THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 9635 — NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1863. — PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE REBEL PRIVATEERS.

DEPREDATIONS OF THE ORETO.

Rebel Account of Her Escape from Mobile.

LIST OF HER OFFICERS AND CREW.

Additional Particulars of the Burning of the Brig Estelle.

INTERESTING ACCOUNT OF THE OUTRAGE.

THE REBEL NAVY AT MOBILE.

The Privateers Dixie and Retribution.

A REBEL PRIZE CAPTURED, &c., &c., &c.

The escape of the rebel steamer Oreto, alias Florida, from Mobile is confirmed by accounts from Southern newspapers. The Petersburg Express of January 24, in referring to the incident, says:—

The Savannah *Republican* has good authority for stating that the Confederate war steamer Florida, Captain Maffit, has passed safely out of the harbor of Mobile and is now riding the high seas in search of Yankee robbers. This news will smock the nerves of the Lincolnites, but they will be worse shocked when the returns from Maffit begin to come in.

It is now generally believed that it was the Florida which attacked and sunk the Hatteras off Galveston two or three weeks since.

The Charleston *Mercury* of January 23 gives the following corrected list of the officers, from which it will be seen that nearly all of them formerly belonged to the United States Navy. Annexed is the list:—

J. N. Maffit, commanding, Georgia, formerly Lieutenant of United States Navy.

S. W. Averett, Lieutenant and Executive Officer, Virginia, formerly Midshipman of United States Navy.

[illegible] Hoole, Lieutenant, Alabama, formerly Midshipman of United States.

[illegible] Lieutenant, Mississippi, formerly Midshipman of United States Navy.

R. C. Stone, Lieutenant, Alabama, formerly Acting Midshipman of United States Navy.

—— Garrison and —— Grafton, Surgeons, the latter an Assistant Surgeon of United States Navy.

Midshipmen—R. S. Floyd, Georgia, formerly Acting Midshipman of United States Navy; George D. Boyau, Charleston, S. C., formerly Acting Midshipman of United States Navy; G. T. Sinclair, Virginia, son of Lieutenant of United States Navy; J. Dyke, unknown.

Engineers—J. Spidell, —— Jackson, C. Quinn, E. R. Baker, unknown.

L. Vogel, Captain's Clerk, unknown.

Wm. Wilson, Purser's Clerk, unknown.

G. Wyman, Master's Mate, unknown.

The United States journals have published, in anticipation, the departure of this war steamer from Mobile. Ere this, we trust, she has been heard from on the waters of the Gulf.

The captain and crew of the brig Estelle (recently destroyed by the Oreto), arrived in this city on Thursday night. From Mr. Fickett, the first mate, we learn the following additional facts relating to the outrage. Mr. Fickett's account is quite interesting, and contains some valuable information concerning the efforts of the rebels to get up a navy at Mobile.

MR. FICKETT'S STATEMENT.

The hermaphrodite brig Estelle, of New York, sailed from Santa Cruz with a full cargo of sugar and honey, on the morning of the 13th inst., for Boston. On the 19th, at seven o'clock A. M., when about one hundred miles north of Cape Antonio, the wind blowing an easterly gale, a steamer was observed on the opposite tack of the brig, which by noon was plainly visible from her deck. The brig was all the time under close reefed main. Captain Brown, her commander, at first thought the stranger might be the Alabama; but, as she had the Stars and Stripes flying, this opinion gave way to the belief of her being a federal cruiser.

Shortly before three o'clock P. M. the steamer, which had come up abreast of the brig to a distance of seventy-five yards, fired a shot across her bows, and lowering the American flag ran up that of the confederacy. Her guns were brought to bear on the Estelle, whose captain thus was made aware of his fate. The Estelle at once backed her topsail and hove to, when five boats were lowered from the Confederate steamer and pulled towards the doomed brig. The second lieutenant of the Florida stepped on board, and respectfully saluting the captain remarked, "Captain, you are a prize to the Southern confederacy. Pack up your private property with all despatch and let your crew do the same." This order was at once complied with, when the crew were ordered on board the steamer.

The lieutenant sent the chronometer, charts and instruments of the brig on board the steamer, and selected from the ship chandlery stores and cargo such articles as were wanted on the steamer. He then set his crew to work in stripping the brig of part of her rigging, all her sails, except foretopgallant sail, royal and mainstaysail and foretopmastsail, which were sent on board. A fire was then kindled in the deck, both fore and aft, and in a few minutes the brig was a mass of flame.

When the crew of the brig arrived on the steamer, they were at once informed by the first lieutenant that they would be treated as prisoners of war, and allowed the liberty of the ship, provided they would conform to the rules of the vessel. They were divided among the crew of the steamer as messmates, and had the same fare as their captors. The captain of the brig was at once invited to partake of the hospitalities of the cabin, and a state room was at once arranged for himself and mate. The second mate was sent to mess with the subaltern officers. The fare of the officers and crew of the Florida was nearly the same—salt beef, peas and rice, with an allowance of hard bread. The officers, however, said that in Havana they would be fully supplied with all necessaries for a long cruise.

