THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET

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BALTIMORE.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1862.

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

In the Senate of the United States, a bill in relation to contracts and orders for military supplies was introduced and referred to the Military Committee. The bill for the incorporation of the Washington and Georgetown Railroad, reported from the Committee on the District some time since, was taken up and passed without a division. The report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses in regard to the bill to organize ten thousand twelve months' men in Missouri and Maryland, to serve in those States only, was taken up, and after considerable debate was adopted. The bill as passed limits the number of troops for local service to 4,500 for the State of Maryland.

In the House of Representatives, a series of resolutions was adopted providing for the prevention and punishment of fraud, and in relation to the disbursements of paymasters. The bill authorizing the issue of ten millions of dollars in Treasury notes as a temporary expedient, whilst the Treasury note bill proper is pending in the Senate, was passed. A petition from one thousand citizens of Philadelphia was presented, that Congress cause to be read at the head of each division of the army, and on board of the vessels of the navy as far as may be practicable on Washington's birthday, Washington's farewell address. A resolution was offered that a committee be appointed to take the matter into consideration. Mr. Lovejoy moved, as an amendment, that the Declaration of Independence and the proclamation of Secretary Stanton to the army after the battle of Mill Spring be also added, which was adopted. A resolution was adopted requesting the Secretary of War to consider the expediency of reorganizing the medical staff of the army. A resolution was offered declaring that the Hon. Joseph Segar was not entitled to a seat in Congress from the First District of Virginia. It was immediately followed by a counter-resolution, declaring that Mr. Segar was entitled to the seat he claimed as representative of the First District. On these resolutions a debate sprang up which was continued until the hour of adjournment.

In the Finance Committee of the Senate the "legal tender" clause is said to meet with great opposition; but it is believed that there is a majority in the Senate in favor of its retention. The bank scheme of Secretary Chase meets with strenuous opposition from the Northern banking interest.—The House Committee, however, it is stated, will report it and force it through the House in spite of all obstacles, as they did the treasury note bill.

There is really nothing positively known with regard to the success or failure of the Burnside fleet in its attack on Roanoke Island. That the projected attack did take place on Friday last is the only fact that is entirely reliable.—Beyond this we learn, on what is said to have been no less authority than that of General Huger, that during the engagement on Friday the Federal gunboats were twice repulsed, or, more probably, drew off to repair damages. It is evident that no very serious impression had, at that time, been made on the Confederate fortifications, as the battle was resumed the following day and was continued until towards evening, when the Federal flotilla is said to have again retired. It was supposed that a fourth attempt would be made on Sunday; but whether the engagement was renewed, as rumor states it was to have been, or whether all operations against the Island have been indefinitely postponed, we have yet to learn. The Associated Press despatch states that one or two Confederate gunboats were sunk by the fire from the flotilla. The only ground for this report is the current rumor that some gunboats have been sunk; but whether they were Federal or Confederate boats, or whether there is any truth in the story at all, cannot be ascertained until we obtain the official account of the engagement, and we shall be most fortunate if we get at the exact truth even then.

The loss of Fort Henry appears to have been anticipated by the Confederates. The situation of the Fort, it is said, was not one which rendered it capable of being long defended against a superior force. It was built on low ground, near the bank of the river, which, at this season of the year, is very high, and was moreover easily commanded by a high hill on the opposite bank. Fort Donelson is however declared to be a much stronger work, and as it commands the Cumberland river and the approaches to Nashville, its capture will doubtless be hotly contested. We have no news from Grant's column which was reported to have marched across the peninsula formed by the two rivers, for the purpose of co-operating in a combined attack on Fort Donelson. If it was expected to take the Fort by surprise, thus far the feat has certainly not been accomplished, or we should have heard of it before this. It is quite possible that a more accurate knowledge of the means of defence concentrated by the Confederates at Fort Donelson may have deterred Grant from making his expected attack.

Later despatches from Fort Henry represent the Federal forces under General Grant as still encamped in the vicinity of their late conquest.—Fort Henry has already been abandoned as untenable, the water of the river having risen and overflowed the fort. The Federal troops now occupy an abandoned position on the opposite bank of the river. Preparations are said to be making for an advance on Fort Donelson: One Confederate gunboat has been deserted and burned by her crew to prevent her from falling into the hands of the Federal flotilla.

