

Proceedings of the State Convention, the extra edition of the Sentinel, containing the proceedings of the 8th of January Convention, being exhausted, and to meet the additional orders we are daily receiving for them, we have concluded to publish another edition in larger type. Those of our friends who desire to order them will please do so promptly.

No better document can be circulated to disabuse the public mind of the erroneous impressions that unscrupulous papers and politicians have attempted to create in regard to the character of the Convention and its action upon the momentous issues now before the country.

Military Items. Official Report of the Part Taken in the Battle near Somerset by the Indiana 10th—Complete List of the Killed and Wounded of the 10th Indiana.

CAMP OPERATIVE MILL SPRINGS, W. Va., Co., 1st, 23d, 63d. Colonel M. D. Mansour, Comander 24th Regt., 1st Division, Department Ohio.

Sir: I have the honor to report to you the part taken by the 10th Indiana regiment of volunteers under my command in the battle fought on the 19th inst., at Logan's farm, Pulaski county, Kentucky.

On the evening of the 18th inst., in accordance with your order, I sent out as pickets companies K and L, Captains Shorter and Perkins, and had them on the alert, leading to the fortification of the enemy right of the road and the distance about twelve miles. Major A. O. Miller, who posted the pickets, stationed Company I one mile from our camp, and Company K three hundred yards beyond. The enemy company received instructions to fall back to Captain Perkins if at all.

At about half past 6 o'clock, on the morning of the 19th inst., a courier came to our quarters with information that the enemy was advancing upon our camp, and almost immediately afterwards the firing of our pickets was heard. The long roll quickly brought the 10th regiment into ranks, and I gave orders to Major Miller to go forward with Company A, Captain Hamilton, and the squad of the pickets companies, which order was promptly executed.

I soon proceeded, by your order, with the remaining seven companies of my regiment, down the road in the direction of the pickets firing. When I got within seventy five yards of these companies they were engaged, I formed the regiment in line of battle and rapidly disposed it for fighting. Five companies extended through the woods on the right of the road and the remaining companies on the left. A regiment of rebels were advancing in line of battle, and their treacherous colors were seen flaunting in the breeze. I ordered my men to fire, and they were instantly obeyed. The firing continued without cessation for more than four hours, during which time we engaged three of the enemy's regiments, and held them at bay. The battle was at its hottest, and our ranks were gradually becoming thinned and mutilated, when I perceived a regiment of rebel cavalry attempting to flank me on the right, and an infantry regiment on the left. I ordered my men to fire, and they were instantly obeyed.

Gregory's company to take position to meet the cavalry on the right, which it did, and opened a galling fire upon them; but they were fast closing in upon us, and my men were completely outflanked on the right, and the reinforcements were soon upon me to my relief or I would be compelled to fall back. I was eventually forced to order my right wing to retire, when just as my order was being executed the 4th Kentucky regiment, commanded by Colonel Fry, came up and took position on the left of my left wing, and opened a deadly fire on the ranks of the enemy.

I now rallied the right wing, the men, with the exception of those who were killed or wounded, off the dead and wounded, quietly taking their places in the line. Just at this time a heavy force appeared to be advancing on the extreme left of the 4th Kentucky regiment, and a portion of Colonel McCoy's brigade, which had arrived engaging the enemy on my right, I was ordered by General Thomas to the extreme left of the 4th Kentucky regiment. I moved the regiment through the brush and over logs to the place designated, and coming to a fence parallel to my line, we hotly engaged the enemy, and after a hard struggle of half an hour's duration, drove him before us and put him to flight with great loss. A part of my right wing still engaged the enemy on the right, and again great odds, being strongly opposed, I was again ordered by General Thomas to their support. I forthwith obeyed this command, and in doing so brought my right wing upon the enemy's right flank, and being forced to abandon during the earlier part of the engagement. I then moved forward the whole right wing and two companies of the left, and soon got into a fierce contest with enemy in line. The whole of the right wing was now warmly engaged, and slowly but surely driving the enemy before them when I ordered a "charge bayonets," which was promptly executed along the whole line. We soon drove the enemy from his place of concealment in the brush, and in an open field, two hundred yards from where I ordered the charge. When we arrived at the fence in our front, many of the enemy were found lingering in the brush, and were bayoneted by my men between the rails.

