NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

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GEORGE M. WESTON, EDITOR.

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Friday, February 21, 1862.

☞ Reading Matter on every page.☜

DEATH OF WILLIE LINCOLN.

A shadow has fallen upon the White House. Little Willie, the second son of the President, a favorite of all the visitors of the presidential mansion, and a child of unusual promise, died yesterday evening at five o'clock. His sickness, an intermittent fever assuming a typhoid character, has caused anxiety and alarm to his family and friends for a week past; since Monday his afflicted parents have scarcely dared to hope; Wednesday he seemed sinking; and yesterday morning it was evident that "the last of earth" to the little sufferer was at hand. For much of the time during his illness he has been delirious. Drs. Stone and Hall have been his attending physicians, and their attentions have been unremitting, but unavailing. The President, kind and indulgent in health, has been by his side much of the time, scarcely taking rest for ten days past, in his anxiety for the safety of the darling of his affections.

Willie was a boy of unusual intelligence, of great mental activity, and of gentle manners. His memory was remarkable, and his facility of acquisition was the frequent remark of his tutor. Very inquisitive was he upon subjects far beyond his years, and exceedingly apt in appropriating the results of his inquiries. So systematic was he, that he was accustomed of his own accord, of a morning, to arrange a programme of his duties for the day, giving to each its appropriate time, and manifesting much thoughtfulness and originality in their assignment. Among his studies, which were thoroughly pursued and various in their range, as was proper for one of his nervous temperament, he was especially proficient in map drawing, and very creditable is composition, which was assigned by his tutor every Friday, and which usually resulted in a pleasant specimen of autobiography on Monday. Our readers will remember a little poem, published in the *Republican*, upon the death of Col. Baker, from his juvenile pen. It was a noteworthy effort for a boy of eleven years, and it publication gave the fine little fellow infinite pleasure.

He was exceedingly interested in his Sabbath School at the church of Dr. Gurley, and for a long time has been only absent on one occasion, on which a friend presented him with a pony on Sabbath morning which so absorbed his attention that his much loved school was neglected. Telling of his fine present the next day, with a touch of regret he added, "but I lost my Sabbath School." On his last day at school he told his teacher that he had decided upon his choice of a profession in life—he should either be a teacher or a preacher.

But he is gone, and desolate are the hearts that are stricken. Station, honors, dignities, that rest upon the head of our honored head of the Republic, are no recompence for a loss that can never on earth be made good. All of them and much more, would the mourning parents doubtless lay down, to save from the remorseless grave their little Willie. He has gone as an envoy to the Court of the King of Heaven, and already wears ensigns of higher honors than earthly courts can confer.

MARSHAL LAMON'S DEFENCE.—We refer our readers to an article on the third page, in defence of Marshal Lamon. As far as we know, it is not written by, or even with, the knowledge of Col. Lamon, but is the production of a friend who believes the Marshal to be "more sinned against than sinning." Our shafts have not been directed against the Marshal, but against the jail and its internal management, and the slave laws of the District, which made the jail a slave-pen and its keepers slave-catchers.

The jail has been indicted by the grand jury, over and over again, but Congress has never said, tear it down and build another. Cruelties within the prison have long been practiced, but no investigating committee has ever interfered with them. It has always been a loathesome slave-pen, but Congress has never attempted to arrest the business of slave-catching or slave-stealing in the District, nor has it ever had the honesty or the courage to abolish slavery here, although the citizens have prayed them to do so. There is an attempt to do it now, and God grant that it may be done, and thus perfect the humane and noble work commenced by the Secretary of State.

ARREST OF COL. D'UTASSEY.

We understand that, at the instance of Gen. Blenker, Col. d'Utassey, is now under arrest, and in close confinement at the General's headquarters.

The story of the arrest, as we have heard it, is as follows: On Sunday last, three regiments of Gen. Stahl's brigade, among them, the Garibaldi Guard, were sent towards Annandale, to do outpost duty. Col. d'Utassey, thus being absent, his private papers and letters were seized by order of Gen. Blenker, who instituted an examination, and discovered, what he supposed to be unmistakable evidence that the Colonel was identified in some way with certain articles which recently appeared in the New York *Democrat*, a German newspaper, and which were very offensive to Gen. Blenker.