We give a graphic account of the battle of Somerset as described by a Confederate officer. The Southern papers, not unlike the Northern in this respect—give several versions of the manner in which General Zollicoffer came to his death. The Nashville *Gazette* publishes two accounts, not essentially different as respects the main incident, but varying as to main particulars. They will be found elsewhere.

General McClellan's plan of campaign, now that its outlines are fully developed, does not appear to give the Confederates any great uneasiness. The correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* writing from Virginia, speaks of it as "bewilderingly stupendous" and thinks that the Federals "will find it so." The writer undertakes to describe the manner in which the plan, if carried out, is intended to operate, and half-mockingly points out what each Federal division is expected to accomplish. It is evident, from the whole tenor of the letter, an extract from which we reproduce—that the correspondent by no means believes that the Federal commanders will find the work cut out for them an easy task.

By the steamer America which reached Halifax yesterday, we have European advices to the 1st inst. The only news thus far received is that vague rumors were afloat to the effect that the Emperor Napoleon had notified the British Government of his intention to make an official proposal inviting England to join France in breaking the Southern blockade. If England refused then it was stated the Emperor would undertake it unaided. Letters received by the previous steamer from well informed sources strongly tend to confirm the general belief in the interposition of France at an early day.

The Southern Commissioners, the Hon. Hamilton Fish and Bishop Ames, will not be permitted to enter the Confederate States. The appointment of such a Commission is regarded by the Richmond authorities as a piece of impertinence.

All contracts which have heretofore been made in the Quartermaster's and Commissary's Departments at Philadelphia and New York will in future be made at Washington. There are to be no more private contracts awarded, but, for everything required, proposals will be received, of which notice is to be given by public advertisement, and the contract awarded to the lowest bidder.

The arrest of Brigadier-General Stone, which has been asserted and denied, is confirmed by the Washington *Star*, which publishes the charges that have been brought against him. The order for his arrest is stated by the *Star* to have emanated directly from General McClellan. The charges preferred against General Stone are quite serious.—He has already been sent under guard to Fort Lafayette.

By order of Secretary Stanton, the Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald*—Dr. Ives—has also been arrested, as a spy, and, moreover—by a strange anti-climax to this grave charge—for using insolent language to one of the officers of the War Department.

Correspondence of the Maryland News Sheet.

FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

General Lander's Troops—Their Condition—Spoliations Committed by them.

CUMBERLAND, Feb. 5th, 1862.

The weather continues very disagreeable and unfavorable for an advance move by either of the contending armies in this region. One day it rains, the next snows, then comes a thaw, and so it goes, increasing the mud, and decreasing the prospects of a fight. It is not at all surprising to one acquainted with the country that there is so much sickness among the men. I really do not think a worse situation for a camp could have been found than the present one. The camp is situated immediately in the angle formed by the junction of Patterson's Creek with the Potomac—surrounded on all sides by high hills, over which there is almost nightly a dense fog. The ground is of white, sticky clay, and is in the winter season known as one of the muddiest places in the country. In consequence of being so miserably situated, the sick list is daily on the increase; and it is truly lamentable to see how the poor fellows suffer, and are neglected when put into the hospitals here.—From personal observation and information, derived from other reliable sources, I am of the opinion that the hospitals are most shamefully mismanaged and neglected. As an instance of the attention paid the poor soldiers, one, who died a few nights since, desired to have some message sent to his family, but there being no one by to tell it to, he managed to get a piece of charcoal, and with it wrote the message on the wall. Our physicians are fearful that it will cause a great deal of sickness in our town when the spring opens.

