We have been forced into this terrible war by uncontrollable ambition and treason of the blackest kind. It is costing us thousands of valuable lives and untold millions. We have accepted the issue presented by ambitious men and traitors. We must go forward; we cannot go back. Success, regardless of cost, will establish the strength and perpetuity of our Government; defeat will be death. It is to be hoped that this will be a short war. It is very desirable that it should be pressed on with the utmost vigor, and be brought to a speedy and successful termination. God grant that this may be the issue. I have no expectation, however, that the authority of the United States Government will be respected and enforced in all the Southern States for many years. I think the Rebels are desperate and determined, and will never submit to the Constitution and laws until compelled to do so by armed force. They may be beaten and compelled to fall back, but until Union Governments are successfully established in all the Southern States, the laws of the United States will not be respected, and can only be enforced by the army and navy in actual occupation of the rebellious States. This will require a large and expensive army for many years, the total expenses of which cannot now be estimated. In my event I look for a very large public debt that will accumulate with great rapidity. It will amount to $[illegible] by July 1, 1863, and $1,[illegible] by July 1, 1864. The interest on this debt will severely tax the energies and resources of our people. All needless expenditures must be cut off—all extravagant rates of interest must be avoided. We must enforce rigid economy and strict accountability on the part of all public officers. It is our duty to guard the Treasury in every way consistent with the vigorous prosecution of the war. Suppose the public debt to amount to $1,000,000,000 in one year from this time. Six per cent interest on this sum would require $60,000,000 gold to be obtained annually—$30,000,000 every six months to pay interest. How is this gold to be obtained? By selling your bonds at the "market price" to procure it. This is a large sum to be procured on a forced sale of your bonds. Thirty millions of dollars every six months! A sum greater than all the gold possessed by the New-York banks at this time. The fact that you create, by your own bill, this large demand for gold will tend to greatly enhance the price. Banks and brokers will hound it for the express purpose of selling it every six months to the Government at a high rate. Does any gentleman on this floor believe that with this large demand for gold created by the invidious discrimination contained in the Senate amendment, that our bonds will not fall down to 80 and perhaps to 75 cents on the dollar. In every aspect in which you view this raid money provision its practical workings will be disastrous. It would be all very well if the amount was small and applied to carrying on the Government on a peace footing, but in carrying on the Government at this time the magnitude of the expenditures are so overwhelming that all theories applicable to peace must give way to the inexorable necessities that are upon us in the prosecution of this war. Look upon your long line of offensive operations extending from Kansas to this capital, and thence to Fortress Monroe, Hatteras, Beaufort, Key West, Pensacola and Ship Island, a distance of more than 4,000 miles. This very long line of military operations cannot be maintained except at an enormous expense for transportation, supplies, and materials of war. $1,000,000 does not cover the daily expenditure. Hence the idea of finance must give way to what is practicable to be done in the present exigency. The Government is at this moment in the situation of a merchant that has overtraded, who owes more than he has the present means of paying. He may be compelled to stop payment in specie when he has ample means to cover all his liabilities. A mere suspension of specie payments does not imply bankruptcy or insolvency. Just so with the Government in her present peril. We have no money, but we have vast resources in property, enterprise, energy, manhood, and materials of war. We are the richest nation in the world, in proportion to our population. The country is full of the means of subsistence. All the Western granaries and warehouses are full of corn, wheat, pork, and beef waiting for a market, some of which has lain there for over a year. Every year our country grows more populous, every year it grows richer, and new fields are opened to the plow. The earth is full of gold, silver, iron, copper, coal, and other minerals, which are worked by the most enterprising miners the world ever saw. All these advantages are in the hands of a energetic, inventive and industrious people, who know how to obtain from these and other sources more wealth than any other men of men. We should impose annually not less than $150,000,000 by direct taxes, excise and internal duties, upon this vast material wealth of the country. The duties on imports, I trust, will be $[illegible],000,000 more, making an aggregate of $[illegible] annually, forming a substantial basis on which to rest the credit of the Government, and enable us to successfully prosecute the war, notwithstanding the suspension of specie payments and the overwhelming amount of expenditures. Our country and Government, at all hazards, must be preserved. To accomplish this, our plan of finance must be simple and practical. As has been shown, we have various descriptions of property in abundance. We have not the money to meet the sudden demands that are upon us. Is it not better to pledge our honor, our lands, our homes, personal estate, incomes, and wealth of all kinds, to create this money on the faith of the nation, than to run the risk of utter ruin to all interests for the sake of holding on to theories which may be excellent in time of peace, but which are wholly impracticable in the prosecution of this war? I regret that my views and sense of duty compel me to disagree so widely from the Senate. I have great respect for that body, and would gladly yield to their views, if I did not regard it so fatal to the public interest. So soon as our funded debt reaches $200,000,000, which will be in a very few months, I believe it will be impossible to procure the coin to pay the interest semi-annually without the most serious consequences to our credit. The amount of discount on our bonds to procure it would be very large. In every view the Senate's amendment seems to me unnecessary, injurious, partial and unjust. I trust the House will non-concur in the amendment.

