

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

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Monday, February 3, 1862.

To Correspondents.—No attention will be paid to anonymous communications.

There will be no reception at the Presidential mansion to-morrow (Tuesday) night.

PARTY AT THE PRESIDENT'S.—Those who have received invitations to the party at the President's on Wednesday evening, are respectfully requested to present their cards of invitation at the door.

THE CANADIAN RECIPROcity TREATY.

Some enthusiastic admirers of the Canadian Reciprocity Treaty, see in it the commencement of the application of liberal commercial principles, which may, before long, terminate in a customs' connection between the United States and Canada, after the pattern of the German Zollverein. The two things are so unlike, that the one has as little chance of growing and developing into the other, as the potato has to become an orange by time and cultivation.

The principle of the Zollverein, is free trade in everything between the parties to it, with a consolidated collection and an equitable division of a uniform tariff of duties against all outside parties. The principle of the Canadian Reciprocity Treaty, is free trade in certain specified articles only, in the production of nearly all of which, Canada has such decided advantages as to command our markets. Nor does it contemplate any uniform tariff as against foreign nations, so far as to put production upon an equal footing, in that respect, in Canada and in the United States.

Necessities resulting from civil war will compel this country to resort to the most sweeping and comprehensive system of taxation which our legislators can devise. This is a new fact, which has arisen since this treaty was entered into, and bears most materially upon the question of farther continuing it. Taxation forms a part of the cost of production, and to the old disadvantages of free trade with Canada in a list of articles, in the production of which that province has natural facilities superior to our own, it now to be added to the new disadvantage of the heavy taxation to which our producers are to be subjected.

The time for delusions has gone by, or, if, by chance, we delude ourselves, we cannot delude either the enemy we are fighting, or the world. It is utterly impossible for us to maintain many months longer, the present war upon the present scale. We must conquer, or give it up by summer at farthest, and it is not certain that we shall be allowed to go on as long as that without the adverse interposition of foreign powers.

The Southern people understand all this as well as we do, and whatever may be their distress (doubtless great) they are encouraged to endure it and brace up against it, by the hope of an early relief. There is not the slightest reason to suppose that they will succumb from any feeling of despondency as to the future. If they can only bear their present sufferings, the future looks bright to them. They will not give up in despair, or yield to anything short of a physical power which they cannot resist.

If we have this physical power in our armies, adequate to put down this rebellion before summer comes, and at the same time to protect, or not to disturb slavery, so much the more satisfactory to those who are attached to that institution, or fear the consequence of meddling with it. That, however, has been tried a good while, and with very poor success. Those who insist that nothing else shall be tried, take a very great responsibility, and should be very sure of their ground. If this war fails, the men in whose hands it falls, will reap all the odium which their failure will deserve, and probably a good deal more.

GEN. LANE'S EXPEDITION.—The extraordinary and unordinary order of Gen. Hunter, in relation to Gen. Lane's expedition, has taken the country by surprise, and is causing considerable excitement. His staff remained here to get their commissions, and, despite Hunter's order, they left Washington for Kansas on Saturday night, expecting to join their General at Leavenworth. Whatever may be said to the contrary, we have reason to know that Gen. Lane went from here expecting to have, and supposing that he had, an independent command, not to be controlled by Gen. Hunter or any one else, and that he was to fight his battles in his own way, and so understood the President. All his Aids were under the same impression, and so were the most intimate friends of Gen. Lane.

It is now certain that there is some great mistake in this matter, and that the President never intended him to act independently of Gen. Hunter, but to be subject to him as his superior officer.

We learned, late last night, that Gen. Lane was returning to Washington, and that he would soon be here.

We give full credit to the statement that the communications which have been received from England and France, and other European States, by the last two steamers, are more frank and cordial than any since the commencement of the insurrection.

Lord Lyons and Secretary Seward have exchanged congratulations over the settlement of the Trent affair after the manner of Russell and...

