# THE PRESS-PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1862.

us a hope of a better reunion. Now, in the day of our tributation, the people have proved that they are inspired with life by the grandest spectrale the world ever witnessed, in their uprising in the majesty of undivide cunviction, concentrated power, and deter-mined purpose; in their nurefining resignation to suffer-ing and privation, their sublime patience under strange dicomfiture, and weary delays and long-continued in-sctivity, from inability and perplexity, or from judg-ment and choice; in their nurlaphen joy when the spell was broken of the seening paralysis of their gigantic preparations; in the heartiness of their response to Major General Grant when he proposed "to move immediately on the enemy's works." Now, the rulers of the earth will come to know that, under the Constitution which alienate a since inch of the territory of the United States; that, while we claim for each individual the right of unigration, there is no possible compiracy, combina-tion, or convention that can discharge any one citizen trom his allegiance so long as he remains on our soil, though each one may for hinself dissolve that allegiance by self-exite and flight. These many and ever-increasing United States are one, now atch for Conting ages.

### PRINCIPLES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

PRINCIPLES OF THE GOVERNMENT. The only ground of hope, the perpetuity of our Union, you will find, men of New York, in the words of Wash-ington, poken in this city. When, in the presence of your fathers, Washington, standing under the canopy of of the sky, took the oath to support the Constitution, he returned into the Senste chamber, to interpret to the First Congress the principles of our great charter, and the fit policy for the nation to pursue. Then it was that he hold down as their rule "the pure and immutable principles of private morality," and "the eternal rules of order and right which Hearen itself has ordeined." And the House of Bepresentatives, using the pen of Madisan to frame its answer, accepted his enlightened And the House of Representatives, using the pen of Madisen to frame its answer, accepted his enlightened maxims, and owned the obligation to "adors the invisi-ble hand which has led the American people through so ble hand which has led the American people through so many difficulties, to cherish a conscious responsibility for the destiny of republican liberty." On these principles the downerment which makes us one people was put in motion, while the foundations of monarchy in Franco were crumbling away, and the beams that upbeld the civilization of the middle ages were falling in. During the half century which succeeded, France underwent more revolutions than I can readily count up; Spain had many forms of government in rapid succession; the dry-macty of Portugal was driven for refuge to South Ame-rica; the empire of Germany wentdown in the whirlpool of revolution; Russia has been convulsed by a fearful plot for insurraction; Italy was many times reconstruct-ed; the Pope lost and won temporal power, and has been atmost shorn of it again; the institutions of Great Britain have been thrice essentially modified, by the aunexation of Ireland, by the reform of Parliament—which was, in fact, a revolution—sud by opening the doors of its two Houses to me n of all creds. PROGRESS OF CORRUPT INFLUENCES.

### PROGRESS OF CORRUPT INFLUENCES.

During all these convulsions the United States stoo dmitting none but the slightest modificaunchanged, admitting none but the singuest modulea-tions in its charter, and proving itself the most stable Government of the civilized world. But at last "we have fallen on evil days." "The propitions smiles of Heaven"—such are the words of Washington—"can have much on eva days. "The propious similes of Heaves"-such are the words of Washington-"can herver be expected on a pation that disregards the eler-nai rules of order and right." During eleven years of perverse government those rules were disregarded, and it came to pase that men who should firmally avow the sentiments of Washington, and Jefferson, and Franklin, and Chancellor Livingston were distranchised for the public service; that the spotless Chile Justice whom Washington placed at the head of our Supreme Court could by to possibility have been nominated for that office, or confirmed. Nay, the corrupt in-fluence invaded even the very home of justice. The final decree of the Su preme Court, in its decision on a particular case, must be respected and obeyed ; the present Chief Justice has, on one memorable appeal, accompanied his decision with an impassioned declamathe present Chief Justice mas, on one memorators appear, accompanied his decision with an impossioned declama-tion, wherein with profound immorality which no one has an jet fully laid bare, treating the people of the United States as a shrew to be tamed by an open score of the facts of history, with a dreary industry collecting vidences of cases where justice may have slun evidences of cases where justice may have slumbered of weakness been oppressed, compensating for want of evi-dence by confidence of assertion, with a partiality that would have disgraced an advocate neglecting humane decisions of colonisi courts and the enduring memorials of colonial statute books, in his party zeal to prove that the fathers of our country held the negro to have "no rights which the white man was bound to respect," he has not only denied the rights of man and the liberties of the parts of the state of the state of the state of the search of the state of mankind, but has not left a foothold for the liberty of the white man to rest upon.

### CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY.

That ill-starred disquisition of Taney, who, I trust, did not intend to hang out the flag of disunion, is the fountain head of this rebellion; that offence to the conionntain head of this rebellion; that offence to like Con-scions memory of the mivilons convulsed our country with the excitement which swept over those of us who vainly hoped to preserve a strong and sofficient, though nar-row, isthmus, that might stand between the conflicting floods. No nation can adopt that judgment as its rule and live; the judgment has in it no element of political vita-laty; I will not say it is an invocation of the dead past; there nerve was a past that accepted such opinions. If we here never was a past that accepted such opinions. If we want the opinions received in the days when our Constitution was framed, we will not take them see throw our Chief Justice: we will let the men of that day speak for themselves  $Ho \neq will our American magistrate$ sink when arraigned, as he will be, before the tribunalof humanity; how terrible will be the verdict against bim, when he is put in comparison with Washington's political teacher, the great Montesquieu, the en-lightened mesistrate of France, in what are ca-teemed the worst days of her monaroby. The ar-gument from the difference of race, which Taney prusis forward with passionate confidence, as roof of complete disqualification, is brought forwar y Montesquieu as a scathing satire on all the broo of despois who were supposed to uphold slavery as tolerable in itself. The rights of mankind—that precious word which has no equivalent in the language of Hindos-tan, or Judca, or Greece, or Rome, or any anti-Christian tongue-found its supporter in Washington and Hamilton; in Franklin and Livingstone; in Otis, George Mason and Galaden; in all the greatest men of our early

Confederacy and then of our National Constitution never Subjects they and had been a transmission of the second se convenience of any kind, was need not formed into a permanent disfranchisement. The Constitution of the United States was made under the recognized influence of "the elernal rule of order and risht," so that as far as its jurisdiction extended it raised at once the numerous class who had been chatt-le to the couldition of persons; it neither originate. Nor perpetuates includity.

PRODUBITION OF SLAVERY.

**IROMINITION OF SLAVENY.**If the views o Washington with regard to the slave trade commend themselves to our approbation after the lapse of nearly minety years, his opinions on slavery are so temperate and so clear that if they had been followed, they would have established pence amongst us forever. On the 12th of April, 1786, he wrote to Robert Morris: "There is not a man living who wishes more sincerely than 1 do to see a plan adopted for the abolition of slaverry." This was his fixed opinion; so that in the following month he declared to Lafayette: "By degrees the abolition of slavery certainly might, and assuredly ought to, be effected, and that, too, by legislative authority." On the 9th of September of the same year he avowed his resolution "inver to possess another glave by purchaso," adding, which slavery in this country may be abolished by law."
In conformity with these views the old Confederation of the United States, at a time when the Convention for faming our Constitution was to asprove a law sets opprove a law by which that ordinance might "continue to have in fact." CEREMONIES AT THE MARYLAND INSTITUTE.

law by which that ordinance might "continue to have full effect." On the 6th of May, 1794, in the midstof his cares as President, he devised a plan for the sale of lands in Western Virginia and Western Pennsylvania, and after giving other reasons for his purpose he adds: "I have another motive which makes me earneartly wish for the accomplishment of these things; it is, indeed, more power-ful than all the reat-mamely, to liberate a certain spa-cies of property which I posses, very repusanally to my own feeings." And in less than three months after he wrote that Farewell Address to which we thus day have listened, he fet himself justified an announcing to Europe his hopes for the future in these words: "Nothing is more cer-tain than that Maryland and Virginia must have laws for the future in these words and virginia must have laws for the future in these words are period not remet."

dress. At the conclusion of the address Mr. S. Crowley, president pro tem of the First Branch of the City Coun-cil, then read the Farewill Address of the Father of his Country. The band then performed Washington's Country. The band then performed Washington's March. In the svening the houses of a number of the Union men were illuminated.

emote." But though Virginia and Maryland have not been But though Virginia and Maryland have not been wise enough to realize the confident prediction of the Father of his Century-though slavery is still permitted in the District of Columbia, from which Madison desired to see it removed-the cause of freedom has been steadily advancing. The line of 36 dag, 30 min., which formed a barrier to the progress of skilled labor to the southward, has been effaced. Our country, at one bound, crossed the Rocky Mountains; and the wisdom of our people, as they laid the foundations of great empires on the cost of the Pacific, has brought about that to-day, from the Straits of Behring to the Straits of Magellan, the waves of the great ocean, as they roll in upon the shore, clap their hands in joy, for along all that wide region the land is cultivated by no hands but those of the free. Let us be grateful to a good Providence which has estab-lished liberty as the rule of our country beyond the possi-bility of a relapse.

