

OPERATIONS IN NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

Movements of the Rebels on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Efforts of the Rebel General Jackson to Stop Supplies from the West for Washington.

WORK FOR GENERAL LANDER, &c., &c.

OUR BALTIMORE CORRESPONDENCE.

Recent Movements of the Rebel General Jackson—What are His Designs—Does he Contemplate an Invasion of Pennsylvania—His Instructions from the Rebel Government, &c., &c.

The resolution just adopted by the House of Representatives, repealing of the Secretary of War information as to whether or when the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad can be placed under military protection, so that the company may be enabled to put in running order, can be best answered by referring to the events of the last four weeks.

It is idle to disguise the fact that every military movement on the part of the rebel army of the Potomac has been made in pursuance of a regular systematic plan. It is of the highest importance, therefore, to ascertain what part of that plan it is in pursuance of which General Jackson and Romney, shelling the town of Hancock, destroyed a second time the freshly reconstructed track of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, burned the new bridges and blown up the new cut, &c., &c., carried on the new iron of the rails, and is now operating a movement near Romney.

At the time General Jackson began his march towards Martinsburg, the Fifth and Fourth Connecticut regiments were at Hancock, and 900 cavalry with two pieces of artillery were at Romney.

From the above garbled accounts of the defeat of the rebels on the Upper Potomac and in the direction of Romney, it is evident they have nothing to boast of from that quarter recently.

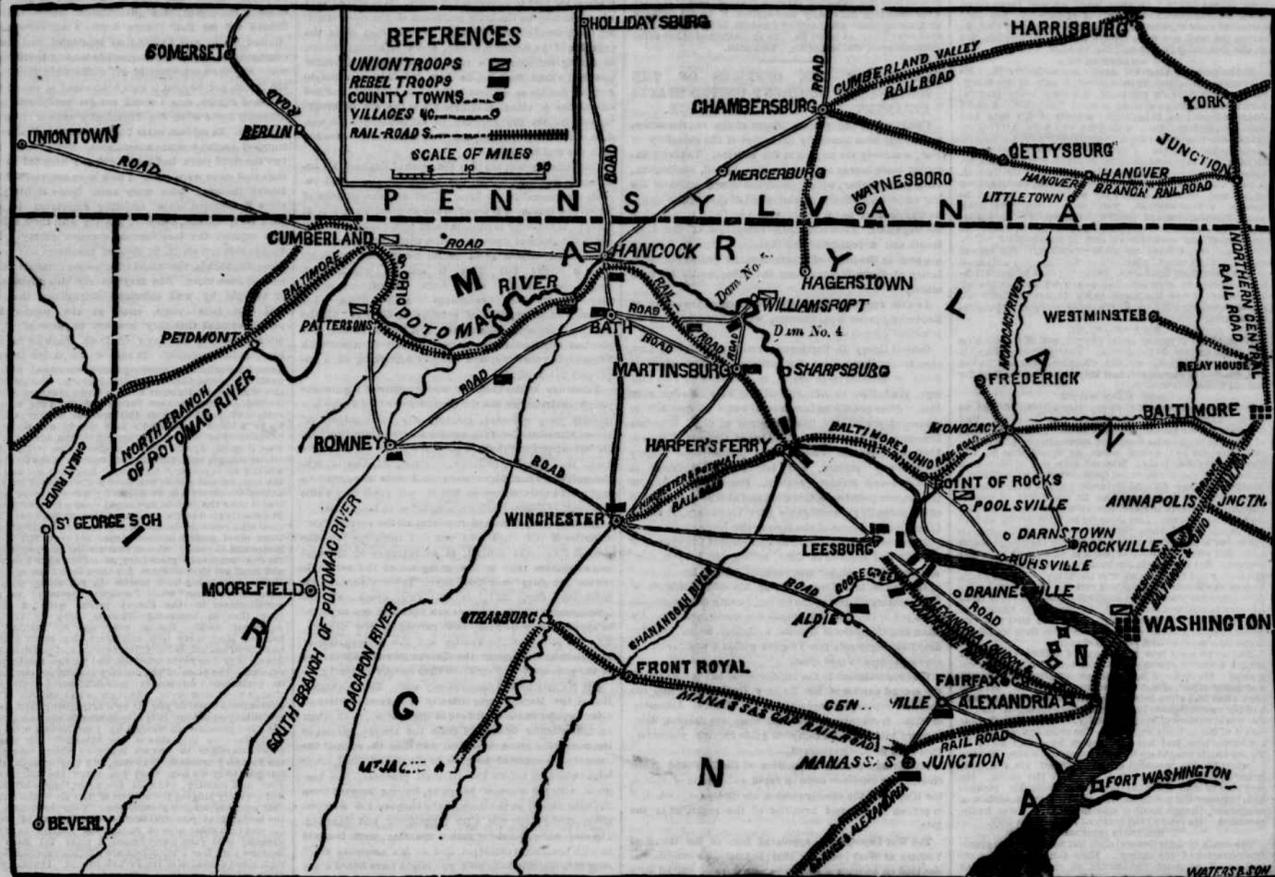
Nothing is known here at present of the movements of the rebel Gen. Jackson and his forces, except that he has about fifty thousand men, and is in the neighborhood of Romney.