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31, 1862. The European advices by the City of Washington, at this port, and the Anglo Saxon, at Portland, have produced a painful impression here. The continued hostile tone of the unfriendly portion of the English press, (led by the London Times,) and the importance attached to the suspension of the banks, and the exultation over it in so many European quarters, are of themselves unpleasant circumstances. But most disagreeable of all is the deliberate announcement of Mr. Gladstone, who is not our enemy, that thinking men of every shade of politics in England are unanimous in the opinion that the suppression of the Southern rebellion is fairly demonstrated to be a thing not within the power of the Government at Washington.

Even if this English opinion is without good foundation, it is none the less a misfortune that it is entertained; because it is by the view which British statesmen actually take of American affairs, whether sound or unsound, that they will be governed in determining the time when they will recognize the Southern Confederacy. If they already regard the independence of the South as an accomplished and fixed fact, it is to be apprehended that they will not long delay in formally acknowledging it.

But more than this, is the suggestion occurring involuntarily to all minds, that while we understand the facts connected with the Southern rebellion much better than they can be understood abroad, yet that foreigners have some advantages over us in arriving at correct conclusions. Those at a distance, either in time or space, from stirring events, see less details than those who are near, but they are also more cool and dispassionate. At any rate, this unanimous concurrence of English observers in the belief that the national Government is making no progress in vindicating the integrity of the national jurisdiction, is a thing calculated to cause us to inquire very carefully whether this belief has not, however unpalatable, too many facts to rest upon.

People here, as they have been for a much longer period at Washington, anxious, uneasy, and if not already absolutely dependent, inclining more and more to that condition of mind.

Among other things, I find that they have lost confidence in that portion of their city press, which presents favorable views of affairs, and for the sufficient reason that the confidence hitherto reposed there, has been found to be entirely misplaced. During the fall months it was said that the army of Beauregard could not be maintained in inaction, and must either disperse, or attack, at great disadvantage, the lines of McClellan. That fallacy, exposed at the time by the National Republican, nevertheless prevailed in the country for several months. Then followed the promises of our military authorities that they would themselves take the initiative, and achieve decisive results before the middle of January. This, too, has failed.

The public mind here, so far as I can gather, is fast coming to the conclusion that there must be a radical change in the management of the war—such a change, in short, as is indicated by the Western expedition set on foot by the Administration, to be commanded by General Lane. Every day new thousands arrive at the conviction that the rebellion cannot be put down without striking at what caused it and what supports it.

Dr. Daniel Drake, in his thorough and comprehensive treatise upon the diseases of the Interior Valley of America, published at Cincinnati, in 1850, says, [page 683:] "It was formerly believed that white men could not bear the summer heat of the field, below the thirty-third degree of latitude; but this opinion is not, at present, strenuously maintained by any one. On the contrary, it seems probable that those men who, in the South, work regularly in the field, enjoy better health, and live to a greater age, than those who lead lives of idleness with their sinister accompaniments."

THE PAY OF SOLDIERS.—Senator Hale says frequently and justly, that while retrenchment in the abstract is universally commended, it is impossible to propose any particular retrenchment, without being told that it is the wrong place to begin at, and that he has never yet found what was admitted to be the right place. We are certainly well disposed to support almost everything in the way of economy, but we must make one exception, and that is, the pay of soldiers already enlisted. Enlistment is a contract, binding in all its terms, as well upon the Government, as upon the soldier. For the future, Government can offer such terms as it chooses. But the past is (morally) irrevocable. The pay of officers may be reduced, because they have the option of resigning. But soldiers cannot resign. They must serve out their agreed period, and in turn, they can claim, as a matter of contract, the performance of all the conditions upon which they enlisted.

NOVEL RAILROAD TRACK.—Mr. R. Cromwell has attracted considerable attention at the White House, by exhibiting in the reception room, to the President's family, and their numerous visitors, his newly patented triple constructed railroad tracks. He claims that safety of life is beyond a contingency of risk, while large dividends to capitalists must result, because no accidents can occur upon such a road. We learn that an experimental track will be laid in this District.

BRIDGE BURNERS TO BE SHOT.—The Missouri bridge burners, who were tried by a court martial, and found guilty, are sentenced to be shot. Here are their names: John C. Tompkins, William J. Forbey, John Patton, Thomas M. Smith, Stephen Scott, George H. Cunningham, Richard B. Crowder, and Geo. M. Fulliam. They have been warned to prepare for execution, and informed that any who attempt to escape will be immediately shot down.

