

SOUTHERN ITEMS

Gen. Stewart to His Army. Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Camp Near Dublin Depot, Dec. 27. Soldiers of the Army of the Potomac:—The campaign in the western portion of this State is now, so far as you are concerned, ended. At its close you can retire with pride and satisfaction. You first encountered the enemy five months since on his unobstructed march into the interior of the State. From that time until recalled from the field, you were engaged in perpetual warfare with him. Hand-to-hand battles and skirmishes were matters of almost daily occurrence. Nor is it to be forgotten that laborious and arduous marches by day and by night were necessary, not only as furnishing you the opportunity of fighting there, but of baffling the foe at different points upon the march of invasion. And it is a fact which entitles you to the warm congratulations of your General, and to the thanks and gratitude of your country, that in the midst of the trying scenes through which you have passed, you have proved yourselves men and patriots, who, undaunted by superior numbers, have engaged the foe, beaten him in the field, and baffled and frustrated him in his plans to surprise you.

On all occasions, under all circumstances, your patriotism and courage have never faltered nor forsaken you. With inadequate transportation, often ill clad, and with less than a full allowance of provisions, you have never complained to his General. This fact was grateful to his feelings; and if your hardships have not been removed or alleviated by him, it has been because of his inability to do so. But your exemplary and patriotic conduct has not passed unobserved nor unappreciated by the Government in whose cause we are all enlisted. It is an acknowledged fact that you have made fewer claims, and imposed less burdens upon it, than any army in the field, content to forego it, as become true soldiers and patriots.

Now, at the close of your laborious and eventful campaign, when you may have looked forward to a season of rest, your country has bestowed upon you the distinguished compliment of calling you to another field of action. That you will freely respond to this call, your past services so heroically rendered, furnish the amplest assurance. Kentucky, in her hour of peril, appeals to Virginia, her mother, and to her sisters for aid. This appeal is not unheeded by your gallant sons. The best of the oppressor is upon her. Trusting in the cause of justice, we go to her relief, and with the help of him who is its author, we will do our part in hurrying back and chastising the oppressor who is deserting her soil.

Soldiers! Your country—your friends whom you love behind you, will expect you, in your new field of labor, to do your duty. Remember that the eyes of the country are upon you, and that upon your action, in part, depends the result of the greatest struggle the world ever saw, involving not only your freedom, your property, and your lives, but the fate of political liberty everywhere.

Remembering this, and relying on Him who controls the destinies of nations, as of individuals, you need not fear the result. In order, I beg, Gen. JOHN B. FLOYD.

H. B. DAYTON, Major and Assistant Adjutant General, Beauregard's Account of the Bull Run

The Virginia correspondent of the New Orleans Delta gives an account of a select dinner party to Gen. Beauregard, at which he made the following remarks: On the 21st of July, at about 24 o'clock, perhaps 3, it seemed to me that the victory was already within our grasp. In fact, up to that moment I had never wavered in the conviction that we must crown our arms. Nor was my confidence shaken until at the time I have mentioned, I observed on the extreme left, at the distance of something more than a mile, a column of men approaching. At their head was a flag which I could not distinguish. Even with the aid of a strong glass, I was unable to determine whether it was the United States flag, or the Confederate flag. At the same moment, I received a despatch from Captain Alexander, in charge of the famous column, warning me to look out for the left; that a large column was approaching from that direction, and that it was supposed to be General Patterson's command. At this moment, I confess my heart failed me.

I pause, reluctantly, to the conclusion that, after all our efforts, we should at last be compelled to yield to the enemy the hard fought and bloody field. I can look the glass to examine the flag of the approaching column, but my anxious inquiry was unproductive of result;—could not tell to which army the waving banner belonged. At this time all the members of my staff were absent, having been dispatched with orders to various points. The only person with me was the gallant officer who has recently distinguished himself by a brilliant feat of arms—General, then Colonel, Evans. To him I communicated my doubts and fears. I told him I feared the approaching force was in reality Patterson's division; that if such was the case I should be compelled to fall back upon our own reserves, and postpone till the next day a continuation of the engagement. After further reflection, I directed Col. Evans to proceed to Gen. Johnston, who had assumed the task of collecting a reserve, and to inform him of the circumstances of the case, and to request him to have the reserves collected with all despatch, and hold them in readiness to support our retrograde movement.

