between New-York and Charleston. She has but two guns, and those of not very heavy caliber. The Tuscarora is one of the finest of our new steam sloops-of-war, built within the past six months, and carries nine heavy guns. Of course, the Nashville is no match for her, and if attacked, would probably surrender at discretion. But the pirate Sumter, seven guns, was on the way from Cadiz to the relief of the Nashville at last accounts, and within four or five days, at furthest, would be alongside of her. Perhaps the two pirates might venture to put to sea, in the hope of beating off Uncle Sam's cruiser. But if they are rash enough to do so, Capt. Craven will give them a taste of his quality, if he can only get them beyond the three-mile limits of British jurisdiction.

In their customary review of the events of the year, the foreign journals give statements of the condition of the Rebellion which are interesting as showing how we stand in a military point of view in the estimation of the best authorities on the other side of the water. The *Journal des Débats* says that since the attack on Fort Sumter, "though the greatest efforts have been put forth "on either side, they have led to but slight results: for while the Confederates, in possession, "since the commencement of the war of a part of "Virginia, have not even attempted the capture "of Washington, the Federal army, on the other "hand, has not been able to drive the enemy "from the banks of the Potomac, or to remove "their camp from the vicinity of the American "Capital. The last few months however have "been more favorable to the Northern cause: the "successful expedition to Hatterras, the capture "of Port Royal and Beaufort, threatening at "once Charleston and Savannah, have amply "effaced the reverses of Manassas and Springfield, while a great expedition organized for "the descent of the Mississippi gives a prospect "that the flag of the Union may soon be carried "to New-Orleans."

The $70,000 retained by Mr. GEORGE D. MORGAN for his services in purchasing vessels for the Navy, is just about enough to buy, at armory price, 5,000 first-class Springfield rifles, a quantity more than sufficient to arm as large a column as that which recently won the glorious victory near Somerset. We do not learn that Mr. MORGAN has yet yielded to the suggestion of the Naval Committee of the Senate to pay this sum over to Gen. Spinner, the United States Treasurer at Washington, or to Mr. Cisco, his assistant in this city.

Nor has the Assembly, at Albany, yet informed the public what was the ultimate destination of the "$15,000, or more," which Mr. F. S. LITTLEJOHN swears was raised to expend among their predecessors on the Post-Office question, not by the Chamber of Commerce "*as such*," but by Messrs. A. A. LOW, CALEB BARSTOW, THOMAS TILESTON, and others, "*of* the Chamber of Commerce"—a distinction more technical than practical, perhaps.

We wait to give our readers more light on these two subjects. Will Mr. MORGAN and the Assembly gratify the people by an early movement?

The text of Gen. McClellan's order forbidding the Hutchinsons to sing in the camps on the Potomac has not yet been published. It is as follows:

"By direction of Maj.-Gen. McClellan, the permit given to the Hutchinson Family to sing in the camps, and their pass to cross the Potomac, are revoked, and they will not be allowed to sing to the troops."

It should not be forgotten that the reason for prohibiting these singers from enlivening the monotony of camp life with their melody was that some of their songs proved to be disrespectful toward the great American institution of Slavery. We quote once more a brief specimen from one of these incendiary productions:

"What gives the wheat field blades of steel?
What points the rebel cannon?
What sets the roaring rabble's heel
On the old star-spangled pennon?
What breaks the oath
Of the men of the South?
What whets the knife
For the Union's life?
Hark to the answer: SLAVERY!

Then waste no blows on lesser foes
In strife unworthy freemen.
God lifts to-day the veil and shows
The features of the demon!
O North and South,
Its victims both,
Can ye not cry
'Let Slavery die!'
And union find in Freedom?"

—Perhaps, if the war lasts a little longer, some of our generals will learn better to understand its cause and character than they have yet done.

The correspondent of *The Evening Post* with the Burnside Expedition is responsible for the following statement:

"When the Burnside Expedition was projected, Mr. John Tucker, transportation agent of the War Department, was employed to charter vessels, and Mr. H. B. Renwick, inspector of steamboats at New-York, assisted by Messrs. W. H. & Lloyd Aspinwall, purchased vessels for the expedition. In every case the purchase or charter was made under a sworn affidavit from the owners as to the draft of the vessel. In one case, at least, a steamer was sworn to draw but six feet six inches when laden, and she actually draws, when lightened as much as possible, eight feet! Her chances of getting over the swash under any circumstances are limited."

