

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

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Monday, January 20, 1862.

Reading Matter on every page.

Our note.—A sketch of the life of Gen. J. H. Lane; the Alexandria jail; Roundheads and Cavaliers; poetry by Park Benjamin.

THE SITUATION.

The suggestion that General Burnside's expedition was intended to attack Norfolk in the rear, involves too many improbabilities to be seriously credited. To advance upon Norfolk by the circuit of the Atlantic ocean, Pamlico and Albemarle sounds, and a long river and canal navigation, can hardly have been thought of, when, if an attack upon Norfolk was really the thing intended, there are points within a day's march at which the expedition could have made a landing.

It is more reasonable to suppose that the operations of General Burnside upon the coast of North Carolina may have this degree of connection with a demonstration against Norfolk by General Wool: that the two movements will assist each other by dividing and distracting the forces and attention of the enemy.

The reported evacuation of Yorktown by General Magruder is a probable event. He was posted there as a defensive precaution, and nothing is more natural than that he should leave, upon the discovery that our blows are directed elsewhere.

The Boston Advertiser, a careful and respectable paper, states that Com. Dupont has written a private letter, to the effect that an attack upon either Charleston or Savannah was no part of the programme of the expedition to Port Royal.

Matters in the vicinity of Cairo are becoming interesting. We see no denial of the statement of the Chicago Tribune, that the gunboats will not be ready for some days; but the discovery seems to have been made that men and horses have legs, and can move by land.

THE RATE OF INTEREST UPON U. S. LOANS.

No more fatal blow can be struck at the credit of the country than to offer extra interest for loans of money. In the business of individuals, it is shown, by common experience, to be the almost invariable forerunner of bankruptcy, and in the finances of governments it may be even more certainly so. Individuals borrow money for operations or investments which are always expected to be profitable, and sometimes prove to be so. But government loans, which borrow money for current expenditures, or for war, have nothing to represent the debt, or to assist in repaying either the principal or the interest of it.

All existing legislation, which permits the Secretary of the Treasury to pay more than six per cent. for money, ought to be forthwith repealed, and it is deeply to be regretted that the error of such legislation was ever committed. Next to the error of inadequate taxation, it has done more than anything else to cause existing financial difficulties.

With ordinary management and good fortune in the progress of the war, small Treasury notes may be issued for circulation, in quantities adequate to the emergency, and be preserved from serious depreciation, by the scale of taxation indicated by the opinions of Congress, and by being made convertible into a funded debt bearing a moderate rate of interest. Common sense will carry us safely through. We want no tampering with the currency, no unconstitutional edict making any sort of paper a tender in the payment of debts, no partnership with bankers, no banking schemes, and no wasting of our substance and credit in unwise loans.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

A letter signed "A Citizen," addressed to Congress, proposes the following measures of finance:

It proposes a permanent revenue of \$220,000,000, and points out the mode of raising it, chiefly by excise duties and high import charges on liquors, beer, ale, wine, brandy, and other distilled liquors. It proposes to raise \$115,000,000 by excise, and \$105,000,000 by import duties.

It gives the actual production and consumption of liquors, ale, beer and distilled spirits, in 1860, gathered from the tables of the census, showing a consumption of ale and beer equal to 3.39 1/10 of gallons to each person, and over 2 gallons of distilled spirits.

Tables are furnished, showing the source of income to the British Exchequer, where a revenue of \$310,000,000 is raised chiefly on liquors, \$60,000,000 on spirits, \$33,000,000 on stamps, \$30,000,000 on malt liquors, \$30,000,000 on sugar, \$25,000,000 on tea, and \$25,000,000 on tobacco.

The writer proposes to issue \$300,000,000 of demand notes, and \$1,000,000,000 of 6 per cent. bonds, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after 20 years; the demand notes to be funded into 6 per cent. bonds at any time.