Colonel Evans started on the mission thus entrusted to him. He had proceeded but a short distance when it occurred to me to make another examination of the still approaching flag. It had now come within full view. A sudden gust of wind shook out its folds, and I recognized the star and bars of the Confederate banner. It was the flag borne by your regiment, I have the General turned to Colonel Evans, who sat beside him, the gallant South Louisiana, and the column of which your regiment constituted the advance was the brigade of General (then, Colonel) Ely. As soon as you were recognized by our soldiers your coming was greeted with enthusiastic cheers, and the regiment responded to the cry, the enemy heard the triumphant buzz; their attack was checked, they were in turn assailed by our forces, and within half an hour from that moment commenced the retreat, which afterwards became a confused and total rout. I am glad to see that your staid humor glancing over us at this festive hour, but I hope never again to see it upon the field of battle.

Army of the Potomac. Correspondence of the Richmond Examiner. MANASSAS, Dec. 27, 1861.—To-day our white army is engaged in building log houses for winter quarters, in moving to sites already selected, and in erecting fortifications. The new army for the fortifications in Centerville, and the regular will fall back a mile or two upon Camp Hill, to the right of the Orange and Albemarle road, near the River. Now by the whole of the Board's addition site making themselves comfortable in their little cottages, which rise rapidly by day under the diligent hands of the soldiers, where wood and water are plenty, without being by Davis' Ford. The artillery, the exception of Walton's battalion, has already been located between Cub Run and Stone Bridge. The cavalry has fallen back a little, and they are now building stables and houses near Centerville.

Gen. Stuart will remain in the advance. It is probable that Gen. Johnston will occupy the Lewis House, on the battle field, and Gen. Beauregard Wier's, his old headquarters, before the 18th and 21st. Longstreet's division will, if I am correctly informed, occupy the advanced position, and will remain where it is at present. The artillery, detailed to man the guns in the batteries, will also remain by the fortifications. In case of an attack by the Yankees, it will take about two hours to get the main strength of the army across to Bull Run. Information of an approach would be given at least two hours before an enemy could come up, and in that time we could be well prepared to resist any force that can be brought up. That is about the situation of affairs for the winter, and it remains to be seen whether our men are to have an opportunity of a brush with the Yankees, or whether they will be allowed to enjoy their new homes in quietness. When I say all are ready for an attack, I express but feebly the feeling which prevails throughout the army.

Notice of General Cooke. The following obituary notice appears in a Richmond paper:— Suddenly, on the night of the 26th of December, General Philip St. George Cooke, in the fifty-third year of his age. Exemplary in all the relations of life, as son, father, husband, master, friend and neighbor, General Cooke used and improved his great wealth for the good of his country, the advancement of religion, and the benefit of his fellow man. With him the poor and suffering ever found sympathy and aid; the Christian minister encouragement and support. On his large estates, both in Virginia and the South, he had made ample provision for the religious instruction of his numerous slaves, by erecting chapels, and providing competent Christian teachers. Devoutly Southern in all his principles and feelings, he was one of the first to volunteer his services in the cause of his country, and as Captain, Colonel and General, to devote all his energies and abilities to her defence.

His countrymen will never forget his arduous and successful labors in preparing the Department of the Potomac to repel invasion; and fearlessly and faithfully, as commander of the Fifth Brigade, did he meet the foe on the famous field of Manassas. Returning home after an eight months' campaign, with a mind and body shattered by unremitted attention to his duties, the last act of his life was the act of a man whose reason had given under excess of labor and patriotic anxiety. Peace to his ashes, and may the God of Heaven comfort his bereaved widow and family in their deep distress.

SCARFS, GLOVES, ROBES, TIES, CHEAP FOR CASH, WM. F. TOWLES & BRO., 423-1/2 N. 2nd St., Baltimore street.

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POPULAR AND FAMILY MEDICINES, W. F. H. OXLEY, 423 1/2 Light Street, near Lombard.

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LATEST NEWS BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS. WASHINGTON, Jan. 7. SENATE.