We submit that these perjured and traitorous owners ought to be hanged. Shooting is too honorable a mode of death for them. We trust the Secretary of War will pay the due attention to their case.

The Convention of Western Virginia is now engaged upon the Constitution for the proposed new State of Kanawha. Whether Congress will be disposed to admit that State into the Union, we cannot say, though we are inclined to believe that the project will commend itself to public favor. But one thing is certain: the new State must come without Slavery! Otherwise, it cannot hope to pass the gates of the Union.

Mr. Donald McKay of Boston, is under contract with the British Government to supply them with a large quantity of white oak, and hard pine ship timber, 1,600 tuns of which he has now ready for shipment. As we need all that we can get for our own use, our main sources of supply, Virginia and Georgia being closed to us, and in view of the fact that the British Government has cut off our supply of arms and ammunition so far as it had the power, it might be well for the Government to stop the exportation of this timber, and take it for the use of our navy.

A soldier in the 18th New-York Volunteers, now stationed at Camp King, in the vicinity of Fairfax Court-House, writes to a relative in this city that the regiment has just received two months pay; "But," says the writer, "we cannot use it here unless we pay 10 per "cent discount on U. S. Treasury notes, "which we consider swindling."

—Does any student of history remember how, one morning before breakfast, Wellington hanged a number of the scoundrels who were robbing his men?

He who loves Slavery hates the Republic. There is no friend of that pernicious institution who is for the vigorous and uncompromising prosecution of the war.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.....ALBANY, Jan. 30, 1862.

The Brooklyn Charter Amendment bill was reported for the consideration of the Senate.

The bill to prohibit concert saloons in the City of New-York was reported favorably.

Mr. RAMSEY introduced a bill to facilitate the construction of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad. It appropriates $350,000.

Mr. COOK gave notice of a bill relative to the withdrawal of circulating bills from banks whose charters have expired, and to secure the redemption of the same.

Mr. MURPHY introduced a bill to amend the charter of the City of Brooklyn.

Mr. WILLARD introduced a bill to amend the act for the benefit of married women, so as to enable them to insure the lives of their husbands.

The Senate then took up the resolution instructing Senators Harris and King to vote for the expulsion of Jesse D. Bright.

Mr. TRUMAN spoke in support of the resolution, and denounced Mr. Bright in unmeasured terms. Mr. Truman took the ground that conciliatory measures had been the great curse of the Government since the inception of the rebellion.

Mr. HENDERSON and Mr. MURPHY opposed any interference with Senators Harris and King on the subject.

Mr. RAMSEY favored delay.

The hour of adjournment arrived before a vote was taken on the resolution.

ASSEMBLY.

The Controller sent in a communication in reply to the resolutions of the Assembly stating that the amount of the State tax unpaid on the 1st of October last was $1,126,000. Urgent letters had been addressed to the delinquent treasurers, and a large proportion of the amount had been paid. The amount now unpaid is over $132,000, and of this $80,000 is due from Westchester County, $9,000 from Richmond County, and $21,000 from New-York.

The bill to legalize the ordinances of the City of New-York relating to money raised for the volunteers was taken up in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. CODDINGTON explained that the delay in reporting the bill arose from the necessity of going to New-York to examine the vouchers for the expenditure of the money, all of which were found to be satisfactory.

By unanimous consent the bill was read a third time and passed.

The bill to appropriate the proceeds of the State tax to the support of schools was ordered to a third reading.

At 12 o'clock the Assembly proceeded to the nomination of a Regent of the University.

George R. Perkins was nominated unanimously by both Houses and declared elected.

The Assembly and Senate then, in joint session, proceeded to elect a Superintendent of Public Instruction.

On the first ballot Victor M. Rice was elected, receiving 102 votes, out of 148, Joseph Warren receiving 39. The balance were "scattering."

The bill in relation to actions on premium and stock notes given by Insurance Companies was taken up.

Mr. Phelps made some opposition to the bill, regarding it as intended to relieve parties who had contributed stock notes as part of the capital of Insurance Companies. He moved to strike out stock notes.

After further debate, the hour of adjournment arrived before a vote could be taken on the motion of Mr. Phelps.

EVENING SESSION.

The resolution of the Committee on Ways and Means on the financial policy was taken up.