Itslied inferty as the rule of our owners, buy one way of the bility of a relapse. For myself, I was one who desired to postpone, or rather hoped altogether to avoid, the collision which has taken place, trusting that society, by degrees, would have worked itself clear by its own innate strength and have been appreciated and the community. But slavery have worked itself clear by its own innate strength and the virtue and rescintion of the community. But slavery has forced upon us the issue, and has lifted up its hand to strike a death-blow at our existence as a people. It has avowed itself a desperate and determined enemy of our national life, of our unity as a republic; and hence-forward no man deserves the name of a statisman who would consent to the intruduction of that element of weakness and division into any new territory, or the ad-mission of another slave State into the Union. Let us hope rather that the prediction of Washington will prove true, and that Virginia and Maryland will soon take their places as free States by the side of Ohio and Pennsyl-vania.

## CONCLUSIONS.

CONCLUSIONS. Finally, the people of the United States must this day derive from the example of Washington a lesson of perse-verance. We have been forced into a strife from which there has been no safe escape but by the manifestation of an immense superiority of strength. The ages that are to come will hold a close and severe reckoning with the men in power to-day on the methods which they may adopt for solving the question before them. In the pre-sent state of things the work rashness is that which yields to compromise from the feverishness of impatience. All the wise and good of the world have their eyes upon us. All civilized nations are waiting to see if we shall have the courage to make it manifest that freedom is the ani-mating principle of our Constitution, and the life of the mation. But here, too, on this day we have only to read the counsels of Washington. When by his will be left swords to his nephews, he worket: "These swords are accompanied with the injunction not to unsheath them for the purpose of shedding blood, except it be for self-defence, or in defence of their country or its rights; and or use purpose or sacching block, except it be for self-efence, or in defence of their country or its rights; and a the latter case to keep them unsheathed, and prefer alling with them in their hands to the relinquishment hereof?

ereol." The President of the United States has charged us this The President of the United States has charged us this iay to meet and take counset from the Farewell Address if Washington. We charge him in return, by his oath of office, by his pledges to the country, by the blood that has been shed and the treasure that has been exponded— by the security of this generation, by the hopes of the next, by his desire to stand well with mankind, and to be emembered in honor by future generations—to take to is heart this injunction of Washington

remembered in honor by future generations—to take to his heart this injunction of Washington Young men ol New York, suffer one more word, before we part, in grateful momory of the dead who have died for freedom for us and our posterity. Long after the voice which now addresses you shall be silent in the grave, keep fresh the glory of Winthrop, of Elisworth, and of all others who, being like yourselves in the flush of youth, went into battle surrounded with the halo of eternity, and gave their lives in witness of their sincerity. The whole country mourns the loss of Lyon, and will not be comforted, enrolling his name by the side of Warren. They have passed away, but their spirit lives, and pro-mises that our institutions, is so far as they rest on freedom, shall endure forever more. the role in the second second

LETTER FROM HON. WILLIAM H. SEWARD. The following was Secretary Seward's reply to the invitation of the Union Defence Committee asking him

to address a mass meeting of the citizens: DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Feb. 19, 1862. GENTLEMEN: I have had the honor to receive the note which you have invited me to attend a mass meeting

tacle. The column passed from Eutaw streat down the south side of Mount Vernon Square, wheeled around the Monument, passed up the north side of the Square, and defiled into Park street. Passing along that street and down Madison to Charles, the column gasin came into sight from the Monument. Thus, as the column passed nearly the whole of it could be seen at onco from the Monument. Each of the bands as it passed the Monu-ways eave a warfold; air, and the air yas resonant with The Press ment gave a patriotic air, and the air was resonant with the national anthems. MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1862.

At Boston.

