National Republican.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 16, 1863.

☞ The Office of the National Republican is at 511 Ninth street, between Pennsylvania avenue and D street.

How the Bogus News from Charleston was Headed Off.

The New York correspondent of the Boston *Herald* explains how the bogus news from Charleston was headed off, in its flight to Europe, as follows:

THE POISON AND THE ANTIDOTE.

If there ever was a regular "pizen" piece of news to send to Europe, it was that of Wednesday last, which was taken by the Arabia. Secesh sympathizers here were in ecstasies at the idea of such stuff getting off without any contradiction. If there are any such in your vicinity, they can chew upon the following fact and take as much comfort out of it as possible. The fact I will vouch for, being intimately acquainted with the person sending the dispatch: The Arabia sailed from Boston about noon on Wednesday, consequently was due about dark at Halifax on Thursday; the Agent of the Associated Press, on Thursday, ordered the Halifax line open that night for two reasons, viz: The Europa was about due from Queenstown, and the Arabia was due from Boston, and additional news was expected from our fleet off Charleston which would put an entirely different face upon the reports then on board that vessel. At about eleven o'clock on Thursday night a dispatch was received from Washington, of a favorable character, (the substance of which you printed in your Friday morning edition,) which was sent to Halifax, where Mr. Clum, the Associated Press Agent, was in readiness to receive it, and who placed it upon the steamer. Upon her arrival at Roche's Point, (which is about the same to Queenstown as Sandy Hook is to New York) this dispatch will be placed in the telegraph station there, and be sent to London, Liverpool, Paris, and all over the continent days before the papers containing the stuff from the Richmond papers can obtain circulation! Thus, through the agency of the telegraph, is the sting completely taken out of the fang of the rebel reptile.

French Intrigues in Texas.

While Texas was a province of Mexico, there were several attempts made to found colonies there under the protection of France; and, on one occasion, the State Department sent a special agent out to look after a band of adventurers headed by Gen. Lallemand, who had been an officer of Napoleon's army. Since then, especially during the temporary existence of the "Lone Star State," France has never failed to lend a willing ear to projects for the transfer of Texas to the protection of the tri-colored flag.

Knowing this, and finding the despotism of the Confederacy about to be overthrown, the leading rebels in Texas are believed to have again claimed the protection of France. The sooner Gen. Banks is there, at the head of a force sufficient to "hold, occupy, and possess" this wayward and coquettish sister, the better.

Another Bogus Member from North Carolina.

The case of Jennings Pigott, assumed member elect from North Carolina, is reported upon adversely by the Committee on Elections, who deem his residence there as private secretary of a military governor not sufficient evidence of inhabitancy. Mr. Pigott is not the first person, who, taking advantage of the misfortunes of war, have attempted to represent North Carolina in Congress.

The New State.

Senator Carlile desires, through the action of his bill in the Senate, to defer the President's declaration of the ratification of the West Virginia act until certain counties under Confederate influence shall have had a fair opportunity to vote. The counties specified are Boone, Logan, Wyoming, Mercer, McDowell, Pocahontas, Raleigh, Greenbrier, Monroe, Pendleton, Fayette, Nicholas, and Clay.

PERSONAL.

Major General Fremont has been in town several days, and, upon application for active service, has been assigned by the Government to an important command.

Major General Cassius M. Clay is remaining in the city, and will probably return to Russia as our minister.

General Aaron Ward, of Westchester county, N. Y., has a book of travels in press, which will be published about the last of this month. Its title is "Around the Pyramids."

Princess Alexandria, the future bride of the Prince of Wales, says a Copenhagen paper, seldom goes into society during the mourning for Prince Albert.

Major John Carter Brown commands the post at "Point Lookout," Maryland. Several companies of the "Lost Children" are stationed there.

Horace P. Russ, of Russ pavement notoriety, who recently died in Halifax, was buried in New York, on Saturday, his body having been brought there for interment.

Ada Clare, in the New York *Leader*, says Chas. Tever's new novel, entitled "Barrington," is "long, dry, tedious, dreary, and utterly old fashioned."

John Pope's report of his stupid campaign in Virginia is denounced as untrue by Generals Fremont and Sigel, and will be by General Banks when he sees it.

The Earl of Dalhousie is to be created a Marquis, by the style and title of Marquis of Panmure, in acknowledgement of his services while British Secretary of State or War.

Mr. G. Lawrence, author of "Guy Livingstone," &c., has just left England for the Southern States of America. It is reported that he intends taking service under "Stonewall" Jackson. The records of his observations are to be published in the London journal *Once a Week*.

William Roupell, ex-member of the British Parliament, who was some time since convicted of enormous forgeries, is still an inmate of the Model Prison at Pentonville, where he is employed in picking oakum.

John Van Buren, according to the New York *Leader*, (Democratic paper) "is on the rampage again." This means that John, finding he was in secesh company, suddenly released himself by denouncing the idea of a peaceful separation; that it would be treason, and that it "*must be resisted!*"

Gen. Viele has had his life published in the Norfolk *Day Book*.

Hon. Erastus Corning has recovered from his late illness and resumed his duties in Congress.

Gen. A. J. Hamilton, of Texas, will make a political speech in New Hampshire, the 17th inst.

Geo. T. Curtis is exhibiting to the citizens of New York what he long since demonstrated to the people of Boston—that he is a consummate ass.

Mr. Sala has retired from the editorship of *Temple Bar*, in compliance with the recommendation of his physician.

Abd-el-Kader has just started on his third pilgrimage to Mecca.

Prince Alfred, of England, has passed his examination for seamanship on board the St. George, and has received an acting order as a lieutenant.

Mr. Grote has been elected a member of the Hungarian Academy of Music.

Artemus Ward is advancing upon Washington by "approaches." He was in Baltimore last ...

Col. Cross, of the "gallant Fifth," of New Hampshire, is in town, suffering considerable yet from the severe wounds he received at the battle of Fredericksburg, but determined to return to the field.