FROM THE WEST.

Treason—Progress of Anti-Slavery Feeling.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 18, 1862.

While the evidences of the new spirit animating our army in every quarter shines in all faces, the Loyalists of the Border see very plainly that it is attended by a marked exasperation of the rebellious element. The lines between treason and loyalty are daily becoming more sharply defined. The Unionists of St. Louis and Marion County, Missouri, know that they have determined traitors among them, and know well that a dozen reckless men may produce great devastation before they can be arrested. A large secret Rebel organization exists in Marion County, centering at Palmyra, which has lately sent a communication to the leading Union men of that vicinity, which concludes as follows:

"*If the late McClerg amendment, or any part thereof, is collected, we have resolved, in an organization of over [illegible] citizens of Marion County (for that purpose created), to proceed to collect such taxes by the law of retaliation; and in that case have resolved, AND TAKES A SOLEMN OATH, that for every dollar collected under said amendment, we, the undersigned, Pres. McCandless, D. S. Dryden, Rev. Lindsey, or Joseph Lewis, and Jno. R. Winchester, shall be held responsible, and made to do penance for such organization, at the rate of two dollars for one, regardless of what may be the result of the present war. If we be down, we must go down with us. As we enter yet, we will now unmake you. This, three fives, is your fate and final notice.*

"Yours respectfully, &c., N. O.,

"Captain of Company A, Patriots of Marion County, Mo."

The Palmyra Courier, a brave and admirable Union paper, says:

"*The orders of Gen. Prentiss will be carried out. The recent tax levied upon you will be collected. Every cent of it must be paid. Not a Union man will interfere or remonstrate. When the tax shall have been collected then you announce your determination to collect twice the amount from us. Fire-boards are easily inserted beneath buildings. May we not expect soon to hear the thrilling cry of fire! fire! breaking upon the midnight air? The torch of the sworn incendiary will, no doubt, do its duty. Union property will burn. Perhaps Union lives may be sacrificed in the flames, or women and children shot down as they escape from burning dwellings. This will, no doubt, afford your domestic organization a high degree of satisfaction.*"

Many of the most earnest men of St. Louis and Marion County, and other regions, among them slaveholders, begin to think that the weapon which was taken from Gen. Fremont's hand will have to be restored to Gen. Halleck and Gen. Hunter, who, in assuming the command at Cairo, carries with him a large acquaintance with the condition and necessities of Missouri, in whose chief city he has so long resided. It cannot be too soon pressed upon the attention of loyalists that their homes are undermined by the institution which has made them traitors, and which they are moving heaven—no—hell and earth to enthrone over the territory, and that the Government can and will light the fuse as soon as the safety of honest men demands it.

COL. M'COOK.

This officer who has been at the Burnet House, in this city, a week or so has about recovered from his wounds and has returned to lead his noble German Regiment in the onward movement. This officer who has long been known among us as a sincere Democrat, is now an out and out Anti-Slavery man; is convinced that Slavery and not Jeff. Davis is the arch Rebel, and that over its corpse alone can any thorough victory be established. He represents this feeling as animating our army in Kentucky to an extent which few of us had imagined. The advance on Bowling Green is led by Colonel Wilich, who is as near as John Brown as the country affords, and his admirable regiment. All this ensures earnest work, and it may be regarded as certain now that the Rebellion in Kentucky will be utterly and speedily crushed.

Not different is the account of Quartermaster Fee, whose administration has given such satisfaction in Western Virginia, concerning the sentiment of our soldiers in that region regarding Slavery. He declares that during the first three months the soldiers obeyed as military duty orders of Gen. Cox and others for rendition of fugitive slaves; the next three months they evaded or flatly disobeyed such orders; and for the last three months no general has dared give such orders, and it is as much as a slaveholder's life is worth to come near the camp on any such errand.

CAMP DENNISON.

There are only about 8,000 troops at this camp, and some of them have received notification that they will march next week. The soldiers are much delighted that some rising sun has thawed the "wintering" plan up there, which was to them a winter of discontent.

FROM MISSOURI.

The Chase After Gen. Price.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CAMP NEAR CONE'S FARM,
Forty-eight miles north-east of Springfield, Mo., Feb. 10, 1862.

Once more on our way to Springfield! What a store of recollections are called forth on our third and—I hope—last march to the beautiful south-west of Missouri.

Carthage, Wilson's Creek, Lyon, Sigel—how many sad and happy remembrances are connected with these names! Then comes the memorable march of Fremont, Zagonyi's charge, the change of command, and then—alas! the unexplainable retreat. On the last piece of "superior" wisdom, which always appeared so stupid and heartless to me, comments have been made sufficiently. The misery of thousands of homeless emigrants, who followed the wake of our army, was hardly greater than the folly which caused the retreat.