Introductory remarks by the mayor. Prayer by Rev. George W. Blagden, D. D. Music—'Star-apparied Banner.'' Reading of Washington's Farewell Address by Hon

ogramme: Voluntary-"Hail Columbia."

lebration.

CEREMONIES AT THE MARYLAND INSTITUTE. The public ceremonies at the Hall of the Maryland In-stitute, at noon, under the direction of the city authori-ties, was a nost inspiring demonstration. The immense hall and galleries were thronged with bright and beam ing continenances, and the galleries were beautifully and appropriately decorated with tricolored bunting flags. Immediately after the performance of "Hail Colum-bia" by the band, which was rendered, under the direc-tion of Professor Albert Holland, with pleasing effect, the Rev. Dr. J. McKenree Riely delivered an earnest invo-cation to the Most High for His blessings to rest upon our beloved country. The band then performed the Star-Spangled Banner, elioiting the warmest applause. Hail Columbia was then sung by an Amsteur Glee Association, led by Mr. Tho-mas G. McGuire. flue entire audience joining in the sing-ing. The band then performed "The Red, White, and Blue," which was also received with defaulting applause by the audience. EXTRACT FROM THE LAST SPEECH OF STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS .-... The conspiracy to break up the Union is a fact now known to all. Armies are being raised, and war levied te accomplish it. There can be but two sides to the controversy. Every man must be on the side of the United States or against it. There can be no neutrals in this war. There can be none but patriots and traiters."

### THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

Saturday was the gladdest day of all the glad new year. Henceforth the volume of American history will have an illuminated title-page. A year sgo prosperity and Union, the heritage of Washington, shed countless blessings on the land. Before another year has passed may we not hope to see that heritage redeemed? And how shall we redeem it but by a grand illumination? Not otherwise. Our hearts must be illumined with faith, and hope, and gratitudefaith in our constituted rulers to guide the good ship Union to the haven of security ; hope for the ending of the conflict that Washington foresaw in fear-that all the tact of diplomacy, and all the

At Boston. Boston, Feb. 22.—To-day is, legally and by common purpose, a holiday. The banks, insurance offices, Cus-tom House, and most of the wholesale stores romain closed. A special meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held yesterday, and the order from the Genmon Council relative to the reading of Washington's Farewoil Address in Faheuli Hall was adopted in concurrence. The doors to the Hall were accordingly opened at cloven o'clock this morning. The crowd was tremendous. At twelve o'clock the exercises were commenced upon the following programme: humiliations of compromise, were powerless to avert; and gratitude for the triumph of our arms from old Atlantic's stormy coast to the vale of the Mississippi. That is the grand illumination pos-

terity demands; for at its bright effulgence the mists of halting doubt shall be torn as a veil from the face of the sky, and all the clouds of dark des-

George S. Hilliard. Music—"Vive la America." Benediction. Concluding Voluntary—"Washington's March" and "Yankee Doodle." The Kenny strengt Church (Roy Dr. Adams') and the pondency be rolled away. As to the grand parade of Saturday, its greatest grandeur was its typical significance. Passing in review before Governor Curtin and staff, it scarcely could have failed suggesting to his mind the other grand parade that has struck the older nations dumb with wonderment, if not with awe-the parade of three hundred thousand soldier-yeomen, arrayed across the continent to battle for the land of Washington ! How blessed the reflection that the cause which stamped upon his name the seal of immortality, is ours to-day to battle for and save ! For never was a heart more consecrated to a cause than Washington's, and never was a cause

more consecrated in a leader.

cretary Weller, says that he has taken possession of Clarksville, and hoisted the national flag over the deserted rebel entrenchments. A Union sentiment manifested itself on our troops taking possession of the place. The Commodore also states that he will take a fleet of gunboats farther up the Cumberland -perhaps to Nashville, fifty miles distant from Clarksville.