Another proposition is, for the Government to receive specie on deposit, paying it out at any rate of its depreciated value. In this way, it is argued that \$100,000,000 of gold will flow into the public Treasury for safe-keeping, the transfer of certificates of deposit taking the place of the actual movements of specie.

Mr. BISHOP.—The speech of this gentleman, delivered in the House last week, will produce the same profound impression upon the country which it did upon those who heard it. It combines two things not often found together: close logic and passionate pathos. It appeals at once to the judgment and the heart.

Hon. THOMAS A. SCOTT, our efficient Assistant Secretary of War, does not intend to resign, as has been rumored.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FALSE TELEGRAMS.

The Star of Saturday and the Chronicle of yesterday, contained telegraphic dispatches from Baltimore, purporting to give the state of affairs at Old Point, Norfolk, &c., these paragraphs being specimens:

"Gen. Wool has sent a notification to Norfolk to move the women and children out of that city, as he was preparing to assault it. The Minnesota, Cumberland, and other vessels of the squadron in the Roads, are taking down their spars, preparatory to active operations."

It is rumored here that Yorktown has also been abandoned—evacuated—by General Magruder."

A gentleman belonging to one of the Departments here, and who returned in the boat with the Union prisoners, having been to Fortress Monroe and Newport News on official business, called last night to say that there is no truth in the above telegrams—that Gen. Wool has sent no such word to Norfolk—that the vessels in the Roads are not preparing for battle, and that Magruder is still at Yorktown, with an army estimated at 16,000.

The Congress and Cumberland, instead of taking down their spars, were at anchor at Newport News, the Cumberland being about to sail for Hatteras.

About sixty vessels, embracing terry-boats, gunboats, schooners, transports, &c., were at anchor off Fortress Monroe, on the 18th. The Constitution, with 3,000 troops on board, under the command of Gen. Butler, arrived on the 16th, and all were in fine spirits.

All hands on board the Congress were paid off on the 13th, having been in service three months above the time required, by the express desire of the President.

Two French steamers (a frigate and a gun boat) are now in harbor off Fortress Monroe, and saluted the American flag on Thursday.

The rebel batteries on Craney Island, on Thursday, were trying their guns for the reception of the Cumberland, as is supposed. They also attempted to erect a battery between the Rip Raps and Sewell's Point, so as to command the channel, but the Rip Rap battery sent twenty-five shells, which exploded in the midst of their works, and caused the rebels to speedily evacuate the place.

The story that the above channel is obstructed by heavy ships' cables is also contradicted by our informant.

Camp Butler, at Newport News, is in a splendid condition; the camp of the Seventh New York regiment being in perfect order, and so much attention being paid to cleanliness that there is not a single case of sickness; the troops being in the highest health, and in the best possible spirits.

THE EXPEDITION FROM KANSAS.

General Lane left this city last evening, and will proceed without delay to Leavenworth, to take command of the movable column which has been and is being concentrated at that point. The country need not be assured that the force will be on the march at the earliest possible moment after General Lane's arrival at Leavenworth. Celerity and vigor are characteristic of the man. His rule is to strike quick, as well as to strike heavy.

Upon the destination of this force, it would be mischievous to speculate, but it is very certain that General Lane would not have left his seat in the Senate, except upon an expedition of "pitch and tunc."

THE LECTURE TO-NIGHT.

To-night the Washington Lecture Association, in consideration of the very liberal manner in which their efforts have been sustained by the citizens of Washington, and also to afford the military gentlemen of the city and vicinity an opportunity of spending an agreeable and profitable evening at the Smithsonian, the doors of their lecture room will be thrown open to the public, for this evening, free of charge.

The lecture will be given by Major EMERIC SZABO, a distinguished and learned Hungarian soldier; his subject being, "The Art of War." He will illustrate his subject by an analysis of well-known battles, drawn upon large maps for this occasion. The subject will be highly interesting and exciting, and a large assemblage of distinguished military gentlemen and a full military band will contribute to the interest of the hour.