This division of the army was said to be very much demoralized when Gen. Lander took the command, (in my judgment there is no perceptible change yet,) and for some time after the evacuation of Romney all sorts of depredations were committed upon private property in the vicinity of their present position. It at last became so infamously outrageous, and unbearable by the farmers in the vicinity, that complaint was made to the General. An order (a copy of which I have seen published in your paper) was instantly issued of a very severe and stringent nature, and which for a time—a very short time—allayed the fears of the people. These outrages did really and truly cease for a few days. But a case soon came up which was calculated to test the meaning of this severe order, and the decision of which proved that by a literal translation, according to military rule, it meant—just exactly nothing at all. A party was sent down the railroad in quest of forage. They seized all the grain on the farm of Wm. French, Esq., at the mouth of South Branch, and not content with the accomplishment of the object of their errand, they set fire to the residence of Mr. Guthry, son-in-law of Mr. French. A court-martial was immediately convened to inquire into this vandalism. The convocation of the court of inquiry being the next day after the burning, every one thought that justice would be as speedily administered. But this is a world of disappointments. The deliberations of the august tribunal were conducted with all the solemnity demanded by the occasion. The judgment of the court, after a calm, *and of course* impartial consideration of the subject-matter, was, that the house took fire and was burned—accidentally!

The rendition of this judgment was not at all necessary to convince our patriotic people of the immaculate purity of Uncle Abe's soldiers. Why, of course no one would suppose that from among a body of men, "any one of whom is fit for President," one could be found rascal enough for anything of this kind. No, indeed; the inculcations by the chaplains of reverence for the principles of the moral, divine and human laws, are too frequent to allow of such a supposition for a single moment (!) These same gentlemen (Messrs. French and Guthry) were visited last summer, during the reign of Col. Johns, by a portion of his regiment, under command of Col. Robert Bruce—a man destined to occupy as prominent a position in American history as does his great ancestor of the same name in the history of Scotland—and were stripped of almost everything.—Since the above decision was made, "the boys" have again "let loose the dogs of war." The summer residence of Mr. Pollack was visited by them a few days since and demolished. I understand from very reliable authority that an officer of high rank took a very fine sewing-machine from the residence of Wm. Armstrong, Esq., at New Creek, boxed it up and sent it home to his wife in Ohio.—Mr. Armstrong was driven from his home some time last summer by the Federal troops, and is one of the strongest Union men in Hampshire county.

The great "*I am*" of Allegany, Stephen W. Dowry, whose voice was heard from the green hills of old Allegany away off on the sea-beat shores of Worcester last June, proclaiming in favor of the Union and the election of Ex Gov. Thomas, (whose pretty little pet he is said to be,) has been appointed Lieut.-Col. of the 3d regiment, P. H. B. The regiment is not yet full, some four or five companies lacking. Their only occupation as yet has been to attend funerals, a duty which they perform in admirable style. If, when full, this regiment only keeps guard half as well as the Second has done, I will vouch for the safe-keeping of every eatable biped that gets within their lines.

A scouting party went out a few days since from Newbrook, and burned the fine mill belonging to Captain George Shuts, of the Confederate army. The mill was full of wheat, much of it belonging to good Union men. Five of the Federal party have not yet returned, and it is presumed that they have visited Richmond. Since this incident "our boys" have crossed over to the Maryland side of the river at Newbrook. General Lander has had five or six large scows constructed to convey his men across the river in case of an attack. The General ought to be able to defend himself, unless attacked by a much larger force, for his men are well armed. He has at least from thirty-five to forty pieces of cannon. As to the amount of force, where it is, &c., of the Confederates in this region, it is impossible to get correct information. But it is said to be very strong, and is located outside of the town of Romney somewhere.

There are some six or eight Ohio regiments (all raw recruits) stationed along the line of the railroad, intended to reinforce General Lander in case of an attack. If the weather should settle or freeze, I think it is contemplated to return to Romney.

From a gentleman from Hancock I learn that the soldiers occupy all the houses in that place now, and that when they left there during the late panic, every house was literally stripped of everything.—Those of the Union men were respected no more than others. The houses of Jacob Snively and Richard Gregory, two of the most uncompromising Union men in the town, were stripped of everything.

VERITAS.

FROM THE SOUTH.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 6.

THE BATTLE OF KENTUCKY.