Missouri has only too long been the step-child of our common Government; but reflections avail little at present. Affairs in this State have come to a climax, and hard blows may in a few days decide whether the blood of many a brave soldier has been shed in vain or not.

Our forces consist of about 14,000 men and 50 pieces of artillery. Gen. Sigel, in command of the advance guard, as usual, is at the head of two divisions, his own and that of Gen. Asboth. Gen. Davis commands the right wing of the army, and Col. Carr is in command of the left wing. The troops are in excellent spirits, in spite of the almost superhuman sufferings from exposure to cold, marching over bad roads, and fording cold streams. Our transportation has been reduced to less than regulation standard, in order to facilitate movements.

The enemy has the advantage of position and numbers, but the moral prestige, superior discipline, and equipments are in favor of us. Two or three more days will decide all. The strength of the enemy in Springfield is estimated variously at from 15,000 to 25,000, including many men who have only been "fired for the occasion," and are called 15-days men. Price makes no preparations to retreat; he seems to be determined to stand his ground; he feels that this will be his last chance, and that he can only retain his position by a bold stand. There is much at stake during the impending conflict. If we beat them recession in Missouri will find an ignominious grave, and those men who have sided, by presenting false issues, the peaceful tillers of the soil to fight for an unholy cause, the secession demagogues of Missouri, will forever lose that influence which enabled them to do mischief, and they will forever leave the stage of public life, weighed down by a heavy burden of responsibility.

We left Lebanon this morning at 6½ o'clock; marched eighteen miles, and hope to be in Springfield the day after to-morrow.

CAMP NEAR WEBSTERFIELD, MO.,
TWENTY-THREE MILES FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Gen. Sigel's command arrived in camp, half a mile north of the town, at about 4 o'clock this afternoon. Col. Carr's division is just coming in, and the division of Gen. Davis is hourly expected. To-day we marched twenty-five miles over bad roads. The prospects for a battle make our brave boys forget all the hardships they have to endure.

P. S.—10 o'clock, p. m.—We have orders to march at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning. Before this reaches you the telegraph will have heralded to you more than I know now. We shall do our duty. A.

FROM PORT ROYAL.

The United States steam-gunboat Connecticut, Commander Maxwell Woodhull, arrived at this port on Wednesday night from Key West, and from Port Royal the 16th inst. at noon, via Fortress Monroe, bringing a large mail and about 175 passengers, among whom are Commander Henry French, late of the United States sloop-of-war Preble, and the crew of the schooner Major Barbour, from Havana, captured by the De Soto in Barrataria Bay (a prize crew put on board); also Lieuts. John Hurlburt and John E. Colville, Sergeants A. J. Spaulding and D. E. Smith, and Corporals W. S. Hartley and S. W. Titherty, from the 91st Regiment N. Y. S. M., on recruiting service, and 25 prisoners from Cedar Keys and Hatteras Inlet. The Connecticut has also on board the body of Lieut. Marcy, commander of the United States ship Vincennes, who was accidentally killed at the South-West Pass, by the recoil of a howitzer which he was firing.

The Connecticut brings nothing important from Port Royal. When she left, there were rumors to the effect that Savannah would certainly be captured in two or three days. The Union forces had taken possession of the island, Dee-Florian, in the Savannah River, upon which a battery was being erected; that our gunboats had so far succeeded as to cut off communication between Fort Pulaski and Savannah, and that a Rebel steamer belonging to Commodore Tattnall's fleet had been captured. The following is a list of officers attached to the Connecticut.

Commander, Maxwell Woodhull; Executive Officer, Bushwood B. Taylor; Acting Masters—C. P. Marsham, T. J. Lehmanzen and G. F. Hill; Assistant Surgeon, L. D. Flag, jr.; Acting-Asst. and Paymaster, P. W. Ames; Acting First-Assistant Engineer, Alex. McCausland; Acting Third-Assistant—S. H. Ames, Elisha Hatten, S. Crafts; Paymaster's Clerk, G. L. Mead; Acting-Master's Mates—J. M. Doty, W. H. Mead, H. B. Wetmore, J. Roberts, A. G. Langworthy, J. P. Jones; Acting Carpenter, J. P. Carter; Gunner, S. A. Parkhurst.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PORT ROYAL, Feb. 15, 1862.

Last Wednesday night the transportation of the pipe across Jones's Island to Venus Point was completed, and before morning the whole number were in position, directly on the bank of the Savannah. Nothing but great energy and skill could have accomplished this work in so short a time. After crossing the marsh on foot the day before, I was incredulous when Gen. Viele told me that everything would be over before morning. At that time very little of the corduroy road had been finished. All the guns were on the island, but none of them had been moved more than a quarter of a mile—a fifth of the whole distance. The tall grass hid them from inquisitive glasses on the other side of the river, and for additional security, they were covered with piles of the same, and so completely masked that on looking back when half way across, it was impossible to discover them. Platforms and magazine at the battery were concealed in the same way; but when the guns were once mounted, and the troops had begun to throw up the parapet, their work could no longer be covered. Two days before a Rebel steamer had passed down the river within fifty yards of the bank. The men stepped back into the grass, and were wholly invisible.