I pressed onward, and soon beheld with satisfaction, that the enemy were moving in retreat across the field; but I suddenly saw them halt in the southeast corner of the field, and were in high ground, where they received considerable reinforcements and made a last and desperate effort to repulse our troops. In the meantime the gallant Colonel McCoy, with his invincible 9th Ohio regiment, supported by the 10th Indiana, twenty or thirty minutes a terrific struggle ensued between the opposing forces. I never in all my military career saw a harder fight. Finally the enemy began to waver and give back before the shower of lead which was poured upon them from our shattered ranks, and he commenced a precipitate retreat under a storm of bullets from our advancing forces until his retreat became a perfect rout. I ordered enough men to be left to attend to our dead and wounded, and receiving a new supply of cartridges, (the most of our boxes being entirely empty) the men refilled their boxes, and, according to your order, I followed the regiment in motion after the retreating enemy.

Following them in the distance of about ten miles, we arrived near the enemy's fortifications at this place. The way by which the enemy had retreated gave evidence that they had been in haste to reach their den. Wagons, cannon, muskets, swords, bayonets, and all the paraphernalia along the roads from the battle field to within a mile of this place, where I halted the regiment, and the men slept on their arms in the open field.

The men at this time were powder-besmeared, tired, and hungry, having had nothing to eat since the previous night. On the following morning, the 20th inst., after our artillery had shelled the enemy's works, by your order, I moved my regiment to his breastworks and into his deserted intrenchments, where I have since remained.

It may be interesting to state here that our regiment in colors, and were those presented by the ladies of Lafayette, and borne in triumph at the battle of Fort Mountain, were completely torn into shreds by the bullets of the enemy. I have had his scattered fragments gathered, and intend preserving them as a memorial to the colors were captured by my regiment.

I cannot speak in terms of sufficient praise of the noble and gallant conduct of some of the officers of my regiment. They did their duty as faithfully as true soldiers. Major A. O. Miller was wherever duty called him, and in the thickest of the fight, cheering on the men. Acting Adjutant W. E. Ludlow did his whole duty, and rendered me valuable assistance during the day. Assistant Surgeon C. F. Taylor, Colonel and Shorter, the three young tigers, were through the enemy's lines, and were seen by the brave and gallant, and continuously pressed forward with their men when the battle raged the hottest, and

rebels were found most plenty. Capt. Vanars, of company B, was present, and discharged his duty as bravely as any soldier could. Lieutenant Cobb, Geo. M. Miller, Nantz, Johnson, McCoy, Bush, Bowell, Shumate and Hunt deserve the highest praise for their brave and gallant conduct. Lieut. McAdams fell while leading his men. Lieut. Bush, who commanded company C, and officer distinguished himself. Second Lieutenants Rosman, Colwell, Merritt, Lutz, Miller, Scull, Simpson, Scott and Wilds, fully merit all that can be said in their praise, as do all the non-commissioned officers and privates that were present during the engagement.

Many individual acts of bravery might be mentioned, such as those of Orderly Sergeant Miller, of company D, who, in the presence of Abraham A. Carter, who took a gun and fought manfully during the intervals that his services were not required by me in dispatching orders. But nothing I can say will add to the well-merited praise already bestowed on the heroes and men of the 10th regiment of Indiana volunteers.

My regiment lost in killed eleven men, in wounded seventy-five, complete list of whose names are given in the enclosed list. Respectfully submitted, W. C. Key, Lieut. Col., Com'g 10th Ind. Regt.