The officers of the Florida treated their prisoners with great delicacy and kindness, and during frequent conversations on the war regretted, with tears in their eyes, that the stern necessities of war obliged them to fight their brethren of the North. They are mostly ex-officers of the navy, and exact the same discipline of their crew as on the United States men-of-war. No profane or insulting language is allowed, and the offender punished severely.

The First Lieutenant is Mr. Ried, who had just returned from the Pacific, when he tendered his resignation to the United States authorities. The Chief Engineer, Spydee, is a native of middle Tennessee, where he lost all his property. He is said to be very proficient in his business.

The officers of the Florida state that they ran out of Mobile on a clear, starlight night, with a fresh breeze, and that they ran past seven federal gunboats, none of which fired a single shot at them.

They were chased until next morning by two gunboats, but then they left their pursuers far astern and hull down. Captain Maffit stopped the steamer until the federals were in full sight, when he crowded on steam until he lost sight of them. The Florida's officers stated that there were five more steamers in Mobile ready to run the blockade, and for aught they knew were already at sea.

The crew is a mixture of all nationalities, but the English and Irish element predominates. There are some Eastern men among them, and one of them, named Layton, a native of Portland, Me., is the boatswain. There is also one Chinaman on board. Most of the crew have been prisoners of war at the North, and some of them were in Fort Columbus, or in the Pea-Patch, near Philadelphia. They are well drilled in the use of the guns, and are far superior to many of our merchant crews.

The Rebel Privateersmen Dixie and Retribution.

The following descriptions of the rebel privateersmen Dixie and Retribution have been forwarded to the Secretary of the Navy by the commander of the San Jacinto:—

The Dixie is a small black schooner of about 130 to 150 tons.

The Retribution is a small black schooner of 150 tons, was formerly a steamer, masts set far apart, the sails old and quite dark colored, straight stem, rather inclining inboard, as is the case with our tug boats. The wood filling up the space which the propeller formerly occupied, can easily be discerned. She carries a jib from the knight head.

A Rebel Prize Recaptured.

BOSTON, Jan. 30, 1863.

The following private telegram has been received here from the United States Consul at St. Thomas:—

ST. THOMAS, Jan. 19, 1863.

I have to advise the arrival of the brig J. P. Ellicott, of Boston, for Cienfuegos, brought here by a prize crew, put on board by the pirate Retribution, who put their prize master in irons.

News from Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 29, 1863.

The Vanderbilt sailed from Hampton Roads this forenoon, and went to sea at half-past ten o'clock.

The Baltimore mail boat Georgiana, due at seven o'clock A. M., did not arrive till half-past two o'clock P. M. A heavy westerly wind has been blowing all day.

MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL BURNSIDE.

He Visits Public School No. 45, and Receives an Ovation—Patriotic Remarks of the General to the Juveniles—His Departure for Home, &c., &c.

In compliance to an invitation from a committee of boys attached to Public School No. 45, in Twenty-fourth street, Major General Burnside visited that institution at ten o'clock yesterday morning. The committee, of which Master W. M. Griffiths acted as chairman, proceeded to the Fifth Avenue Hotel about nine o'clock in a carriage, and conveyed their distinguished guest to their *Alma Mater*. The presence of the General in the temple of learning was recognized by a large concourse of ladies and gentlemen, who greeted him on entering with his youthful chaperons in the most flattering manner.

Under escort of Mr. McNary, the polite and gentlemanly principal of the establishment, Gen. Burnside was first conducted to the male department, up stairs, where the future manhood and intelligence of America were ranged in their proper places to receive him. After the boys had gone through a variety of interesting exercises the General was formally introduced to them in a neat speech by Mr. McNary.

With an evident appreciation of the scene before him, General Burnside addressed his youthful audience as follows:—

MY YOUNG FRIENDS—I have been induced to depart from the course I had laid down for myself, and am delighted to meet you here this morning. I have been pressed to do so by a number of your boys calling on me, and more particularly by the persuasion of Master W. M. Griffiths. I had determined to keep myself very quiet; but I could not resist the temptation to speak to you. You do much credit to the institution of which you are members, and I am much pleased at the display of your exercises. My time is short now; and allow me to say that when all my arrangements shall have been made with regard to my own affairs, I will once more return to the field of battle. (Cheers.) I now bid you all farewell. (Applause.)

The General next visited the female department, which was perfectly crowded by a host of friends and admirers. The young ladies were here put through a variety of exercises, at the conclusion of which the General expressed himself in the following terms:—

I feel greatly delighted indeed with my visit to you this morning. Although I had made up my mind not to pay any public visits, I am glad now that I have broken my resolution. Let me tell you that I am pleased with your display and your advancement in education. I will not detain you long, as my time is limited, but will bid you now goodby.