Locality of the Battle-Field—Difficulties of Our Position—Reasons of General Crittenden for Attacking the Enemy—General Zollicoffer in Favor of the Movement—Council of War—The March—The Battle Begun—Formation of the Ground—Graphic Account of the Fight—Evacuation of Our Entrenchments.

We give another full and graphic account of the recent battle in Kentucky. We are induced to add this to the account already given by us, because it is from the pen of one of the gallant Mississippians who so bravely participated in the battle, and because we are, moreover, assured by an officer who bore a most gallant part in the fight, and in whose veracity the most implicit confidence can be placed, that it is about the only accurate narrative that has yet appeared of the battle. It will be seen that our men behaved gallantly in the fight; and although they attacked a much larger force of the enemy, yet they would, in all probability, have achieved a victory but for the unfortunate circumstance of General Zollicoffer's fall. We are glad also to know that the retreat was conducted in a masterly manner and in good order, and that the army has made a stand and is again ready to meet the enemy.

It will be remembered that, some two months ago, Brigadier-General Zollicoffer moved with a portion of his command to Mill Springs, on the southern bank of the Cumberland river, and soon after advanced across the Camp Beech Grove, on the opposite bank; fortifying this camp with earthworks. At Beech Grove he placed five regiments of infantry, ten or twelve pieces of artillery, and several hundred cavalry, and at the Springs he had two regiments of infantry and several hundred cavalry. About the 1st of January, Major-General Crittenden arrived and took the command. The enemy in front occupied Somerset with several regiments, and Columbia with an equal force.

About the second week in January two more regiments arrived from Knoxville, an artillery company with four guns, and Brigadier-General W. H. Carroll. Somerset is northeast of Beech Grove, and Columbia northwest. A road connects Somerset and Columbia. From Beech Grove the road runs northeasterly towards Somerset for five miles, when it forks—the lower fork crossing Fishing Creek at what is known as the lower crossing, which is distant seven miles from Beech Grove, and twelve miles from Somerset; the upper fork running five miles into the road from Columbia to Somerset, and from that point along with it two miles, to the upper crossing of Fishing Creek, which is distant six miles from Somerset. Running from north to south between Somerset and Beech Grove is Fishing Creek, with high precipitous banks, and emptying into the Cumberland river above Beech Grove.

On the 17th of January it was ascertained that a large Federal force was moving on the road from Columbia to Somerset, and on the evening of that day was encamped at a point where the Beech Grove road runs into the Columbia and Somerset roads, distant from Beech Grove ten miles. It was also ascertained on the same day that the Federal forces from Somerset had moved to the lower crossing, and were encamped on the Somerset side of Fishing Creek. It was also ascertained that other reinforcements were moving from the direction of Columbia, and that the junction of all was intended on Camp Beech Grove. On the 17th and 18th it rained so much that Fishing Creek could not be crossed, and so the Somerset force of several thousand could not join the force from Columbia before the 20th.

From the face of the country in front of Camp Beech Grove there was a very bad range for artillery, and it could not be of very material benefit against an attacking infantry force; and, from the extent of the front line and the number of works to be defended, there was within the camp an insufficient force. At the same time, for several weeks, bare existence in the camps was very precarious, from want of provisions and forage. Regiments frequently subsisted on one-third rations, and this very frequently of bread alone. Wayne county, which was alone productive in this region of Kentucky, had been exhausted, and the neighboring counties of Tennessee could furnish nothing to the support of the army. The condition of the roads and the poverty of the intervening section rendered it impossible to transport from Knoxville, a distance of one hundred and thirty miles. The enemy from Columbia commanded the Cumberland river, and only one boat was enabled to come up with supplies from Nashville. With the channel of communication closed, the position became untenable without attack. Only corn could be obtained for the horses and mules, and this in such small quantities that often cavalry companies were sent out on unshod horses which had eaten nothing for two days. The roads in every direction were extremely bad, and from the landing up either bank to the camp difficult to employ wagons; and, in addition to this, the crossing of the river was bad in the small ferry-boats used for that purpose. Description would fail in portraying the difficulties of this position to one who has not seen and suffered. By extraordinary exertions for several days provisions enough had been gathered to ration the army with bread, meat, coffee and sugar for two days—the 19th and 20th.