Having made this discovery, the General sent for the Colonel, who left his regiment and reported himself to General Blenker, who immediately ordered his arrest. Doubtless there will be some rich developments before this matter is ended. There are also some grave and important questions involved in this affair, as we now understand it, viz: has a superior a right to seize the private papers of a subordinate officer, and violate the sacredness of a seal? In civil life, such an act would consign the perpetrator to a penitentiary.

Again, has a commanding officer a right to order the arrest of an inferior because of private or personal hostility? And can such arrest be made when the officer is performing duty in front of the enemy?

We have known, for some time past, that there were private difficulties among certain officers of Blenker's division, and the arrest of Colonel d'Utassey is probably one of the results of this bad feeling.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

LATEST FROM THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION!

GENERAL BURNSIDE
ENDEAVORING TO EFFECT AN
EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS
With the Confederate Authorities.

NO ADVANCE YET OF HIS FORCE.

BALTIMORE, February 20.—The Old Point boat has arrived. She did not leave Old Point till ten o'clock last night, having waited for the arrival of the steamers George Washington and Express, which went up James river under a flag of truce to receive released prisoners, but owing to the heavy fog on James river had not arrived when the steamer left. Our agent was on board one of the steamers, hence we have nothing from him.

The steamer Eastern State arrived at Old Point, having left Hatteras at ten o'clock on Tuesday morning. She had rough weather all the way. She brings the bodies of Colonel Russell, of the Tenth Connecticut; Captain H. A. Hubbard, Twenty-seventh Massachusetts; Captain Henry, Ninth New Jersey; and Lieutenant Stillman, company A, Tenth Connecticut, in charge of Major Kimball, Colonel Betts, Sergeants Douglas and Thompson, and Captain Jepson and the brother of Colonel Russell. The bodies all arrived here by the boat to go north.

All the captured officers were on board the steamer Spaulding; all the rest of the prisoners are still on Roanoke Island. General Burnside is negotiating with the rebel authorities at Norfolk for their release. No further advance had been made, nor was any immediately expected. The gunboats had returned from Elizabeth City.

All the fleet are at anchor off Roanoke.

An immense amount of trophies were captured, including a splendid State flag of North Carolina, worked by ladies; a vast amount of quaint, antiquated arms, old swords, sabres, flint-lock muskets, shot-guns and pistols, musty with age.

Another Heavy Haul of Rebels.

A Thousand More Prisoners Taken!

Yesterday the following dispatch was received at headquarters:

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 19.—*To Major General McClellan:*—A thousand more rebel prisoners have been taken.

They came down the river to reinforce Fort Donelson, not knowing that we had captured it.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major General, &c.

Late from Tennessee.

CLARKSVILLE BEING EVACUATED.

CAIRO, Feb. 17.—A dispatch from the Cumberland river says Clarksville is being evacuated, the rebels falling back on Nashville.

GEN. HALLECK ON THE VICTORY.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 19.—The Major General commanding this department congratulates Flag-officer Foote, Brigadier-General Grant, and the brave officers and men under their command, on the recent brilliant victories on the Tennessee and Cumberland.

The war is not ended. Prepare for new conflicts and new victories.

Troops are concentrating from every direction. We shall soon have an army which shall be irresistible.

The Union flag must be restored!

The soldiers and sailors of the great West are ready and willing to do this. *The time and place have been determined on.*

Victory and glory await the brave!

By order of Major General HALLECK.
N. H. MCLEAN, Assistant Adjutant General.

Important from Europe.

STRICT NEUTRALITY PROCLAIMED BY ENGLAND!

PORTLAND, ME., Feb. 20.—The Bohemian has arrived with Liverpool dates of the 7th.

Both houses of Parliament have voted an unanimous address in response to the Queen's speech. The opposition approved of the Government's course in the Trent affair, and Palmerston announced that the Government would maintain strict neutrality.

The iron-clad steamer Warrior's passage to Lisbon was a failure, she not minding her helm.

The Tuscarora left Cowes at nine o'clock on the morning of the 6th, proceeding westward. The Nashville had forty hours start. The engineer of the Nashville told the pilot that it was agreed she should never be captured; the valves of the engine were so arranged that she could be blown up in a minute.

The Prince of Wales has gone to Trieste.

PARIS, 7th inst.—The *Moniteur* says the prince will not take supreme command in Mexico.