After retreating fifteen miles on the road to Cumberland, and finding that he was not pursued, Gen. Lander halted at Patterson's Creek.

OUR POINT OF ROCKS CORRESPONDENCE. Point of Rocks, Md., Jan. 22, 1862.

OPERATIONS ON THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

The Military Department of Gen. Lander—The Efforts of the Rebels to Stop Supplies from the West for the National Capital.



THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.

NEWS FROM REBEL SOURCES.

From rebel journals received at Fortress Monroe last Saturday, we are furnished with the following items:—

The United States transport Louisiana, of General Burnside's expedition, formerly of the line between Old Point and Baltimore, has been beached to prevent her from falling into the hands of the rebels.

The Louisiana was a large side-wheel steamer, of 1,100 tons burthen. She belonged to Baltimore, where she was owned by the Baltimore and Norfolk Company.

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The Moments of the Rebel General Jackson to Stop Supplies from the West for Washington.

WORK FOR GENERAL LANDER, &c., &c.

SERIOUS FIRES IN NEW YORK.

Ten Buildings in Fulton and Pearl Streets Totally Destroyed, and Others Damaged.

The Bridge Street Fire, &c., &c.

THE FIRE IN FULTON AND PEARL STREETS.

About six o'clock yesterday (Sunday) morning a fire was discovered in the building No. 43 Fulton street, occupied by David Woods, manufacturer of wirework, and styled the New York Wire Company.

The police of the Second precinct gave the alarm; but owing to the heavy condition of the streets, and the fact that the firemen had been up all night at work at the fire in Bridge street, it was some time before water was thrown upon the flames.

The alarm having reached Brooklyn, the firemen of that city quickly responded, and sent over to our aid three of their steam fire engines and one hand engine, viz:—

Victory, No. 13. Constitution, No. 17. Brooklyn, No. 4.

The following is a DIAGRAM OF THE BURNED BUILDINGS.

The following is a list of the buildings destroyed, and the losses and insurances, as far as could be obtained by our reporter:—

No. 42—A four story building, occupied by David Woods as a manufactory of wirework. The building and its contents were totally destroyed. Loss on stock said to be \$10,000, and on building about \$6,000, supposed to be insured.

No. 45—A four story building, totally destroyed. Loss about \$8,000; insured. Occupied on the first floor by James J. Steers as a brush store. Loss about \$2,000; partly insured.

THE REBEL ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE.

Another Union Account of the Victory.

FULL DETAILS OF THE ACTION.

DESPERATE FIGHTING ON BOTH SIDES.

THE DEATH OF ZOLICOFFER.

Total Rout and Demoralization of the Rebels.

General Crittenden Probably Hiding in the Woods.