Mr. PRYNE spoke in favor of his substitute for the resolutions of Mr. Stetson and made an able speech, in which he maintained that the setting apart of the taxes to be levied, as a pledge for the payment of the interest on the Federal Stocks, was indispensable for their security, as without it they would inevitably depreciate.

The substitute proposed by the gentleman from Tioga contained no such security, and the money-lender would not take the faith of future Congresses as an equivalent for his money.

He (Pryne) proposed the principle of a sinking fund in lieu of the second resolution of the Committee on Ways and Means, and he proposed to drop the offensive words in the last resolution. He concluded by earnestly combating the proposition to make the bills of credit a legal tender.

Mr. RAYMOND offered an amendment to the substitute pledging the tax to the payment of the interest on the Government loan, which was accepted by Mr. Tracey, the mover of the substitute.

Mr. PIERCE spoke forcibly in support of the resolutions of the Committee on Ways and Means, quoting from Congressman Spaulding's speech in support of his argument. No vote was taken, but the resolutions were made the special order for to-morrow, with an agreement that a vote be taken on them before the adjournment.

The Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 30, 1862.

In the House to-day a bill in relation to the reading of the Bible in the schools was pressed, requiring that some portion of it shall be read daily, omitting the words "in the common English version," so that the Douay version may be read if the School Committee require it.

A resolution was received from the Governor concerning the enlistment of persons in a corps of Sappers and Miners who were taken to Baltimore, where they found they had been deceived, and that the pretended officers had no authority for making such enlistments. The Legislature is called upon to prevent such illegal proceedings.

Foreign Dispatches by the Parana.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Jan. 30, 1862.

The steamship Parana will sail for Liverpool to-morrow (Friday) evening. Her mail will be made up and close about 6 p. m. Dispatches left at the Commercial Agency of Mr. George Stoker, No. 145 Broadway, New-York, up to 4 o'clock on that afternoon, will be sent out in her.

The steamship Adriatic will leave North Sydney for Liverpool some time next week, of which due notice will be given.

New-Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, N. J., Thursday, Jan. 30, 1862.

A bill passed the Senate to-day exempting telegraph operators in New-Jersey from military duty.

Mr. Randolph of Hudson advocated the bill, setting forth the urgent and important duties of telegraph operators.

The Anglo-Saxon's Mails.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 30, 1862.

The mails per the Anglo-Saxon, from Portland, together with the newspaper bag for the Associated Press, left here in the 8½ train to-night, which is due in New-York at an early hour to-morrow morning.

Obituary.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 30, 1862.

The Hon. Samuel A. Eliot died at his residence in Cambridge last night.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

THE GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL SCHEME.

Indorsement of the Legal Tender Proposition.

THE PRESIDENT AS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

How He Works in the War Department.

THE RELIEF FOR UNION PRISONERS

Effort to Secure Col. Cameron's Body.

THE PROPOSED EXCHANGE OF COL. CORCORAN

The Government Use of Railroads.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 30, 1862.

THE LEGAL TENDER PROPOSITION.

Secretary Chase on Monday last prepared a reply to the resolution addressed to him by the Committee on Ways and Means. This was read to Mr. Spaulding on Tuesday, at the residence of Mr. Chase, and was accepted by him as a full indorsement of the legal tender scheme of the Committee, and a material part of the argument with which it was his purpose to urge the proposition on the House that forenoon. A fair copy from the rough draft of this reply was to have been sent to Mr. Spaulding before 12 o'clock. It did not come in time to be used in his speech, but of the complete and unequivocal approval by the Secretary of the Treasury of the scheme of making legal tender of $150,000,000 of Notes, there is no longer any doubt. The mail, the next morning after Mr. Spaulding's speech, brought to him letters from the leading New-York and Philadelphia bankers, heartily commending his views as wise in themselves and inevitable from necessity.

THE PRESIDENT ACTIVELY DISCHARGING HIS DUTIES.

Those who failed to perceive the full significance of the expression, "the President, Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy," with which Secretary Stanton's first order began, would be less at a loss for its meaning had they seen how busily at work the President was this morning in the War Department. We believe that he has concluded to usurp his own functions of office henceforward, military commanders, small or great, to the contrary notwithstanding, and intends, in fact as well as in name, to fill the place to which the people elected him.

THE RELIEF FOR UNION PRISONERS.