After the singing of a patriotic air, and the manifestation of the hearty approval of those assembled, General Burnside was conducted to the primary department, where his presence was greeted in an equally warm manner. After the children had exhibited they had gained by the teaching of "the young idea how to shoot," he was introduced to them by Mr. McNary, and in response to an exuberant greeting said:—

MY DEAR CHILDREN—The more I see of your institution the more gratified am I at my visit here. In this department I have experienced intense pleasure. Your innocent manœuvres, and the precision with which you perform them, do yourselves and your teachers great credit. Many of you, no doubt, have brothers and fathers in the field. Let your prayers ascend to Heaven for them—for their safe return to you. But you should not forget in those prayers to thank the Creator that you have been permitted to live in an age like the present, in which you are enabled to receive so much and such a good education. It is a high privilege. I need not say anything to you of the love which you should bear your country, and the determination which you should have, notwithstanding your constant prayers for peace, to do all you can and say all you can in praise of your institutions and your country until you are permitted to rise to the age of man and take your places as such. I am too much impressed with this scene to talk to you fluently, but my heart is with you. May God bless you all. Farewell.

On concluding the General was greeted with unbounded applause. After about half an hour spent in autographing slips of paper which were showered on him by those present, the General made a rather difficult egress to his carriage amidst loud cheers, and was driven to his hotel in company with the youthful reception committee, and, having partaken of refreshments, he, together with his lady and staff, departed in the four o'clock Stonington boat for home.

Movements of Gen. McClellan in Boston.

[From the Boston Post, Jan. 30.]

General McClellan was yesterday the recipient of many attentions on the part of our citizens. The more that he is seen and known by the people, the more and deeper is the enthusiasm in his behalf. He has only to be seen to be admired. His manly bearing, courteous manners and pleasant speech are winning beyond description. A portion of yesterday was spent in a visit to Cambridge, where the General has relatives. He was accompanied by Hon. Edward Everett, a portion of his staff and others.

The advent of the "coming man" at the seat of learning produced no little sensation. The curiosity of our neighbors was of a piece exhibited everywhere that the patriot and soldier appears. The General appeared highly pleased with the various courtesies extended to him while in Cambridge. On his return he received quite a number of callers at his rooms in the Tremont House. Hundreds of cards were sent in. The principal event, however, was the reception last evening at the elegant residence of Edward H. Eldridge, Esq., No. 29 Beacon street, the invitations to which numbered about eight hundred. Most of those invited very naturally attended. As a consequence, the house was thronged from eight to eleven. This large gathering included gentlemen in official life, members of the professions, merchants, artists, public men, representing all shades in politics, religion and social life. Of course the General was the cynosure of all eyes and the centre of general attraction. He received a personal introduction to nearly all present, with whom he exchanged cordial salutations. He appeared to have a good word for all, and all appeared to be well pleased with the manner of the man. There were few incidents of particular interest. The occasion was exceedingly social, and the whole affair one of unalloyed pleasure. The refreshments served were *recherche*. Music added to the *eclat* of the occasion.

The public reception to General McClellan, of which we made mention yesterday, is progressing most favorably. Signatures for the closing of places of business have been extensively signed. A considerable list is published officially elsewhere in our columns. It embraces, as will be seen, the names of many of our best citizens. The time has not been fixed, but will probably be settled upon to day. Its precise nature has hardly been decided upon. One plan is to open Faneuil Hall and hold a meeting, the Mayor presiding. Another is to have the ovation at the Tremont House, where the people would have ample opportunity to see and shake the good right hand of the General. Whatever the arrangement or place, it will no doubt be satisfactory.

It is probable that General McClellan will accept an invitation to dine with Mayor Lincoln and a few private citizens. In an event of this sort Parker will doubtless be called upon to get up one of his matchless spreads. This entertainment will be of a private nature.

This evening General McClellan will be honored with a reception at the residence of William Gray, Esq., Mount Vernon street. It will be of the same elegance and be marked by the same spirit as that of last night. Many hundred invitations are out, few of which will be unanswered. We hear that similar occasions will occur nearly every evening next week—those of Mr. Wolcott taking place on Monday evening and Mr. Lawrence Tuesday. The General is likely to have very few dull moments on his time. The public reception to which reference is made above will probably take place on Wednesday next—or it may occur one day earlier.

An order was adopted in the Common Council last evening instructing the Mayor to tender the hospitalities of the city to General McClellan, and that the city government participate in the proposed demonstrations by the citizens. This is creditable, patriotic and courteous, and cannot fail to be a source of gratification to the General. The order was adopted with alacrity.

Those who have had the good fortune to meet General McClellan are uniform in their commendations of the man. Though not a brilliant conversationist, he is unmistakably a sensible man—and that is much better.

Musical.

On Monday evening next the opera of "Marta," with Miss Kellogg, Brignoli, Susini and Barili, will be given for the first time this season. The performance bids fair to be a brilliant one, as a large number of tickets are already sold.