THE ILLUMINATION on Saturday night will probably be quite general in all parts of the loyal and rebel States. In the loyal, in honor of the Father of our common country, and in commemoration of the recent glorious victories over those who, with fire and sword, are striving to destroy the institutions founded by George Washington and his glorious compatriots; in the rebel States, the illumination will be in honor of the inauguration of their traitor President, who will that day fill up the measure of his infamy. As wicked as are his designs, there are those in the Federal capital who strongly sympathize with him and his purposes, and there will be no means of distinguishing between the *loyal* and the *disloyal* by a mere illumination. We therefore suggest, that those who illuminate in honor of the day, and our recent victories, unmistakably demonstrate the fact, by displaying in some conspicuous place, the glorious old flag of the Union. They may be had in abundance, and at a trifling cost.

We will make another suggestion, which is, that, at 12 o'clock, at noon, the bells upon all the loyal churches of Washington, ring out a merry peal. In all public rejoicings, this is a common and acceptable practice, which we hope will be adopted by every loyal congregation.

THE HON. JUDGE CULVER'S LECTURE AT THE SMITHSONIAN THIS EVENING.—This distinguished gentleman has arrived in town, and will lecture before the Washington Lecture Association this evening. We hope our citizens will not miss this opportunity of hearing the learned Judge's views upon the "Rebellion—its Crime, Cause, and Cure."

☞ The Secretary of War has directed that, on the evening of the 22d, the War Department, the Winder Building, and the Armory, be illuminated "In honor of the recent victories over the rebels."

THE PICTURE OF GEN. SCOTT, now on exhibition at the Capitol, is very finely noticed in an article from the Louisville *Journal*, which will be found on our first page. It is a work of rare merit and value, and shall receive further notice in our colums as soon as we have space to do it justice.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION.

IN SENATE.

THURSDAY, Feb. 20, 1862.

MEMORIALS.

The following memorials were presented and duly referred:

By Mr. HARLAN: Two petitions from citizens of Iowa, for the emancipation of slaves.

By Mr. SUMNER: From citizens of Massachusetts, for the entire removal of American slavery.

Another for emancipation under the war power, with compensation to loyal owners.

By Mr. CLARK: From John R. George, of N. H., asking for a pension.

By Mr. CARLILE: A petition of sundry citizens of Washington, asking that Congress would prevent the construction of wooden buildings in the centre of the city, for hospitals, &c., and that due regard might be had to the health of citizens in the location of such buildings.

ILLUMINATION.

The House bill making appropriation for the illumination of the public buildings on the night of the 22d of February, was presented to the Senate, read a third time, and passed.

This bill makes an appropriation of $1,000, or as much thereof as may be necessary, for the purpose of illumination.

Mr. WADE asked if the resolution for illumination referred only to public buildings? He said there seemed to be an impression that it was to be considered as a kind of test of loyalty, and those who did not illuminate were not friendly to the Government. He had been requested to say that there could be no such test. Many persons could not afford to illuminate, and others had lost friends in the war, and did not feel like it.

RESOLUTION OF EXPULSION.

Mr. WILKINSON submitted a resolution for the expulsion of Lazarus W. Powell; which, on his suggestion, was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

NATIONAL ARMORY AT ROCK ISLAND.

Mr. GRIMES called up the bill for the establishment of a National Armory at Rock Island, in the State of Illinois.

Mr. HOWE moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, on the ground that a large portion of the papers and petitions on this subject had gone to that committee.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, had no desire to have the bill referred to the Military Committee; and thought it doubtful whether the Government needed another armory. He had introduced, a few days since, a bill for a National Foundry, for the manufacture of cannon, &c. He did not understand that this bill provided for any thing of that kind. He was satisfied that if another armory was provided it ought to go to the West, but he doubted if the Senate was prepared to pass this bill to-day. He suggested that the bill be referred, if at all, to a special committee.

Mr. GRIMES would only say, that in 1816 the Government established a fort on this island, which, in 1836, it abandoned; but 702 acres of this land had been reserved for this very purpose.

Messrs. CLARK and TEN EYCK were in favor of referring the bill.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, said he should move to refer it, with instructions to report a bill authorizing the President to appoint three commissioners, who shall examine and report to the Secretary of War the most suitable location for such an armory, and making an appropriation of $5,000 to carry out the purposes of the bill.