On the afternoon of the 18th two cavalry companies, which had been sent out by General Crittenden, returned, reporting the position of the enemy unchanged, and Fishing Creek so full that it could not be passed on the 19th. In view of this state of things, it seems General Crittenden determined to march out and attack the force at the junction of the roads before the Somerset brigade could unite with it, and, if possible, before it could be joined by the reserve from Columbia. On the afternoon of the 19th General Zollicoffer remarked to the writer that the enemy ought to be attacked, and on that evening General Crittenden called a council at his quarters, with Generals Zollicoffer and Carroll, and the colonels of regiments and the captains of artillery, and lieutenant-colonels of cavalry battalions, and it was there unanimously agreed to make the attack.

In perfect silence, at midnight, the march began. In front moved the brigade of General Zollicoffer, consisting of the Fifteenth Mississippi regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Withall, in advance, and the Tennessee regiments of Colonel Cummings, Battle and Stanton, with four guns, commanded by Captain Rutledge. Then moved the brigades of General Carroll, consisting of the Tennessee regiments of Colonels Newman, Murrey and Powell, with two guns commanded by Captain McClung. Then moved the Sixteenth Alabama regiment, Colonel Wood, as a reserve, and Beanner's and McClellan's battalions of cavalry. In advance of the column moved the independent cavalry companies of Captains Bledsoe and Sanders. In the grey dawn, about six o'clock, two miles from their camp, the pickets of the enemy fired upon our advanced cavalry, and wounded one in the arm.

These two companies of the Mississippi regiment were deployed off the right and left of the road as skirmishers, and advanced parallel with the road. On the left, in an open field, was a house near the road, and near by and behind this house was a skirt of wood. While the skirmishers were advancing towards this, the enemy in the house and wood were firing at the head of the column where Generals Crittenden and Zollicoffer sat upon their horses, about five hundred yards distant. When the skirmishers approached within one hundred yards of the house, the enemy ceased to fire upon the column, and directed it upon them; but, upon its quick return and several rounds, retreated into the woods. The Mississippi regiment, then in line of battle, was advanced near to the house. From this house the road runs straight for about half a mile, one-third of this distance up a hill, one-third down, and one-third to the west of another hill. On the right side of the road up and down the first hill was an open field, then a narrow strip of woods, and again an old uneven field up to the west. On the left side of the road up the first hill was woods, and down it open fields, and up the next to the crest a thick woods.

Up the first hill and down it on both sides of the road the enemy was driven back before the impetuous charge of the brigade of General Zollicoffer; and already he was ascending the last hill to the crest, when the heaviest firing told where the battle raged. He sent for reinforcements, and the brigade of General Carroll was ordered up. When in another moment it was announced that he was killed, a sudden gloom pervaded the field and depressed the army. He had fallen on the crest of the hill, the stronghold of the enemy, which he had almost driven them from, and which, once gained, the day was ours. It is said that the enemy in front of him in the woods, after a few moments' cessation of firing and some movement, was taken by him to be a regiment of his own command, and that he rode up to give them a command, when he was coolly shot down, pierced by several balls.

Immediately on the announcement of his death, General Crittenden in person rode up to front of the fight and directed the movements of the day with perfect coolness, in the very midst of the fire of the enemy, and where several were killed around him. His friends remonstrated against his recklessness, and entreated him to occupy a less exposed position, but he would not leave the front, and sat on his horse unmoved, except when a regiment would fall back under the heavy fire of superior numbers, when he would in person, under fire, speak to and rally the men.