Interesting from San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 29, 1863.

Arrived ship Golden Fleece, from New York. Also steamer Pacific, with $90,000 in gold, from Oregon and British Columbia.

The winter is unusually mild in the British mines.

The Legislature of Washington have passed a usury law fixing legal interest at ten per cent.

The question of organizing the new Territory of Idaboe, on the upper Columbia, east of the Cascades, was agitated. The opposition was strong in the Puget Sound region, but favorably considered at Lewiston and other mining districts within the boundaries of the proposed Territory. They say they have no protection now but in vigilance committees.

In Oregon the Boise river mines were growing in reputation.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 30, 1863.

Arrived steamer Hermana, from Panama.

Money easy. Considerable amounts are arriving from Eastern States for investment. Atlantic currency exchange 30 discount, coin bills 6 a 7 premium, sterling exchange 47¼, legal tenders 62 a 62½, with increased demand for remittance East.

A caucus is held at Sacramento each evening to investigate corruption charges. The labor is more serious than anticipated. It may be several days before another ballot is taked.

INTERESTING FROM ALBANY.

The Senatorial Controversy—Greeley, Raymond and Beecher in the Lobby—Members Hanging Out their Sign for Bids—Debate on Arbitrary Arrests—Reduction of Import Duties on Paper—Isaac V. Fowler's Petition, &c., &c.

ALBANY, Jan. 30, 1863.

The Senatorial question forms the principal feature of the gossip at the State capital. There are all manner of conflicting rumors in reference to the strength of the various candidates. The unsettled condition of the radicals as to who they will unite upon renders it impossible for any person to ascertain which of the numerous rumors are true and which false. The fact of the matter is, there is no candidate who looms up above all others. There is no man named who, like Seward, stands high above all others in statesmanship. As a general thing, there are comparatively few men here who have a positive preference. They see a number of candidates. One they like for one reason and object to on other grounds, and so on through the whole list. I am satisfied that Morgan has more positive supporters than any other candidate at present; but it is uncertain where the other portion, now divided between Tom, Dick and Harry, will finally concentrate.

Greeley and Raymond were both at the Assembly Chamber during the morning session. Raymond, having the privileges of the floor by virtue of his being an ex-Speaker, was within the bar of the House, while Greeley stood in the lobby, leaning up against the railing, looking anxiously over to the members, and occasionally getting one to the railing to talk with him.

There are indications this morning that Dickinson will receive the nomination. This may, however, be only a feeler to see what strength he can rally.

There are also indications of some queer developments before this question is settled. There are quite a number of footprints that point very significantly towards an attempt on the part of certain members on the republican side of the House to obtain bids for their votes for the Senator. It happens that no candidate has yet appeared in the field with money to back his claims. A trap has, however, been set for some of the members. The first thing that some of the members know they will find themselves in a position that will not be very enviable. It is said that the reason of General Wadsworth refusing to be a candidate is that he got into an expensive job last fall, in furnishing money for the State committee, and has no desire to sink any more in that concern.

Mr. Loutrel obtained unanimous consent this morning to introduce a resolution calling on members of Congress to vote for the reduction of the duties on paper imported for printing purposes. The resolution was adopted without a dissenting voice.

The arbitrary arrests resolution war discussed by Messrs. Mayham, of Chenango, and Hughes, of Kings, both making speeches in favor of the resolutions. Finding that the debate would not be concluded to-day, and that some of the republicans intended to vote for them when they came up for final passage, some of the radicals desired their further consideration postponed until they could prepare themselves. They are anxious to present the matter in such shape that the entire republican vote will be cast against the resolutions; but this they will hardly be able to. The resolutions were, however, made the special order for next Wednesday evening.

The Senate was in the Committee of the Whole nearly all the morning. The only thing done of any importance was the ordering to a third reading the bill to legalize acts of boards of supervisors to raise by tax bounty money paid to volunteers.

A bill introduced in the Senate a day or two since by Senator Connolly seems to have escaped the attention of the politicians. It provides for the punishment of those persons who pay money for their offices by eviction of office, fine and confinement in State prison. It is understood that this originated with some disappointed parties in connection with the subordinate positions under the Corporation Counsel of New York.

Henry Ward Beecher is also here, to deliver a lecture in defence of New England; and like the other notabilities, occupied a conspicuous position in the lobby this morning.

A petition is being circulated amongst the members, asking the President, if consistent with public duties, to pardon Isaac V. Fowler, that he may come home and settle up his affairs connected with his defalcation with the government. It is being signed not only by the democrats, but by the republicans; and there is no doubt that at least nine-tenths of the members will sign the document. Fowler is said to be now in Mexico, and his friends state that matters can be so arranged that his affairs can be amicably settled, if the administration will permit him to return and manage the affair without molestation.

ALBANY, Jan. 30—Midnight.