Com. Preble, recently dismissed from the navy for permitting the entrance of the rebel steamer Oreto into Mobile, has been nominated for restoration to his rank in the service.

Com. Roger Perry has also been nominated for restoration to rank.

Hon. Augustus Brandegee, late Speaker of the Connecticut House of Assembly, has been unanimously nominated by the Republicans as their candidate for Congress in the Third district.

Mr. D. A. Mahoney, a Copperhead editor at Dubuque, Iowa, who wasn't elected to Congress last Fall, by a minority of 3,800, but who was arrested and imprisoned in Fort Lafayette as disloyal, was among the listeners to John Van Buren's speech, last Tuesday evening; issues a card to say that it doesn't at all accord with *his* sort of Democracy.

Brigham Young, in his message to the Legislature of Deseret, complains that his State has not been admitted or recognized by Congress. If the late reports from "Young's dominions" are true, Congress should order that he and his disciples be shot, his victims removed to some civilized region, and Utah converted to a *desert* instead of a "Deseret."

Gen. Gorman, of Minnesota, is assailed by the St. Paul *Daily Union* as a "cotton speculator" and a man who "has gained an unenviable notoriety and disgraced the State." The *Union* calls upon the Government to "cashier and dismiss him."

Mr. Vallandigham has been addressing the "Democracy" of Newark, N. J.

Count Mejan, the dismissed Consul at New Orleans, was passenger on board the steamer Hansa, which sailed for Europe on Saturday.

Prof. Agassiz has taken steps to become a naturalized citizen of the United States.

Dr. J. G. Holland—"Timothy Titcomb"—is lecturing on "Fashion" in New England.

N. Longworth, the great Cincinnati wine merchant, who recently died, is reported to have left a property, mostly landed estate, worth fifteen million of dollars.

Bierstadt, the artist, recently presented to the Fine Arts Academy of Buffalo a valuable and characteristic work, entitled "Capri." It is one of his best productions.

Gen. Corcoran arrived in New York and proceeded at once to Albany.

Fred. S. Cozzens, the wine merchant, who left this city for New York some time since in ill health, has recovered.

Gen. Nye, the Governor of Nevada, is still in the city watching the interest of that Territory, and doing what he can to convert it into a State.

Major Gen. Foster, commanding Department of North Carolina, who has been in town several days on business with the Government, has left the city on his return to his command. The statement that unfriendly feelings exist between Generals Foster and Hunter is not true.

Col. Simon H. Mix, commanding the Third New York cavalry at Newbern, N. C., is in town. Col. Mix accompanied Gen. Foster.

Senator Hale is gradually regaining his health.

Col. de Coetlogon, who received the decoration of the "Legion of Honor" for his bravery while captain of Spahis in the Crimean campaign, is in this city.

THEATRICALS, &c.

Mrs. Barney Williams, whom we saw in Boston the first time she sang "Independence Day," has lost none of the beauty and vivacity of girlhood. She has proved the most powerful attraction at "Grover's" this season. She appears to-night in a new musical spectacular burlesque, written expressly for her, in which she assume two characters, said to be exceedingly funny.

Julia Mortimer and Kate Pennoyer are still attracting crowds at the Canterbury in this city. Two such fascinating women are seldom seen, and their performances are alike charming and artistic.

Mrs. John Wood is still playing at Laura Keene's, in New York. She is a dramatic *artiste* of high intellectual qualifications. Her personal attractions are great; her face is expressively sweet; her eyes are dark and flashing; her form possesses such beautiful charms and exquisitely graceful perfections, that her wonderful representations of the statue of Apollo, in Boston and New York, will never be forgotten by the thousands who have witnessed it. She displays a versatility which marks her as a rare genius, and a vivacity never surpassed, and seldom equalled. We repeat the hope that she will visit Washington.

Dan Setchell, the comedian, after impregnating Philadelphia and Pittsburg with his fun for two weeks past, has returned to Washington, and will appear at Grover's to-night, when it is expected that he will perpetrate a "Magic Joke."

Leonard Grover, proprietor of "Grover's Theatre," in this city, is proprietor of several other theatres in the North and West.

Mr. Fiske, of the New York *Herald*, assisted by Mr. Methua, of the New York press, has written a new play, entitled "Hermance." We hear it well spoken of and hope to see it produced in Washington, where the size of the theatre, stage, machinery, and company, are equal to the requirements of the piece.

Edwin Booth is performing at Winter Garden, New York. To-night he appears as *Shylock*.

J. S. Clarke, the comedian, succeeds Booth at Winter Garden.

Miss Bateman is playing to crowded houses at Niblo's Garden.

Adah Isaacs Menkin commences an engagement at Front Street Theatre, Baltimore, this week.

Miss Jane Coombs has been playing a very successful engagement at the Arch Street Theatre, Philadelphia.

Julia Daly, the fascinating comedienne and vocalist, is playing an engagement at McVicker's Theatre, Chicago.

The Florences are playing in St. Louis.

Matilda Heron is performing "Camille" in Baltimore.

Mrs. Barrow, an accomplished and popular actress of Boston, is fast recovering from a late serious neuralgic attack.

Miss Kellogg and Mad. Louisi, Amodio and Brignoli, Susini and Morensi, are doing Italian opera at the Academy of Music, Boston.

John Owens, the comedian, is playing at the Howard Athenæum, Boston.

J. Wilkes Booth is performing at the Boston Museum.

Geo. Vandenhoff is giving "Readings" in Connecticut.

M'lle Zoe is charming every one who witnesses her graceful dancing at the Varieties, in this city.

OPERATIC, &c.

Max Maretzek will open at the Academy of Music, New York, with his Havana Opera Company, two weeks from to-night. Among the new artists is Ortolani, said to be one of the purest sopranos living. Max promises no less than four new operas, to wit: "The Last Days of Pompeii," "Giuditta," "Aroldo" and "Macbeth," the expenses of which and of his brilliant troupe may compel him to raise the prices of admission for reserved seats to two dollars. That don't look much like hard times in New York.

