of sugar or salt, or the uprising of that Southern Union party, I cannot help being of opinion that the quicker the army learn to do without gunboats and fortifications, and boldly march ahead, with themselves for their protection, the quicker we shall see daylight, which now is only visible to contractors and such like people, who, being quite satisfied with the present condition of affairs, are bound to speak hopefully and in good spirits. I began to think, with the Southern papers, that our soldiers enlisted because times were dull, but with an understanding that the moral grandeur of the uprising, as politicians say, was to be sufficient."

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

THE FIGHT NEAR WASHINGTON.

A second despatch has been received from Gen. Heintzelman, who says that further inquiry has satisfied him that the number of Confederates killed by a portion of the New York Thirty-seventh regiment, last night, was only nine, and not twenty-nine, as originally telegraphed by him.

[Yesterday the telegraph had it that out of thirty Texans all but one was killed, and the survivor was taken prisoner. Who propagates these false reports?]

Washington Correspondence of the New York Evening Post

GENERAL M'CLELLAN.

It is rumored that two or three leading members of the House of Representatives have speeches prepared, aimed at General McClellan, which they would have delivered several days since but for the prospect that there will soon be more fighting.—*Facts have been gathered, it is said, which are unknown to the public at large, and which tend to prove the inefficiency and incompetency of the Commanding General.* The disposition among a large majority of both Senate and House is to wait patiently a while longer—to give General McClellan the confidence of the county so far as a Congressional majority can do so, and to disapprove all attacks made directly upon him. *The feeling, however, is so decided against him in influential quarters that it is useless to cover it up, as it is one of the important facts of the time.* This feeling is rapidly spreading, but as yet the General can command a heavy majority in Congress as his friends.

FRAUDS IN ARMY CONTRACTS—THE SHODDY BUSINESS IN PHILADELPHIA.

Extensive frauds in army contracts have just been discovered in Philadelphia, and Messrs. Odell, of New York, and Covode, of Pennsylvania, (members of the House Committee on the Conduct of the War,) have left this city for Philadelphia to investigate the affair. It is understood that some of the contractors in Philadelphia, who have undertaken to furnish clothing for the army, have gone largely into the "shoddy" business, and that many of the uniforms and blankets are of wretched quality. The War Committee will give the whole case a thorough sifting, and in the meantime all army contracts are stopped at the War Department. Great alarm has been created among the contractors here by this development. Many of them hold certificates for goods sold and delivered, and are awaiting with anxiety the result of the examination at the Philadelphia Quartermaster's Department.

Special Washington Despatches to the N. Y. Herald.

IMPORTANT ORDER FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS FOR ARMY SUPPLIES.

The following despatch will cause considerable fluttering among manufacturers in foreign countries, some of already in this country. It is of a character.

ORDER No. 11 IN RESPECT TO ARMY CONTRACTS.
WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C
January 29, 1862.

The urgent necessity that required the immediate purchase of arms, clothing and other military supplies from foreign countries having ceased, it is ordered—

First—That no further contracts be made by this department or any bureau thereof for any article of foreign manufacture that can be produced or manufactured in the United States.

Second—All outstanding orders, agencies, authorities or licenses for the purchase of arms, clothing or anything else in foreign countries, or of foreign manufacture, for this Department, are revoked and annulled.

Third—All persons claiming to have any contract, bargain, agreement, order, warrant, license, or authority of whatsoever nature from this department or any bureau thereof, for furnishing arms, clothing, equipments or anything else to the United States, are required, within fifteen days from this date, to give written notice of such contract and its purport, with a statement, in writing, of what had been done under it, and to file a copy thereof with the Secretary of War.

Fourth—All contracts, orders and agreements for army supplies should be in writing, and signed by the contracting parties, and the original, or a copy thereof, filed according to Paragraph 1,049 of the Regulations, with the head of the proper bureau. It is seldom that any necessity can prevent a contract from being reduced to writing, and even when made by telegraph its terms can speedily be written and signed, and every claim founded upon any pretended contract, bargain, agreement, order, warrant, authority or license now outstanding of which notice and a copy is not filed in accordance with this order within the period mentioned, shall be deemed and held to be *prima facie* fraudulent and void, and no claim thereon will be allowed or paid by this department unless upon full and satisfactory proof of its validity. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

THE MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

The confirmation of Gen. Stoneman, Chief of Cavalry, and Gen. Parry, Chief of Artillery, have been delayed by an opposition arising from charges brought by personal enemies of the Generals. They will probably be confirmed in spite of such influence. On account of some malicious representations the nomination of Gen. Sturgis was not sent to the Senate with the list of other nominations as Brigadiers. Gen. Sturgis had an interview with the President to-day, and his nomination was immediately sent to the Senate, to date from his original appointment.

PROBABLE SUPERSEDURE OF GEN. STONE.

There is no doubt that Gen. Stone will be deposed, and another General not now named will be detailed to the command of the division at Poolesville. Whether this is to be done in consequence of the letter General Stone wrote to Senator Sumner, denouncing the latter for language spoken in debate, or for other causes relating to our repulse at Ball's Bluff, remains to be seen. One thing is certain, that the Committee on the Conduct of the War have testimony in their possession prej