Bishop Ames and Hamilton Fish, the Commissioners to visit the rebel States to look after the well-being of our prisoners, had an interview at the War Department to-day with Mr. Stanton and the Adjutant-General. They started this evening for Fort Monroe, where the negotiations with the rebel authorities for the Commissioners' reception will be conducted through Gen. Wool. A petition is in circulation among Congressmen for the appointment of Alfred Ely as third Commissioner.

THE REMAINS OF COL. CAMERON.

A request has been preferred through Gen. Wool to the rebel military authorities in Richmond to permit an agent to visit the field of Bull Run to obtain the remains of Col. James Cameron, and bring them to Pennsylvania. His brother Simon is loth to go to Russia until he has performed this sacred duty.

THE CLOTHES SENT TO OUR PRISONERS.

The rebels have refused to receive or to distribute the two thousand suits of clothes sent from the North to our prisoners, to whom they have themselves denied every comfort, because the packages were not addressed to the "Confederate States."

COL. PEGRAM'S PAROLE.

Col. Pegram was allowed to go South on his parole, on condition that he should return, unless he could secure the exchange of Col. Wilcox, or of some other officer of equal rank. The exchange cannot be effected, and Col. Corcoran will not be given up in return for Smith, the convicted pirate. The rebels insist that none of the officers whom they hold as hostages for the privateersmen shall be surrendered until rebels captured on the high seas, like those taken on land, are treated as prisoners of war.

THE RAILROAD INQUIRY.

The House Judiciary Committee will to-morrow, in answer to resolutions of inquiry, submit a report through Mr. Porter of Indiana, enumerating the railroads in the United States which have received grants of public lands from the Government to aid in their construction, and stating the conditions upon which such grants were made. The Committee say that the roads named received these grants upon the condition that they should be and remain public highways for the use of the Government of the United States, free from toll or other charges upon the transportation of any troops or property of the United States, and that they accordingly are severally bound to furnish the means of transportation and to transport, free from any charge whatsoever, all troops, stores, and other property of the Government. Among the railroads which have received these grants and are now running trains are the Illinois Central Railway, 700 miles long; the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railway, 207 miles long; the Pacific Railroad of Missouri, about 260 miles completed; the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad, about 75 miles completed; the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad, about 100 miles completed, and the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. The Committee suggest that where railroads have suffered, as some have done, peculiar disasters from almost total suspension of their ordinary business and from positive injuries in consequence of the fact that they have been considered important lines of transit for Government troops and stores, it would be difficult to distinguish a stern enforcement of the right of the Government to free transportation from plain injustice. In such cases, they say, it would seem that the right ought to be reserved merely as a salutary check against exorbitant charges, or a refusal or indisposition to furnish to the Government all proper facilities for the transportation of troops and stores.

THE PAY OF UNION PRISONERS.

A bill was introduced into the Senate to-day and passed, to pay by allotment to the families of Union prisoners in Rebel States, such portions of the prisoners' pay as they may desire to send. The details of the allotment will be carried out by the commissioners appointed to visit the loyal prisoners of war, provided they are received.

THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

The act establishing the Court of Claims will be amended by making its decisions final upon the concurrence of the three Judges, with a limited right of appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, and the disability of Congressmen to practice in it. The bill for this purpose will be presented to-morrow. It is vastly important.

THE TAX AND TARIFF BILLS.

The tax bill and revised tariff bill will be laid upon the table of the Committee of Ways and Means by the Sub-Committees next week.

THE MANUFACTURE OF ARMS.

Major Dyer was summoned here from the Springfield Armory to confer with Secretary Stanton upon the increase of the manufacture of arms of that establishment rather than to supercede Gen. Ripley as chief of the Ordnance Department.

MARRIAGE.

George Harrington, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, was married this morning to a niece of Col. Seaton.

THE SEVENTH VIRGINIA CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The evidence in the case of Charles H. Upton, against whose right to a seat in Congress from the VIIth District of Virginia the Committee on Elections reported to-day, shows that nobody voted at the election, the polls being taken possession of by armed rebels. Several written certificates, importing that the signers thereof would have voted for Mr. Upton if allowed to vote, constitute his claim to a seat. It is also a question whether Mr. Upton is not a citizen of Ohio rather than Virginia, he having resided at Zanesville, Ohio, and voted there at the last Presidential election, a few months before his pretended election to Congress. Mr. Upton is on the Committees on the District of Columbia and on the Expenditures of the State Department.