Mr. HALE said the Government had reserved this location for this very purpose for about thirty years. He admitted that he had conversed with naval officers who did not like the location, but he thought it a good one. The country ought not to have two different ordnance departments—one for the army and another for the navy—but they ought both to be connected in one.

The morning hour having expired, the bill was laid aside.

ARMY APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. FESSENDEN, from the Committee on Finance, reported back the bill making appropriations for the army expenses. The bill as it came from the House made appropriations for 1862, and also for 1863. The committee had concluded to report back simply the second section, striking out the first section, which makes the appropriation for next year, postponing that for further consideration, as probably there might be such a change before that time as to make further legislation necessary. There were some very large amendments reported by the committee; one for the quartermaster's department of $76,000,000, and another for the ordnance department of about ten million dollars.

Mr. SHERMAN called attention to these large appropriations, as showing a necessity for considering and passing measures of retrenchment.

Mr. TRUMBULL asked how many men were supposed to be provided for by this bill?

Mr. FESSENDEN replied that he could not tell; the army had increased very much and he hoped that in the bill making further appropriation for next year this would be settled.

Mr. TRUMBULL thought there was a very great disposition to over-estimate the number of troops. For instance, the newspapers had reported that there were 50,000 men engaged in the attack on Fort Donelson, but when we come to look at the regiments actually engaged, we see there could not have been more than 30,000; and he had been informed by a gentleman from Cairo who was at that battle, that there were really only 28,000 there. He thought this fact ought to be known, for the honor of those gallant men, who attacked a strong entrenchment held by nearly or quite their own number.

The amendments of the committee were adopted, except the one of $76,000,000, for the Quartermaster's Department.

Mr. HOWE excepted to this amendment.

Mr. HALE thought it was useless to pass such an amendment, for we had no money to pay with. There was a deficiency of $200,000,000, since the last session, and this is an additional deficiency of $76,500,000. We might as well pass a general bankrupt law and let the Government take the benefit of it.

Mr. FESSENDEN said that these deficiencies were mostly for debts already due, and must be paid. Certainly the Senator from New Hampshire did not mean to say that he would not pay the bills already due.

Mr. HALE said he should not oppose the amendment, but must say that he considered it an evidence of the most gross mismanagement in the heads of departments. Said he had a paper which explained the matter somewhat; it was an advertisement from the New York *Herald*—"A good looking, affable young man, who has just completed a large Government contract, wishes to become acquainted with a good looking young lady desirous of sharing the proceeds." That explains the matter. [Laughter.]

At the request of Messrs. Howe and Fessenden, some letters from the Quartermaster's Department were read, showing that the first estimates were for 300,000 men, but last estimates were for 661,000 men. It also appeared the cost of furnishing and equipping the army in the Quartermaster's Department was about $122,000,000 for the first seven months.

Mr. HOWE did not believe we had in the field over 450,000 men, and thought the quartermaster could not tell what he wanted this large amount of money for.

The amendment was adopted, and the bill passed.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, the Senate went into executive session.

After the executive session, the Treasury note bill came from the House, with sundry Senate amendments non-concurred in.

The Senate insisted on its amendments, and a committee of conference was appointed.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

EXPENSES OF COMMITTEE.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, moved to take up the Senate bill providing for the payment of the expenses of the committee to inquire into the conduct of the military department of the West. Agreed to.

The bill was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

TREASURY NOTE BILL.

The regular order being the consideration of the bill providing for the issue of United States Treasury notes, and for the redemption or funding thereof, and for funding the floating debt of the United States, with the Senate amendments to the same,

Mr. HOOPER, of Massachusetts, addressed the House in opposition to the amendments.

With the present large expenses of the Government, it is an absurdity to require the payment of debts in coin. Nearly all of the private claims throughout the land are payable in notes, checks, &c. The object of this bill is to make the payments to the Government the same as the claims of individuals. But the amendments, in part, defeat the objects of the bill.

Leave the bill as it left this House, and unless the Government be broken down by the refusal of the people to pay the duties and taxes imposed, these notes will not depreciate. But the provision requiring the interest on the notes and bonds to be paid in coin will render it necessary for the Government to buy a large amount of coin annually, thereby creating a demand for, and consequently increased speculation in specie.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, then presented his closing argument against the amendments. He had a melancholy foreboding that we are about to perform an act which will seriously affect all classes of the people, and all the interests of the nation, except one. This bill, as it left this House, was hailed with joy throughout the country. Boards of trade in all the cities from Portland to St. Louis endorsed the bill, and urged its passage through the Senate as it left the House.