THE BANK PROGRAMME.—The project of finance concerted here last week with the deputation of bankers, was badly received in New York, causing an immediate fall in United States securities, of one and a-half per cent. The New York Tribune pronounces it "the worst" of all the schemes, and their name is legion, which have been suggested within the last two months. It particularly condemns the feature of making the circulating notes bear an interest of three and six-tenths hundredths per cent., and makes the same objection which we do, viz: that the interest will not be reckoned at all, while the notes are in circulation among the people, but will all be realized by bankers and brokers, who will buy them in, as they approach maturity.

DON PASQUALE TO-NIGHT.—Our fashionable and musical circles will have a treat this evening, at the Washington Theatre, in attending the grand musical entertainment that is to be furnished by the principal artists of the New York Italian Opera, who will give, to-night, Donizetti's celebrated comic opera, "Don Pasquale." Miss Hinkley will appear as Norina, Brignoli as Ernesto, Mancusi as Malatesta, and Sig. Susini in his great character of Don Pasquale.

The fine music of this opera is familiar to our readers, and its attraction, with its unequalled cast, will insure a crowded house.

A great many seats and boxes have been already secured, and we would advise those who have not already done so to apply early at Mr. Metzger's music store, as a great rush is anticipated. Donizetti's new opera, Betty, and the last act from Favorita, will be performed to-morrow evening, and, Wednesday, Rossini's chef-d'œuvre Barbieri di Sevilgia.

Buffalo has contributed 300 barrels of flour for the loyal citizens of North Carolina.

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

From the letter addressed by Mr. Welles to the Senate, on the 15th instant, we submit an extract explanatory of a transaction specially complained of:

"Among the large number of purchases that were made under the mercantile usage, which the report alluded to denominated a 'remarkable arrangement,' that of the Stars and Stripes is selected as furnishing the most pointed testimony that the policy of the Department was wrong, and the agent an improper person to be selected for that duty. As presented by the Committee, and in point of fact, it is probably the strongest, and perhaps only case that can be adduced in their behalf. The Committee may they desire to present:

"A simple instance of deception practiced upon Mr. Morgan, in the sale to him of a new vessel, the Stars and Stripes, which had been allowed less than two months. This vessel cost the Government \$35,000, but was purchased, under a charter to the United States, in two months, \$15,000, and was then sold to Mr. Morgan for \$35,000, making a clear profit for her owners of \$20,000. This was done by making Mr. Morgan believe that it cost \$60,000 to build her."

The Stars and Stripes was a new and popular vessel, commended to the Department by naval officers as one particularly well adapted to perform effective service in the blockade. Mr. Morgan was, therefore, directed to purchase her, if he could, on reasonable terms. To do this was attended with some difficulty, for the vessel was, at the time, under charter to the War Department for \$10,000 per month. Mr. Morgan succeeded, however, in purchasing her for \$55,000. The committee state that she had actually cost the owners but \$35,000, and there is no doubt that, under an extraordinary combination of circumstances, when business was stagnant, material and labor cheap, with an engine constructed for another vessel offered them at a greatly reduced price, the owners of the vessel built her at a remarkably low rate. But this was to their advantage, and I know not that it should be made a point of assault on the Navy Department that the owners had, under favorable circumstances, built the vessel economically and at a reduced price. The true question is, what was she worth when purchased? This can be best ascertained, perhaps, by comparing her with the vessel purchased at about the same time by a naval officer who is endorsed by the committee, and which was procured under the system which they commend as greatly preferable to that which the Department adopted.

The Stars and Stripes was a new screw propelled of 407 tons burden, bought under mercantile usage, which the committee condemn in general, and this transaction in particular, for \$55,000. The Penguin, a steam propeller, three years old, with machinery considerably worn, but then 389 tons, was bought by Commodore Brees, a naval officer of "professional skill," presumed to know what service is required of such vessels. The office and the system both commended by the investigating committee, as preferable to that which the Department had adopted. For the Penguin, which was of less tonnage than the Stars and Stripes, and two years older, Commodore Brees paid \$75,000.