The gunboats under Commander John Rodgers, having been unsuccessful in the effort to get through Mud River into the Savannah, tried Wright River, with no better fortune, and have finally abandoned the attempt. Want of water is the reason given for the failure, though it seems hardly possible that by the help of the Spring tides, just commencing, the vessels should not have been able to get in. There is a general impression, I know not how well founded, that the entrance, though difficult, is not impossible. In passing Cunningham Point, it is necessary to keep well down the river to avoid an uncomfortable shoal, and in doing this the fleet must face under the fire of Fort Pulaski. The channel being narrow, if one vessel grounds, no other can pass her, and the whole fleet might, therefore, be detained at a dangerous point. But it is understood that Pulaski has only one gun able to reach this point, which is at least two miles distant, and accurate shooting at a range of two miles requires rather better artillerists than Pulaski has given any evidence of possessing. With every opportunity to get ranges on Tybee, and the most ample leisure for practice, the only damage done by the occasional shots from the fort has been the accidental killing of a single soldier; an exploit, for which, if the story of a deserter might be credited, the Major commanding, Olmstead, has been made a Colonel—a soldier's rumor, no doubt.

Nevertheless, it is to be presumed there are sufficient reasons for the failure of Commander Rodgers. He has the reputation of a capable, and resolute officer, not likely to give up his purpose without a determined effort. Without help from a naval force the blockade of the river can hardly be very stringent or effectual. There is but a small space of open water across which the Rebels musket or have to pass under fire of the battery. They are in range it is true for a greater distance, but partially protected by intervening islands, over which our fire must be rather uncertain. In the brush between Capt. Davis's fleet of gunboats in Wilmington Narrows, and Tattnall's steamers in the Savannah, the aim of the gunners was found to be much more inaccurate than over the water. Beside which it must always be possible for row-boats to go down at night and keep Pulaski supplied, unless means are taken to intercept them. Two steamers attempted the passage yesterday, one of which was hit and turned back, the other succeeding in getting by. It is evident that the fort is not likely to be starved out for some time to come. When the reconnoissance in force was made on the 27th of January, Pulaski had but eight days' supply of water. It seems more than probable that if the movement by way of Wilmington Narrows had been a serious effort to get through, the fleet might have poured into the Savannah without serious difficulty. Certainly the piles across the channel could have been readily removed. The Rebels have since sunk numberless others. The vessels once in the Savannah, there was only Fort Jackson between them and the city. That fortification mounts eleven barbette guns. Since then, two other batteries of great strength have been constructed—one on the lower end of Hudson's Island, another nearly opposite Jackson, and all three concentrating and crossing their fire. I know it to be the opinion of some of the best informed and most skillful military officers that the most serious attempt should have been made on this side instead of through Wall's Cut. Perhaps it would not be doing Gen. Sherman injustice to attribute the same opinion to him, or even to say that he desired and urged an earlier movement. It seems to be true, at least, that his well devised plan has only in part succeeded. That should not lower the credit due to the plan itself, or to the energetic efforts made to carry it through. The whole land force employed has been under command of Gen. Viele. It is no fault of his, nor of Gen. Gillmore, who has successfully directed a difficult piece of military engineering, that Fort Pulaski is not absolutely cut off. At present the navigation of the Savannah does not seem to be particularly secure for either true men or traitors.

The troops sent to North Edisto were landed without opposition at Edisto Island, and are now in possession of a district not without importance in several respects. From a point accessible by the gunboats, troops can march on solid ground to within sight of Charleston; but the Rebel end of the road can hardly be considered at present a public highway. With a sufficient force it might have been made so long before this. If permanent reinforcements were to be forever denied, suppose Gen. McClellan had lent Gen. Sherman ten or twenty thousand men. They might have done their work and gone back to resume their protracted picnic on the peaceful banks of the Potomac, long before the campaign commences in Virginia.

At Warsaw the force now on shore is encamped on ground not much less confined than the transports from which it was emancipated. Most of the island is marsh, only a narrow strip of sand being fit for occupation, nor can any men be permanently kept in such a place without serious loss by disease. It is, nevertheless, a great relief for the time. If Denmark were a prison, what shall be said of this rib of sand where Col. Chatfield, of the 6th Connecticut, told me he could only form his regiment at low tide? But his regiment will presently have more room.

In justice to my friend Mr. Winser, of *The New-York Times*, I must not omit to mention that Major O. T. Beard, of the 48th New-York, has been relieved from his duties as Provost Marshal of this command.

LIST OF CONFIRMATIONS.

In the executive session, on Wednesday, the Senate made the following confirmations:

MAJOR-GENERAL.