Maj. A. O. Miller, slightly wounded. Co. A. Capt. James H. Shorter, Boone county. Wm. Demore, private, killed; U. A. Starbuck and Ira A. Lynch, privates, severely wounded; John F. Payne, private, slightly wounded. Co. B. Capt. Benjamin M. Gregory, Boone county. Wm. P. Linnore, Sergeant, George W. Lee and Wm. H. Wood, privates, killed; Wm. Windgate, Corporal, mortally wounded; John W. French, George L. Essex, Wm. A. Hunt, private, killed; William A. Dixon and Oscar D. Shanklin, privates, severely wounded; Felix St. Louis, First Lieutenant, Harvey Price, Corporal, Ira S. Perkins, Sergeant, and Oliver Strahan, private, killed; James H. Shorter, private, killed; James S. Galt, private, killed; James S. Galt, private, killed; James S. Galt, private, killed.

Co. C. Capt. Joseph T. Taylor, Benton and Tippecanoe counties. Eliza Little, private, severely wounded; James Sauter, private, slightly wounded. Co. D. Capt. Joseph T. Taylor, Benton and Tippecanoe counties. Eliza Little, private, severely wounded; James Sauter, private, slightly wounded. Co. E. Capt. Jehu W. Perkins, Boone county. James Keath, private, killed; Michael P. Brady and Daniel Dougherty, privates, mortally wounded; James H. Shorter, private, killed; James S. Galt, private, killed; James S. Galt, private, killed; James S. Galt, private, killed.

Co. F. Capt. Wm. B. Carroll, Tippecanoe county. Nelson D. Anderson, private, killed; Lewis Johnson, at Lexington, Lewis Cochran, Corporal, Wm. Vaughn, and Generous Barre, privates, severely wounded; Singleton Reynolds, William W. Collins, Henry Keochendorf and Jacob Bowers, privates, slightly wounded; James H. Shorter, private, killed; William Baum, private, mortally wounded; George Lucas, John M. Wellman, James Wallace, David W. Downum, privates and James S. Mitchell, private, killed; James I. Doster, Corporal, slightly wounded.

Co. G. Capt. Alex. Hogeland, (under command of 1st Lieutenant Jacob H. Bush.) Fountain and Tippecanoe counties. Joseph Smith, private, killed; James H. Shorter, private, killed; James C. Truett, John Gilson, John Moser, John Underhill, and John Sprague, privates, slightly wounded. Co. H. Capt. J. H. Vanarsdall, Montgomery county. James M. Cosner, private, killed; Amos K. Misner, private, mortally wounded; Thomas Landis, Thomas Hunt, Wm. Y. Porter, Isaac F. Miller, Orderly Sergeant, John W. Hogsett, Sergeant, Geo. W. Bradford, Sergeant, M. Cray, Jeremiah Crane, Josiah Ferguson, Wm. O. Higgins, David B. L. rue, George R. Marlow, John Miller, Andrew Oelchelt, Jas. A. Shoemaker, John R. Simpson, Thomas J. Simpson, George M. Anselvie and Martin V. West, slightly wounded.

A correspondent of the Chicago Times, writing from St. Joseph, Mo., under date of 24th inst., says: I passed through the city yesterday, and the appearance of the buildings just vacated by the departing soldiers would lead to the conclusion that the city was occupied by a hostile army, and not by an army of friends sent here to protect people and property. When I tell you that food is abundant around this place—that it is cheap and easily obtained—you will be incredulous. The whole of the city is now a well-fitted up store houses being stripped of shelving, counters and doors, window shutters, and everything movable, for fuel by the soldiers, but that a number of entire houses have been pulled to pieces and entirely burned up.

What could have been the inducement for this wholesale vandalism is more than I can conjecture; for the heaviest losses so far have fallen upon Unionists—men of unshaken loyalty. In most cases where the troops have occupied houses they have left them untenable, so that, when one regiment leaves and another comes into the place to find quarters, the newly arrived regiment has to take possession of a new and different set of houses, which are in their turn destroyed or rendered untenable for the next succeeding regiment that may arrive.