The Albatross, another steam screw propeller of 375 tons burden, of the same class also as the Stars and Stripes, except her age, which is greater, and her tonnage, which is less, was bought by the same naval officer, under the same system, for \$75,000. These are the facts in relation to these purchases, under the two systems, by a merchant under mercantile usage, and by a naval officer under the system commended by the committee. The Stars and Stripes, which was the objectionable purchase under the policy of the Department and the action of its agents; the Penguin and Albatross I have introduced as in size and character approaching nearest to that vessel, and they were purchased by a naval officer under the opposite system.

In the statements concerning the Department for its purchase of the Stars and Stripes, objection is made on the ground that the owner of that vessel realized a large profit—one item of which was "\$15,000 net," under charter. Although this is made a cause of censure against the Navy Department, it must have been known that the charter was not with the navy, but with the War Department; and in all probability that profit character compelled the Navy Department to pay a higher price for the vessel. As compared with the purchases made by the naval officer, the price paid for the Stars and Stripes cannot be considered extravagant. I doubt it she could be duplicated at this time for the money paid for her."

NEW YORK CITY REPUBLICAN CLUB.—Some time since, in the Republican Central Club of New York city, the following resolution was introduced:

Resolved, That the wisest and quickest way to end the rebellion, and establish a permanent peace, is to proclaim immediate and unconditional emancipation.

William Oland Bourne objected to this common sense resolution, and offered a series of resolutions as a substitute, the last of which is as follows. Neither of them were passed, and the matter is still pending:

Resolved, That we are in favor of the gradual, peaceful, and profitable extinction of slavery, by the enlightenment of the people, by the enlightening legislation of the States, by the enlightening without discord, bloodshed, or disunion; and that we are in favor of the removal of the slavery agitation from the arena of national politics.

It is a wonder that the ghost of William's good old father did not rise from its grave and smile him to the earth for offering such a resolution. The slaveholders in arms to protect and perpetuate slavery, and a Republican committee to entertain a proposition looking to the peaceful extinction of slavery, by the legislation of slave States, is an absurdity only fit for the contemplation of the inmates of a lunatic asylum.

THE PASSAGE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA down the Potomac, it appears, was effected without difficulty, or the slightest damage. On making the run from Alexandria, she had her topgallant masts struck in order to lighten the ship aloft as much as possible. Sand was strewn on her deck, and everything made ready for action in the event of her having to fight her way through. On arriving at Fairfax Reach she was anchored, and the tug boat Posey was placed on one side, and a canal boat loaded with hay on the other, to protect her machinery; in this manner she passed all the rebel batteries, and escaped unhurt, although nineteen shots were fired at her. She was well prepared for action, but made no response to the compliments of the rebels.

THE SENATE.—We have good reason to believe that no officer of the army, nominated for appointment or promotion, will be confirmed by the Senate, if he can be proved to have delivered up any black man coming into our lines from the enemy, since the date of the publication of the instructions of the Cabinet to Gen. Sherman on that subject.

GENERAL McCLELLAN ON THE COAST SURVEY.

The best commentary on the importance of the Coast Survey, we have yet seen, is found in the following sensible letter of Gen. McClellan:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, Jan. 10, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR: I regret to learn that the House of Representatives have decided to suspend work on the Coast Survey during the war.

This decision has caused me great concern; and not knowing whom else to address, I have determined to write to you, asking you to make any use you can of my views.

With the exception of the results of the Government expeditions on the plains, &c., the only reliable topographical information we have of our country is derived from the Coast Survey.

Without the Coast Survey maps, it certainly would have been very difficult, if not impossible, to have arranged and carried out most of our military operations. The only map of any value that we possess of the country on the other side of the Potomac is the result of the labors of the Coast Survey.

Far from suspending its operations of the Coast Survey, I would strongly urge that military necessity demands that its work be pushed on with the greatest vigor, and that its field of work be extended as far inland as possible.