The Rebel Fortifications and Camps, &c., &c.

THE REBEL ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE.

From Southern papers received at Fortress Monroe on Saturday last, we learn that the rebels at last admit their defeat in Kentucky, but still declare that the Union accounts are untrue and exaggerated.

The Norfolk Daily News, under the head of "Further Particulars from the Somerset Dispatch," not so but as first reported by our side.

General Crittenden was wounded. Colonel Carroll took command of the forces, and recrossed the Cumberland river.

Our loss was 800. The enemy lost 400 or 500.

Rutledge's and McClung's batteries were left on the field. We marched seven miles.

The enemy were repulsed three times and fell back to their fortifications. They then retreated.

We lost all our horses, tents, equipments, eleven guns, spiked or thrown into the river.

General Zolicoffer's body has not been recovered. Our forces were 6,000. We are still falling back.

A second dispatch, dated Petersburg, January 25, says: A detachment from a friend at Knoxville has just been received, saying that General Crittenden rallied at Monticello, and will make a stand there.

Another Union Account of the Victory.

[Special correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.]

I want to tell you. Don't ask me to give you a description of the fight. I have heard accounts of it as uniform and different as those of Gen. Schuyler's fight.

I have passed over the battle ground, and seen the engagement. Of course each regiment exaggerates the glory of the fight, and to each man his own regiment appears to have done more than any other.

After a tiresome march of nine muddy miles, we reached our destination at 10 o'clock on Saturday night.

The rebels had extended nearly two miles further up the creek, which was itself raised by heavy rains.

The stars were shining brightly as ever through the rain.

Sunday morning came, and the rebels were still in the creek, and had then been ordered back to camp.

At 10 o'clock on Sunday morning the rebels were ordered to fall back on Newmarket.

The upper part of the building was occupied as offices by several parties. Their aggregate loss will amount to about \$5,000.

The basement of the building is occupied by Wilbur & Hastings, stationers. Stock damaged by water probably to the extent of \$5,000, fully insured in City Insurance Company.

No. 35—Building occupied by John N. Quirk as a bedding store. Stock damaged by water about \$2,000; insured for \$2,500 in the New World Insurance Company.

The building is damaged about \$600; insured.

T. M. Sheppard, Nos. 205 and 208 Water street, store dealers, have sustained several hundred dollars damage by water to goods in the cellar of their building.

At one time fears were entertained that the buildings on the opposite side of Fulton street would take fire, and it was only by the constant watchfulness of the firemen, who threw streams of water upon the face of the buildings, that the fire was prevented from extending in that direction.

The United States Hotel, was also in great danger of being fired at one time; but fortunately the wind changed and carried the flames in another direction.

The origin of the fire is not known at present; but it will be thoroughly investigated by the Fire Marshal.

Captain Hutchins, of the Second precinct, and his sergeants were promptly at the premises and rendered efficient services. Sergeant Charles M. Brackett, assisted by some of his men, entered the Fulton Bank through the windows, and saved all the books before the fire reached the building.

THE BRIDGE STREET FIRE.

We published yesterday the particulars of the destruction by fire of the four story storage building No. 2 Bridge street. We now have to add the five story building No. 4, adjoining, used also for the storage of general merchandise.

At about one o'clock on Sunday morning the roof of this building was discovered on fire, and notwithstanding the untiring exertions of the firemen, the whole building, with its contents, was almost entirely destroyed. The loss may be estimated at about \$150,000. The storage was kept by Squire and Johnson. It is said that most of the goods were insured.

FIRE IN WASHINGTON STREET.

At about eleven o'clock on Saturday night a fire occurred in the provision store of E. A. Matthews, No. 409 Washington street, caused by an imperfect furnace on the second floor. Damage trifling.

FIRE AT QUARANTINE.—A fire broke out on Sunday morning at eleven o'clock in one of the hospitals at Quarantine (States Island), now occupied as a barracks by Swain's cavalry, stationed on these grounds. The building was completely gutted.