Brig.-Gen. Ulysses S. Grant to be Major-General of Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the capture of Fort Donelson, Ky.

BRIGADIER-GENERALS.

Col. A. Garfield, of the Forty-second Ohio Volunteers, to be a Brigadier-General of Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Prestonburg, Ky.

James Shields of California to be a Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Second Lieut. Adelbert R. Buffington to be First Lieutenant.

Brevet Second Lieut. William H. Harris to be Second Lieutenant.

Second Regiment of Artillery.—Edward Heaton of Ohio to be Second Lieutenant.

Twelfth Regiment of Infantry.—R. B. Lawton of Rhode Island to be Captain.

Thirteenth Regiment of Infantry.—William H. Deforest of New-York to be Captain.

Fifteenth Regiment of Infantry.—J. C. Paterson and Joseph S. Yerkes of New-York, to be Captains, and Charles A. Vandeursen of New-Jersey, to be 1st Lieutenant.

Sixteenth Regiment of Infantry.—Edward McConnell of Illinois, to be 1st Lieutenant.

Seventeenth Regiment Infantry—Henry J. McLandburgh of Ohio, to be Captain.

Nineteenth Regiment Infantry—Thomas C. Williams of Missouri, to be Captain.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

John Mills Kredick of Ohio, Benjamin F. Hawkes of Ohio, Henry Blanchard of ——, W. F. Prentice of New-York, Andrew Steinmetz of ——, to be Assistant Adjutant-Generals, with the rank of Captain.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Perry B. Spear of New-York, John M. Palmer of Ohio, John S. Burdette of Virginia, to be Commissaries of Subsistence, with the rank of Captain.

Eleventh Regiment of Infantry—Second Lieut. Francis E. Lincoln, to be First Lieutenant.

Twelfth Regiment of Infantry—Second Lieut. Edwin M. Coates, to be First Lieutenant.

Twelfth Regiment of Infantry—Second Lieut. Francis Clarke, to be First Lieutenant; 2d Lieut. Ferdinand E. Becourcy, to be First Lieutenant.

Fourteenth Regiment of Infantry—Second Lieut. Joseph H. Vandersiles, to be First Lieutenant; 2d Lieut. Patrick Collins, to be First Lieutenant.

Fifteenth Regiment of Infantry—Second Lieut. William B. Occleston, to be First Lieutenant; 2d Lieut. Wilbur F. Mellinger, to be First Lieutenant.

Sixteenth Regiment of Infantry—Second Lieut. Wm. H. Jogerton to be First Lieutenant; 2d Lieut. Thos. J. Dunnin, to be First Lieutenant.

Seventeenth Regiment of Infantry—Second Lieut. Henry Jonats to be first lieutenant; Second Lieut. Reuben C. Winslow to be first lieutenant.

Eighteenth Regiment of Infantry—Second Lieut. James Thoms to be first lieutenant; Second Lieut. James Powell to be first lieutenant.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

First Lieut. Benjamin C. Card, of the 14th Infantry, assistant quartermaster; First Lieut. Joseph A. Potter, of the 15th Infantry, assistant quartermaster.

First Regiment Artillery—David E. Porter to be second lieutenant.

Third Regiment of Infantry—Sergt.-Maj. Frederick Devoe to be second lieutenant.

Fourth Regiment of Infantry—To be second lieutenant, Wm. H. Powell of the District of Columbia.

15th Regiment of Infantry—To be 2d Lieutenants, Edmund Butler of New-York; Sergeant Major, Martin Mullins; First Sergeant, Charles Speed of Company B, Third Infantry; First Sergeant, Franklin Cook of Company C, Eighth Infantry; Samuel L. Boyer of Delaware, Nelson Thomasson of Illinois.

Sixth Regiment of Infantry—Byron Kirby of Ohio, to be 2d Lieutenant.

Seventh Regiment of Infantry—Alonzo A. Cole of Indiana, Luther Sessman of Indiana, Corporal John Jackson of Company C, 2d Infantry, Richard R. Crawford of Connecticut and Corporal George McGowan of Company C, 2d Infantry, to be 2d Lieutenants.

Tenth Regiment of Infantry—To be Captains—First Lieutenants Alexander Murry, Asa B. Carey, Albert M. Powell, To be First Lieutenants—William M. Wherry of Missouri, Jason R. Irvine of Minnesota. To be Second Lieutenants—Sergeant Patrick Meagher of Company C, 5th Infantry; 1st Sergeant William Griffin of Company B, 2d Infantry.