COMMUTATION MONEY FOR RETURNED PRISONERS.

Returned prisoners, who are now absent from the army, will, upon the production of their furloughs, receive from Major Beckwith their commutation money for rations during the whole period of their incarceration in rebel dungeons, amounting to $36 for each man.

UTAH ASSOCIATE JUSTICE.

C. B. Waite of Chicago has been appointed Justice of Utah Territory.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 30, 1862.

THE POTOMAC BLOCKADE.

The King Philip, which came up yesterday, reports that the Resolute in running up from the lower flotilla to Indian Head on Tuesday night was fired at by the rebel batteries, but was not struck.

TREASON.

It is reported at the Navy-Yard that a short time since, while one of our vessels was firing at a rebel battery, one of the guns could not be discharged, when the load was withdrawn, and the cartridge found to be filled with sand.

CONFIRMATION.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Maj. Frederick Steele, 11th Regiment, Infantry, as Brigadier-General of volunteers.

MR. SEWARD'S NOTE TO MR. ADAMS OF NOV. 30.

A strange and unaccountable misstatement of facts appears in *The London Post*, which says the reason why Secretary Seward's note to Minister Adams, dated Nov. 30, relative to the Trent affair, was not laid before the British public, is that Mr. Adams did not communicate it to that Government, but withheld it in the exercise of his own discretion. So far from this being true, Mr. Adams, in a dispatch received by the latest European mail, says he not only stated its contents to Lord Russell, but read every word of it to him on the 20th of December. This misstatement has here given rise to the question whether *The Post* is really the organ of Lord Palmerston, or does it willfully impose itself as such on the credulity of the British public.

FROM THE CHARLESTON BAR STONE-FLEET.

ANNAPOLIS, Thursday, Jan. 30—9 p. m.

The U. S. transport Cahawba, Capt. J. B. Barker, commander, arrived here at 9 p. m. (having been detained off Cape Henry 12 hours on account of thick weather), from Beaufort on the morning of the 20th, Hilton Head on the 21st, at 7 a. m., and Charleston Bar on the 23d, at 10 p. m., having towed two of the second stone-fleet to Charleston Bar, with the intention of sinking them that day; but a heavy gale springing up from the N. E., and weather being thick and squally, the blockading fleet of the above-named place was delayed until Saturday, when they commenced dismantling and sinking them in Maffit's Channel, so as to form a more perfect blockade. Some time was spent in sounding out the channel, which was done by the Pocahontas, and boats manned by the navy, under the superintendence of Acting-Masters G. H. Bradbury and West. Immediately afterward the steamers Cahawba and Marion commenced towing the vessels to their respective places, but the steamers finding that they drew too much water were compelled to anchor them near the Rattle-Snake Shoals. Up to the time that the Cahawba left they had sunk six out of the fourteen, and were to sink the remainder that night.

During the gale on Thursday night, three of the stone-fleet parted their cables, and, having but one anchor, were compelled to go to sea, but returned on Saturday morning. The Cahawba and Marion were anchored to the leeward of Rattle-Snake Shoals, and rode out the gale without further accident.

The Cahawba left at Charleston Bar the gunboats Pocahontas, Augusta, Alabama, Penguin, and bark Roebuck—all on the blockade. She left at Hilton Head the transports Belvidere, Delaware, Boston, Cosmopolitan, and a number of sailing craft; also, the U. S. frigates Wabash, Susquehannah, Savannah, and sloop-of-war Dale, together with a number of gunboats.

THE SHIP OF THE LINE VERMONT.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 30, 1862.

The ship of the line Vermont was commissioned to-day, and will soon leave for Port Royal, under the command of Capt. Baldwin. She is thoroughly fitted for a store and hospital ship, and carries an armament of four 64-pounders and twenty 32-pounders.

MORE ABOUT THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.

Com. Goldsborough's Official Report.

GREAT SUCCESS IN ENTERING THE SOUND.

LIST OF THE WAR VESSELS.

They Are Now Beyond Harm from the Rebels.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE ATTACK.

[Our Correspondent's detailed account of the struggles of the fleet with the storm will be found on the 6th page.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 30, 1862.