M. Jullien announces a dance orchestra in London, after the fashion of that of his father.

Madame Schumann and Aptommas the harpist are to play in Paris during the coming season.

Mario has accepted an engagement at Barcelona, to commence this month.

Charlotta Patti and Gottschalk are concerting through New York State. They will be at Syracuse on Thursday night next.

Adelina Patti has been singing at private soirees of the French nobility, receiving a compliment of five hundred francs for *every piece sung*. The Emperor and Empress have been four times to hear her. The *gracieuse* Adelina seems to be coining money in Paris. At one nobleman's house she received 2,500 fr. for singing a few times at a soiree, and on another occasion of the kind she received 800 francs apiece for singing six morceaux! Winterhalter, the great Parisian artist, has finished his first portrait of Adelina Patti, the young *prima donna*, representing her in the character of *Rosina*. It is hung up in the *foyer* of the "Italiens," where it attracts great attention.

ADDITIONAL NEWS FROM EUROPE BY THE ASIA.

The French Mediation—Hostility of Sir Robert Peel to America—Great Emancipation Demonstrations in London.

The political intelligence by this arrival is unimportant. There was still much speculation as to the intentions of Napoleon touching American affairs. It was reported that if Napoleon's proposal to the United States should be rejected, France would recognize the Southern Government.

It was assumed by several writers that the Emperor's proposal was merely preliminary to a more important step, and that if refused a recognition of the Confederates would probably follow, whether England joined in the movement or not. It was reported that this proposal of the Emperor was not submitted to Mr. Slidell in advance, and that he and other secessionists in France pronounced it entirely inadmissable.

There were rumors of new difficulties between the British and American Governments, owing to seizures of English vessels too near the coast of the Bahamas.

The emancipation demonstration at Exeter Hall was one of the most enthusiastic and imposing affairs as to numbers, and one of the most important that have occurred in London since the days of the corn law league. The vast hall was densely crowded, and two other meetings were organized out of the overflow.

The resolutions passed reiterate the sentiments of the Emancipation Society, and express great sympathy for the North. All hostile amendments were voted down, and the resolutions were carried almost unanimously. The London *Times* was denounced amidst groans and hisses.

Similar meetings have been held at Bradford and other towns. The operatives of Bradford had adopted a memorial thanking America for the relief afforded, and suggesting assistance to emigrate there as a more effectual way of affording relief.

The *Times* indulges in a most gloomy picture of the present crisis in America, both as regards military and financial affairs.

Sir Robert Peel in a speech recently, declared himself favorable to a separation of the North and South, and strongly condemning President Lincoln's emancipation edict.

Admiral Bosse supercedes La Graviere in the French expedition against Mexico.

The French Senate had voted the address to the Emperor with only one dissentient vote. The address, as read in the House, expresses concern on account of the American struggle, and regrets that the great powers did not join France in her mediation offers.

The Bourse closed heavy at 69f 80c.

The Polish insurrection still smoulders, but nothing important had occurred since last advices. Warsaw was tranquil.

The Russian Chamber had voted an address hostile to the government by an overwhelming majority.

DEATHS

Reported to the Navy Department for the week ending February 14, 1863.

Charles McNemee, seaman, oedema of glottis, January 27, 1863, U. S. S. Conestoga.

Frederick R. Oliver, seaman, enteritis, February 3, 1863, U. S. S. Circassian.

Edward K. Flowers, master's mate, shell wound, October 11, 1862, U. S. S. Maratanza.

George Blake, quartermaster, shot wound, October 11, 1862, U. S. S. Maratanza.

Vincent Perez, landsman, drowned January 25, 1863, U. S. S. Winona.

John Morry, landsman, gunshot wound, March 15, 1862, U. S. S. Mercedita.

Ned Woodruff, landsman, consumption, Naval Hospital, New York.

Frs. Hart, landsman, contracted fever, Naval Hospital, New York.

Jacob Rip, seaman, pneumonia, Naval Hospital, New York.

Charles McCreigh, landsman, pneumonia, Naval Hospital, New York.

Nicholas Muslang, engineer, gunshot wound, January 31, 1863, Mississippi Squadron.

Neilson Hutchins, boy, pneumonia, January 29, 1863, Mississippi Squadron.

Edward Jackson, boy, dysentery, January 31, 1863, Mississippi Squadron.

Heman H. Burns, seaman, congestive fever, October 6, 1862, Mississippi Squadron.

James B. Kelly, seaman, remittent fever, October 19, 1862, Mississippi Squadron.

John Smith, ordinary seaman, typhoid fever, November 5, 1862, Mississippi Squadron.

Jas. B. Johnson, seaman, chronic diarrhœa, November 10, 1862, Mississippi Squadron.

Stephen Pettingill, seaman, chronic diarrhœa, November 11, 1862, Mississippi Squadron.

Edgar Drowne, boy, drowned November 18, 1862, Mississippi Squadron.

John McNeal, landsman, chronic diarrhœa, November 3, 1862, Mississippi Squadron.

Joseph Brothers, seaman, consumption, December 14, 1862, Hospital Mound City.

N. S. Hoag, seaman, chronic diarrhœa, December 18, 1862, Hospital Mound City.

Frederick Klapper, landsman, drowned, December 22, 1862, Hospital Mound City.

Richard Crosby, boy, debility, December 21, 1862, Mississippi Squadron.

Erasmus Green, boy, debility, December 21, 1862, Mississippi Squadron.

James Eaton, boy, drowned, January 10, 1863, U. S. S. Lahore.

George Hoskins, seaman, dysentery, September 28, 1862, Mississippi Squadron.

George W. Bosworth, seaman, remittent fever, October 9, 1862, Mississippi Squadron.

John Lown, s. corporal, dysentery, October 1, 1862, Mississippi Squadron.