Twenty-fourth Regiment of Infantry—To be Captains—Wm. C. McCall of New-Jersey, Joseph N. Locke of Ohio, John J. Coppinger of New-York, First Lieutenant Charles B. Watson, First Lieutenant Charles H. Ingraham, First Lieutenant Roberts Bonn, First Lieutenant P. E. Burke of the 6th Infantry, First Lieutenant William R. Friedberg, First Lieutenant Richard P. H. Dunbar, First Lieutenant William H. Lawrence, First Lieutenant Richard F. O'Hellrne. To be First Lieutenants—James B. Sheridan of New-York, James W. Worrell Pennsylvania, and Robert H. Foster of Pennsylvania. To be Second Lieutenants—Sergeant James Brenton, Wilbur Force W. Bunn of Pennsylvania, First Sergeant Daniel Loudey, First Sergeant Alonzo J. Bellows.

Fifteenth Regiment of Infantry—To be Captains—First Lieutenants Charles G. Barker and James Cuthbert, Lynde Catlin of New-York; Jos. R. Paxson of Pennsylvania. To be First Lieutenants—Irwin W. Porter of Wisconsin; Joseph A. Potter of Ohio. To be Second Lieutenants—Samuel S. Hickock of Pennsylvania; Otho H. Binckley of Ohio; Gilbert A. Mallory of Ohio; Robert P. King, also sergeant; Sergt James Y. Semple, Sergt. George H. Shinn.

Ninth Regiment of Infantry—To be Second Lieutenant—First Sergt. Herman O. Rensine of Company I, 6th Infantry.

Tenth Regiment of Infantry—To be Second Lieutenants—Edward D. Wait of New-York; John E. Yarde of California; First Sergt. Chas. S. Hoskins of Company B.

Twelfth Regiment of Infantry—To be Captains—Edward C. Boynton of Mississippi, First Lieutenant Henry C. Wood, First Lieutenant Burton E. Fairchild. To be First Lieutenant—Edward Ellsworth of Wisconsin; First Sergeant William Forster of Company F, 5th Infantry; Sergeant Chas. Beatty, Sergeant Oscar Rogers.

Twelfth Regiment of Infantry—To be Captains: Edward H. Pennington of New-Jersey; First Lieut. Wm. J. L. Nicodemus of the 11th Infantry; First Lieut. Carbery Lay; Frederick Whittaker of New-York. To be First Lieutenants—Henry C. Ewcett of Pennsylvania; Benjamin C. Card of Kansas; Wm. W. Dewey of Iowa; Second Lieut. Bernard P. Kennedy. To be Second Lieutenants—Sergeant Bernard P. Kennedy; Charles F. Van Duzee of New-York; Frederick A. Dayton of New-York; John A. Dorlisch of New-York.

Second Regiment of Artillery—Carle A. Woodruff, to be Second Lieutenant.

Second Regiment of Infantry—To be Second Lieutenants: First Sergeant George H. Mellendidge; Sergeant Major Adam W. Kramer; First Sergeant Thomas H. Porter; Sergeant Ralph L. Raymond; First Sergeant William West; William O. Tallman Commissary.

Sixteenth Regiment of Infantry—To be Captains—James Biddle of Michigan; 1st Lieut. and Francis A. Davies, of the 2d Artillery; 1st Lieut. Oliver S. Rogers; 1st Lieutenant Francis M. Bacon; Patrick Kelly of New-York; James Kelly, of New-York. To be 1st Lieutenants—James Kline of Pennsylvania; Wm. H. Smyth of Kansas. To be 2d Lieutenants—Wm. M. Breese, of Illinois; 1st Sergeant John Power of Company I, 1st Infantry; 1st Sergeant Homer H. Clark; Sergeant Wm. W. Amend.

Seventh Regiment of Infantry—To be Captains—Robert F. Morley of Pennsylvania; Charles C. Goodard of Ohio; 1st Lieut. Wm. T. Gentry; 1st Lieut. Edward J. Conner; 2d Lieut. Wm. Street of the 1st Infantry; Charles Holmes of New-Hampshire; Henry A. Elliot of New-York. To be First Lieutenants—F. E. Cramer of Pennsylvania; Robert P. Wilmot Vaughn. To be Second Lieutenants—Edward S. W. Whittemore of Massachusetts; John S. Kemp of Illinois.

Eighteenth Regiment of Infantry.—To be Captains—First Lieut. James W. Forsyth, 1st Lieut. William B. Hughes, 1st Lieut. Robert B. Hall, 1st Lieut. William J. Fetterman, Jesse A. Thompson, of Missouri; Henry Haymond, of Virginia. To be First Lieutenants—Second Lieuts. Wm. P. McGlasson, Horace Bunnell, of Maine. To be Second Lieutenants—Daniel W. Dennison, of Ohio; William J. Phelps, Sergeant-Major Frederick Philesner, Quartermaster-Sergeant Frederick H. Brown, 1st Sergeant Henry B. Freeman, 1st Sergeant Samuel J. Dick, 1st Sergeant Theodore S. Kirtland, 1st Sergeant Joseph Mecomber.