To gain this hill the fight raged for two hours. Charge after charge was made, regiment after regiment advanced, but we could not drive back the heavy forces of the enemy with our few gallant men. At last, when we could not drive them, and our charges were unsuccessful time and again, and they began to flank us, our little army began to retire, and checking pursuit by several stands they could not break, moved back to our entrenchments at Camp Beech Grove. In the return our gun broke down and was left to the enemy. Upon the field we left about three hundred killed and wounded, and they got perhaps one hundred prisoners. Their loss in killed and wounded is thought by those in the battle, and is reported to us by those afterwards in their camp, to be about *one thousand!* We lost a brave and noble General whose place cannot be easily filled. Lieutenant Baille Peyton, of Battle's regiment, was killed, and Lieutenant-Colonel Carter and Sergeant-Major Orville Ewing, of the same regiment, were wounded and taken prisoners, and Adjutant Battle was wounded in the shoulder; Colonel Stanton was wounded in the arm while leading his regiment in a charge, and so was Colonel Powell. The loss in the Mississippi regiment was heaviest. Their regiment is universally accorded the praise of the best fighting and most distinguished gallantry. Colonel Battle's regiment also covered itself with honor. While it is invidious to make mention of the regiments, the notices of these two at least will meet with general approbation in this army.

Major Fogg, aid to General Zollicoffer, and Lieutenant Evan Shields, were dangerously wounded. They behaved in the action with approved gallantry. Thus, with four thousand men, we bravely attacked twenty thousand, and after a conflict of three hours and a half, unable to drive them from their position, retired without a hot pursuit to our camps, which we reached at 1 o'clock, P. M. At 3 o'clock the enemy came and invested the place, and fired from two batteries into our entrenchments.

Then arose the question whether to defend or evacuate the place. Suppose we could have held it against the superior force attacking? In a few days we would have been starved out, and if, with their battery, which commanded the landing, they had injured the boat, escape would have been impossible, and surrender inevitable. Again, by taking Mill Springs in our rear, which could have been done with a small force, retreat at any time would have been cut off; and it would have been vain to think of cutting a way out in front, because, without rations, the army would have been precipitated into a barren country, unable to afford any subsistence whatever. To prevent these straits an immediate crossing of the river during the night was necessary, and as time permitted only to cross the men, baggage, camp equipage, wagons, horses and artillery had to be left—a great sacrifice, but not to be estimated in the balance with saving the army. This bold and masterly movement was accomplished on this night, and the next morning saw our army on the south of the Cumberland, and the enemy in Camp Beech Grove.

The crossing was effected during the night by the aid of the steamboat Noble Ellis, which had before ascended the river with supplies, and which was efficiently commanded on this occasion by Captain Speller, of the cavalry.

The river crossed, it was necessary to move somewhere in search of provisions and forage. If no enemy had appeared, the quitting of this portion of Kentucky had been gravely considered and almost determined upon, and in a few days would have been compelled. It was impossible to move further into Kentucky from also barrenness of the mountains between that point and the Blue Grass, and all the counties on the left and right and the northern counties of East Tennessee were too poor to support the army one day. With a vastly superior force attacking, the movement to the Cumberland river at Gainsboro, a point of supply, was precipitated—and to this General Crittenden is moving with short days' marches.

How McClellan's Plan of Campaign Strikes the Confederates.

Virginia Correspondence Charleston Courier.

The plan is worthy the genius of a Marlborough or Napoleon. It is bewilderingly stupendous, and I think the Yankees will find it so. Let us take soundings and see how, if successful, the plan will operate. Buell is in Kentucky, with his mighty host, waiting to advance upon Nashville. Zollicoffer and Crittenden have fallen back to East Tennessee. The Virginia and Tennessee Railroad is thus in jeopardy. Seizing this, the first part of the programme is complete. Buell may then turn his forces eastward through East Tennessee and Western Virginia, and threaten Richmond from the southwest. Meanwhile Burnside has possibly located himself at Weldon, N. C., seized the railroad there, cut us off from the South, and threatens Beauregard from that direction. The moment Beauregard turns to defend himself from either of these armies, Banks and McClellan make their advance from the front; and thus totally isolated and imprisoned, we are expected to fall an easy prey. Sherman is then to strike in South Carolina, Butler seize Jackson, Mississippi, and Halleck immortalize himself by a descent upon New Orleans via the Father of Waters.

Such, I am confident, is the scheme of the demonstration which is, in the language of McClellan, to make "a short and desperate war." Thirty days more will determine the crisis. To be successful, the Northern armies have in that time a world of bloody work to perform. If they fail, the war is terminated *ex necessitate*. It is the dying effort of the hydra-headed monster, already struggling in the folds of dissolution. But will it fail? The Burnside expedition—the key-note of the gigantic undertaking—has been dispersed to the four winds of heaven. Babel-like, confusion is upon it.