But as amended by the Senate, instead of being a beneficent and invigorating measure, it is the very reverse. It is now proposed to made two classes of money, one for the people and another for the banks and brokers.

If the original bill does not pass, he hoped the House would vote in favor of the amendment which he (Mr. Stevens) proposed yesterday, to the effect that the soldiers and others who are making so many sacrifices for the Government, shall have the benefit of payment in coin as well as the bankers and brokers. If we must pay any one in coin, let it be those who are doing the most for the Government. He preferred extending favor to the widows and orphans of the brave men who fall in the defence of our flag, than to the sharpers who trade in currency. If this calamity must come, let us adopt some measure here which will make our currency uniform.

Mr. SPAULDING, of New York, stated that there is now in the United States Treasury thirty-seven millions of dollars worth of the 7 3-10 per cent. notes as yet unsold.

Mr. DIVEN, of New York, would ask the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means a question. Does he think the legal tender notes better for the Government than so much gold.

Mr. STEVENS. I think that if the Government had $150,000,000 in gold, and it would be paid back into the Treasury for all claims of the Government, it would be just as good, only it would be more inconvenient. (Laughter.)

WASHINGTON'S BIRTH-DAY.

The SPEAKER stated that the floor of the Hall could be so arranged as to accommodate the Senators and Representatives only, on the occasion of the celebration of the birth day of Washington. The west gallery would be assigned to the families of the members of Congress; and other arrangements would be made, which would be duly announced.

TREASURY NOTE BILL—AGAIN.

The debate being exhausted on the bill, the question was taken on the various amendments of the Senate.

The first amendment strikes out the following words:

To meet the necessities of the Treasury of the United States, and to provide a currency receivable for the public dues.

Concurred in.

The second amendment, reducing the amount of notes to be issued from one hundred and fifty to one hundred millions of dollars, was not concurred in.

The third strikes out the clause making the notes payable in Washington or New York. Concurred in.

The fourth, providing for the substitution of fifty millions of these notes for the fifty millions issued by the act of the 17th of July last, was not concurred in.

The fifth, of the same tenor, was not concurred in.

The sixth. The question was first taken on the amendment to this amendment, proposed by Mr. Stevens, to the effect that payment shall be made in coin to the officers, soldiers and sailors of the United States, and in payment for all supplies furnished to the Government, and it was lost—67 to 72.

The question was then taken on the Senate amendment requiring the interest on the notes and bonds to be paid in coin, and it was concurred in—88 to 55.

The seventh amendment, to the same effect, was concurred in.

The eighth requires the interest to be payable at the treasury or sub-treasuries of the United States. Concurred in.

The ninth and tenth, providing for the exchange of the certificates, for bonds bearing interest at seven and three-tenths per cent., were not concurred in.

The eleventh amendment is as follows:

There shall be printed on the back of the United States notes, which may be issued under the provisions of this act, the following words: "The within note is a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, and is exchangable for bonds of the United States bearing six per centum interest, at twenty years, or in seven per centum bonds at five years."

It was concurred in.

The twelfth and thirteenth were verbal amendments. Concurred in.

The fourteenth, making the bonds redeemable after *five* years instead of *twenty*, was not concurred in.

The fifteenth and sixteenth, allowing the Secretary of the Treasury to dispose of the bonds "at the market value thereof" for "the coin" of the United States, were concurred in—71 to 66.

The seventeenth, a verbal amendment. Concurred in.

The eighteenth amendment, as amended by the Committee of the Whole, is as follows:

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury may receive from any person or persons, or any corporation, United States notes or coin on deposit for not less than thirty days, in sums of not less than one hundred dollars, with any of the assistant treasurers or designated depositaries of the United States authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to receive them, who shall issue therefor certificates of deposit made in such form as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, and said certificates of deposit shall bear interest at the rate which the Secretary may from time to time prescribe, not exceeding six per centum per annum, and any amount of United States notes or coin so deposited may be withdrawn from deposit at any time after ten days' notice on the return of said certificates: *Provided*, That the interest on all such deposits shall cease and determine at the pleasure of the Secretary of the Treasury: *And provided further*, That the aggregate of such deposits shall at no time exceed the amount of twenty five million dollars.