Nineteenth Regiment of Infantry—To be Captains—James B. Nulgent of New-Jersey, John Tilton of Illinois, Werner Hoerstke of New-York, Thadeus F. Mott of New-York; Vernon K. Hart of Indiana, James Mooney of New-York, and Francis McIlvaine of Ohio. To be Second Lieutenants—Samuel S. Jagger of Indiana, Sergeant-Major Charles Berg, First Sergeant Joseph J. Wagner, Quartermaster Sergeant Wm. R. Lowe, Sergeant Samuel S. Culbertson.

Reappointed—Sixth Regiment of Cavalry—Gen. C. Crem of New-York to be Captain.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

To be Assistant Quartermasters, with the rank of Captain—Wesley R. Hopkins of New-York; James W. Scott of Indiana; Eghinton Cornyell of New-Jersey; C. D. Blanchard of Vermont; James C. Slight of New-York; C. N. Goulding of Ohio; Charles D. Robinson of Wisconsin; J. R. Hollowbush of Illinois; Oliver Ladew of New-York; William E. Morford, George A. Flagg of Illinois; John S. Godfrey of New-Hampshire; Charles R. Tyler of Wisconsin; M. Painter of New-York; Charles D. Schmidt of New-York; Z. C. Edwards of Kentucky; Simon E. Brown of Illinois; George D. Wise of Missouri; William Hawkins of Illinois; William Allsey of New-York; Clement L. West of District of Columbia; Nicholas C. Gaines of Indiana; Lewis B. Parsons of Missouri; William A. Hawley of Illinois; George R. Dyer of Illinois; Ralph Francis of Ohio; Max Paul Eagle of Maryland; Wm. Palmer of Illinois; S. Lockwood Brown of Illinois; F. W. Hardy of Ohio; Henry M. Whittlesey of Michigan; Charles R. Weaver of Washington Territory; C. T. Wing of Ohio; W. H. Owen of New-York; Thomas Offiston of Missouri; D. W. Sengent of Ohio; George W. Lee of Michigan; Rudolf Brinkerhoff of Ohio; Samuel Moer of Colorado Territory; Daniel Messenger of New-York; Wm. Cutting of New-York; Lucius H. Pierce of Maine; Hiram B. Weatherell of Massachusetts.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

To be Commissaries of Subsistence, with the rank of Captain—Richard W. Thompson of Indiana; Josiah M. Lucas of District of Columbia; Wm. L. Banning of Minnesota; Isaac B. Bowdish of Vermont; John L. Hathaway of Wisconsin; Egbert T. S. Sessomb of Iowa; Samuel Gamage of California; Benjamin P. Walker of Indiana; N. J. Sappington of Maryland; James M. Sanderson of New-York; James M. Tollapaugh of Wisconsin; W. L. Mallory of Ohio; George L. Thorndike of Massachusetts; George H. Roper of Illinois; Edward R. Eddy of Michigan; Horace R. Wetherell of Massachusetts; George W. Campbell of Illinois; Stephen Hoyt of Missouri; J. B. Williams of Kentucky; Elisha D. Brigham of Massachusetts; Thomas Foster, jr., of Minnesota; John Fry of Kentucky; Spencer C. Denham of Illinois; Thomas Gray of California; Edwin R. Goodrich of New-York; Wm. Wilson of Indiana; Jas. G. Fuller of Massachusetts; Javan B. Salisbury of New-Jersey; J. M. Mackenzie of Kentucky; Marvin J. Green of New-York; Ira H. Gibbs of Ohio; James M. Ellis of Massachusetts; Edgar Beman of Connecticut; Jos. R. Smith of Maine; James F. De Wolf of Rhode Island; George W. Cummings of Maine.

To be Brigade Surgeons of Volunteers—Alpheus B. Crosby, of New-Hampshire; Wm. Varian, of Illinois; O. M. Bryan, of Illinois; Tarrant A. Perkins, of Illinois; Josiah Curtis, of Iowa; F. N. Burke, of Ohio; D. W. Hartshorn, of Ohio; William W. Stow, of New-York; John J. Craven, of New-Jersey; Robert L. Stanford, of Tennessee; Edwin Beatty, of Jersey; Henry C. Herrick, of Michigan; G. C. Blackman, of Connecticut; S. L. Merrick, of Michigan; Samuel Everett, of Ohio; R. B. Bennison, of New-York; Samuel Everett, of Illinois; J. H. Warren, of Mass.; D. W. Bliss, of Michigan; H. P. Stearns, of Connecticut; G. W. Stipp, of Illinois; G. H. Oliver, of New-York; Alexander N. Dougherty, of New-Jersey; E. C. Franklin, of Missouri; Geo. H. Hubbard, of New-Hampshire; D. W. Hand, of Minnesota; Rufus K. Brown, of New-York; John T. Crawford, of Pa.; Thos. Antisell, of the District of Columbia; John McNulty, of New-York; Gilman Kimbark, of Mass.; G. S. Palmer, of Maine; W. M. Chambers, of Illinois; A. H. Thurston, of New-York; T. F. Aspell, of New-York; C. C. Cox, of Maryland; T. Haynes, of New-Hampshire; G. Grant, of New-Jersey; C. B. Chapman, of Wisconsin; J. C. Keenan, of Kentucky; W. H. Musser, of Ohio; C. W. Jones, of Delaware; Geo. Burr, of New-York; Robert Rockston, of Illinois; Nathaniel R. Moody, of New-York; Thos. F. Fersey, of Maine; Robert Nicolls, of Illinois; M. Goldsmith, of Kentucky; James H. Farry, of Illinois; J. H. Thompson, of New-York; A. R. Egbert, of New-Jersey.