I am of the opinion that this destruction arises from the fact that the troops are in the habit of occupying the houses, and not from any orders given for that purpose. The additional fact may be stated that since the first occupation of the place by Federal troops last spring, more fires have been set on fire, than all put together since the first settlement of the place twenty-three years ago. Had a foreign enemy been in occupation of the place, and had they left such wanton devastation to their names, we should be disposed to doubt their claims to civilization.

General Buell has issued a general order highly complimentary to the 32d Indiana regiment, (Colonel Willich's) for its gallantry at Rowlett's Station, near Munfordsville, on the 17th ult. After thanking both officers and soldiers, he directs that the name of "Rowlett's Station" be hereafter inscribed on the regimental colors of the 32d Indiana.

Col. Eddy, of the 48th regiment, at Goshen, telegraphs that he has nine 925 men, and will be full and ready for marching orders by the 9th of February. Indiana has three full companies in the Mechanics' and Farmers' regiment now being mustered out at Chicago. An effort is being made to get them to go into one of the Indiana regiments now forming.

Gen. Buell's Military Board is constantly reporting against incompetent officers. —Thomas B. Austin, Surgeon of the 23d Indiana, at Paducah, Ky., has resigned in consequence of ill health.

—Lieut. General Col. Willich, of the 32d Indiana (German) regiment, has been appointed a Brigadier General.

—Gen. Lincoln has finally accepted the resignation of Gen. Reynolds.

—Corporal George H. Holland and private Jeremiah Roney, of Co. I, 54th regiment Indiana volunteers, stationed at Lafayette, have been tried by court martial for desertion. Roney was sentenced to be shot, but the sentence was commuted to hard labor for a year, and Roney was sentenced to be shot, but the sentence was commuted to hard labor for a year.

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FRS.—We call the attention of the ladies and the public generally to the circulars issued by L. I. Mosler, No. 10 West Washington street. He has unquestionably the finest and most extensive stock of elegant, rare and rich furs ever offered in Indianapolis. He, that these desirable articles may be brought within the reach of all, will offer them at auction. The sales will commence this morning at 10 o'clock, and continue from day to day. Ladies are particularly requested to call and examine the stock. Mr. Mosler's clerical staff will take great pleasure in showing them everything they wish to see.

Adjutant General, with the rank of Captain. Frank has proved himself entirely worthy of the promotion, and he is every inch a gentleman and a soldier.

—FIFTY THIRD REGIMENT.—Colonel Gresham is actively at work filling up this regiment. It now numbers about five hundred men, and recruits are coming in every day. Thomas McGrain, Jr., of Corydon has been appointed Adjutant of the regiment and has entered upon the discharge of his duties. The appointment is an excellent one.

—ANOTHER CONTRACT.—Messrs. Dutton & Marsh yesterday received another large contract for the manufacture of ambulances. Those already manufactured by these gentlemen have proved superior for the service designed. The new Albany mechanics are not to be surpassed in anything they undertake.—New Albany Ledger, 25th.

—About three hundred persons are at present engaged in the manufacture of Government wagons and ambulances.—New Albany Ledger, 25th.

When you want anything in the stationary line, go to Werden & Co.'s, where you will find always a good assortment.

A bear-skin glove was found and left at this office. The owner can get it by paying for this notice.

Great damage, we learn, has been done to the growing wheat crop on the Ohio river bottoms by the recent flood. Many fields have been entirely drowned out.

Through connections are made between this city and Cincinnati, by the Indianapolis and Cincinnati railroad, the flood in the Ohio having subsided.

Tracing paper, and cloth, drafting and drawing paper, both German and English, of all sizes, are offered at reasonable prices at Werden & Co.'s. They have, also, drawing pencils.