The present week promises to be an eventful one in Congress, including, in the Senate, the bill for the expulsion of James M. Smith from the House, the passage of the Treasury note bill.

THE HORRORS OF THE ALEXANDRIA HOSPITAL.

SOME time ago, the State of Wisconsin appointed Col. JAMES MANSFIELD its agent to examine into the condition and attend to the wants of the Wisconsin soldiers.

While thus engaged, he received a note from a soldier who was sick, and then confined to his bed at the Alexandria Hospital. The writer of the note complained of bad treatment, which at once determined the Colonel to make an investigation of the case; accordingly, he obtained permission of Dr. Wood, not only to visit the hospital, but to see and converse with the soldiers alone, so that if there were abuses there, or if they were badly treated, they might speak of their wrongs without restraint.

On Thursday last week, Col. Mansfield commenced his examinations, the result of which is astounding and almost incredible; but the proof is overwhelming, and will excite the just indignation of the whole country.

After the Colonel had freely conversed with the sick soldiers, and learned the treatment they had received and were still receiving, he determined to present the matter immediately to Congress, and, as a preliminary step, he requested a number of the invalids to state in writing, over their own signatures, the manner in which they had been treated, while in the hospital, and directed them to state nothing but what they would swear to, if called upon to do so.

The following are some of the letters sent to Col. Mansfield, as requested. They are all dated—"General Hospital, Alexandria, January 29, 1862," and addressed to Col. James Mansfield; we therefore omit all preliminaries, and give merely the substance of each note:

I certify that I found a man confined to a room where he had been 24 hours without food; that I went and got him some crusts of bread and carried to him; the same day a captain came to Dr. Porter with a sick soldier, and requested permission to leave him till morning, as he could not go on to his regiment that night. Dr. Porter told him to be off, for he did not keep a fever; I also certify that I did not get sufficient to eat, and have not had since I came here but once or twice.

AMON A. COOK, Attendant, Company H, Forty-sixth Penn. Reg.

I certify that I have several regular times seen patients in this hospital dip slop out of the slop barrel and eat it. I also certify that I have seen Dr. Porter strike a sick man in the hospital. Also, I have not had enough to eat.

ISAAC LOVJOY, Company H, Fifth Michigan Reg.

I do certify that I, Benj. F. Cook, did see some of the patients of this hospital dip from the slop barrel soup that the cooks had thrown away, and drink it. This I can prove by one, two, or three, if you wish.

BENJ. F. COOK, Company B, Second Mass. Vol.

I do hereby certify, upon honor, that I have been an invalid in the above hospital, since the 1st of December, and that, during that time, I have suffered for the want of proper food to eat; also, that what I have received has been of a very inferior quality, ration for breakfast and supper being nothing but dry bread, without butter, and tea or coffee, without milk or sugar.

PARKER M. MILLER, 46th Reg. Com. H., P. V.

I hereby certify that I have been in this hospital since the 20th of December, and that during that time I have frequently suffered for want of sufficient food. I have been ordered full diet by my physician each day, but could not get it. Patients have been confined on bread and water for asking for bread, and others have been deterred from making complaints out of fear. This is my own knowledge.

E. A. BORTUM, Com. C, 6th Reg. Wis. Vol.

I hereby certify, upon honor, that I have been an invalid in the above hospital since the 31st of December last, and during that time I have suffered many times for the want of food, and that what I did receive was of a very inferior quality.

NATHAN DARLISO, Com. B, 16th N. Y. Vol.

I was sent from camp to be discharged as soon as I was able to go home. Was sent to Georgetown to the Seminary Hospital the 6th of December, sent here the 20th of December, have been here ever since, and cannot get away. I have asked for a discharge but cannot get it; the Doctor said he would all he could for me, but Doctor Porter would not attend to it, and for that reason I have to stay here. Why am I kept here an expense to the Government? I have tried to have the Doctor send me to the regiment, but he would not do that. I have sent to the Captain of my company for a discharge; he sent back word that I must get my discharge here: it was their business to discharge me while I am here, not his. Now, what will he do if some one don't help me. I wish if you can do anything for me that you would. I don't care where I go if I get out of here. I had much rather go to the regiment than stay here.