The money expended on the Coast Survey will be repaid a hundred fold in our time of need.

I am, very truly and respectfully, your obedient servant, GEO. B. McCLELLAN, Maj. Gen. commanding U. S. A. Prof. A. D. BACKE, Superintendent Coast Survey.

Reducing the Number of Chaplains. The House Military Committee, at their meeting on Thursday morning, authorized Mr. Olin to report a bill reducing the number of chaplains to one to each brigade, and establishing a hospital chaplain. This reduction has been asked for by many chaplains and clergymen, as well as hosts of officers.

It would suit a host of officers to get rid of chaplains altogether, and substitute cyprians and gamblers in their stead, but members of Congress who consider the moral welfare of the army worth anything, had better pause and reflect before they reduce the number of chaplains.

UNION VICTORY IN MISSOURI.—An official dispatch received here on Saturday night, from Major General Halleck, states that Major Hubbard's cavalry attacked a rebel force of nine hundred men at Silver creek, in Howard county, under Col. Polkender, on the 18th instant, and routed them. Enemy's loss, forty killed and sixty wounded. Our loss, six killed and nineteen wounded. We captured one hundred and sixty horses, sixty wagons, one hundred and five tents, eighty kegs of powder, two hundred guns, and twenty-eight prisoners.

PROFESSOR WOLOWSKI.—This gentleman is winning golden opinions by the excellency of his system of instruction in vocal and instrumental music. His system is simple, thorough, and elegant, attracting the attention of the pupil, and so impressing the musical truths upon his mind that he cannot readily forget them. The study of music, under his direction, is a pleasure rather than an irksome task; an interesting pastime rather than an automatic performance. He brings to his duties, as a teacher, years of experience in musical instruction among the nobility of Europe, where he has acquired those qualities, as a teacher, which have made him so successful in this country.

CARD PORTRAITS.—L. Prang & Co., 520 Seventh street, are issuing card portraits of the prominent characters of the present rebellion, patriots and traitors, exceedingly lifelike, and just large enough to enclose in a letter envelope to send to friends, or to ornament the album or mantelpiece. They are sold at the low rate of 10 cents each. Persons connected with the army or navy, who wish to obtain or sell a portrait of some particular person, can have them made to order on reasonable terms, guaranteeing them the exclusive sale.

WE learn that Captains Chapman and McHenry, of the Sixty-third Pennsylvania regiment, were arrested and placed in irons, in Alexandria, on Saturday night. It appears that they had just returned to that city from a tour, and got to quarreling in the street. General Montgomery came out to see what was the matter and to quell the disturbance, when Chapman drew a pistol and fired two shots at the General—happily, without hitting him.

VIRGINIA REFUGEES.—An address to the Virginia Refugees will be delivered by William C. Parsons, Esq., to night, at Robbins's Building, corner of Seventh and F streets, inside room, No. 25. A petition to Congress will be presented for signature. Mr. Parsons has taken great interest in affording protection to fugitive Virginians, and we hope they will rally at his call to night.

PRESENTATION.—On Saturday, Capt. J. F. Glenn, of Company A, Twenty-third regiment P. V., was presented with a beautiful sword. The sword was accompanied by a sash of superb texture, and two belts—all the gift of the men of Capt. G.'s company, who in this way desire to express their estimation of his worth and capacity as an officer.

EX-MINISTER FAULKNER, who was recently released from Fort Warren, in exchange for Congressman Ely, is said to be at his old residence, at Martinsburg, Va., directing the forces of the rebel General Jackson in their marauding expeditions on the Upper Potomac.

GENERAL FREMONT.—It is said that General Fremont is preparing an elaborate statement in reference to the charges made against his administration of the Department of the West, which is to be presented to the Congressional Committee on the Conduct of the War.

More Prisoners of War Released.

ARRIVAL OF 150 RELEASED FEDERAL SOLDIERS.