Concurred in.

The nineteenth amendment is as follows:

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That all duties on imported goods, the proceeds of the sale of the public lands, and the proceeds of all property seized and sold under the laws of the United States as the property of rebels, shall be set apart as a special fund, and shall be applied as follows:

First. To the payment in coin of the interest on the bonds and notes of the United States.

Second. To the purchase or payment of one per centum of the entire debt of the United States, to be made within each fiscal year after the 1st day of July, 1862, which is to be set apart as a sinking fund, and the interest of which shall in like manner be applied to the purchase or payment of the public debt as the Secretary of the Treasury shall, from time to time, direct.

Third. The residue thereof to be paid into the Treasury of the United States.

Not concurred in—51 to 52.

The remaining amendments being merely verbal ones, were all concurred in.

ROADS.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to establish a road in Colorado Territory.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, hoped this subject would be referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. MAYNARD moved it be printed and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. Adopted.

POST OFFICE APPROPRIATIONS.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, for the purpose of considering the post office appropriation bill, (Mr. Wheeler, of New York, in the chair.)

Mr. VOORHEES, of Indiana, then addressed the House at considerable length on the duty of the Federal Government in the present war. He would not sustain this war to subjugate our Southern brethren, or for the purpose of liberating the slaves. The people and the soldiers of Indiana were anxious to sustain the Constitution and the Union, but they were opposed to a war of subjugation.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Ill., said he understood the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. Voorhees) to say that the people of Indiana are ready for a compromise with the enemy. He believed they were ready for a compromise the same as the people of Illinois—the same kind of compromise that his fellow-townsman, Gen. Grant, was ready to offer—that they lay down their arms and surrender to the authority of the United States Government. (Loud applause.)

The committee rose.

ARMY APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pa., moved to take from the table the House bill with the Senate's amendments, making appropriations for the expenses of the army, for the year ending 30th June, 1863, and an additional appropriation for the year 1862.

It was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, for the purpose of considering the bill, Mr. Alley, of Massachusetts, in the chair.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, made a running speech on various topics.

The several amendments were acted on, when the committee rose and reported the bill.

The various amendments of the Senate were then concurred in, and the bill was passed.

CONTUMACIOUS WITNESS.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, stated that the House had ordered one Benj. Higdon to appear before the bar of the House, to answer for an alleged contempt in refusing to testify before the committee on contracts. The said witness has since appeared before the committee and given the testimony required, and as the witness also had paid the expenses of the subpena for his appearance, he moved that the Sergeant-at-Arms be dismissed from further action in the matter. Adopted.

COM. PAULDING.

Mr. F. A. CONKLING, of New York, offered a bill for the relief of Commodore Hiram Paulding. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

On motion of Mr. WRIGHT, of Pennsylvania, the House adjourned.

Criminal Court.

Peter Meyers, indicted for receiving stolen goods, was convicted. Meyers was convicted on a similar charge on Wednesday. On the first case he was sentenced to three months imprisonment in jail, and on the second case to three years in the penitentiary.

Nicholas Shields, indicted for stealing a pistol, valued at $40 from Frederick Beck, was then placed upon trial. The case was still in progress when the court adjourned.

Committed to Jail.

Solomon Hall (colored,) for beating a man named Mickle (also colored) over the head with a billy in Bates' alley, on Wednesday night, was committed to jail yesterday by Justice Walter, for trial at court. Mickle still lies in a very critical condition.

MILITARY GAZETTE.

Circular.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, Feb. 20, 1862.

Complaints having been made of the quality of a portion of the clothing issued to the troops, with request for some relief to the soldiers who are charged with this clothing, the attention of the officers of the Quartermaster's Department is called to paragraphs 1,019 and 1,022 of the Revised Regulations, pages 150 and 151.

Boards of survey under paragraph 1,019 have the power to assess the prices at which damaged clothing may be issued to the troops, and to recommend the condemnation of such clothing as is entirely unfit for use.

Under this regulation the value of clothing which is inferior to the regulation material may be considered by boards of survey; and upon the approval of the reports of such boards by the commanding officer of an army, or a department, and by the Quartermaster General, the proper directions will be given for the relief of the soldiers.

