

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

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Tuesday, February 11, 1862.

Reading Matter on every page.

CLUBS FOR THE DAILY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TO SOLDIERS. A PAPER THAT EVERY SOLDIER SHOULD HAVE.

We have been induced to offer our daily paper to soldiers, who shall form clubs, at the following low rates: 1 copy, 4 months, \$1.50

5 copies, 4 months, 6.00 10 copies, 4 months, 10.00 All over ten copies, at the rate of one dollar per copy for four months.

The names must always be accompanied with the money. Write the names distinctly, and give the company and the number of the regiment.

The papers will be mailed to one name, or the names will be written separately, if desired.

Owing to illness in the family, the usual receptions at the Presidential Mansion will be omitted to-night.

POLITICAL CONDITION OF THE RECONQUERED TERRITORY.

The political condition of the reconquered territory involves questions of grave significance, which begin to press upon the attention of the several departments of the Government.

The inference would seem to be a necessary one, that the revolt of a State against the authority of the General Government destroys its political rights under the Constitution, and reduces its territory to the condition of the unorganized public domain.

For the present, it is sufficient to say that the Star's statement is not true, and that the arrest was the direct result of the action of the Congressional Committee.

Other arrests will follow, and will be continued until the army is cleared of traitors, or men of doubtful loyalty.

WASHINGTON SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION.—The election of permanent officers for this new association will take place this evening, at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association.

The officers of State governments must take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and they cease to be State officers when they attempt to throw off the Federal authority.

There is no longer a State of South Carolina, and the Territories and the General Government have lost none of its rights of superior jurisdiction over them.

On any other theory, it would follow that a State in rebellion would have a perfect right to a full representation in both branches of Congress.

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Western Virginia, which has reconquered a Government upon the ruins of the Old Dominion, there was ample warrant for the continuance of old, or the admission of new Senators and Representatives. But in other cases, where the elections were confined to one or two precincts; and to a dozen or twenty or fifty votes, irregularly polled, it is obviously absurd to admit their validity.

Substance of the Charges against General Stone. The following is the substance of the charges under which Brig. Gen. Charles F. Stone was arrested on Sunday morning at 2 m., (by a guard under the immediate command of Brig. General Sykes, of the Provost Marshal's force), and sent to Fort Lafayette by the afternoon train:

1. For misbehavior at the battle of Ball's Bluff. 2. For holding correspondence with the enemy before and since the battle of Ball's Bluff; and receiving visits from rebel officers in his camp.

3. For treacherously suffering the enemy to build a fort or strong work since the battle of Ball's Bluff, under his guns, without molestation. 4. For treacherous design to expose his force to capture and destruction by the enemy, under pretence of orders for a movement from the Commanding General, which had not been given.

A court-martial will be speedily ordered. The arrest of Gen. Stone caused considerable excitement yesterday, but was very generally approved. The public have not forgotten the Ball's Bluff affair, which proved that he was incompetent, or that he was a traitor, and his case should have been investigated before.

The Star, which is the uncompromising friend of Gen. Stone, having the same proclivities, and who is probably just as loyal, gives the following as the cause of his arrest: "P. S.—Just as we are going to press, we have satisfied ourselves that the charges against Gen. Stone do not emanate from or come through a Congressional committee, but are the result of the convictions of Gen. McClellan, after a careful survey of all the facts involved, that it is due equally to the public interest and the accused himself, that the various accusations against him should be formally investigated by a court-martial."

Mr. FOSTER introduced a joint resolution relative to the construction of the act of July 27, 1861, concerning the exercise of certain powers and duties of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. POMEROY introduced a bill to authorize the Ohio Central Railroad to carry the overland mail, and to receive pay for the same. Referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE. Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, from the joint committee of conference upon the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the bill making appropriations for completing the defenses of Washington, reported their agreement to recommend that the House agree to the amendment in the Senate, and that section three be amended by substituting the following:

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That no volunteer or militia from any State or Territory shall be mustered into the service of the United States on any terms or conditions conferring the service to the limits of said State or Territory or their vicinity, beyond the number of four thousand five hundred in the State of Maryland, and ten thousand in the State of Missouri, and no more than the number of men authorized by the Secretary of War, to be raised in said States.