Com. Goldsborough's dispatch, dated United States flag-steamer Philadelphia, Hatteras Inlet, Jan. 23 and 26, did not reach the Navy Department till to-day. He says that he arrived in the transport Spaulding on the morning of the 13th inst., just at the commencement of a strong north-east gale of wind, which lasted until the morning of the 15th. He continues:

Then, for the first moment, we were enabled to commence moving our naval vessels to a position in the Sound, over and beyond the bulkhead, where seventeen of them now lie and have been lying for several days, under immediate command of Commander Rowan, in full readiness to operations of any sort. With the exception of the Whitehall and Com. Barney, all the vessels intended to serve on the Expedition have safely arrived. The Whitehall, in trying to get here, became so seriously disabled that she was compelled to put back into Hampton Roads, whence I ordered her to Newport News.

Owing to very serious difficulties, it was not in Gen. Burnside's power, before yesterday, to make any rapid progress in getting his vessels over the bulkhead. Some of the difficulties, I fear, may prove insuperable, but many of them will be surmounted in a day or two. Then we shall at once move together to our destined point of attack. The channel-way of this bulkhead is shallow, narrow, and tortuous—under the most favorable circumstances, scarcely an inch more than seven and a half feet of water can be found in it. It was only by the greatest exertions and perseverance on the part of my officers and men, and by turning every possible expedient to prompt account, that our vessels of the heaviest draught—some of them drawing eight feet—were worried through this perplexing gut, and it was in contending with this difficult passage, with our vessels struggling along unavoidably one by one, that I first expected opposition from the enemy, but nothing of the sort occurred. Until quite recently he was in the habit of visiting this neighborhood weekly, and amusing himself by keeping just out of harm's way, and expending ammunition from rifled guns at the vessels in this harbor. In no instance, however, did any projectile of his ever reach any one of them.

I had occasion to send out a steamer day before yesterday to ascertain if a certain buoy in the sound was still in its place, and while engaged upon this service she discovered two rebel steamers in the distance. On the fact being communicated to Com. Rowan, he instantly put after them with several of our steamers, but they at once took to flight, and were too far off to be overhauled. Any decided approach now to this quarter on the part of the enemy with all the force he can muster would, to a moral certainty, result in his speedy capture or destruction.

Flag officer Goldsborough appends the following list of his fleet of seventeen vessels over the bulkhead:

Stars and Stripes, Lieut. Commanding Vordenaux, 4 9-inch 20-pounder Parrott.
Louisiana, Lieut. Commanding Murray, 1 9-inch, 3 32-pounders.
Hetzel, Lieut. Commanding Davenport, 1 9-inch, 1 60-pounder rifled.
Underwriter, Lieut. Commanding Jeffers, 1 8-inch of 63 cwt., 1 30-pounder rifled, 1 12-pounder rifled, 1 12-pounder smooth-bore.
Delaware, Lieut. Commanding Quackenbush, 1 9-inch, 1 32-pounder of 57 cwt., 1 12-pounder rifled.
Valley City, Lieut. Commanding Chaplin, 4 32-pounders of 42 cwt., 1 12-pounder rifled.
Southfield, Acting Volunteer Lieut. Behm, 3 9-inch, 1 100-pounder rifled.
Hatteras, Acting Volunteer Lieut. Calhoun, 3 9-inch, 1 100-pounder rifled.
Morse, Acting Master Hays, 2 9-inch.
Whitehead, Acting Master French, 1 9-inch.
Seymour, Acting Master Wells, 1 30-pounder rifled, 1 12-pounder rifled.
Shawsheen, Acting Master Woodward, 2 20-pounders rifled.
Lockwood, Acting Master Graves, 1 30-pounder rifled, 1 12-pounder rifled, 1 12-pounder smooth-bore.
Ceres, Acting Master Macdiarmid, 1 32-pounder of 33 cwt.
Putnam, Acting Master Hotchkiss, 1 32-pounder of 33 cwt.
Brimmer, Acting Master Giddings, 1 30-pounder rifled.
Granite, Master's Mate Boomer, 1 32-pounder of 57 cwt.