FULL LIST OF THEIR NAMES.

On Friday last a steamer with a flag of truce went from Fortress Monroe up the James river about nine miles above Newport News, and met the steamer from Richmond, with one hundred and fifty released prisoners, two of whom escaped from prison the night before and got on board the boat, being concealed by their comrades. One of them evaded examination by jumping on the guards of the boat, but the other, in attempting to do so, was detected and taken back.

All of the prisoners were convalescents from the hospital. About twenty had crutches, and a dozen had to be carried on board, some on crutches. All of them had been wounded. Dr. Higginbotham accompanied them, and the men were loud in commendation of his uniform kindness to them, and after cordially grasping his hand in taking leave of him, they gave him three enthusiastic cheers. They then saluted the old Stars and Stripes with a burst of enthusiasm that brought tears to the eyes, many waving their crutches above their heads. On the way back, the wharves and embankments at Newport News were thronged with soldiers who greeted the released prisoners with tremendous cheers. The Cumberland and Congress were also manned and gave a most enthusiastic greeting to the prisoners.

The following are the names of the released prisoners:

- Joseph N. Clark, 11th Massachusetts. L. A. Metcalf, 11th New York. B. Shotteloff, 1st United States Cavalry. D. Lewis, 11th Massachusetts. A. Baldwin, 14th New York. T. Carr, 69th New York. M. J. Dillon, 13th New York. Geo. Real, 79th New York. John Pathbury, 79th New York. M. Ritchie, 3d New Jersey. J. Donnelly, 1st New Jersey. A. J. Noyes, 3d New Jersey. A. C. Wood, 2d Wisconsin. J. Farlow, 11th New York. A. B. Gaskell, 2d Wisconsin. A. A. Hyde, 71st New York. J. McNeal. W. E. Upham, 2d Wisconsin. M. Strubell, 11th New York. N. A. Corson, 27th New York. H. A. Colligan, 4th Maine. S. E. Chandler, 5th Massachusetts. R. Sullivan, 3d Pennsylvania. A. Foley, 2d New York. J. Leary, 11th New York. M. Kelly, 14th New York. E. Shanahan, 6th New York. Hugh J. Allen, 11th Massachusetts. John B. Blakey, 11th Massachusetts. F. F. Rich, 14th New York. George H. Gray, 1st Massachusetts. G. A. Ten Eyck, 14th New York. H. H. Clarke, 11th New York. John Dunn, 11th New York. John McFayne, 6th New York. Hugh Moore, 3d Pennsylvania. John Johnson, 79th New York. James H. Williams, 15th Massachusetts. J. Toomey, 20th Massachusetts. John Clarke, 2d Rhode Island. Patrick Moore, 15th Massachusetts. W. L. Wilson, 11th New York. Wm. McDonald, 3d Pennsylvania. G. W. Brown, 2d Rhode Island. Z. Maddock, 4th Maine. Thomas Herbert, 6th New York. Felix Arnold, 9th Virginia. Charles Webber, 7th Ohio. John Huston, 1st California. H. F. Bines, 3d Rhode Island. David Strong, 2d Wisconsin. J. W. Folger, 2d Maine. B. Margrove, 1st California. Henry Sillman, 2d Wisconsin. R. Sullivan, 3d Pennsylvania. John Coy, 2d Maine. J. L. Mitchell, 1st Minnesota. J. Peters, 69th New York. John O'Brien, 11th New York. Jas. Sheridan, 11th Massachusetts. Jos. Colgan, 79th New York. Jas. Banker, 79th New York. J. F. Fancher, 3d Connecticut. W. L. Mansfield, 14th New York. W. L. Noll, 11th New York. G. B. Rice, 2d Vermont. O. Brannan, 69th New York. J. H. Denny, 8th New York. Wm. P. Sampson, 3d New York. Lewis Francis, 14th