Second Lieutenant Alfred Morrison, of the Corps of Topographical Engineers, to the Ordnance Department.

Second Lieutenant David H. Rood, of the 2d Cavalry, to the 3d Artillery, October 20, 1861, and to the Ordnance Department.

Second Lieutenant Stephen C. Lyford, of the 1st Cavalry, to the 3d Artillery, October 20, 1861, and to the Ordnance Department.

Second Lieutenant John R. Edie, of the 5th Cavalry, to the 3d Artillery, October, 20, 1861, and to the Ordnance Department.

Second Lieutenant Francis H. Parker, of the 2d Cavalry, to the 3d Artillery, October 20, 1861, and to the Ordnance Department.

Second Lieutenant Joseph P. Farley, of the 2d Artillery, to the Ordnance Department.

Second Lieutenant Lawrence S. Babbitt, of the 3d Artillery, to the Ordnance Department.

Second Lieutenant Edward Bull, of the 12th Infantry, to the 3d Cavalry.

Second Lieutenant E. M. Coates, of the 2d Cavalry, to the 12th Infantry.

Second Lieutenant Richard Byrnes, of the 17th Infantry, to the 17th Infantry.

Second Lieutenant Seneca G. Winslow, of the 6th Cavalry, to the 17th Infantry.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BOHEMIAN

THE TRENT AFFAIR IN PARLIAMENT.

Non-Interference the Policy of Lord Palmerston's Government.

THE INDIAN COTTON CROP.

THE WAR STEAMSHIP WARRIOR A FAILURE.

The Nashville to be Blown Up by Her Captain in Case of Pursuit.

PORTLAND, Me., Thursday, Feb. 20, 1862.

The steamship Bohemian, Capt. Burgess, from Liverpool on the 6th, via Londonderry on the 7th inst., arrived at this port at 10 o'clock this morning.

The dates per the Bohemian are one day later than those already to hand.

Both Houses of the British Parliament had voted an address to the Queen in response to her speech. The vote was unanimous.

The Opposition approved of the course of the Government in the Trent affair.

Lord Derby thought that the Federal Government had assented with a very bad grace to the demands of the British Government.

Lord Palmerston said that the distress in the manufacturing districts in England from the blockade of the Southern ports would not justify the interference of the Government, and that they would continue in their neutral course.

The Bank of France has reduced its rate of discount to 4 per cent.

The product of the last cotton crop of India was pouring into Bombay.

The British iron-clad frigate Warrior, on her passage to Lisbon, labored badly. Her decks and cabins were flooded, and in nine cases out of ten she would not mind her helm.

The London Times (city article) says that the funds opened on the 6th inst. at a decline of more than one-eighth, but gained firmness toward the close.

It was not quite certain whether the advance to the French Government of from two to four millions of pounds, and the shipments to the continent would not tell upon the Bank of England.

The Prince of Wales had embarked for Trieste.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 7.

The Journal to-day, in an article on the Government budget, shows that the state of Russian finances, compared with other countries, may be considered favorable. It says that an increase of the ordinary income of the Government without an increase of taxes may soon be expected.

PARIS, Feb. 7, 1862.

The *Moniteur* of this morning says that Gen. Prim will not take supreme command of the allied forces in Mexico, but that each General will preserve the integrity of his own command.

The Union gunboat Tuscarora left Cowes about 9 o'clock on the morning of the 6th instant and proceeded westward. The Nashville had forty hours start of her.

The engineer of the Nashville told the pilot who took her out, that it was agreed by all on board the Nashville that she should never be captured; that he had all the valves of the engine so arranged that she could be blown up in a moment, and that if the capture of the Nashville was ever heard of, a violent explosion would accompany it.

Influential movements were on foot at Manchester for the removal of the duties levied under the new Indian tariff on cotton goods and yarns imported into India.

These duties were also regarded as disastrous to the cotton manufactures of Lancashire.

Advices from Cochin China say that Bren-hoa, after an energetic resistance, sought capitulation. It was proposed to march on to the Capital, as the taking of that place would pacify the country.

A single ministry for the two Principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia has been formed under the Presidency of Monsieur Barbo Catardji.

Private telegrams from China quote tea at Foo-Chow at three to four taels higher. Silks were also higher. Holders of manufactured goods held them at firm prices.

Ningpo was in possession of the rebels.

Advices from Man