I have been in the hospital here, and to the camp, since the middle of September. If you can get me sent from here I don't care where I wish you would. We don't get enough to eat here, and are used more like dogs than men. I don't want to stay in the service any longer; I left a good home to help my country, but not to be used as I have been here.

D. H. HOLLISTER, Company B, 5th Reg. Wis. Vol.

I have been in the hospital ever since the 14th of August, and have nearly lost the use of my leg; and they are not doing anything for me now, and have not for the last six weeks, and I am tired of living in a hospital. I was in Baltimore for more than three months, and was sent from there back to Washington to be discharged, and the papers were sent with me; and I have been here for a month, and I cannot hear from them any more; and if you will be so kind as to look after them, and give me my discharge, I will pay you for your trouble.

LEMONT GRISWOLD, Private, battery D, 5th U. S. Artillery.

I do hereby certify, upon honor, that I have been an invalid in the above hospital since the 1st day of December last, and that in that time I have been about the cook room on business, at several different times; and that when there, I have seen from four to five full rations cut from one loaf of bread, and for half rations, one loaf was cut into eight pieces—the loaves weighing from 8 to 16 ounces.

THOMAS W. WHITE, Company B, 3d Mass. Vol.

I do hereby certify upon honor, that I have been an invalid in the hospital, since the 1st day of December last, and that once during that time I went to my supper. A waiter gave me my ration; another accused me of stealing it. I denied it; I was then arrested, taken before the surgeon; he ordered me to what is called the old Alexandria insane pen, without my supper. I remained there until about two o'clock the following day, having been without food nearly twenty-four hours.

CHARLES FLYNN, Co. H, 2d Mass. Vol. M.

I hereby certify, upon honor, that I have been an invalid in the above hospital, since

the first of December, and also that during that time, I have suffered for the want of food in my tent. My rations for supper and breakfast have been a small piece of dry bread, without butter, with tea or coffee, and that without sugar or milk.

PETER MCGIVERTY, Com. C, Fifth Reg., Conn. Vol.

I do hereby certify, upon honor, that I have been an invalid in the above hospital since the 1st day of December last; and also, that during that time I have suffered many times for the want of proper food to eat; and also, that what I have received has been of the most inferior quality. Poor bread, without butter; tea or coffee, without sugar or milk.

JOHN GORDON, Company I, Twelfth Mass. Reg.

I do hereby certify, upon honor, that I have been an invalid in the above hospital since the 20th day of December last; and that, during that time, I have suffered many times for the want of proper food to eat; and also, that what I have received has been of the most inferior quality. Poor bread, without butter; tea or coffee, without milk or sugar. Also, I have seen the surgeon, when in attempting to strike a hat from the head of a patient, hit him in the forehead, and but for the wall behind him would have fallen to the floor. All of which is a truth.

W. B. RYAN, Company A, Sixth Wis. Reg.

Since you left, I have been besieged by more men than I could possibly attend to, with complaints of treatment. I could multiply certificates twenty fold, but the time is short, and the confusion here such that I was forced to close my letter. I read the letter that I sent you to several before I sent it, and they are all willing to swear to the facts as set forth in that letter. It was at the urgent request of a large number that I mentioned our treatment here. It is even worse than I was aware when I wrote to you.

Yours with respect, E. A. BORTUM.

CONSOLIDATION OF REGIMENTS.—An arrangement has been effected for the consolidation of two of the oldest regiments in the service—the Twelfth New York volunteers and the Twelfth New York State militia. Both have been since last Spring in the field. The regiment is to consist of five companies from each of the old organizations. Lieut. Col. H. A. Weeks, of the State militia, an officer of considerable military experience, is to be Colonel. Lieut. Col. R. M. Richardson, of the volunteers, who has been a general in the State militia, and was at Bull Run, and in several skirmishes, with great credit to his ability and courage, retains the same rank in the reorganized corps. The major is Maj. H. A. Barqum, of the volunteers, a young officer of great promise, as well as proved energy and gallant bearing.