Mr. Pomeroy and Mr. Chandler presented petitions for the emancipation of the slaves. Mr. Chandler also presented a petition in favor of an exchange of prisoners. Mr. Hale offered a resolution that the naval committee be instructed to inquire how the practice prevailed in the navy of making purchases through other than recognized agents, and if any such had been made, and whether larger prices were paid. Agreed to. Mr. Powell introduced a bill to abolish the franking privilege. On motion of Mr. Sherman, the bill to increase the number of cadets at West Point was taken up, the question being on the amendment that cadets be dismissed if found deficient in their studies; it was disagreed to. Mr. Trumbull opposed the passage of the bill. He believed it was owing to West Point that the war had been prolonged. If West Point was abolished, military tactics would be taught all over the country. He was opposed to increasing the number of cadets, especially at this time. Mr. Clark said he should not vote for the bill now, but he could not join in the tirade against West Point. Treason had been taught in the school of the Senate of the United States than in the school at West Point.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. A message was received from the President, with the documents in reference to the Trent affair. Mr. Vallandigham took occasion to express his dissatisfaction at the course pursued by the Government in detaining Mason and Slidell, remarking that in less than three months there will be a war with Great Britain, or else we will tamely submit to the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, and the breaking up of the blockade. Mr. Hutchins replied, saying that his colleague had heretofore been opposed to coercion as to the South, while now he is against the delivery up of Slidell and Mason. The position of his colleague was not the same as it was in the Trent affair. He was one which would benefit the Republic by getting up a war between England and the United States. A war which the South desired with that view. Thomas, of Massachusetts, argued to show that the justification of the capture of Mason and Slidell. England did us a grievous wrong in making the demand, which was unjust and insolent to us. She has done that which has implanted in the minds of our people a wrong which will await the opportunity to strike the blow of retributive justice. The message and documents were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE. The steamer Adelaide, Captain Cannon, arrived at her dock this morning at half past seven o'clock, and reports as follows: Left Norfolk yesterday, bringing eight Federal prisoners who had been exchanged, and four or five ladies, en route for the North, among whom is Mrs. Colonel Reynolds, whose husband is in the Confederate army. She goes to Philadelphia to visit her parents, who reside there. The Norfolk Day Book of yesterday says that a British brig ran the blockade at Charleston night before last, with a cargo of coffee and salt, which was immediately seized by the Federal forces. Market rates for the use of the Confederate army. Two Federal vessels loaded with coal for the use of Federal war vessels, arrived at Bermuda a few days ago, but were not permitted to enter the harbor. In another engagement at Port Royal Ferry, the Day Book says a Confederate victory was gained, the Federals suffering a severe loss in killed, wounded and missing. The Confederates are in large force all along the line of the Charleston and Savannah railroad, and express confidence in being able to repel any invasion the Federals may think proper to attempt on the main land. A flag of truce came yesterday to inform that it is thought will soon make a demonstration either up the Rappahannock or Potomac rivers, to flank the Confederate batteries on the Potomac. It is rumored that Commodore Dupont, of Port Royal, will command the naval part of the expedition, and will sail in the ship Minnesota—Burnside commanding the land force. Hon. Ben H. Hill, of Georgia, is reported to have been appointed Confederate Minister to Russia, and would sail in a few days for his destination, via Havana. With the exception of a little alacrity among the gunboats preparing for the Burnside's expedition, everything was quiet at Old Point. The steamer Alabama, bound for Hatteras Inlet yesterday with stores, &c.

FURTHER FROM EUROPE. The Steamer Bohemian at Halifax. Halifax, January 6.—The steamer Bohemian, which sailed with dates to the 26th ult., and arrived by Liverpool via London on the 27th, has arrived here. Business generally in Liverpool and London had been suspended owing to the holidays. The sales of cotton, on Tuesday, were about 17,000 bales, at an advance of 1/4d. Our despatch gave no breadstuffs or provision markets. Consols closed at 94 1/4. The Hon. Arson Burlingame, our Minister to China, had arrived at Canton, and was well received. Placards had been posted in the streets at Hong Kong, threatening the extirpation of all Europeans. Great excitement prevails at Lisbon, and the body of the king is to be disinterred. Another Despatch. Halifax, January 9.—The dates for the Bohemian are four days later than those already received. The steamship City of Baltimore, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 25th ult. The steamship North American from Portland, arrived at Liverpool on the 25th ult. The steamship City of Manchester, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 24th ult. The Bohemian reports, on 21 January, in lat. 54 deg. 10 min. N., long. 14 deg. 30 min. W., exchanged colors with the American brig Pattee, bound west. January 21, at 1 A. M., in lat. 47 deg. 10 min. N., long. 51 deg. W., exchanged night signals with a steamer, supposed to be the China, bound east. London, Dec. 27.—Advices from Canton, China, of the 15th of November, say that Mr. Burlingame, the American Minister, had been well received there, and that he subsequently left for Shanghai, en route to visit Peking. A few foreigners had been invited to visit Peking. The rebels were near Ningpo, and the inhabitants were fleeing to Shanghai, where the alarm had subsided. Hong Kong was reported to be in the hands of the rebels. It was also reported that the 'braves' there had attacked the foreigners in the streets and houses, and that placards were posted up threatening the extirpation of the Europeans. News from Japan is received, but it is unimportant.