By referring to our advertising columns it will be seen that this distinguished prodigatator and pianist is announced as "coming." Below is an extract from the Cincinnati Enquirer speaking of him as a performer:

THE MAGICIAN.—In common with a crowded audience—and by the way as fashionable as any assembly we have seen within the walls of Smith & Nixon's Hall—we were last night placed in a state of exaltation by the performance of this extraordinary man. While all his feats are of a character to astonish, that of the far-famed "second sight" is positively amazing. The writer had heard of it as the greatest marvel ever presented in a public exhibition, but he made all due allowance for that which he supposed were popular exaggerations, yet we can now truly affirm that the reality not only immeasurably exceeded our expectations, but actually went beyond the pale of busy-tongued rumor. The names of articles written upon a slate, and pointed to by the magician in compliance with a designation by the boy, without an observable hint from his superior. An overwhelming assortment of almost unthought-of curiosities and trinkets were brought to test his capacity, but he was never at fault. Inscriptions, cards, and other documents were read as easily as if he held them before his uncovered vision; in short, after witnessing that which we did last night, we came to the conclusion not to be astonished at anything, no matter how seemingly impossible.

A delicious feature in the entertainment was his performance upon the piano forte. "The Last Rose of Summer," arranged by himself, was the most exquisite melody ever heard within that place of musical assemblage. As pianists, the names of Thalberg and Heller will be identified as the best that has ever been heard in Cincinnati. We believe that the present week will close the sojourn of Robert Heller, and we recommend our friends not to miss the greatest wonder of the age.

WICKS, SMITH & CO., NEW YORK.—This firm, one of the heaviest in the great commercial metropolis, offer, as will be seen by advertisement in another column, their entire stock of domestic and foreign dry goods to the trade, embracing 3,000 packages, at less than market rates. Indiana merchants in our opinion, could not do better than to order from Wicks, Smith & Co., Nos. 81 and 83, Franklin street, New York. The firm is known throughout our State as among the most responsible, enterprising and upright.

Compliments to Indiana Regiments. TO WILLICH'S REGIMENT. GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5. INDIANAPOLIS, JAN. 10, 1862.

The Governor of Indiana, on behalf of the people of the State, tenders this tribute of thanks to Lieut. Col. Von Trebra and the companies of the 1st German, 32d regiment Indiana volunteers, who so gallantly and successfully defended themselves and repulsed the enemy when at Rowlett's Station, near Green River, Kentucky, on the 17th of December, 1861.

He has witnessed with pride the General Order of the General Commanding for the inscription of "Rowlett's Station" on the regimental colors, and regards with confidence the future career of the regiment under Col. Willich and his brave officers.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief. LAZ. NOBLE, Adj. Gen. of Ind. TO THE TENTH REGIMENT. GENERAL ORDERS, No. 9. INDIANAPOLIS, JAN. 27th, 1862.

His Excellency, O. P. Morton, Governor of Indiana, in common with the people of said State, halts with pride and gratitude the news of the victory achieved over the rebels in the recent engagement near Somerset, Kentucky, in which the 10th Indiana volunteers, under Colonel Mahlon D. Manson, so gallantly distinguished themselves.

Metropolitan Hall.—This evening Miss Marion MacCarthy made her appeal to the citizens for support in announcing her benefit. We are sure that if the house is at all commensurate with her merits and just claims, the dimensions must be enlarged. She has diligently earned a reputation as one of the best actresses on the stage, and has few equals as a singer—however our readers all know her qualifications, therefore it is useless to dilate upon them. London Assurance and the Invisible Prince will form the entertainment. Felix A. Vincent will perform in both pieces, as also Messrs. Abrahm, Ashmer, Hamilton, Hight, Mrs. Ashmer, Pope, &c. Seats can be secured during the day.