The Twelfth volunteers, from which the last two officers were taken, was originally commanded by Col. Walrath, an accomplished officer, since resigned. At Bull Run they occupied an advanced position in front of Blackburn's Ford, in the brigade of Gen. Richardson, and succeeded in impressing Beauregard with the belief that they were regulars. As an evidence of their coolness, some of their skirmishes, finding themselves between the artillery fire of the two armies, and having no orders to withdraw, coolly smoked their pipes and plucked blackberries while the thunders of battle rolled over their heads. They came from Onondago county, New York, largely from the city of Syracuse; which city, by the way, has turned out as brigadiers, Gen. Peck, Slocum, and Adams, and we believe Wolbridge. The Twelfth has been stationed at Upton's Hill, in Gen. McDowell's division.

The Twelfth State militia, from New York city, was the rival of the famous New York Seventh, thoroughly equipped and drilled, under the command of Colonel, now Gen. Butterfield, a thorough and severe disciplinarian. Their parades were the admiration of all.

The material of this new regiment is of unusual excellence. The men possess rare intelligence, and a high degree of the attributes requisite for hard service. The camp at Upton's Hill has invariably provided for their sick in private houses, and given them the best of nursing, and if deaths have occurred, the bodies of the dead have been carefully sent to their former homes.

It is the desire and expectation of the regiment to be allowed to see active service in the next expedition sent South. We hope their wish will be gratified.

THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY AGAIN.—The Hutchinsons will sing to-night at Dr. Butler's church, corner of Eleventh and H streets. We hope these sweet singers will be greeted with an overflowing house. We know there are many of their friends in the city who have been waiting to hear them, and they have now secured a house where they can do full justice to the beautiful songs of Whittier, Tom Hood, Florence Percy, and a host of others of the great poets of this century. The church is a beautiful one—conveniently located. Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the door.

DR. HAWKS' STIMULANT, which we advertise in another column to-day, has a good reputation at home, as the following extract from the Manchester (New Hampshire) Daily American most conclusively shows: "More than a thousand families in the city of Manchester keep Dr. Hawks' Universal Stimulant by them, so that at least five thousand persons are benefited by its occasional use. It is a very moderate estimate to say that at least ten thousand dollars a year are saved in time and money to our citizens alone, by the timely use of this valuable article."

CORRECTION. CAMP MARION, UPTON HILL, VA., January 31, 1862. In the Republican, of the 31st inst., appears a communicated report of the presentation to Lt. Col. Jourdan, on the 27th inst., wherein it makes it appear that I said that Lt. Col. Jourdan "was their (our) actual commander." This is not so. I did not use any such expression; for we had a good colonel, and now have a good and efficient lieutenant colonel. As I think the remark, as stated, is a reflection on these officers, I wish you to correct the same.

Very respectfully, G. H. MORRIS, Captain Fourteenth regiment N. Y. S. M.

MR. VAN WYCK, of New York, chairman of the committee appointed to investigate the matter of Government contracts, will address the House to-day on the report of the committee, giving an expose of the fraud perpetrated upon the Government by contractors,

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM PARIS, MONROE.

Baltimore, February 1.—The Old Point boat has arrived here and brings the following news, dated—

Fortress Monroe, February 1.—The National Zouaves Lodge of Free Masons celebrated St. John's Day, by a brilliant festival, last evening, inside the fortress, and a bountiful supper was partaken of, and dancing and music continued until a very late hour.

In consequence of the foggy and stormy weather, no flag of truce was sent to Craney Island to-day.

The colonel of the d'Epinoux Zouaves denies positively the statement by the commander of the Ericsson, that the captain of the John Trucks was sent forward by the colonel, and that the colonel took command of the vessel.

The John Trucks and the Ericsson are expected to leave for Annapolis to-morrow morning.

Contrabands who have recently come on board the Young Rover, stationed off York river, report about fifteen hundred troops at Gloucester Point, and six or seven thousand at Yorktown.

An attack is constantly expected from Gen. Wool in the rear of Yorktown.

The Constitution is to-day taking in coal. Colonel Shepley, who returned from Washington yesterday morning, brought orders for mail for Ship Island as soon as possible—her original destination.