London, December 26.—Great excitement is existing here in regard to the death of the late King. His body is to be disinterred and analyzed. The public are greatly stirred up in regard to the matter, and troops are patrolling the streets to prevent disorders. Liverpool, Dec. 27.—The advices from America are unfavorably construed in London, and the funds are drooping in consequence. In Liverpool peaceful hopes predominate and cotton is rising. A number of gunboats have been ordered to the Mersey. It is reported that the frigate Algiers has been stationed off the straits of Gibraltar, to prevent the passage of privateers. The frigates Liffey and Melampus were to leave Gibraltar on the 21st inst. for America. It is reported in Paris that the Orleans Prince is to go to Europe forthwith. The English are anxious to bring the Trent affair in a hopeful view believing that the Confederate Commissioners will be given up by the Cabinet at Washington, and a war be thus averted. The result is being quietly awaited. The prevailing opinion is that the English favor a peace. War risks at Lloyd's have a downward tendency. The French papers calculate on the despatch of the French Government reaching Washington before Mr. Seward's reply to Lord Lyons, in regard to the demand of the British Government. The papers express the hope that the French despatch will reach Washington in time to influence the reply of Mr. Seward. The Paris Bourse closed yesterday at 57 1/2. Commissioners have arrived at some German ports, and are now en route to Paris and London. The London Times has a criticism on Secretary Chase's firm report, and expatiates at some length on the extraordinary extension of the length of the American cotton market, declaring that it exceeds anything in England's history. France is about to send reinforcements to the North-western coast of America. It is also rumored in Paris that a squadron of observation is to be sent to the eastern coast of America, under Admiral Henshaw. The Paris Bourse closed yesterday at 67 1/2. The Madrid Correspondence says that Spain is to send from six to seven thousand men to Mexico, and that the Spanish squadron will sail in three days. Commercial Intelligence. (Per the Bohemian via London.) Liverpool Cotton Market.—The sales of three days amounted to 21,000 bales, including 6,500 bales to speculators and 14,500 to exporters. The market is buoyant, with an advance of 3/4d. The sales on Friday were 15,000 bales, including 5,000 to speculators and 10,000 to exporters. The market is an advancing tendency at the following quotations: New Orleans Fair Middling 12 1/2 11 1/2 Mobile 12 1/2 11 1/2 Upland 12 1/2 11 1/2 The stock of cotton in port at Liverpool is estimated at 55,000 bales, of which 216,000 are of American descriptions. Liverpool Provisions Market.—The Provision market is firm and steady. Liverpool Flour Market.—Consols closed on Saturday at 90 1/2 for money, but declined on Friday to 90 1/4—under American advices. The weekly returns of the Bank of England show an increase of a million of £15,000. American Stocks are quiet and steady. The latest sales were: Illinois Central shares 43 1/2, 44 1/2 &c. discount. Erie Railroad 24 1/2, 25 1/2.