Looking to the past, may we not predict that Buell will meet with the same fate, Picayune Butler do., Halleck do., and that while Albert Sidney Johnston, Van Dorn, Heath, Price and Jeff. Thompson interpose a living wall of hearts in the West, Huger at Norfolk, Lovell at New Orleans, Lee at Port Royal, Tatnall at Savannah, Magruder on the Peninsula, and Beauregard, Smith and Jackson along the Potomac, will roll up their solid barriers of fire, and sweep back the red tide of invasion. Let us pray God that it may be so.

The Battle Near Somerset—The Body of Zollicoffer Burned.

This is the principal topic of discussion in the Southern papers. They admit that they had in the field about 5,500 men, while the Federal army, it is asserted, consisted of 20,000 men, in an intrenced camp, under Generals Rosecrans, Schoepf and Thomas. We have the following account of Zollicoffer's death from the Nashville *Patriot*:

"General Zollicoffer mistook a Kentucky or Ohio regiment which had opened fire upon our forces for one of our regiments firing upon others through mistake, and galloped forward with his staff to order them to desist, not discovering his error till he was in their midst. He immediately drew his sword and despatched the Colonel, to whom he was about to give orders, when he was fired upon, and fell, pierced with many balls. Major Henry M. Fogg, of his staff, was wounded in the thigh, and Lieutenant E. B. Shields, another of his staff, was killed by his side. Major Fogg was borne from the field."

And if this don't suit, here is another account from a different source.

"General Zollicoffer advanced to within a short distance of an Ohio regiment, which had taken a position at a point unknown to him, and which he supposed to be one of his own regiments.

"The first intimation he had of his dangerous position was received when it was too late. "There's old Zollicoffer," cried out several of the regiment in front of him. "Kill him!" and in an instant their pieces were leveled at his person. At that moment Henry M. Fogg, aid to General Zollicoffer, drew his revolver and fired, killing the person who first recognized General Z. With the most perfect coolness General Z. approached to the head of the enemy, and, drawing his sabre, cut the head of the Lincoln Colonel from his shoulders. As soon as this was done twenty bullets pierced the body of our gallant leader, and General Zollicoffer fell from his horse a mangled corpse."

Among the atrocities with which the Federal troops are charged is the "roasting" of the Confederate wounded, in a barn, near the battle-field.

Action of the Confederate Congress in Regard to Maryland.

The following is the official copy of the preamble and resolutions which passed the Confederate Congress in reference to Maryland:

WHEREAS, The State of Maryland has suffered the same wrong which impelled these Confederate States to withdraw from the United States, and intimately associated with these States by geographical situation, by mutual interest, by similarity of institutions and by enduring sentiments of reciprocal amity and esteem; and whereas it is believed that a large majority of the good people of Maryland earnestly desire to unite their State with the Confederates States, a desire which is proved to exist even by the violent, extraordinary and tyrannical measures employed by our enemy to restrain the expression thereof; and whereas the Government of the United States, by imprisoning members of the Legislature of Maryland, by establishing powerful armies of foreign troops within the State and along her borders; and by suppressing, with armed force, the freedom of speech and of elections, has prevented the people and their representatives from adopting the political connection which they prefer, and, by revenge of their preference has inflicted upon them many outrages, and established over them a foreign despotism; and whereas the accession of Maryland to this Confederation will be mutually beneficial, and is essential to the integrity and security of the Confederate Union; be it therefore

1st. *Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America*, That the sufferings of the good people of Maryland, under the oppression of our enemy, excite our profound sympathy and entitle them to speedy and efficient exertions on our part for their relief.

2d. That it is the desire of this Government, by appropriate measures to facilitate the accession of Maryland, with the free consent of her people, to the Confederate States.

3d. That no peace ought to be concluded with the United States which does not ensure to Maryland the opportunity of forming a part of this Confederacy.

Approved Dec. 21, 1861.

The Disaffection with Jeff. Davis' Administration.