J. H. Gotwold, asst. surgeon; S. W. Bally, surgeon's steward; Ed. Tivemore, ord. sergeant; Wm. A. Graw, corporal mar.; John R. Conway, marine; John W. Armstrong, marine; Wm. Peyton, marine; Wm. Deitz, marine; Pat. Herrick, marine; Geo. A. Jorton, fireman; Jas. Barr, fireman; Geo. Reynolds, ord. seaman; O. J. McGowan, landsman; John Bannon, landsman; R. H. B. Thomas, (col.,) landsman; D. L. Caldwell, seaman; Wm. H. Clark, ord. seaman; Thomas Riley, marine; Rt. Willinger, contraband; Rt. McKinsey, contraband—killed on board the Keystone State, in her action with the rebel ram off Charleston, January 31, 1863.

Jacob Arnes, gunner; James Gale, fireman; John Riley, coal heaver; Peter Gallagher—killed on board the Mercedita, in her action with the rebel ram off Charleston, January 31, 1863.

Oscar Jordan, seaman, gunshot wound, Jan. 22, 1863, Mississippi Squadron.

James Doyle, seaman, consumption, January 25, 1863, Mississippi Squadron.

Edward L. Roberts, seaman, dysentery, Jan. 25, 1863, Mississippi Squadron.

John Hallman, seaman, diarrhœa, September 22, 1862, Mississippi Squadron.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.
Third Session.

Monday, *February* 16, 1863.

SENATE.

Mr. WADE presented a petition in favor of the reduction of the duty on iron and steel.

Mr. SHERMAN presented petitions in favor of a reduction of duties of spirituous and malt liquors.

Mr. CLARK, from the Committee on Claims, reported a bill for the payment of James Alexander, for hanging the painting of the battle of Chepultepec. He said a practice had grown up of incurring bills without any authority, leaving them to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate. He was directed by the committee to state that hereafter no such claims would be considered, unless in very extraordinary cases.

Mr. WILSON, of Mass., from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the resolution of inquiry relative to the case of Mr. Thomas, of Baltimore, [the "French Lady"] with a statement of facts.

At the expiration of the morning hour the chair called up the special order, being the bill for enrolling and calling out the militia of the United States.

Mr. COWAN, by consent, presented a memorial protesting against a bill for the construction of an Air Line railroad to New York.

Mr. LANE (Kansas) offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Territories to inquire into the expediency of passing an act to enable the people of New Mexico to form a constitution, preparatory to their admission as a State.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, [Mr. Mallory in the chair,] and resumed the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill. Debate being limited to five minutes, various amendments were proposed and rejected.

Emancipation in Missouri.

The following was the final vote in the Senate on the passage of the bill to aid the State of Missouri in emancipating the slaves:

The bill passed as amended, by a vote of yeas 23, nays 18, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Arnold, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Doolittle, Foot, Foster, Harlan, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Howe, King, Lane of Kansas, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilmot, and Wilson of Massachusetts—23.

Nays—Messrs. Carlile, Cowan, Davis, Fessenden, Grimes, Harding, Kennedy, Lane of Indiana, Latham, McDougall, Nesmith, Powell, Richardson, Saulsbury, Ten Eyck, Turpie, Wall, and Wilson of Missouri—18.

What musical instrument has had an honorary degree conferred upon it?—Fiddle D. D.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, P. M.

THE FINANCES TO-DAY.

The reports of the stock markets, at New York and Philadelphia to-day, show that the advance in gold is thoroughly checked, being weak at the reduced quotations as compared with the prevailing rates of last week. In proportion as gold goes down the Government securities go up. U. S. Bonds, of '81, are quoted at 98, and "Seven-thirties" at three per cent. premium. The decline in gold and advance in Government stocks is the effect of the daily increasing probabilities of the passage of the bank bill and financial plan recommended by Secretary Chase.

THE FLAG IN BALTIMORE.

The Reverend John Daschiel, secession parson, tore down the American flag from his church in Baltimore yesterday. This exploit was performed *once* in New Orleans. It was not repeated. Gen. Butler was in command there.

Stock Market To-day.

We are indebted to Jay Cooke & Co., bankers, for the following condition of the stock and sale market to-day:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. Coupons, 6's of 1881	97½	98¼
" 7 3-10 Treasury notes	102¾	103¾
" 1-year certificates	96	96½
" Demand notes, (old issue)	154	155
American gold coin	155	156½

Adverse Reports.

The commission appointed by Secretary Welles to examine into the construction of the vessels Ossipee and Pensacola, have reported adversely to the employment of the Martin boiler and the Syckles cut-off. The commission also report adversely in the case of Chief Engineer Isherwood.

Disloyal Publication.

Brig. Gen. Patrick, the efficient provost marshal of the Army of the Potomac, has adopted measures for licensing venders of loyal newspapers. The N. Y. *World* and other papers calculated to foster discontent among the troops will be excluded.

Negroes in the French Army.—Official advices, received by Secretary Seward from Mr. Thayer, our Consul General to Alexandria, Egypt, confirms the announcement, in the Republican, on Saturday, copied from the *Moniteur*, that Napoleon is employing negroes to garrison the fortifications of Vera Cruz, in Mexico.

The Conscription Law.—The liberal and just exemptions from service, under the amended conscription law, will disarm the opposition to it, which the copper-heads hope for.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

THE "ALABAMA."

INGENIOUS SCHEME OF THE REBELS TO CAPTURE ROANOKE ISLAND DISCOVERED.

STEAMER SWAN LOST WITH SEVENTEEN OF HER CREW AND PASSENGERS.

New York, Feb. 16.—Advices received here state that the Alabama sailed from Kingston on the night of January 25th.

News from Roanoke Island states that the rebels have a hundred and twenty-five small boats secreted in the bayous of Tyrell and Hyde counties, by means of which they expect to cross to that Island and capture the garrison stationed there.

The steamer Swan, from Kingston for New Orleans, has been lost with seventeen of her crew and passengers.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

Interview between the Chippewa Chiefs and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.—About noon to-day several chiefs of the Chippewa tribe, of Lake Superior, held an interview with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at his room in the Patent Office. Jos. Gurnoe, an accomplished half-breed, acted as interpreter.