The Senatorial contest is growing more and more complicated. Raymond is apparently looming up this afternoon, and is a much stronger candidate than most of his competitors give him credit for. He is taking some votes from Morgan, but more from the other side. Morgan, however, still retains more positive strength than any of the other candidates. This is manifest from the fact that every person making a canvass makes it out Morgan and anti-Morgan. They are unable to place the opposition on any one man.

The radicals are feeling around for the strongest man to concentrate upon. They are hesitating to-night between Noyes, Raymond and Dickinson. They are ready to resort to any means to defeat Morgan. Most of their managers assert that they will concentrate on a person by to-morrow night. They are now busy canvassing, first, Noyes as against Morgan; second, Raymond against Morgan; third, Dickinson against Morgan; to see which of these three have the greatest strength sure in that way. Should neither of these be found equal to the task of defeating, a trial will be made with Sedgwick, King, or some other person. They claim now that Raymond bids fair to concentrate the largest vote.

My impressions are that they will centre either on Noyes or Raymond. Several of the leading radicals look upon Raymond as the man, as he can secure the vote of those claimed as conservatives; but, on the other hand, he will lose some of the votes that would go for Noyes, who, in the event of the nomination of Raymond, will go for Morgan.

Greeley has gone home, but Noyes and Fernando Wood are expected to-night.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

ALBANY, Jan. 30, 1863.

Mr. FOLGER reported favorably the bill to increase the license fees of hawkers and pedlers.

The bill to pay the officers of the Assembly employed prior to the organization was passed, the rules being suspended for the purpose.

A bill was introduced by Mr. FREER to authorize the Governor to furnish tourniquets to all soldiers of this State, that they may be enabled to check hemorrhage in case of receiving wounds.

Mr. PRUYN reported favorably the bill to appropriate a certain portion of the Literature Fund to the benefit of academies.

UNITED STATES SENATORIAL ELECTION.

The resolution for a joint session of the two houses on Tuesday next for the election of a United States Senator was adopted.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTIES.

The bill to legalize all the acts of boards of supervisors in relation to the payment of bounties and the raising of relief funds went through the Committee of the Whole, and was ordered to a third reading.

Adjourned till five o'clock on Monday.

Assembly.

ALBANY, Jan. 30, 1863.

THE DUTY ON PRINTING PAPER.

Mr. LOUTREL, by unanimous consent, offered the following preamble and resolution:—

Whereas, the cheap diffusion of knowledge among the people is essential to the welfare of republican institutions; and whereas, a combination exists among the manufacturers of paper which has caused an enormous increase in the price of books, periodicals and newspapers; therefore,

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress are instructed and requested to favor a reduction of the duties on imported printing paper.

The preamble and resolution were adopted unanimously.

Mr. ADGATE presented a petition praying for such action by the State Legislature as will induce the federal government to put a speedy end to this unhappy civil war.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. HUGHES—To increase and regulate the fees and costs in the Justice's Court of Brooklyn.

Also to remove the exemption law when judgment is recovered for servants' wages.

By Mr. BOOKSTAVER—To repeal all the Excise laws and return to the old law of 1845.

On motion of Mr. HOUGHTON, the Speaker was authorized to appoint two extra doorkeepers.

THE ARBITRARY ARRESTS.

The resolutions of Judge Dean for the appointment of a committee to investigate into the "arbitrary arrests" and the refusals to obey writs of habeas corpus were taken up.

Mr. MAYHAM spoke in favor of the resolutions.

Mr. BERNARD HUGHES made a strong argument on the same side, reviewing the course of the republican party, who were now opposed to the war unless they could make an abolition war of it. Mr. Hughes then proceeded to argue against the constitutionality of the acts of President Lincoln, Secretary Seward and Secretary Stanton.

After some further discussion the resolutions were made the special order for Wednesday evening.

A BANKRUPT LAW.

Mr. DEAN offered a concurrent resolution instructing our Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote for a general bankrupt law. Laid over.

Adjourned till four P. M. on Monday.

Non-Arrival of the Norwegian.

PORTLAND, Jan. 30—Midnight.

There are no signs of the Norwegian.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT IF TRUE.

Reported Defeat of the Rebels Near Savannah.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30, 1863.

It is said a despatch has reached Washington from General Dix, at Fortress Monroe, to-day, stating that he had been informed by a telegram from General Peck, in command of our forces on the Blackwater, that in an interview which had just taken place between that officer and the rebel General Pryor, who commands the rebel force facing General Peck's army, that he (General Pryor) stated he had information of a very recent engagement near Savannah, in which the rebels had suffered defeat.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30, 1863.

THE FEELING OF SENATORS REGARDING THE WAR.