BEEBE & HAVES—A NEW ESTABLISHMENT.—Messrs. Beebe & Haves, among the most enterprising of our merchants, will open in a few days a branch establishment, connected with the old No. 9 West Washington street, on Illinois street, No. 3, opposite the Bates House. The rooms are being put in admirable order, and the style of the firm at the latter place will be maintained at Haves & Co. It is the intention to furnish, at No. 3 Illinois street, all groceries, all delicacies and all substantial needed in families, hotels and restaurants, pure, fresh and at the very lowest prices. Give Beebe & Haves, No. 9 West Washington street, and Haves & Co., No. 3 Illinois street, a call.

ANOTHER REPUBLICAN EDITOR GONE TO WAR LIKE A RAM, BACKWARDS.—The American of yesterday says: Barton D. Jones, Esq., the talented local of the Journal, has been elected Editor in the consolidated Railroad regiment. Mr. Jones is a ready writer and clever citizen. We wish him abundant success in his place in the army. It is said that our townsmen, Austin H. Brown will succeed him. Mr. Brown has had much experience in that department and will succeed well.

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In behalf of the people he returns heartfelt thanks to the gallant officers and brave men of that regiment for their alacrity, courage and brave exertions in sustaining the fair fame of our arms, and especially the proud name of Indiana volunteers.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief. LAZ. NOBLE, Adj. Gen. of Indiana. TO WILLICH'S REGIMENT. GENERAL ORDERS—No. 24. HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, Louisville, Ky., Dec. 27, 1861.

The General Commanding takes pleasure in bringing to notice the gallant conduct of a portion of Colonel Willich's regiment, 32d Indiana, at Rowlett's Station, in front of Munfordsville, on the 17th inst.

Four companies of the regiment, under Lieut. Col. Von Trebra, on outpost duty, were attacked by a column of the enemy, consisting of one regiment of cavalry, a battery of artillery, and two regiments of infantry. They defended themselves until reinforced by other companies of the regiment, and the fight was continued with such effect that the enemy at length retreated precipitately.

The attack of the enemy was mainly with his cavalry and artillery. Our troops fought as skirmishers, rallying rapidly into squares when charged by the cavalry—sometimes even defending themselves singly and killing the assailants with the bayonet.

The General tenders his thanks to the officers and soldiers of the regiment for their gallant and efficient conduct on this occasion. He commends it as a study and example to all other troops, under his command, and enjoins them to emulate the discipline and instruction which insures such results.

TELEGRAPHIC.

[SPECIAL REPORTS FOR THE DAILY STATE SENTINEL.]

From Washington. WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The President handed to-night to the Hon. Charles Sumner, Commissioner for himself and the following gentlemen, who are to constitute the staff of James H. Lane: Col. Wm. H. Merritt, Lieut. Col. J. K. Kilpatrick, Maj. Verplanck Van Antwerp, Maj. John Ritchie, Maj. T. West, Capt. Wm. A. Phillips, Capt. Wm. D. Donnell, Capt. Wm. Kyle, Capt. Volney Hickox, Captain J. R. McClure, Captain A. F. Russell.

Col. Vaughn also had a social interview with Secretary Stanton. The above staff of officers are ordered to report to Maj. Gen. Hunter to be by him detailed to Gen. Lane. They leave for the west to-morrow to enter into service.

The Tribune's special says: The special Committee on the defenses and fortifications of lakes and rivers had an important meeting to-day. Gen. McClellan laid before the Committee many facts showing the importance of immediate action.

He favors the fortification of a few commanding points on the Ohio river, and for Gen. Grant and some place on the Salt St. Marie canal, and the reliance elsewhere on naval defenses, to supply which he recommends the establishment of one or more depots of arms on the lakes.

It is understood that the Committee concur in these general views and will make a report in accordance therewith at an early day. The statement that the House Committee on the District of Columbia has decided to report against the abolition of slavery in the District is untrue. Whatever are the sentiments of the Committee they have not yet been expressed by it.

Mr. Upton, of Virginia, to whom the question was referred, reported, truly, that in his judgment it was inexpedient at present. No action was, however, taken upon his report; but Mr. Ashley gave notice that, if a majority of the Committee espoused Mr. Upton's view, he should submit a minority report to the House, accompanied by a bill providing for the immediate abolition of slavery within the District.