After brief statements from each of the chiefs regarding alleged grievances in not receiving moneys due, &c., Commissioner Dole submitted a brief reply which seemed perfectly satisfactory to the complainants, and, after exchanging a cordial shake of the hand with those present, left in good spirits. A number of ladies were present to witness this interesting meeting.

Accident.—This morning, about 1 o'clock, a man fell off the bridge that runs across the canal at the foot of G street, and injured himself very badly. Roundsman Clements, with three patrolmen, conveyed him to the station-house, and everything done to make him comfortable. He said his name was John Holland, and that he worked for Mr. W. Williams, in Georgetown.

Georgetown Affairs.

Marine List.—*Arrivals*—Schr. Helen, Bowen, Salem, N. J., hay to P. Berry.

Schr. "J. W.," Frankland, Boston, cider to Hartley & Bro.

Schr. Reform, Baily, Baltimore, corn to Mr. Young.

Barge R. D. Silliman, Van Slyke, hay for Government.

Departures—Schrs. Wm. F. Emory, Booth, and Wm. Frasier, Abergath, Baltimore.

Chesapeake & Ohio Canal.—The boats S. Heldelberger, and M. M. Claggett, departed since our last.

Accident.—Miss Sally Clarry, last evening, was picked up near the corner of West and Congress streets, in a pitiable state. Her head was horribly cut and bruised. She was carried to the Third precinct station-house, and this morning sent to the house of her friends. She is a woman of good morals, but is subject to spasms, which probably accounts for her present misfortune.

Police Case.—Patrick Hagerty, disorderly conduct; fined $2.44.

Bud Harrod, disorderly conduct; fined $2.44.

Jas. Fheldon, disorderly conduct; fined $2.44.

INVALID SOLDIERS.

Surgeon General's Office,
Washington, January 31, 1863.

It being reported that various parties have obtained money from invalid soldiers under the pretence of assisting them to their discharge from the service, notice is hereby given that certificates of disability for discharge to soldiers in general hospitals and camps are only given by the surgeon in charge of such hospital or camp, and the obtrusive efforts of persons claiming to be special agents retard instead of hasten the preparation of discharge papers. All soldiers are warned against giving money on such plea to any person whatever.

By order of the Surgeon General:
Joseph R. Smith, Surgeon U. S. Army.

OFFICIAL.

NOTICE.

War Department,
Washington City, D. C., Jan. 25, 1863.

In consequence of the pressure of business at the War Department, passes for citizens to visit the Army of the Potomac will be given at the office of Lieut. Col. Conrad, 132 Pennsylvania avenue, above Nineteenth street. ja 30

SPLENDID NAVAL BATTLE AT SEA!

ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN THE HATTERAS AND ALABAMA.

THE HATTERAS WENT DOWN WITH FLYING COLORS, AND ALL HER GUNS AND STORES ON BOARD.

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

[OFFICIAL REPORT.]

U. S. Consulate, Kingston, Jamaica,
January 21st, 1863.

Sir: It is my painful duty to inform the Department of the destruction of the U. S. steamer "Hatteras," recently under my command, by the Confederate steamer Alabama, on the night of the 11th instant, off the coast of Texas. The circumstances of the sad disaster are as follows:

Upon the afternoon of the 11th inst., at 3½ o'clock, while at anchor, in company with the fleet under Commodore Bell, off Galveston, Texas, I was ordered, by a signal from the U. S. flag ship Brooklyn, to chase a sail the southward and eastward. I got under way immediately, and steamed with all speed in the direction indicated.

After some time, the strange sail could be seen from the Hatteras, and was ascertained to be a steamer, which fact I communicated to the flag ship by signal. I continued the chase, and rapidly gained upon the suspicious vessel. Knowing the slow rate of speed of the Hatteras, I at once suspected that deception was being practiced, and hence ordered the ship to be cleared for action, with everything in readiness for a determined attack and a vigorous defence.

When within about four miles of the vessel, I observed that she had ceased to steam, and was lying "broadside on," awaiting us. It was nearly 7 o'clock and quite dark, but notwithstanding the obscurity of the night, I felt assured, from the general character of the vessel and her manœuvering, that I should soon encounter the rebel steamer Alabama.

Being able to work but four guns upon one side of the Hatteras—two short 32-pounders, one 30-pounder rifled Parrot gun, and one 20-pounder rifled gun, I concluded to close with her, in order that my guns might be effective, if necessary. I came within easy speaking range—about 75 yards—and upon asking "What steamer is that?" received the answer "Her Brittanic Majesty's ship Vixen." I replied that I would send a boat aboard, and immediately gave the order. In the meantime, both vessels were changing their positions, the stranger endeavoring to gain a desirable position for a raking fire. Almost simultaneously with the "piping away" of the boat, the strange craft again replied, "We are the Confederate steamer Alabama," which was accompanied with a broadside. I at the same moment returned the fire, being well aware of the many vulnerable points of the Hatteras. I hoped by closing with the Alabama to be able to board her, and thus rid the seas of this piratical craft. I steamed directly for the Alabama, but she was enabled by her great speed, and the foulness of the bottom of the Hatteras, and consequently her diminished speed, to thwart my attempt, when I had gained a distance of but 30 yards from her. At this range musket and pistol shots were exchanged; the firing continued with great vigor on both sides. At length a shell entered amidships in the hold, setting fire to it, and at the same instant, as I can hardly divide the time, a shell passed through the "sick bay," exploding in an adjoining compartment, also producing fire; another entered the cylinder, filling the engine room and deck with steam, and depriving me of all power to manœuver the vessel or to work the pumps, upon which the reduction of the fire depended.

With the vessel on fire in two places, and beyond human power, a hopeless wreck upon the water, with her walking-beam shot away and her engine rendered useless, I still maintained an active fire with a double hope of disabling the Alabama and attracting the attention of the fleet off Galveston, which was only twenty-eight miles distant.