The amendment was objected to by Mr. TRUMBULL, who deemed it a wrong policy to allow the employment of State militia on a different footing from national troops.

Mr. TRUMBULL would not oppose any strenuous opposition, but still thought it bad policy. The amendment was adopted.

WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN RAILROAD. On motion of Mr. GRIMES, the bill for the incorporation of the Washington and Georgetown railroad, in the District of Columbia, was taken up.

On motion of Mr. HALE, the provision for giving for a school fund ten per cent. of the gross proceeds, was amended to read, "three per cent."

After other slight amendments, the bill was passed.

NATIONAL INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS. On motion of Mr. SIMMONS, the resolution of inquiry relative to the expediency of the establishment of a national institution of savings, and a fiscal agent for the Government, was taken up.

He was at the time opposed to the bank views of President Jackson, but was now satisfied that they were right.

In order to participate in the benefits of applying the country with a currency, the people at large must have some mode of aggregating their little gains. He would have a currency, based on gold and silver, that would be current in all parts of the country, and in substitution of this kind would save the Government a hundred millions in a single year.

No currency like that now issued, being bills of credit instead of bank notes, could be safe. There is now hoarded in this country two hundred millions in gold, doing no good that might produce many millions of revenue, in perfect safety to depositors. It would not injure local institutions; it would only stop them from the various devices resorted to for obtaining extra interest. Exchange in the West has been as high as 25 per cent., which was sufficient to account for the bankruptcy of a whole country. He believed it was as much the duty, as it was in the power, of the Government, to limit extra rates of interest. Congress was competent to fix the value of money; and to get free from the grinding oppression of Wall street. Its effect would be to bring the local banks to a healthy state of circulation.

He gave way for an executive session, after which session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution that the Committee on the Judiciary inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill for preventing and punishing the making, holding, or passing of counterfeit coin. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, the Senate bill authorizing the additional issue of ten million

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS—Second Session.

IN SENATE. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1862.

MEMORIALS, &c. The following were presented and referred: The VICE PRESIDENT presented a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, in reply to a resolution of inquiry relative to the ship-of-war Franklin; from which it appears that the present vessel is not the old one altered and repaired, but an entirely new ship, the cost of which has been \$445,701. No time has been determined for its completion. It will require twelve months to complete it, at an expense of \$400,000.

Mr. KING presented a memorial from citizens of New York, setting forth that the seceded States had resolved themselves into a territorial condition, and thus terminated slavery, and asking Congress to authorize the President to issue a proclamation to that effect.

He also submitted a resolution of the New York Legislature, in favor of allowing the States to collect the Federal revenues in their own way.

Also, a petition from the New York Chamber of Commerce relative to the United States currency. By Mr. HOWARD: From citizens of the upper peninsula of Michigan, in regard to the military defenses of Lake Michigan.

By Mr. DAVIS: From citizens of Maine, asking Congress to drop the negro question—sustain Mr. Lellan, and attend to the business of the country.

By Messrs. SUMNER and TRUMBULL: Several petitions for emancipation of slaves, with compensation for owners.

BILLS INTRODUCED. Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill concerning contracts and orders for Government supplies. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The bill prescribes that all contracts or orders made, or to be made, by any of the Executive Departments, or their bureaus, for military or other Government supplies, shall be strictly and literally in accordance with the terms and conditions of such contracts or orders, and that upon any failure so to execute them, shall abrogate them.

Mr. NOELL, of Missouri, moved to amend the resolution by striking out all after the word "and," and inserting "and to report to this House."

Mr. LOVEJOY moved, as an amendment, that in addition to the above, the Declaration of Independence and the address of Secretary Stanton to the army, at the battle of Mill Spring, be also read on the same occasion.