Gen. Steneman, Chief of cavalry, has recommended the organization of the seventy-seventh regiments volunteer cavalry, now on the rolls into fifty regiments. He advises that the field and line officers, all ready mustered in, be examined by a board of officers, and that only such as are found to be competent should be retained. He also recommends that the men also be sifted, and those not fit for horsemen mustered as infantry, or mustered out altogether.

Mr. Tucker was confirmed, on Monday, as Assistant Secretary of War, and Fred Steele, of Missouri, as a Brigadier General. Secretary Seward has issued an order to Ward H. Lamon, Marshal of the District, instructing him to receive and retain in his custody any persons claimed to be held to labor or service, unless they are charged with crimes or are held as fugitive slaves under the law of Congress, and to retain none claimed as fugitive slaves longer than thirty days, unless in compliance with a special order emanating from some competent tribunal.

The Times's dispatch says: Secretary Stanton was shown private letters to the effect that the Kentucky containing important and extraordinary statements regarding the battle at Somerset, to wit: That an entire rebel regiment threw down their arms in the conflict and declared their purpose to long to fight against the Government. This exploit was followed by companies and individuals in other regiments, and accounts for the complete failure and small slaughter attending a deliberate Confederate attack.

General Thomas is not pursuing Zollicoffer's defeated army, the roads and inadequate transportation not permitting. He is building a road into Kentucky with 15,000 men. General Sherman is in command at Centerville. This deserter reports suffering among the rebels from lack of suitable clothing, salt, coffee, &c.; they have plenty of meat and bread.

The Herald's special says: About a dozen vessels in the blockade of the Potomac yesterday, some up and some down the river. None were fired at. Last night the Reliance went down to convey the transports. Six or seven shots were fired at night, with what effect is unknown.

The confirmation of General Steneman chief of cavalry, and General Barney chief of artillery, have been delayed by opposition arising from the troops by personal enemies of the Generals. They will probably be confirmed in spite of such influence. On account of some malicious representations to the effect that General Sturgis was not sent to the Senate with the list of other nominations as Brigadier General.

Gen. Sturgis had an interview with the President to-day, and his nomination was immediately sent to the Senate to date from his original appointment. There is no doubt that Gen. Stone will be deposited, and another General, not now named, will be detailed to the command of the division at Louisville.

Official dispatches from Com. Goldsborough, dated Jan. 26, arrived this morning. Seventeen of the naval vessels were at that time in the Sound, over and beyond the blockade, under the immediate command of Com. Rowan, in full readiness for operations. Com. Burnside was preparing his forces to act in connection with the fleet.

Com. Goldsborough says things now look hopeful, and I sincerely hope we shall be soon at the enemy. Any decided approach now to this quarter on the part of the rebels with all the force they can muster would certainly result in their capture and destruction.

FOREIGN NEWS. PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 30.—The steamer Anglo-Saxon, from Liverpool on the 16th, via Queenstown, arrived at Liverpool on the 14th inst. Her dates are five days later. The steamer Teutonia, from New York, arrived at Southampton on the 12th inst. The steamer American, from New York and London, arrived at Liverpool on the 14th inst. The Edinburgh, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 15th.

The news by the Anglo-Saxon is unimportant. It was rumored that the rebel steamer Nashville would close the English ship owners. The Tuscarora continued to blockade her. The London Globe announces that the Washington Cabinet had given orders for the release of the American taken from the English schooner Eugene Smith by the steamer Santiago de Cuba. But little business was doing at Lloyd's in war risks.