It was soon reported to the me that shells had entered the Hatteras at the water-line, tearing off entire sheets of iron, and that the water was rushing in, utterly defying every attempt to remedy the evil, and that she was rapidly sinking. Learning this melancholy truth, and observing that the Alabama was on my port bow entirely beyond range of my guns, doubtlessly preparing for a raking fire of the deck, I felt that I had no right to sacrifice, uselessly and without any desirable result, the lives of all under my command.

To prevent the blowing up of the Hatteras from the fire which was making much progress, I ordered the magazine to be flooded and afterward a lee gun to be fired. The Alabama then asked if assistance was desired, to which an affirmative answer was given.

The Hatteras was now going down, and in order to save the lives of my officers and men I caused the armament on the port side to be thrown overboard. Had I not done so I am confident that the vessel would have gone down with many brave hearts and valuable lives. After considerable delay, caused by a report that a steamer was seen coming from Galveston, the Alabama sent us assistance, and I have the pleasure to inform the Department that every living being was conveyed safely from the Hatteras to the Alabama.

Ten minutes after leaving the Hatteras she went down, bow first, with her pennant at her masthead, with all her muskets and stores of every character; the enemy not being able, owing to her rapid sinking, to obtain a single weapon. The battery upon the Alabama, brought into action against the Hatteras, numbered seven guns, consisting of four long 32-pounders, one 100-pounder, one 68-pounder and one 24-pounder rifled gun.

The great superiority of the Alabama, with her powerful battery, and her machinery, &c., under the water line, must be at once recognized by the Department, who are familiar with the construction of the Hatteras, and her total unfitness for a contest with a regularly built vessel of war. The distance between the Hatteras and the Alabama during the action varied from twenty-five to one hundred yards; nearly fifty shots were fired from the Hatteras, and I presume a greater number from the Alabama.

I desire to refer to the efficient and active manner in which Acting Master Henry Porter, executive officer, performed his duty. The conduct of Assistant Surgeon Edward S. Matthews, both during the action and afterwards, in attention to the wounded, demands my unqualified commendation. I would also bring to the favorable notice of the Department Acting Master's Mate T. J. McGrath, temporarily performing duty as gunner. Owing to the darkness of the night, and the peculiar construction of the Hatteras, I am able only to refer to the conduct of those officers who came under my especial attention, but from the character of the contest and the amount of damage done to the Alabama, I have personally no reason to believe that any officer failed in his duty.

To the men of the Hatteras I cannot give too much praise; their enthusiasm and bravery was of the highest order.

I enclose the report of Assistant Surgeon Edward S. Matthews, by which you will observe that five men were wounded and two killed; the missing, it is hoped, have reached the fleet at Galveston. I shall communicate to the Department in a separate report the movements of myself and command from the time of our transfer to the Alabama until the departure of the earliest mail from this place to the United States.

I am very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
H. C. Blake,
Lieut. Commander U. S. A.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

U. S. Consulate, Kingston, Jamaica,
January 21, 1863.

Sir: I have to report to you the annexed list of casualties, as resulting from our recent brilliant but disastrous engagement with the rebel steamer Alabama:

John C. Cleary, fireman, Ireland, killed.
Wm. Healy, fireman, Ireland, killed.
Edward McGowan, fireman, Ireland, severe wound of thigh.
John White, first cabin boy, Ireland, slight wound of leg.
Edward Matlorck, captain's mate, Delaware, slight wound of hand.
Christopher Steptowich, sea, Austria, slight wound of back.
Patrick Kane, landsman, Ireland, slight wound of leg.

Acting Master Partridge and five men are missing, all of whom, we may hope have reached the fleet at Galveston. The wounded are in a favorable condition and will soon be able to return to duty in the service of their country.

Although destitute—owing to the rapid sinking of the Hatteras—of medicines, and even of sufficient covering for the wounded, yet no difficulty was experienced in their proper treatment. An ample supply of medicines and surgical appliances were placed at my disposal by the Medical officers of the Alabama for the use of the sick and wounded of the Hatteras.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) Edward S. Matthews,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. N.

Lieut. Commander H. C. Blake,
Late Commanding U. S. steamer Hatteras.

THE REBEL ATTEMPT TO RAISE THE CHARLESTON BLOCKADE.

Official Report of the Commanders of the Federal Vessels Engaged, Pronouncing the Rebel Newspaper Statements a Deliberate Falsehood.

Flag-ship Wabash,
Port Royal Harbor, S. C.,
February 11th, 1863.

Sir: In my previous dispatch, No. 70, written just as the mail was closing, I informed the Department that I would send a refutation in an official form of the statement made in General Beauregard's proclamation as to the blockade of Charleston, published in the Charleston and Savannah papers, and accompanied by assertions made with the apparent sanction of certain foreign functionaries.

The emphatic letter of Captain Tinner (No. 1); the clear and decided statement of the officers (No. 2), which he forwards; together with the previous inquiries and examination of log-books made by Captain Gordon, of the Powhatan, who was the senior officer present previous to the arrival of the New Ironsides, and whom I had dispatched to Charleston the day of the raid, leave me nothing to add save to call the especial attention of the Department to the facts thus elicited.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
S. F. Du Pont,
Rear Admiral Commanding
South Atlantic Blockading Suadron.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

U. S. S. Frigate New Ironsides,
Of Charleston, S. C., February 10, 1863.
*Rear Admiral S. F. Du Pont,
Commanding S. A. B. Squadron:*

Admiral: I have the honor to forward to you a certificate signed by all the commanding officers of vessels that were lying off Charleston Bar the morning of the attack of the rams upon this squadron, excepting only three, one of whom is on duty at a distance, and the other two, the commanders of the two vessels which were sent to Port Royal to repair damages, and which were the only two that were injured, notwithstanding the report of the enemy, in the Charleston papers, as "the result of the engagement, that two vessels were sunk, (4) set on fire, and the remainder driven away."