Little expressions in the Senate debate on Thursday upon the subject of emancipation in Missouri betrayed something like despair as to the result of the war. Mr. Fessenden spoke of the oceans of expenditure, and Mr. Henderson insisted upon an immediate appropriation of twenty millions to abolish slavery in Missouri, as a necessary condition precedent to assuring her position as a Union State. He looked upon compensated emancipation as the best means at this time of undermining rebellion, and a few millions in this way would effect more than a hundred million in blood letting. At best there was doubt as to the success of our cause. It was supposed that the policy of appropriating a handsome sum for emancipation in Missouri was a fixed thing in the abolition programme, therefore people were surprised when Mr. Fessenden quibbled as to the character of the resolution of Congress upon the matter. His raising of the constitutional barrier was to avoid the responsibility before the people of appropriating a considerable sum of money for abolishing slavery in any State. On this issue the radicals are sure to be cast on the rocks, and to avoid Scylla he would fain run the risk of the charybdis of leaving Missouri to her fate. Greeley's conversations here, and the drift of his editorials for letting the South go, have a strong effect upon the minds of the party. They seem to be falling off from the war point a stitch at a time. Pretty soon, as things go on, they will strike out wild, and finally get out of heart altogether. It has come to light that Greeley is playing a big game to bring about intervention or recognition outside of his newspaper and his Washington hotel demonstrations. He is writing letters to persons who are affiliated with the diplomats, and they in turn are inquiring of our officials who are charged with foreign subjects if he is playing this part upon Executive suggestion, and whether his position and influence in the country authorize him to break ground upon so grave a matter.

THE DEBATE IN THE HOUSE ON THE BLACK SOLDIERS BILL—POPULARITY OF GEN. M'CLELLAN.

The debate upon the Black Military bill occupied the House throughout the day, and will probably be kept up to a late hour to-morrow. In the course of the speech of Mr. Wright, of Pennsylvania, he said—"There is one thing that may and should be done, whereby you can raise two hundred thousand white men, and thus do away with any necessity for one hundred and fifty thousand negro soldiers. It is to restore to the head of your armies General George B. McClellan." The crowded galleries broke forth into a burst of applause so loud and prolonged that the Speaker's hammer and threats of clearing the galleries were energetically used before order could be restored.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, whose smallness of stature had been alluded to by Mr. Lovejoy in his speech on this question, suggested in his reply the following epitaph:—

Beneath this stone good Owen Lovejoy lies,
Little in everything except in size;
What though his burly body fills this hole,
Yet through hell's key hole crept his little soul.

Mr. Cox hoped this epitaph would never be placed upon Mr. Lovejoy's tomb stone.

An excited debate on this question and a protracted session is expected to-morrow. Judge Thomas, of Massachusetts, has the floor, and a powerful speech is expected.

ARMING THE BLACKS.

Some republican officers of the army who are in the city say that they would not hesitate to use blacks in battle, if they had them; but they do not see how or where they are to be obtained before the fortunes of the war shall be determined by the financial issue. Such republican officers as fall in with the idea of enlisting blacks say that they should be officered by whites and operate by detachments disconnected from the main army. The common soldiers that are here manifest the most determined aversion to serving side by side with blacks. Hence the movements to-day in the House to avoid in this matter offending human nature.

EMANCIPATION IN MISSOURI.

The division in the Senate upon the Missouri Emancipation bill is substantially as to the amount to be paid. For a gradual emancipation a comparatively small sum only would be needed. The radicals want immediate abolition, but fear to vote the proper sum to make the object practical.

Reliable advices from Missouri represent that there is not a shadow of doubt that immediate emancipation will be determined upon by the State Legislature.

TENNESSEE AND EMANCIPATION.

The *Republican* of this city said that the exception of Tennessee by the President was owing to "the benign influence" of Andy Johnson, and that Tennessee was as rebellious and disloyal as Texas, Mississippi or Arkansas.

THE RADICALS AND THE FINANCIAL MEASURES BEFORE CONGRESS.

The financial complication just begins to stare the radicals in the face, and accordingly many of them are be coming converts to Mr. Chase's plan of taxing the banks. A few solid banks as well as capitalists are writing here in behalf of Mr. Chase's plan.

GENERAL LANE, KANSAS AND THE UNION.

General Jim Lane took occasion to-day to put his foot on Mr. Conway's idea of recognising the South, Greeley style. He said that Kansas would resist division though the rest of the Union should recognize it. Free Missouri and Kansas could go to the Gulf on the west side of the Mississippi.

THE RESIGNATION OF GOV. STANLY.

Governor Stanly resigns because he is opposed to the emancipation proclamation.

SEACOAST FORTIFICATIONS.

Among the items in the fortification bill reported by Mr. Stevens to-day are the following:—$200,000 for Fort Carroll, in Baltimore harbor; $50,000 for Fort Monroe; $200,000 for Fort Wool, in Hampton Roads; $150,000 for Fort Clinch, Florida; $300,000 for Fort Taylor, Key West; $300,000 for Fort Jefferson, Garden Key; $175,000 for the fort at Ship Island; $100,000 for the new depot at Dry Tortugas; $100,000 for Fort St. Philip; $100,000 for Fort Jackson.

NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS.

The Navy Appropriation bill in the aggregate, appropriates $68,195,000, including nearly $15,000,000 pay of officers and seamen; $9,298,000 for the construction of vessels; $5,200,000 for purchase, charter, &c.; $12,000,000 for ron sea steamers; $2,000,000 for equipment; $5,000,000 for machinery; over $7,000,000 for ordnance and stores.

The following appropriations are made for navy yards:—Portsmouth, N. H., $132,000; Boston, $228,000; New York, $463,000; Philadelphia, $230,000; Washington, $132,000; Mare Island, $366,000; Sackets Harbor, $1,500; the Naval Academy nearly $25,000.

THE ROCK ISLAND BRIDGE CASE.

The Supreme Court has reversed the decision of the Court below in the Rock Island Bridge case. It required three piers on the Iowa side of the river to be removed. Three Judges dissented. Justice Miller, who was counsel in the case, of course did not act.

FATAL EXPLOSION AT THE ARSENAL.

This afternoon, while the workmen at the Washington Arsenal were removing fuses from fired ammunition, an explosion occurred, killing one man instantly and seriously injuring several others. One of the buildings of the laboratory caught fire from this cause; but the flames were soon extinguished.

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL BUTLER.

Major General B. F. Butler, accompanied by Major Strong, of his staff, arrived here to day, and are stopping at the National Hotel. General Butler has been in consultation with the President and Secretary Stanton all day. It has not as yet been announced to what command he is to be assigned, but it is generally believed that he will return at once to Louisiana.

GENERAL BURNSIDE'S CAMPAIGN INQUIRED INTO.

General Burnside is to be examined before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, upon the Senate resolution inquiring whether any generals acting under him attempted to interfere with his plans at any time, while he was commander of the Army of the Potomac. His chief of staff was examined yesterday. The committee have the names of several officers who came up here and complained of General Burnside's movements to the President.

A COURT MARTIAL ON GENERAL FRANKLIN.

It is believed in military circles that Major General Franklin, hearing that allegations of tardiness and inefficiency in his late command had been made against him to the government, asked to have a court martial assembled for his trial under them immediately on being relieved from duty with the Army of the Potomac, and that it has been determined to accede to his request.

ENGAGEMENT NEAR CORPUS CHRISTI PASS.

Information has been received of an engagement which recently took place near Corpus Christi Pass, between the United States bark Arthur, accompanied by a boat expedition from the United States steamer Sachem, and a party of rebels from a schooner which was engaged in surveying the channel of the Pass. The schooner being hard pressed ran ashore, the officers and soldiers abandoned her, and, taking refuge behind a hill, poured a fire into our men, killing and wounding several of them.

CAPTURE OF AN ANGLO-REBEL STEAMER.

The Navy Department has received information of the capture of the English steamer Antonina direct from England, via Havana, by the gunboat Pocahontas, on the 8th instant. She had on board a valuable cargo of munitions of war, and was first discovered by the blockading force off Mobile, but was captured by the Pocahontas thirty miles south-southeast of Cape San Blas.

THE GALVESTON DISASTER.

The Navy Department has received the report of the court of inquiry into the Galveston affair. One of the witnesses (a rebel) testifies that one hundred and ten men were landed from the Harriet Lane. If so, the loss of life cannot be as great as it was previously reported.

THE IRON-CLAD SHIP LEHIGH.

The finishing of the iron-clad Lehigh has been protracted by the failure of the contractors to furnish an important part of the engine.

DECISION OF THE TAX COMMISSIONER.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that in estimating the duties upon articles manufactured, when removed and sold at any other place than the place of manufacture, there shall be deducted from the gross amount of such sales the following items:—Freight from the place of manufacture, storage, insurances and commissions actually paid when the articles are sold by the manufacturer; allowances to be made for the expenses of sale not exceeding the usual commission upon the same or similar articles at the place of sale.

LIEUTENANT MARTINDALE.

Lieutenant E. H. Martindale, son of General Martindale, Military Governor of this district, has been ordered to report to General Hooker for staff duty.

Loss of the Monitor.

REPORT OF THE COMMANDER OF THE STEAMSHIP RHODE ISLAND.

It will be remembered that one of the boats belonging to the United States steamer Rhode Island, which was sent to the relief of the crew of the iron-clad Monitor in her recent disaster, was, in the gale prevailing at the time, separated from the rest and supposed to be lost. Since then, however, the boat and her crew have arrived safe at Beaufort, N. C., and the following report from the commander of the Rhode Island, detailing the statement of Acting Master Brown, who commanded the boat supposed to be lost, has been received at the Navy Department:—

UNITED STATES STEAMER RHODE ISLAND,
BEAUFORT HARBOR, N. C., Jan. 10, 1863.