The yeas and nays were ordered on the amendment of Mr. Lovejoy, and it was adopted yeas 77, nays 57.

The resolution as amended, was then passed. Mr. SEDGWICK, of New York, moved to take from the Speaker's table the Senate bill authorizing the detail of certain naval officers to the service of the War Department. Passed.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Elections, presented the report of the committee in the case of Joseph Segar, claiming a seat in this House from the first district of the State of Virginia.

Mr. NOELL, of Missouri, moved to amend the resolution by striking out all after the word "and," and inserting "and to report to this House."

Mr. DAWES explained and defended the action of the committee in the case.

Mr. SEGAR, the gentleman named in the report, then addressed the House in his own defence. He said that this was not a personal matter, but a matter of principle.

He proceeded to review the action of the committee, and to present a history of his own case as long as he could.

He contended that there was prima facie evidence of his legal election before the House. He brought the undisputed certificate of the Governor of Virginia that he was legally elected. He had the necessary qualifications. He was a resident of Virginia, and was of the proper age, and he claimed that he was fully entitled to his seat.

Mr. NOELL, of Missouri, then presented at length a legal argument in favor of the admission of Mr. Segar. He closed by saying that he thought that the House would be establishing a bad precedent, if it refused to admit Mr. Segar.

On motion of Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, the bill in relation to the distribution of cotton seed was taken from the table, and the Senate amendment, that \$1,000 be appropriated for the distribution of tobacco seed, was concurred in, and the bill was passed.

A bill providing for the payment of claims of loyal citizens of Missouri of other loyal men in other districts of the revolted States.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, moved that the bill from the Senate, reorganizing the judiciary of the United States, be taken from the table and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A few other bills of minor importance were advanced one stage.

BY TELEGRAPH.

From the Bermuda Expedition.

THE FIGHT AT ROANOKE ISLAND KILLS SEVERAL OF THE CONFEDERATE GUNBOATS SUNK.

THE REBEL AUTHORITIES REFUSE TO DIVULGE PARTICULARS OF LATER NEWS.

Baltimore, Feb. 10.—The Old Point boat has arrived, and brings the following news: Power Monitor, Feb. 9.—A communication was received from the rebel authorities this forenoon by a flag of truce, in relation to the commissioners appointed to visit our prisoners at the South.

The flag of truce brought the news that the engagement at Roanoke Island still continues. At the date of the last dispatch at dark last night (Friday), the fight was still going on. The Federal had sent one or two Confederate gunboats. Some later news has been received at Norfolk, but it was not communicated to our boat.

The Eastern State returned to Mattara today. She took out a large mail and accumulation of express matter here. The steamer Argo, Captain Davidson, of Boston, arrived this afternoon. She is to run between Washington and Budd's Ferry.

JACKSON STILL AT WINCHESTER—HE DENOUNCES HIS OFFICERS AS COWARDS, AND RESIGNS. Sandy Hook, Feb. 8.—Jackson is reliably reported to be still at Winchester. On his return there from his late tour he denounced his officers as a set of cowards, his men as half traitors, and sent his resignation to Richmond.

HOSPITALS AT LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.—There are four hospitals filled with sick soldiers, at Lexington, and the ladies of the city see to them all. The president of the Ladies Aid Society, Mrs. Edward Macalister, is uniting in her efforts to make the sick comfortable.

ESCAPE OF WAR HORSES.—The Paris (Ky.) Whip, of Saturday, says: About 350 of the horses captured from the rebel at the late battle, were taken through this place on Monday, en route for Indiana, where they are to be pastured and fed until they are put in good order for service.

AFTER THE BATTLE OF MILL SPRING, when our regimental bands played "Hail Columbia" the "Star Spangled Banner" and other national airs, bears started to the eyes of many of the rebel prisoners at the well-remembered strains, and they declared, with choking utterances, that though they were, many of them, compelled to fight against the Union, they loved the old flag still, and were proud of its past glories and associations.