Your personal knowledge of these gentlemen, and your entire confidence in their truth and uprightness of character, will give to their statement the force that is necessary to refute, satisfactorily and effectually, that which has been given to the world by the authorities in Charleston, and their sympathizers at the facts of this engagement.

It is with unaffected pain, that I am called upon to forward a document reflecting so severely, but justly, upon functionaries holding the high position of consuls, and one of them, if this statement has been made by his authority, the commander of a vessel of war of her Brittanic Majesty; nor can I account for it in any other way than its being a premeditated act on their part, with foregone conclusions, to draw up a report that would prejudice our cause in the eyes of the world, or that these events were seen by them with the distorted optics of prejudiced and partizan witnesses.

The facts are so clear, both as to the disposition of the blockading squadron during the day succeeding the engagement, and as to the amount of damage done to our vessels in it, that it does not admit of a doubt that these gentlemen have given the seal of their high offices to a version of the affair which could not have been, by any possibility, either by inference or personal observation, forced upon their convictions as truth.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
T. Turner,
Captain.

U. S. Steamer "New Ironside,"
Off Charleston, Feb. 10, 1863.

We, the undersigned officers, commanding various vessels of the Blockading Squadron off Charleston, have seen the proclamation of Gen. Beauregard and Commodore Ingraham, herewith appended, as also the results of the so-called engagements, viz: two vessels sunk, four set on fire, and the remainder driven away; and also the statement that the British Consul, and the Commander of the British war steamer "Petrel," had previously gone five miles beyond the usual anchorage of the blockade, and could see nothing of them with their glasses.

We deem it our duty to state that the so-called results are *false in every particular*, no vessels were sunk, none were set on fire seriously. Two vessels alone are injured of consequence—the "Mercedita" had her boiler exploded by a shell from the only gun fired at her when surprised by an attack at night, a thick haze was prevailing; and the "Keystone State" also had her steam chest injured at the moment of attempting to run down one of the rams. The "Keystone State" was at once assisted by the "Memphis," which vessel exchanged shots with the iron ram, as she was withdrawing towards the bar, after having fired at the "Keystone State," as did also the "Quaker City." So hasty was the retreat of the rams, that, although they may have perceived that the "Keystone State" had received serious damage, no attempt was ever made to approach her. The "Stettin" and "Ottowa," at the extreme end of the line, did not get under way from their position till after the firing had ceased, and the "Stettin" merely saw the *black smoke* as the rams disappeared over the bar. The "Flag" was along side the "Mercedita" after, it seems, she had yielded to the ram, supposing herself sinking. The rams withdrew hastily towards the harbor, and on their way were fired at by the "Housatonic" and "Augusta," until both had got beyond reach of their guns. They anchored under the protection of their forts, and remained there.

No vessel, *iron-clad or other*, passed out over the bar after the return of the rams in shore. The Unadilla was not aware of the attack until the Housatonic commenced firing, when she moved out towards that vessel for her anchorage.

The Housatonic was never *beyond the usual line of the blockade*. The Quaker City, in the forenoon, picked up her anchor which she had slipped to repair to the point of firing. The flag communicated with the senior officer on board the Housatonic that forenoon, soon after the firing ended, and the blockade continued as before. No vessel ran in or out of the port that day, *nor was any attempt made to run the blockade*. The Keystone State necessarily was ordered to Port Royal for repairs. The Unadilla returned to her usual anchorage, after communicating with the senior officer, where she remained during the day. *Throughout the day, two small tug-boats* remained apparently in attendance on the ram, under cover of Forts Moultrie and Beauregard. The prize steamer, Princess Royal, which had been alongside of the Housatonic, was dispatched to Port Royal, *one hour and a half after the ram had retired to the cover of the batteries* and the firing had ceased, or about 9.30 a. m.

These are the facts, and we do not hesitate to state that no vessel did come out beyond the bar after the return of the rams, at between 7 and 8 a. m., to the cover of the forts. We believe the statement, that any vessel came anywhere near the usual anchorage of any of the blockaders, or *up to the bar*, after the withdrawal of the rams, to be deliberately and knowingly false.

If the statement from the papers, as now before us, has the sanction of the Petrel and the foreign consuls, we can only deplore that foreign officers can lend their official positions to the spreading before the world, for unworthy object, *untruths*, patent to every officer of the squadron.

Wm. Rogers Taylor, Capt.,
Com'g U. S. Steamer Housatonic.
J. H. Strong, Com'r,
Com'g U. S. Steamer Flag.
Jas. Madison Frailey, Com.,
Com'g U. S. Steamer Quaker City.
E. G. Parrott, Com'r,
Com'g U. S. Steamer Augusta.
Pend. G. Watmough,
Com'g U. S. Steamer Memphis.
C. J. Van Alstine,
Com'g U. S. Steamer Stettin.

OFFICIAL.

Headq'rs Military Dist. of Washington,
Washington, D. C., Feb. 13, 1863.

General Orders, No. 6.—All citizen prisoners now on parole, by authority of the Military Governor, or Provost Marshal of Washington, D. C., are ordered to report, without delay, to the Provost Marshal of the City of Washington.

By command of Brig. Gen. Martindale.
John P. Sherburne,
Ass't Adj't General.
f h 16-3t

OFFICIAL.

Department of State,
Washington, January 23, 1863.

The Secretary of State will hereafter receive members of Congress on business on Saturdays, commencing with Saturday, the first of next month.

William H. Seward.

Temporary Home for Nurses, U. S. A.

The Sanitary Commission has opened a branch of its Washington Army Relief Station, for the protection and accommodation of female nurses, temporarily detained in Washington by illness, or while waiting orders and unprovided with proper quarters by Government or friends. All such nurses will be made welcome on application at the office of the Commission, 244 F street. feb 4–1m

ORPHANS' COURT.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington County, *to wit:*

In the case of Thomas Talbert, executor of George C. Talbert, deceased, the executor aforesaid has, with the approbation of the Orphans' Court of Washington County aforesaid, appointed Tuesday, the 10th day of March next, for the final settlement and distribution of the personal estate of said deceased, of the assets in hand, as far as the same have been collected and turned into money, when and where all the creditors and heirs of said deceased are notified to attend (at the Orphans' Court of Washington County aforesaid) with their claims properly vouched, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit in said deceased's estate: provided a copy of this order be published once a week for three weeks in the *National Republican* previous to the said 10th day of March, 1863.