FROM GENERAL BANKS' DIVISION. Frederick, Feb. 1, 1862.—The recent report of the amount required to repair the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, is officially contradicted, as is also the reported number of sick of General Landre's command, at Cumberland. The figures in both cases are pronounced to be exaggerations.

The few hours of clear weather yesterday enabled your correspondent to get a view of the surroundings of Harper's Ferry, but he failed to discover any force of the enemy, but a mounted picket at the edge of Smallwood's woods, near Bolivar. A report has reached here to-day, that Jackson was, night before last, at Winchester with his main body. Another rumor says that he has been ordered to report at Richmond, with his command. I place no reliance on the latter.

Private intelligence from Bath states that Hon. John Strother died there about ten days ago, and his death is attributed to treatment experienced from the Confederates, who, some time previous, made a descent upon his estates, destroying and carrying off property amounting to many thousand dollars, and treating him with great indignity. His last moments were soled by many relatives, including the wife of his son, D. J. Strother, (Porter Crayon.) Mr. Strother, it will be recollected, placed himself at first in the breach against secession, and exerted an extended influence to prevent Virginia from committing political suicide. His labors were compensated by an arrest and imprisonment at Richmond, from which he was subsequently released, and allowed to remain at his home in Bath. This loss to his fellow citizens and the Union cause in Western Virginia is almost irreparable.

From Hancock, it is learned, that about a week ago, Capt. Saul, of the Virginia (Union) volunteers, while scouting on the other side of the Potomac, with about 40 men, was ambushed and killed by a Confederate force. Col. Lamon's Va. brigade has been disbanded. Four companies are attached to the Third Maryland cavalry; two companies are to form the First Maryland battery. They will be armed with six 10 pound Parrot guns, and attached to General Banks' division. General Banks is expected back from Washington. During his absence, General Hamilton, of the Second Brigade, has been acting Major General of the division.

MAJ. SZABAD'S LECTURE.—Maj. Szabad is a learned Hungarian and an experienced soldier. He comes to this country accredited to the Government by our Minister Marsh. He has represented his country as a soldier and as a diplomat. He is the author of an anonymous work on European Diplomacy which is published in London, and dedicated to our Minister Dallas, from which circumstance it was erroneously attributed to some American author. It is just to say that it is cited as an authority by British Lords and Commons, and recommended as a text book.

He will, in his lecture treat of an army as a machine to be used. He will show at each point that is distinctly marked in the history war in what the merit of each item of progress in the art consisted, speaking of the Roman Legion, Egyptian Phalanx and so on. He will also, by illustrations drawn from actual battle fields, show the relative value of different forms of forces, squares, columns, &c. We predict an interesting lecture. Hear him. Admittance free.

THE WAR COMMITTEE.—The Chronicle of yesterday says that the joint special war committee, to examine into the conduct of the war, is composed of Senators Wade, (chairman), Chandler, and Andrew Johnson, and Representatives Corode, Goodrich, and Odell, and that they are at work every day and night in the rooms assigned to it in the Capitol. The Chronicle omitted the name of Mr. Julian, who is one of its most industrious, earnest, and important members. His great speech of a few days since, gave evidence of such ability as could not be inconsiderable on any such committee.

THE TRINITY CHURCH STABLE.—Our readers are referred to the card of Mr. Hasbarn, who has met with opposition in endeavoring to establish his business in this city. We are not disposed to argue the legal question involved in this case, but can verify the fact that Mr. Hasbarn was, in New York, a respectable and law-abiding citizen; and that he came to this city freighted with testimonials from gentlemen of the highest respectability.

THE PRIVATEERS.—We learn that the Hon. Alfred Big, of New York, lately released as a prisoner from Richmond, had an interview with the President and the Secretary of State on Saturday; and that, as the result, an order has been issued to remove the rebel privateers from the prisons in New York and Philadelphia, to military custody;—thus placing them on a footing with prisoners of war, with a view to an exchange.

It will be recollected that Colonels Corcoran, Vodge, Cogswell, Wilcox, and others, are retained as hostages for these privateers. As these are in the way of exchange, it is reasonable to presume that, as the safety of the former was made dependent on that of the latter, the officers detained at Columbia, South Carolina, will soon be set at liberty.

MILITARY GAZETTE.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, Feb. 1, 1862.