meanwhile, accomplished its passage under cover of the guns of the Seneca and Ellen, and completely demolished the fortification there, which had also been deserted. This body (either an entire regiment, or a still smaller force) had then joined the main portion of the command, and at night the whole force was at Port Royal Ferry, completely covered by the guns of the four monitors. The pickets of the two commands were within five hundred yards of each other all night. At about midnight, a flag of truce was brought to General Stevens, and a request made that the enemy be allowed to enter within one line to bury their dead. General Stevens gave them one hour in which to accomplish this purpose, but when his messenger returned to the flag with his reply, there was heard from them, so, of course, General Stevens' message never reached the enemy.—Whether the flag was a ruse or not is unknown. In the morning, the batteries had been demolished, and the result to the Mayflower suitably punished, the troops were removed to Fort Royal island, the gunboats covering this movement by a heavy cannonading. This was answered by the rebels. A man was lost by our force in the withdrawal, which occupied three hours, and was performed in a manner highly creditable to officers and men. One regiment, the 47th New York, returned to Hilton Head by a transport without crossing the loyal island; the others proceeded to march to Beaufort, with the exception of the Roundhead and the 55th Pennsylvania, which were left on the other side of the ferry, to guard against any other offensive movement of the enemy. At the time at which the article in word has reached Hilton Head of the return of the gunboats, which may possibly be remaining for a similar purpose. The 47th New York is now disembarking at this place, having marched to Beaufort and reached the wharf at Hilton Head since crossing Broad river this morning, a distance of ten miles by land and afterwards of fifteen down the Port Royal river. So far as has yet been learned, one man only has been killed and eight or nine wounded; all of these belonging to the Michigan Eighth regiment. Their names, with the exception of Major Watson's, have not yet been ascertained. Four or five Confederates were buried by our men, and one or two of their wounded were made prisoners.

FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC. Fairfax, Jan. 7.—The latest advices from Hancock are that last night General Jackson returned, leaving only a battery and infantry guard in sight. The result of the shelling has been unimportant. One Confederate officer was seen to fall from his horse, and is believed to have been killed. None are reported wounded or killed on our side, notwithstanding the extravagant rumors circulating here about our men having been cut up, etc., all of which rumors are false. Jackson's Confederate force consisted of ten regiments with a large baggage and supply train and ten days cooked rations. It is not known where he went but it is surmised that he intends to attack General Kelly's command. Gen. Banks' Third Brigade left here yesterday morning and arrived at Hagerstown, twenty-six miles distant, at 5 o'clock yesterday evening. No stragglers were left along the route. This march was performed through three or four inches of snow. They would probably reach Hancock yesterday. Gen. Lander has been assigned to the command of Gen. Kelly's Division and Gen. Williams taken command at Hancock. The Confederate Fifth Regiment returned here last Thursday from Hancock, and marched again with the Third Brigade, to which they are attached, yesterday morning. They have not been attacked, as was stated, nor been in a position to be attacked since they left Hancock, yesterday a week. The Latest. Frederick, Jan. 7.—All is quiet at Hancock.

FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA. Cincinnati, Jan. 6.—A special despatch to the Gazette, from Huttonsville, Western Virginia, stating that the expedition, consisting of four hundred of the Twenty-fifth (Ohio) Infantry, and the Second Virginia, and forty of Bracker's Cavalry, sent out by Gen. Milroy to attack Huttonsville, was completely successful. They attacked the enemy on Saturday morning, consisting of four hundred and ninety cavalry and three hundred and fifty militia, and after a skirmish of an hour the enemy retreated, with the loss of eight killed and wounded; on our side none killed or wounded. Twenty thousand dollars worth of army stores and clothing were captured and destroyed. Cincinnati, Jan. 6.—A despatch to the Commercial, from Huttonsville, says: Huttonsville was the Confederate depot for their supplies in Western Virginia. Their cavalry were armed with carbines, and attacked us within two miles from Huttonsville. We drove them from point to point, and finally they beat a hasty retreat out of the town, as we charged through it. Their supplies consisting of 350 barrels flour, 300 barrels of salt beef, 3,000 pounds of salt, and large quantities of sugar, coffee, rice, bacon and army clothing, worth from 25,000 to 30,000, were entirely destroyed. [The Richmond papers of yesterday have a report to the same effect as the above.] The correspondent of the Associated Press raised the value of the stores destroyed from \$25,000 to \$50,000, and says: The Federals retired to Huttonsville. Another Confederate Victory. Memphis, Jan. 3.—A despatch has been received from Little Rock, Ark., containing official intelligence that Colonel James McIntosh, in command of four regiments, had a fight with the forces under Philip Sheridan, about 25 miles northwest of Fort Gibson, on the 29th December. The fight lasted four hours and resulted in the total rout of the enemy, who lost 200 in killed, wounded and missing—100 were taken prisoners. The Confederate loss was 12 killed and 20 wounded. Colonel McIntosh was still pursuing the enemy. (Ophiophobos was fleeing to Kansas. The Confederates captured a large number of negro footboots. &c.

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