THIRTY MILES OF SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH WIRE has just been sent from New York to Fortress Monroe, for army use.

One thousand five hundred cavalry and a battery of light artillery left St. Louis on Saturday, for Fort Henry.

The expulsion of Senator Bright gave great joy at Indianapolis.

The Forty-eighth and Fifty-second Indiana regiments have gone to Cairo.

Assistant Secretary of War Scott, was at Indianapolis on Thursday, on an official visit, and left for Kentucky yesterday.

On receipt of the news of the capture of Fort Henry, the Ohio Senate adjourned.

Resolutions calling on the Government for active, energetic, and earnest warfare, were offered in the Ohio House of Assembly on Saturday.

The cotton factory at Triadelphia, Montgomery county, Maryland, has suspended operations and discharged its hands.

DR. TRAIL'S LECTURES IN WASHINGTON.—The course of lectures, now being delivered by R. F. Trail, M. D. of New York, have created no little sensation in the capital. His views of the nature of Disease, the Acting Remedies, and indeed the whole Philosophy of the Healing Art, are new and original, and, in many respects, rather startling.

He will speak before the learned and wise men of the nation, in the Smithsonian Institute, on Wednesday evening, on the subject of "The True Healing Art; or, Hygienic vs. Drug Medication."—Philadelphia Press.

MEMORIAL.—A Special Meeting of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia will be held on Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Master Masons, in good standing, are fraternally invited. W. M. SMITH, Grand Secretary.

Notice.—Yanbnath School Festival.—The Sabbath School connected with the Foundry Methodist Episcopal Church will hold a Festival at Franklin Hall, corner of Ninth and D streets, commencing on Tuesday, 11th instant, and continuing during the week. Full Brass Band in attendance. A pleasant time is anticipated. Adm. 15 cents. Feb 10-1w

Washington Scientific Association. A regular meeting for the election of permanent officers, for the ensuing year, will be held at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, Pennsylvania avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets, on Tuesday evening, the 11th instant, at 7 o'clock, p. m. The attendance of all the members is desired, as well as citizens and strangers who take an interest in the above society, which will embrace resident and non-resident members. Weekly meetings will hereafter be held, and papers read on scientific subjects. Feb 10-1t

Notice.—A Meeting of the Hotel and Restaurant Keepers will be held on Wednesday, February 12, at 3 p. m., at the house of Mr. A. F. Beater, C street, between Sixth and Seventh streets. By order of the Committee. Feb 10-1t

MILITARY GAZETTE.

Order for the Arrest of Dr. Ives.

WASHINGTON CITY, February 10, 1862. Ordered, That a person calling himself Doctor Ives, a native of a rebel State, whose brother lately in the military service of the United States, is now an officer in the rebel army, and who pretends to be a special representative of the New York Herald for Washington, be arrested, and held in close custody at Fort Mifflin, as a spy, and for violating the rules and regulations of this Department, in this respect, on Saturday, the 8th day of February, 1862, against public and well-known regulations for the safe transactions of Congressional business, he intruded himself into the War Department, and into the chambers where the Secretary and his assistants were transacting business with members of Congress, for the purpose of spying, and obtaining war news, and intelligence in respect to Cabinet consultations, telegrams, &c., for publication, which he knew was not authorized to be published; and, having so intruded, he conducted himself insolently, making threats to an Assistant Secretary, Peter H. Watson, of the hostility of the New York Herald against the administration of the War Department, unless he was afforded special privileges and furnished intelligence in the Department in respect to Cabinet consultations, telegrams, official communications, and all the news the moment it was received by the Department, and in advance of all other papers.

The War Department is the place where the President, Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, and his subordinate, the Secretary of War, and other public officers are earnestly engaged in the business of governing the United States; it is not a place where spies or traitors, or any person, but for public purpose, can be suffered to enter or harbor.