Paragraph 1,022 requires every officer on receiving public property to make a careful examination to ascertain its quality and condition.

Had this been done in all cases, it would have enabled the Department earlier to detect any frauds attempted by inspectors or contractors. It should be strictly observed.

M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster Gen'l.

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.

Mondays to the business of the public.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
ja22-tf Secretary of War.

OFFICIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
February 4, 1862.

NOTICE is hereby given of the readiness of this 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—tap7

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.

☞ Rev. S. D. Burchard, D.D., will preach in the Capitol, at eleven o'clock, a. m., on Sunday next. feb 21—2t

WASHINGTON LECTURE ASSOCIATION.

The Sixteenth Lecture will be delivered by
HON. E. D. CULVER,
ON
FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 21, 1862,
AT THE
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

Subject—"*The Rebellion: Its Crime, Cause, and Cure.*"

Doors open at 7; Lecture at 8 o'clock.
Admittance 25 cents.
feb 21

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
FEBRUARY 20, 1862.

In accordance with the joint resolution of the City Councils, the offices of the corporation in the City Hall will be closed on SATURDAY, the 22d inst.

feb 21 RICHARD WALLACH, Mayor.

A NORTHERN TEACHER OF MUSIC would like board where she could pay expenses by teaching. No "Shrieker" or Secession sympathizer need apply, if they could offer a palace. Address Miss C. G., At this office. feb 21—3t

NOTICE.—A meeting is called by the Hotel and Tavern Keepers, at Franklin Hall, corner of Ninth and D streets, on FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 p. m. By order of THE COMMITTEE. feb 21—3t

WANTED—A GIRL FOR CHILD'S NURSE and to do plain sewing. Apply, between 10 and 12 o'clock, for two days, at 806 Pennsylvania avenue, up stairs. feb 20—3t*

WANTED! WANTED!—500 Recruits, to do service in the District of Columbia. Apply immediately at No. 508 Seventh street, bet. D and E streets. dec 16—tf

SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS IN HOSPITAL.

Published in conformity with the resolution of the Senate of July 16, 1861.

At General Hospital, Union Hotel, corner Bridge and Washington streets, Georgetown, Feb. 14.

1st N. Y. Art	2	5th Wisconsin Vols	2
5th N. Y. Volunteers	1	1st do Art	1
11th do do	1	2d Michigan Vol	4
13th do do	1	4th do do	1
16th do do	1	9d Maine Volunteers	1
17th do do	6	7th do do	1
18th do do	1	3d Vermont Vol	15
19th do do	2	4th do do	23
20th do do	1	5th do do	13
29th do do	1	6th do do	22
32d do do	1	1st Excelsior Brigade	1
34th do do	1	2d do do	6
42d do do	4	4th do do	1
44th do do	1	5th do do	2
50th do do	2	1st New Jersey Art	1
54th do do	1	9th do Vol	1
56th do do	1	1st California Vol	1
58th do do	1	Harris's Light Cav'ry	2
68th do do	2	Mott's Battery	1
69th do do	2	McMan's Battery	1
64th do do	1	2d Cameron Dragoons	1
69th do do	1	2d Cameron Rifles	2
76th do do	4	5th Mass. Battery	1
80th do do	2	9th do Vol	1
1st Penn Cavalry	4	Stockton's Rifles	2
2d do do	2	Steinfield's Art	1
4th do Volunteers	1	De Kalb	1
7th do do	4	2d U. S. Infantry	1
11th do do	1	8d do do	3
12th do do	2	8th do do	1
35th do do	1	10th do do	1
46th do do	2	2d do Artillery	1
47th do do	1	4th do do	1
57th do do	6	2d D. C. Volunteers	3
Kane's Rifles	12		
2d Wisconsin Vol	5	Total	202

At Hospital at Columbian College, Washington, Feb. 14.