The above force exhibits as follows: 11 guns of 9-inch, 2 guns of 100 pounds, rifled, 3 guns of 80 pounds, rifled, 2 guns of 8-inch, 63 cwt., 4 guns of 8-inch, 55 cwt., 3 guns of 32 pounds, 57 cwt., 4 guns of 32 pounds, 42 cwt., 4 guns of 32 pounds, 33 cwt., 3 guns of 30 pounds, rifled, 4 guns of 20 pounds, rifled, 6 guns of 12 pounds, rifled, 2 guns of 12 pounds, smooth-bore; 48 in all.

FROM MISSOURI.

Expedition Starting to Reoccupy the South-West—Sanitary Condition of the Troops—Ten per cent of the Entire Command on the Sick List—Causes of the Prevalence of Disease—A Day in the Regimental and Post Hospitals.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ROLLA, Mo., Friday, Jan. 24, 1862.

On the 9th of November the order was given for our force to evacuate the South-West, and the same evening the columns of our army left Springfield for this point and Sedalia. That was just after Gen. Fremont's removal, and a part of the policy then inaugurated of undoing everything he had done. But the experience of two months and a half has demonstrated that he was right—that in order to secure peace in Missouri, we must reoccupy the South-West. An expedition for that purpose is now starting out over the same road which witnessed the retreat of Lyon's decimated army in August, and Fremont's disappointed troops in November.

Rolla, the south-western terminus of the railroad, and our great supply depot, is the base of operations for South-West Missouri. The distance to Springfield is 113 miles, along the range of hills known as the Ozark Mountains. At this season the roads are muddy and difficult, increasing the labor and cost of transporting supplies during the Summer and Fall, at least 40 per cent. Our advance has already moved about 40 miles. Five thousand troops are upon the road and new regiments starting out daily. Gen. Curtis, who is in command of the entire expedition, will not start for two or three days. Gen. Asboth goes to-morrow; Acting Brig.-Gen. Dodge (Colonel of the 4th Iowa) left to-day, and Acting Brig.-Gens. Osterhaus and Carr, are with the advance. Gen. Sigel went back to St. Louis yesterday, to spend two days before going forward. Material misrepresentations of Gen. Sigel have recently been sent abroad by telegraph from St. Louis, which I will correct in detail, in a future letter.

Price is in Springfield, and though he is not fortifying, his troops are building permanent quarters with the apparent design of wintering there. Our expedition is not so large as it should be; but it will be able to overcome his forces in anything like a fair fight.

The sanitary condition of our troops at this point is very bad. Ten per cent of the entire army are on the sick list! The prevailing diseases are measles, typhoid fever, army dysentery, and pneumonia. In two of the regiments small-pox has broken out, but as yet the cases are few. The mortality is very great; prostrating and fatal diseases are so prevalent that the subject should receive prompt and thorough official investigation.

A favorite theory in regard to it is, that the climate is unhealthy; but this is exploded by the fact that the Arkansas and Missouri soldiers, who have been accustomed to it all their lives, in many cases suffer more than the troops from Northern Illinois and Iowa. There is the most marked disparity, too, in regiments encamped side by side. After visiting all the post and regimental hospitals, and the camp of nearly every regiment, the following causes, in the order named, impress me as the origin of the alarming mortality:

I. Lack of sanitary precautions. Camp life, under proper conditions, is the healthiest life in the world; but in this climate, if those conditions are neglected, death reaps a fearful harvest. Among the comforts and conveniences of home, it is comparatively easy to obey the laws of health, in cleanliness of person and dress and correct diet; but in camp, soldiers will not do it, unless it is insisted upon and made the object of unremitting personal attention by their officers. At this post, for instance, while there have been upward of a hundred deaths in the 36th Illinois, the 2d Missouri (Colonel Schoeffer), has lost only four men by disease since it entered the service, shortly after the war broke out. This regiment is composed exclusively of Germans, who show as a class much less mortality than our troops of native birth; but Col. Schoeffer is an old soldier, who enforces the observation of hygienic laws, and his hospital is in a better condition than any other in the entire command. The 13th Illinois (Col. J. B. Wyman), which is one of the best regiments in the country, composed of intelligent men, who have gone through much hard service, was mentioned to me as another fortunate command, which had lost only 15 members. A visit to its camp explained the cause. The location is high and dry; the men are all provided with Fremont tents, properly warmed and ventilated, and their quarters are dry, clean and tidy. All their garments are washed at least once a week, and cleanliness of person and the proper preparation of food is rigidly enforced. If the officers of other regiments exercised the same care in these respects as Col. Wyman and his subordinates, the results would be most happy. On the other hand, we found the men of the regiments which are suffering the most wallowing in mud up to their ankles, and their quarters often in a condition which rendered the prevalence of typhoid fever and small-pox easy explanation. The 4th Iowa, which has suffered severely, having buried 32 men within a short time, should be excepted from this category. It comes from a sparsely-settled region, and when measles broke out among the men there were upward of 400 cases within a month. The disease left the systems debilitated, and in many instances slight imprudence, in going out too soon in the raw, damp air, brought on pneumonia, which soon proved fatal.