From the Bowling Green Courier.

We call not in question the motives of those of our contemporaries who feel it their duty to condemn particular acts of the Administration, nor complain of the temper they manifest, though we can but regret the course they are pursuing, and must believe the injury they inflict upon the cause is greater than that done by the things they oppose. Is an unfortunate appointment to office to form the basis of opposition to an Administration that is laboring with heart and soul and mind and strength to establish our independence? Because, with an imperfect knowledge of the resources of the Government, we think the President should adopt an offensive instead of a defensive policy in the conduct of the war, shall we consecrate all our efforts to embarrass him in all that he does or attempts to do, whether to defend our homes or press the war into the territories of the enemy? Because we do not agree with the Secretary of the Treasury as to the best means of raising money for the achievement of our national independence, shall we seek to excite distrust of him and those with whom he is associated in the minds of the people, thereby adding to the difficulties which they must encounter at every step?

No! Let us sustain the Administration with all our powers of mind and body, overlooking these unimportant errors alleged against it, and making common cause with it against an enemy which, in overthrowing it, would make slaves of us. Every blow aimed at it is a blow aimed at the independence of the South. Should it forget its sacred obligations to the people, and prove recreant to those immutable and eternal principles to which it is pledged, and the lives and fortunes of a great people are devoted, then we would peril all to overthrow it, going foremost of all those who would dare most for liberty; but while its loyalty is above the suspicion even of its enemies, and it exists with an eye single to the good of the people who placed it in power, let us be as true to the cause of the South as it is, yielding our views where they conflict with its policy, sacrificing our preferences and our prejudices where they conflict with its judgment, giving it that support to which its patriotic labors and our duty entitle it.

The Fort Henry Prisoners.

The following are the prisoners taken by the capture of Fort Henry:

Brigadier General Lloyd Tilghman; Captain H. L. Jones, of Kentucky, acting Quartermaster; Captain J. Hayden, Chief of Engineers; Captain John McLaughlin, Quartermaster; Major W. L. McComico, Assistant Adjutant General; Captain Jesse Taylor, commanding garrison; Lieutenants J. Ormesby, Watts and Fred. J. Weller, and Captain G. R. R. G. Jones, and sixty privates.

The Confederates Anticipated Defeat.

A correspondent of the Memphis *Appeal* (30th ult.), speaking of the anticipated attack on Forts Donelson and Henry, says:

Fort Donelson, with its 3,000 heroes, will be held against all opposition. More solicitude is felt about Fort Henry. In the first place, it is built in a low place, which is easily commanded from a high hill on the opposite side.

That hill is now in possession of our forces, and if we lose it, Fort Henry cannot long hold out, though there are provisions enough there to last our forces for months. Those in poor selon of Fort Henry have resolved to fight outside of the intrenchments. The water at the fort is said to be within a few feet of our magazines, and within six feet of our largest guns, and at last accounts the river was still rising.

The Cannonade of Fort Henry.

At least six hundred shots were fired during the engagement. It was a most terrific cannonade. The guns were well served. I saw six dead Confederates. Their loss could not be ascertained, the dead having been taken away. The scene inside the Confederate intrenchments was terrible. In three rows of their log barracks not one escaped, shot and shell having torn everything to splinters.

MARRIED.

On the 6th instant, by Rev. David John, JOHN F. HANCOCK to Miss FANNIE A. SCHIBERGER, all of this city.

On the 6th instant, by Rev. G. Dunning, RICHARD WILLIS to ANNIE E., second daughter of Levi Weaver, Esq., all of this city.

DIED.

On Friday morning, 7th instant, Mrs. SUSANNAH PURDEN, relict of the late Wm. Purden, aged 87 years.

On the 9th instant, Mrs. ELIZABETH SCHAAF, in the 43 year of her age.

CHOICE GROCERIES.

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Choice Green and Black Tea, part at 60c., very fine.

Superior Brown Sugars at 10c.; white at 11 and 12; Crushed 8 lbs. for $1.00.

Pared Peaches; Wines; Rye, Rio, Laguayra and Java COFFEE.

All at lowest prices.

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