1st U. S. Cavalry	7	76th N. Y. Volunteers	1
2d do do	7	77th do do	4
4th do do	1	4th Penn. Cavalry	9
5th do do	2	6th do do	1
6th do do	1	2d do Vol	1
1st do Artillery	1	8d do do	1
3d do Infantry	1	13th do do	1
8th do do	2	Oneida Cavalry	1
3d Maine Volunteers	1	Rocket Battalion	1
7th do do	1	8th Illinois Cavalry	9
11th do do	12	Sturgis Ill. Rifles	2
1st California Vol	1	3d Mid. Engineers	1
8th Mass. Volunteers	2	19th Ind. Volunteers	1
10th do do	1	1st Minnesota Vol	1
McClellan's Dragoons	2	2d Michigan Vol	1
1st N. J. Cavalry	1	3d do do	1
1st N. Y. Art	1	8th do do	3
8th do do	2	1st D. C. Volunteers	1
2d do Cav	2	2d do do	3
8th do do	10	2d Vermont Vol	1
17th New York Vol	1	4th do do	2
28d do do	1	8th do do	13
37th do do	1	6th do do	1
38th do do	1	8th Wisconsin Vol	1
50th do do	1	Total	129
52d do do	1		

At General Hospital, (Circle,) Washington, Feb. 14.

1st U. S. Cavalry	2	10th U. S. Infantry	3
2d do do	5	2d New York Cavalry	1
4th do do	8	83d N. Y. Volunteers	1
8th do do	1	Stonefield's Battery	1
6th do do	1	49th Penn. Vols	1
4th U. S. Artillery	1	99th do do	2
5th do do	2	8th N. H. Vol	2
2d do Infantry	9	7th Me. Volunteers	1
8d do do	5	1st Michigan Vol	1
4th do do	1	4th Vermont Vol	1
6th do do	1	Total	48
9th do do	2		

At St. Elizabeth Hospital, Eastern Branch, February 14.

29th N. Y. Vol	1	54th New York Vol	2
5th Vermont Vol	1	6th N. H. Vol	1
22d N. Y. Vol	1	18th Mass. Vol	1
53d Penn. Vol	1	13th New York Vol	1
41st N. Y. Vol	1	Total	14
Cameron Rifles	1		
Excelsior Art. Vol	2		

Sick remaining in the Hospital for Eruptive Diseases, at Kalorama, Feb. 14.

1st U. S. Artillery	2	88th N. Y. Volunteers	1
2d do do	1	Rocket Battalion	3
1st do Cavalry	1	Oneida Cavalry	1
4th do do	2	5d New Jersey Vol	1
5th do do	3	20th do do	3
6th do do	2	1st Rifles, Penn R. C.	1
2d do Infantry	3	10th Penn Volunteers	1
3d do do	1	27th do do	1
4th do do	1	46th do do	1
U. S. Engineers	1	52d do do	4
5th Maine Volunteers	2	83th do do	1
7th do do	1	91st do do	1
7th Mass. Vol	1	104th do do	1
4th Rhode Island Vol	1	106th do do	4
1st N. Y. Artillery	2	8th do Cavalry	1
14th N. Y. Volunteers	1	6th Wisconsin Vol	2
26th do do	1	19th Indiana Vol	5
44th do do	2	Berdan Sharpshoo'ers	1
56th do do	3	2d D. C. Volunteers	2
61st do do	1	Ambulance train	1
62d do do	1	Quartermaster's dep't	5
76th do do	1	Officers' servants	4
77th do do	2	Total	84

At Indiana Hospital, (Patent Office,) Washington, D. C, Feb. 14.

19th Indiana Vol	26	7th N. Y. Cavalry	2
1st Berdan's Sharpe'rs	10	1st Mich. Cavalry	3
2d do do	15	Citizen	1
1st N. Y. Artillery	9	Total	70
9th do Cavalry	5		

At General Hospital, Alexandria, Feb. 14.

2d U. S. Infantry	1	69th New York Vol	1
3d do do	1	1st N. Y. Artillery	1
4th do do	2	11th do Battery	12
8th do do	2	12th do do	3
1st do Cavalry	1	1st do Cavalry	1
4th do do	1	4th do do	1
5th do do	2	8th do do	1
6th do do	1	2d do Artillery	1
2d do Artillery	4	3d Penn. Volunteers	1
5th do do	1	5th do do	2
2d Maine Volunteers	2	7th do do	2
3d do do	1	11th do do	2
4th do do	1	26th do do	1
5th do do	1	29th do do	1
6th N. Hampshire Vol	1	32d do do	1
2d Massachusetts Vol	11	38d do do	1
19th do do	4	55th do do	1
1st do Bat	2	44th do do