Teste: Z. C. Robbins,
Register of Wills.
feb 16—law3w*

NOTICE TO CLAIM AGENTS, &c.

Assistant Quartermaster's Office,
*Washington Depot, corner G and 22d streets,
Washington, D. C., February 11, 1863.*

To prevent imposition upon the employees of this depot, notice is hereby given that hereafter no transfer of claims for services rendered will be recognized and paid at this office, unless the demand is accompanied by a legal power of attorney, with the required revenue stamp attached; and as all such claims are required to be sustained by the time books in this office, or duly authenticated transfer lists in accordance with the Revised Regulations of the Army, and subject to such stoppages as are authorized by the War Department, Claim Agents, Groggery Keepers, and others, are warned that the purchase of such claims are incident to deductions which may not appear upon the face of the time ticket or transfer list.

CH. H. Tompkins,
Asst. Quartermaster, U. S. A.
feb 12—1w

DR. FISHBLATT,
Of No. 421, corner of Eighth and E streets,
Opposite the General Post Office,

Can be consulted on *RHEUMATIC AFFECTIONS, CONSUMPTION, LIVER COMPLAINTS CHRONIC AFFECTIONS*, as well as all Diseases of Imprudence, of whatever character, and which may be declared incurable by other physicians. He engages to make an immediate cure.

From his lengthy practice in the science of medicine, he is enabled to offer himself to the public as being the only one in Washington capable of affording speedy relief. All cases curable will be guaranteed. He warrants a cure without the use of mercury or any other dangerous medicine. Recent cases cured in two or three days.

N. B. Letters addressed to Dr. F., at his office, No. 421, corner of Eighth and E streets, opposite General Post Office, will receive immediate attention.
oc 5—y

SMITH'S, 460 Seventh street, Headquarters for Clothing. ja 28

THE BEST COATS IN THE CITY—THE McClellan Sacks, for citizens and soldiers, at SMITH'S, 460 Seventh street, opposite City Post office. ja 28

SPECIAL NOTICE TO CARPENTERS.—All the Carpenters of this city are respectfully invited to SMITH'S, No. 460 Seventh street, to buy their CLOTHING, as they can save at least 10 per cent.
Yours, respectfully,
J. H. SMITH, Clothier,
460 Seventh street and corner
ja 28 Twentieth street and Penn. avenue.

AGENCY OF
LORILLARD'S TOBACCOS,
(Fines, Tens, and Half Pounds,)
For sale at manufacturer's prices.
BATES & WOOD,
jan 21 239 Penn. av., opp. Willard Hotel.

MILITARY LAW
AND
COLLECTION AGENCY,
423 FIFTEENTH STREET,
Washington, D. C.
J. H. PULESTON, J. J. PINKERTON,
Late Military Agent of Penn. Attorney at Law.
feb 3

FASHIONABLE DANCING.
WILLARDS' HALL.
Mr. Goodall's day pupils will please assemble at Willards' Hall, on SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p. m. Terms $6 the course. "Young ladies can join this class." feb 12—2t*

PROPOSALS FOR BLUESTONE FLAGGING.

February 9, 1863.

Proposals for Blue-Stone Flagging will be received at the office of the Bureau of Construction, Treasury Department, until 12 o'clock M., February 28, 1863, for Blue-Stone Flagging, according to the following schedule:

150 Stones, 7 feet 8 inches, x 3 feet x 4 inches.
100 to 200 Stones, 1 foot 9 inches, x 2 feet x 2 inches.

All Stones to be squared, dressed to an even thickness, and without any windage whatever. The whole to be delivered by the 19th of March next, at the Treasury Building.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, if considered for the interest of the Government to do so.

Bids to be enclosed in a sealed envelope, endorsed "Proposals for Blue-Stone Flagging."

ISAIAH ROGERS,
Engineer in Charge Treasury Department.
edtF-28eftd

PROPOSALS FOR GLASS.

Treasury Department, Feb. 13, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Office of the Bureau of Construction, Treasury Department, until 12 o'clock M., March 31, 1863, for GLASS, according to the following schedule of sizes and qualities. Samples of the kind of Glass estimated for to be furnished by each bidder:

French Plate Glass.

194	plates	42 3-16	x 20 1-8
130	do	49 5-8	x 20 1-8
114	do	43 1-4	x 20 1-8
130	do	40 3-16	x 20 1-8
13	do	48 3-16	x 28 1-8
114	do	43 3-16	x 20 1-8
130	do	27 7-8	x 19 3-8
13	do	27 7-8	x 35 3-8
114	do	36 11-16	x 20 1-8

Double Thick French Crystal.
32 plates 31 3-16 x 16

Rough Hammered Glass for Skylights.
36 plates 63 x 36 3-4 inch thick

All the Glass to be delivered at the Treasury Building, perfect and unbroken, and according to samples in thickness and quality. The whole to be delivered from the 10th of March to the 1st of April, as may be required.

All bidders must send suitable guarantees of their ability to perform the contract, and the successful bidder will be required to give proper bond for the fulfillment of the contract.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, if considered for the interest of the Government to do so.

Envelopes containing bids to be endorsed "Proposals for Glass, Treasury Extension."

ISAIAH ROGERS,
Engineer in Charge Treasury Department,
feb 14—wtM? Washington, D. C.

G. W. GOODALL,
PLUMBER,
AND
GAS AND STEAM FITTER,
564 *Seventh street, near Canal Bridge,*
WASHINGTON.

All orders executed at the shortest notice, in the most substantial manner, and on reasonable terms. Personal attention given to every department of the business. nov 26