Newspapers are valuable organs of public intelligence and instruction, and every proper facility will be afforded all loyal persons to procure, on equal terms, information of such public facts as may be properly made known in time of rebellion. But no matter how useful or powerful the press may be, like everything else, it is subordinate to national safety. The fate of an army or the destiny of the nation may be imperiled by a spy in the garb of a newspaper agent. The nation is in conflict with treason and rebellion, and may be threatened by foreign foes. The lives and fortunes of twenty millions of people, and the peace and happiness of its people in the loyal States, the fate of public liberty and republican government forever, are staked upon the instant issue.

The duties of the President, his Secretary, and every officer of the Government, and especially in the War Department and military affairs, are, at this moment, urgent and solemn—these are the most serious and urgent that ever fell upon men. No news-gatherer, or any other person, for sordid or irreasonable purposes, can be suffered to intrude upon them at such a time to procure news by threats, or pry out official acts which the safety of the nation requires not to be disclosed.

For these reasons, the aforesaid Ives has been arrested and imprisoned, and all persons so offending will be dealt with in like manner. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

OFFICIAL. WAR DEPARTMENT. February 21, 1862. Ordered, That the War Department will be closed Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday 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. Mondays to the business of the public. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

OFFICIAL. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. To all whom it may Concern: Satisfactory evidence having been exhibited to me that Herman Michels has been appointed Consul of the Kingdom of Saxony, for the State of California, to reside at San Francisco, I do hereby recognize him as such, and declare him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers and privileges, as are allowed to the Consuls of the most favored nations, in the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed. Given under my hand at the [U. S.] city of Washington, the 5th day of February, A. D. 1862, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-sixth. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President: F. W. SEWARD, Acting Secretary of State.

OFFICIAL. TREASURY DEPARTMENT. February 4, 1862. Holders of the bonds of the Government, States, payable in three years from date, the Coupons of semi-annual interest thereon being due on the 19th instant, are hereby notified that provision is made for the payment in coin of all such Coupons, agreeably to their tenor, at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, in the city of New York.

All such Coupons must be presented at that office, accompanied with schedules showing the number and amount of each Coupon, together with the aggregate sum of such parcel, three full business days for examination and verification before payment. Feb 4-11th

OFFICIAL. TREASURY DEPARTMENT. February 4, 1862. Notice is hereby given of the readiness of the Department to redeem the Treasury notes payable in one year from date, authorized by the act of Congress approved December 23d, 1857, and the Treasury notes payable in sixty days from date, authorized by the act of Congress approved 2d March, 1861.

Interest on Treasury notes of the above issues will cease on the 7th day of April next by the terms of those acts respectively. Feb 6-1ap7

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.

CENTRAL HOTEL. (UPON THE CORNERS) Corner of Penn. avenue and Sixth street. OPPOSITE CORNER TO BROWN'S HOTEL. Is now furnished throughout with new and handsome furniture. The proprietor informs his friends and the public that they can be accommodated with rooms, by the day or week, with or without meals. The Dining Saloon open at all hours. H. BURHAM GELSTON, Proprietor. Feb 11-6od2w

MONEY TO LOAN, on good security or well endorsed paper, on short time. Inquire of CLARK & GAYLORD, 25 Pennsylvania Avenue. Feb 7-6t

CHEAP CASH STORE! The undersigned have constantly on hand a general assortment of New and Second hand Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, Tinware, Fan-articles and Household articles generally, which they are prepared to sell as cheap as it is not cheaper than any other establishment in the city. Buying excelsively for the cash, and selling for the same, they are enabled to compete with the cheapest. Persons in want of any of the above articles are respectfully requested to give us a call before purchasing. All kinds of Second hand Furniture taken in exchange for new. BONITZ & GRIFFITH, 309 Seventh street, between I and K st. Feb 11-6od4t

MONKEY TO LOAN, on good security or well endorsed paper, on short time. Inquire of CLARK & GAYLORD, 25 Pennsylvania Avenue. Feb 7-6t