New York. David Jones, 2d Wisconsin. C. S. Brinkhoff, 1st Michigan. Wm. Bevers, 14th New York. S. A. McKenna, 27th New York. Wm. Stephenson, 79th New York. Geo. Winfield, 2d Ohio. J. Southard, 3d Wisconsin. C. G. Fuller, 1st Massachusetts. J. C. Barnes, 2d Rhode Island. J. S. Reine, 2d New Hampshire. John Cleat, 8th New York. John Fitzgerald, 69th New York. D. A. Thompson, 79th New York. F. Shaw, 4th Maine. Benj. E. Reynolds, 69th New York. M. Frink, 79th New York. A. C. H. Webster, 79th New York. Dennis Murphy, 15th Massachusetts. J. McFarland, 2d New York. E. V. Hiley, 35th New York. Jas. Cannon, 1st Minnesota. C. O. Sewell, 20th Massachusetts. W. H. Storm, 2d Rhode Island. F. C. Greene, 18th New York. A. Rogier, 20th Massachusetts. F. Eocking, 2d Wisconsin. Dennis Cannon, 4th Maine. J. P. Rumsey, 20th Massachusetts. James Donnelly, 43rd New York. A. Lear, of the Marine. Wm. Barnes, 38th New York. F. Plasterer, 3d Infantry. A. Litchfield, 15th Massachusetts. T. M. Monz, 2d Rhode Island. D. O'Malley, 69th New York. Pat McGill, 69th New York. Mark Pliny, 1st Minnesota. R. A. Monroe, 2d Maine. Wm. H. Brotherton, of Pennsylvania. J. W. Foster, 15th Massachusetts. R. C. Ketchum, 13th New York. C. W. Farum, 2d Rhode Island. T. O'Sullivan, 14th New York. Murrey Homes, 1st Michigan. Wm. Maxwell, 2d New York. Clarke R. Damon, of Rhode Island. J. W. Browning, 1st California. A. G. Elmhough, 2d Vermont. Edward Hayes, 11th Massachusetts. J. S. Nichols, 15th Massachusetts. James Anderson, 2d Wisconsin. John Sullivan, 42d New York. J. H. Belcher, 15th Massachusetts. J. H. Wryndle, 9th Virginia. Stephen McKearney, 1st California. Francis Campbell, 42d New York. G. M. Smith, 15th Massachusetts. Levy Emery, 1st Minnesota. Thomas Murphy, 7th New York. Wm. Reed, 20th Massachusetts. Cook, 15th Massachusetts. J. H. Burns, 9th Virginia. A. D. Ward, 13th Massachusetts. E. Pratt, 1st California. S. D. Nichols, 1st New York. H. Kelley, 20th Massachusetts. L. A. Horton, United States navy. N. A. Viall, 15th Massachusetts. J. H. Claver, 1st California. J. F. Taylor, 2d Wisconsin. J. F. Holstead, 1st Minnesota. Edward Hopper, 2d Regulars. G. H. Barton, 2d Maine. Peter Murphy, 6th New York. Henry Thibault, 2d New Hampshire. H. S. Holden, 2d Maine.

NAVY YARD STRIKERS.—The workmen in the Brooklyn and Philadelphia navy yards are much dissatisfied with the reduction of their wages, and so many of them have struck that the equipment of vessels for immediate service is likely to be delayed.

LIBERTY BUTLER, a nephew of the General, has had some difficulty with a brother officer, and will probably be transferred to the command of a squadron of cavalry now in Massachusetts, raised for the General's expedition.

MILITARY CONFIRMATIONS.—The Senate will this week act upon all military appointments made since the publication of "General Orders," No. 68, of August 27, 1861. It will be recollected that sixty five or seventy brigadier-generals are in the thirteen or fourteen hundred nominations.

The flag presentation to Colonel Van Wyck, Fifty-sixth regiment New York State volunteers, is postponed until Wednesday next, the 22d, at 11 o'clock, a. m.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania is taking measures to have the oath of allegiance generally administered to the citizens of that State.