II. Lack of proper medical attendance and supplies. The commander of a division said to me: "I needed and applied for five surgeons, but have been able to obtain only one; and it is utterly impossible for him to give my men the attention they require." The Colonel of one of the regiments which has a very large sick list remarked: "Red tape, or incompetency, or both, is killing my men. It is impossible to obtain proper medicines in adequate quantities. When we require and ask for expectorants, we receive a little of what we need, and a great deal of calomel, or something else which we do not need." The Surgeon of the post hospitals complained in the same strain, that he found it impossible to obtain from the head of the medical department in St. Louis, articles imperatively needed by his patients. So far as bedding and clothing are concerned, there seems to be no lack; but in medicines, there is great cause for complaint.

III. Inaction. This has proved most injurious to the health of the troops. Accustomed to active lives, when they are shut up in their camps a month after month, with no excitement, no stimulus to exertion, nothing to fill up the vacant hours but the tiresome routine of their light daily duties, they become careless, listless, and after they get into the hospitals, often hopeless. But let an order for a march be given, when there is the slightest prospect for meeting the enemy, and they receive it with deafening cheers; their eyes light up with new enthusiasm; the patients in the hospitals leave their cots, inspired with fresh life, and the sick-list decreases marvelously. All the officers unite in testifying that the health of their men is much better in active service than in the lethargy of the posts.

These are a few of the obvious causes of the prevalent sickness; but the subject is one of so much importance, and disease is decimating our troops so rapidly, not only here but at other points in the interior of the State, that a thorough and systematic examination of the hospitals and camps should be instituted at once by the authorities, and intrusted to parties competent to point out the abuses in detail, and indicate practicable and adequate remedies.

The post hospitals here consist of five or six buildings, and contain nearly 200 patients. One of them (the new Court-House) is not adequately warmed; not a single one is properly ventilated. More than 100 of the convalescing patients take their meals in a little confined room, where the dirt upon the floor is thick enough to affect stronger appetites than those of an invalid. The excuse given for this was, that no mops were to be obtained in Rolla! In the kitchen is found the wife of one of the officers doing volunteer duty. Two or three patients were digging, and the remains of two were awaiting to be conveyed to the cemetery. Two ladies of the Fremont Relief Society of St. Louis were going through the different wards, conversing with the patients and inquiring as to their wants. One poor fellow from Michigan recognized in one of them an old acquaintance, and his eyes filled and his utterance was choked as he grasped her hand. All seemed revived and gratified by the visit of the good Samaritans.

No female nurses are employed even in the post hospitals. The surgeon asserted that, after a short time, women had their sympathies so warmly excited for one or two patients as to attend to them to the neglect of others; but I think a short visit will satisfy at least any unprofessional man that the presence of female nurses would materially improve the condition of the wards.

Contrary to the general impression, we found the condition of the regimental hospitals better than that of the post hospitals. The atmosphere is much less foul, the accommodations at least equally good, and soldiers there are surrounded by their own comrades, instead of strangers. Col. Schoeffer's, and one or two other regimental hospitals, are warmed by a fire in a trench under the ground, covered with turf, rendering their atmosphere infinitely more wholesome and pleasant than the foul air of the crowded post hospitals.

[By Telegraph.]

ROLLA, Mo., Wednesday, Jan. 29, 1862.

The latest information from the west, is that our army is encamped at Lebanon in considerable numbers. Maj. Wright's battalion is quartered in a house lately occupied by Secessionists, but the greater portion of the troops are encamped just beyond the town. No troops except scouts have advanced beyond that town, nor is it probable they will until other regiments on the way shall have arrived.

From a gentleman who has recently arrived from Webster County I learn that Capt. Freeman, who has been carrying on a thriving business in Webster, Douglas, Wright, and other counties, was killed

See Eighth Page.