There was continued activity in all the districts of the Portsmouth dock yard. It was stated that the Tuscarora's movement in leaving her moorings on the 13th inst. was to prevent the Nashville from getting under weigh for twenty-four hours. It was understood that the Tuscarora's orders were never to lose sight of the Nashville—to blockade her in Southampton—if she should leave, to chase her as long as she is at sea. In addition to the steamer Dauntless the war steamer Argus had been placed at the Southampton docks to watch the movements of the two vessels. The London Times says: Mercantile letters from New York represent that the cry for promoting insurrection among the slaves was gaining force, and looking at the threatened horrors, whippers were at length heard of a wish that, for the sake of humanity, European intervention might be found practicable.

Mason and Sidel had been expected by the America and a good deal of interest was felt as to the reception they would get at Liverpool. It was variously expected, some adopted to secure anything but a flattering one. There has been no reply to the structures on the stone blockade of Charleston. The extra workmen at the dock yards, will be discharged at the end of the financial year.

The Shipping Gazette says that war or further diplomatic strife is certain between England and America. From Missouri. St. Louis, Jan. 29.—The Rolla correspondent of the Missouri Republican says: The latest information from the west is that our army is encamped at Lebanon in considerable numbers. Major Wright's battalion is quartered in houses, while the greater portion of the troops are camped just beyond the town. No troops except scouts have advanced beyond that town, nor is it probable they will until other regiments now on their way shall have arrived.

From a gentleman who has recently arrived from Webster county I learn that a Capt. Freeman, who has been carrying on slaying and pillaging, was killed about a week since in a skirmish which took place in Webster county between Union men and Secessionists. It was first reported to be Colonel Tom Freeman, of Polk county, which proved to be a mistake. Colonel Freeman is more influential, but no member than this Freeman.

General Curtis and staff left several days ago to join the army in the field. This would indicate that the campaign is to be pushed forward with energy. General Sigel has returned from St. Louis, and it is understood will go forward with the expedition now under way.

From New York. New York, Jan. 29.—Advices from Fort Pickens by the Philadelphia state that the rebels have withdrawn a portion of their forces to Mobile, which they consider in a more favorable position. It is understood that the rebel force opposite Fort Pickens is not over 6,000, exclusive of that at Live Oak Plantation, which is held by from 1,000 to 3,000, and fortified.

Contrabands are constantly coming in to Col. Brown. From Fortresses Monroe. Fortress Monroe, Jan. 29.—Some negro deserters arrived here this morning from the opposite shore. The negroes were cooks in the 3d Alabama regiment, which is encamped in the District. They report the last of the iron plates for the Merrimac were put in yesterday and that she was to be launched to-day. A large steamer, reported to be the Merrimac, but probably erroneous, was seen to appear at Craney Island yesterday afternoon.

Night Dispatches. CONGRESSIONAL. WASHINGTON, January 30. SENATE.—Several resolutions were adopted. A debate ensued on the want of proper management at the army hospitals. The House of Representatives passed a resolution on that part of the President's message, relating to the construction of a military railroad from Kentucky to Tennessee, reported a bill for that purpose.

The case of Mr. Bright was then taken up. Mr. Howe proceeded to speak at length on the subject. He thought it was a very poor apology for the Senator to say that he had forgotten that he had ever written that letter or that Mr. Lincoln was his friend. The subject was not concluded, and after extensive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House considered the bill to pay expenses incurred by States in enrolling and equipping troops. The bill was laid on the table. The consideration of the treasury note bill was postponed until the next morning.

The Committee on Elections reported Charles H. Upton, from the 7th Congressional District of Virginia, not entitled to a seat. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Army Appropriation bill, which was passed as originally reported. Adjourned.

From Washington. WASHINGTON, January 30.—Special to the Post says: The Ways and Means committee find that they cannot report the tax bills for some time yet. The opinion here to-day is that the legal tender clause of the Treasury note bill will not pass the House.

Postmaster-General Blair has written a letter to a member of Congress in defense of Secretary Welles. The consideration of the treasury note bill was postponed until the next morning. The Committee on Elections reported Charles H. Upton, from the 7th Congressional District of Virginia, not entitled to a seat.

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