APPOINTMENTS OF BRIGADIER GENERALS.—The President has appointed N. J. T. Dana, of Minnesota, and James Shields, of California, to be brigadier-generals of volunteers.

SMITHSONIAN LECTURES.—On TUESDAY EVENING, January 21, 1862, Prof. B. PERICE, of Harvard College, will lecture on "The Mississippi River."

ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, Rev. H. W. PERRO'S will lecture on "The Private Life of Thomas Jefferson."

The public are invited. Admittance free. Lecture commences at 8 p. m. Jan 20-31

NOTICE.—The sale of the LAW BOOKS of the Library of the late Walter Jones will take place at the Auction Rooms, THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, at 7 o'clock. JAS. C. MCGUIRE & CO., Auctioneers. Jan 20-31

Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of D. C.—NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the members will be held, at the office of the company, on MONDAY NEXT, the 20th instant, at 10 o'clock, when an election will be held for seven managers to serve for the ensuing year. By order: CHAS. WILSON, Secretary. Jan 18-31

There will be a Public Meeting in the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, in furtherance of the benevolent objects of the Association, THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 7 1/2 o'clock. Addresses by interesting speakers may be expected. The public are cordially invited. Jan 20-31

WASHINGTON LECTURE ASSOCIATION. Extra Free Lecture by MAJOR EMERIC SZABO. THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, AT THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION. Subject—"The Art of War." Doors open at 7; Lecture at 8 o'clock. Jan 20

NOTICE.—The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Morton & Co. is dissolved by the death of Mr. Morton. The business will be continued in future under the name of A. BARNON & Co. WM. McMANUS. CHEWING TOBACCO. A splendid lot of CHEWING TOBACCO, Just received and for sale. Jan 20-31 No 63 MISSOURI AVENUE. FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT.—Very pleasant FURNISHED ROOMS to rent at No. 173 1/2 street, above the War Department, with or without board. Jan 18-31

BY TELEGRAPH.

From Fortress Monroe.

Baltimore, Jan. 19.—The Old Point boat arrived this morning. The letter to the newspaper press makes no reference whatever to the Burnside expedition. The writer probably omits information on that subject from reasons of public policy.

Seven companies of the New York Second regiment went out on a reconnaissance, Friday night, from Newport News, and drove in the enemy's pickets, and discovered their position at a distance twelve miles from camp.

New Missouri Senator.

St. Louis, Jan. 19.—A report has gained much currency here, that Governor Gamble has resigned his position and gone to Washington, there to await his appointment, by Acting Governor Hall, to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate, occasioned by the expulsion of Truett Polk.

The War in Missouri.

Rolla, Mo., Jan. 19.—There are indications of a westward movement of all the troops here. The enemy's pickets extend fourteen miles from Springfield, and General Price's forces are estimated at twelve thousand.

There is an unreliable rumor that General McIntosh is coming from Arkansas with reinforcements.

Free Speech in Washington.

Some of our contemporaries find cause for congratulation in the fact that a lecture course has been established in Washington, and that such men as W. H. Channing, George B. Cheever, and others of like sentiments, are invited and can express their opinions to such persons as choose to bear them, without hindrance or personal danger. We confess we see nothing in this which to congratulate the nation; it is surely a little too much to feel proud that free speech is "tolerated" in the capital city of the United States; it is rather cause for shame to reflect that for years past it has not been permitted there, and that even now it is, according to all accounts, only tolerated. It seems that Professor Henry, curator of the Smithsonian Institution, has "filed a solemn protest" against the sentiments of the lecturers who have spoken in the Smithsonian Hall, and who have spoken we believe, in favor of liberty and against slavery. So long as Congress and the nation support the capital and the District over which Congress has power to legislate to be disgraced by the course of slavery, we shall find free speech and all liberty denied, or at best only tolerated.—N. Y. Evening Post.

REBEL LETTERS.—General Lovell, of the rebel army, has issued an order, commanding that all correspondence