SIR—I have the honor to report Mr. Brown's statement to be in substance as follows:—

After having made two trips to the Monitor, he started on the third trip, and after leaving the Rhode Island he saw the red light burning at the flagstaff of the Monitor, and apparently about one mile distant. As the wind and sea were against him, he made but little progress, yet he continued gaining until within a quarter of a mile of the Monitor, when the light became extinguished. It appeared to settle gradually in the water as he approached her, and then it disappeared. When he approached to what he supposed to be the position of the vessel, he could perceive no other trace of her except an eddy produced by the sinking of the vessel. He remained near that position as long as he deemed prudent, in order to rescue any of the crew who might be in the water, but found none. He then started for the Rhode Island, which then appeared to be two miles distant, the weather being overcast, attended with a slight rain, wind handing to the northward, soon after he lost sight of the Rhode Island, but afterwards saw the first, second and third lights she burned; headed for her, and finally lost sight of her lights. This is the last he saw of the Rhode Island. He then made a drag of the boat's mast, by which he kept her head to sea, and the men on the lookout for signals. As none could be seen, he then pulled to the northward and westward, finding the sea to be too rough to pull directly to the west, hoping to fall in with some of the numerous coasting vessels. He kept the crew pulling all night in order to overcome the great strength of the current, considering that if they did not exert themselves to do so they would be out of the track of all vessels. At daylight he discovered a schooner some four or five miles away from them. He also mentioned seeing a small boat some distance off, with two or three men on her, seeing her as she rose two or three times upon the waves and then disappeared. At this time they were very much taken up with the management of their own boat, the sea being very irregular and coming from all quarters. After losing sight of the schooner already referred to, Mr. Brown saw a large ship close hauled, the wind being from the northward and eastward. He had approached sufficiently near to see the men upon her decks, but she passed on without noticing his signals. He then pulled directly in for the land, which he estimated was about ten miles distant. This was about half-past nine o'clock in the morning of the 21st ult., and about an hour afterwards he made a schooner to the leeward. He got up the crew's coats for sails, and, breaking his oars to assist, ran down for her, and at eleven o'clock ran alongside. The schooner proved to be the A. Colby, Captain H. P. Harriman, of Bucksport, Maine, bound to Fernandina, with bricks for government use. Mr. Brown and his crew were received with the greatest degree of attention and the boat taken on board. The captain was requested to land the officer and his men at Beaufort, N. C., which he consented to do, and in running in for the coast, with a view of ascertaining more correctly his position, being without observation, he struck on the Diamond Shoal, off Cape Hatteras, causing the schooner to leak very badly. The same night the vessel anchored under the land near Cape Hatteras Inlet. On the following day went on board the United States steamer Miami, Captain Townsend, reporting to him the situation of himself and crew, who despatched twelve men to aid in assisting the schooner; and the same afternoon they started for Beaufort, reaching there on the morning of the 2d inst. Upon arriving there Mr. Brown reported to Captain Drayton, the senior naval officer, requesting that himself and crew might be permitted to remain on board the A. Colby to assist the captain in keeping his vessel afloat until a certain amount of the cargo could be removed and be placed in a position to work his vessel with his own crew. He remained there until the 5th inst., when he went on board the storeship Wm. Adger, Captain Carley, by whom Mr. Brown and his men were treated with every degree of kindness and attention, and upon the arrival of the Rhode Island the following day Mr. Brown regained his own vessel.

Mr. Brown speaks of Captain Harriman in the following terms:—

I cannot say too much in praise of Captain Harriman, who did all that could be done, and thought nothing of the trouble to which we necessarily put him by so altering his original voyage, and, although all he possessed was in the schooner, yet he told me when she struck that he would willingly lose all to save any one, and that if he should lose his vessel and cargo he should never regret having taken us on board. Very respectfully,

STEPHEN TRENCHARD, Commander.

To Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

FUNERAL OF THE REV. DR. ROBINSON.—The funeral services of the late Rev. Dr. Robinson took place yesterday afternoon from the Mercer street Presbyterian church. Among the large congregation assembled on the occasion were many of the most eminent clergymen of this city. A number of the officers and members of the New York Historical Society were also present. On the lid of the silver mounted rosewood coffin was a silver plate bearing the following inscription:—"Edward Robinson, born April 10, 1794; died January 27, 1863." The following gentlemen officiated as pall bearers:—Rev. J. J. Owens, Rev. Mr. McLain, Rev. Simon Merwin, Rev. R. D. Hitchcock, Rev. Henry R. Smith, Rev. H. H. Hadley, Dr. Charles Hemacher, Mr. Charles Butler and Mr. C. F. Kirtland. The funeral services were performed by Rev. Dr. Spring, assisted by Rev. Dr. Ferris. Rev. Dr. Skinner preached the funeral sermon from the text, "Behold the chariots of fire and the horses thereof." After the services were closed, the body was taken to the Second avenue for interment.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Announcement of the Staff of the New Commander, Gen. Hooker.

General