General Orders, No. 8. 1. The States of Pennsylvania and New Jersey are added to the limits of the Department of the Potomac. 2. The Secretary of War directs that officers and soldiers of the United States who are or may be prisoners of war, shall, during their imprisonment, be considered entitled to and receive the same pay as if they were doing active duty. By command of Major General McClellan: L. THOMAS, Adjutant General. Official—E. D. TOWNSEND, Asst. Adj. Gen.

OFFICIAL.

WAR DEPARTMENT, January 21, 1862.

Ordered, That the War Department will be closed Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays against all other business but that which relates to active military operations in the field. Saturdays will be devoted to the business of Senators and Representatives. Monday to the business of the public. EDWIN H. STANTON, Secretary of War.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, Jan. 25, 1862.

Sir: The President of the United States being satisfied that the following instructions contravene no law in force in this District, and that they can be executed without awaiting legislation by Congress, I am directed by him to convey them to you:

As Marshal of the District of Columbia you will not receive into custody any persons claimed to be held to service or labor within the District or elsewhere, and not charged with any crime or misdemeanor, unless upon arrest or commitment, pursuant to law, as fugitives from such service or labor; and you will not retain any such fugitives in custody beyond a period of thirty days from their arrest and commitment, unless by special order of competent civil authority.

You will forthwith cause publication to be made of this order, and at the expiration of ten days therefrom you will apply the same to all persons so claimed to be held to service or labor, and now in your custody.

This order has no relation to any arrests made by military authority.

I am, sir, your obedient servant, WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, Jan. 25, 1862.

The Secretary of State will hereafter receive members of Congress on business on Saturdays, commencing with Saturday, the first of next month.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

St. Aloysius Church.—Rev. Dr. McCaffrey, President of Mount St. Mary's College, Emmittsburg, will preach in St. Aloysius church, on SUNDAY WEEK NEXT, the 5th inst.

The collection will be devoted to the education and clothing of poor children, under the auspices of the YOUNG CATHOLICS' FRIEND SOCIETY. Feb 1-3, Th, F, S.

The Union Prayer Meeting will be held every day this week in the Lutheran Church (St. J. G. Butler's), at the corner of Eleventh and H streets, commencing at 11 o'clock p. m., and continued but one hour. Feb 21

Washington Scientific Association. A regular weekly meeting of this society will be held in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, on Pennsylvania avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets, on Tuesday evening, 4th inst., at 8 o'clock. A general attendance is requested of the members, and all other residents or non-residents, who take an interest in the objects of the Association. Feb 2-21

DARRING.—A few persons can be accommodated with board and lodging, in a private family, on K street, No. 467, between Fourth and Fifth streets. Feb 3-31

PASSENGER TRAINS.

On and after MONDAY, February 3, 1862, the Passenger Trains will run as follows:

Dis Daily Train arrive at and depart from Washington daily during the week, and on Sundays.

FOR PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK—Leave Washington at 8 a. m., and 8 p. m.

FOR BALTIMORE—Leave Washington at 6 and 7 40 a. m., and 4 p. m.

FOR NEW YORK AND BALTIMORE—Leave Washington at 7 40 a. m., and 4 p. m.

FOR PHILADELPHIA—Leave Washington at 6 a. m., and 4 p. m.

FOR BALTIMORE and the NORTH and WEST—Leave Washington at 6 a. m., and 4 p. m.

FOR FREDERICK—Leave Washington at 6 a. m., and 3 p. m.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

Morning Express leave Washington at 6 a. m. Arrive at Baltimore at 7 40 a. m. Philadelphia at 9 p. m. New York at 9 p. m. Harrisburg at 1 15 p. m.

Morning Accommodation leave Washington at 7 40 a. m. Arrive at Baltimore at 9 40 a. m. Philadelphia at 11 a. m. New York at 11 40 a. m. Harrisburg at 3 p. m.

New York and Baltimore leave Washington at 11 a. m. Arrive at Baltimore at 1 40 p. m. Philadelphia at 3 40 p. m. New York at 3 40 p. m. Harrisburg at 6 40 p. m.

Philadelphia and Baltimore leave Washington at 10 p. m. Arrive at Baltimore at 12 4