The news from Europe, by the arrival of the Niagara, at Halifax, to the 9th instant, is full of interest. The declaration of Earl Russell to the Southern commissioners, that England could not acknowledge the rebel States until their position in the family of nations was more clearly defined, was laid before Parliament. We are likewise informed that no less than six sets of Parliamentary papers concerning the civil war in America had been presented to the body ; and that not less than forty five official communications had passed between the Cabinet and various Government officials relative to the menacing position occupied by the U. S. gunboat Tuscarora and the pirate Nashville. The Sumpter was delayed at Gibraltar, some dif.

ficulty having occurred in obtaining coal for her. refuse the credit so eminently due. The Assistant Secretary of War has received a letter from a friend in New York, contradicting

schooners, besides several captured steamers, which

the rebel authorities refuse to make any revela-

Despatches from Louisville state that our

forces have taken possession of Cumberland Gap

and Russelville. The former place is one of the

IN THE MIDST of the general rejoicing over the triumphs of our navy, let us say a word for the Navy Department. We compliment the commanders, and promote brave and loyal seamen; and while this is proper, it is hardly just to neglect those who organize and control ships and mariners, and direct their operations. In this time we judge of our public men by the results of their labors. We see in the great victories recently achieved in the Western States, not only the bravery of the troops, and the skill of the generals, but the energy and foresight of the Secretary of War, and the determination of the Administration to prosecute the war to a successful close. And we cannot but see in the glorious achievements of the navy in the Southern seas and Western rivers the wise management of Secretary WELLES. It has been the fashion to disparage this minister, as it has been the fashion of disloyalists to disparage the Secretary of State for surrendering MASON and SLIDELL; the Secretary of the Treasury for organizing a great currency system, and recommending a "legal tender ;" the Secretary of War for not yielding to the clamors and prayers of bad men; the Postmaster General

for "interfering with the liberty of the press," by stopping disloyal newspapers. Friends have criticised, foes have condemned, these ministers, and we can now see, in the present inhilant condition of this nation, the indiscretion of those who criticise and the injustice of those who condemn. The Navy Department has been, un-

questionably, administered by Mr. WELLES with ability, judgment, and energy. We must remember that the Secretary created his navy out of nothing. When he assumed the portfolio of his office, he found the few ships of our national marine scattered over the earth, in the distant Pacific, the East Indian Seas, and the coasts of Africa. There was treason on every quarter-deck, and the names of traitors covered pages of the naval register. It was impossible to maintain a blockade of oven the principal points, and a few miserable privateers were permitted to rove and plunder our commerce in the Mexican Gulf and the Caribbean Sea. Without detailing the efforts of the Secretary, let us see what has been done. An efficient blockade is maintained along the whole Southern coastnot absolutely perfect, for such a thing is impossible, but perfect enough to destroy Southern commerce, and render an entrance or an exit, on the part of a cruisor, a desperate and dangerous undertaking. In the brilliant victories at Hatteras and Port Royal, the

recent success at Roanoke, and the wonderful achievements of Commander Foore and his gunboats in the Tennessee and Cumberland, we see the doings of our new-born navy, and we see, too, the energy and judgment of the Department which has brought that navy into being.

The Secretary of the Navy has called around him a corps of efficient and experienced as-sistants, reorganizing the important bureaus so basely abandoned by such traitors as MAURY. MACRUDER, and LYNCH. As we have said, he has so directed the official business of the De. partment as to accomplish results of the great est importance. The money spent under his directions for purchasing and equipping the ships and transports, has brought to the country its full value, dollar for dollar-and the closest investigation will show that his financial disbursements have been conducted on fair and honest principles. In this time of victory and general rejoicing, we cannot refrain from paying a tribute to the navy and the Navy Department, and no fair mind will

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL" Who Shall Pay our Debts ? Timid financiers in America and carping WASHINGTON, February 22, 1862. theorists in Europe have doubted the ability

I have been reading an elaborate pamphlet, and willingness of the country to pay its debts. entitled "A Review of Mr. Seward's Diplo-Having borrowed little or nothing before, we macy, by a Northern Man," generally attriseem to be borrowing rashly now, and the buted to the facile and active pen of the most wiseacres that neither lend nor peril are loud earnest of the Secession agitators and in their fears and commiserations. The loyal sympathizers in Philadelphia. Printed North has loaned some millions of dollars to anonymously, and circulated in great the Union, with the single proviso that the numbers, the author has taken pains to Union shall be maintained. With the same hide his identity by the additional precauproviso, the loyal North will submit to the imtion of attempting to conceal his style. Even position of direct taxes, and will pledge the the typography and paper of the production credit of itself and posterity to the payment of show that he desired to create the impression every penny of indebtedness. But the North that it was not printed in Philadelphia; but s not agreed that when the war is over the any one who peruses it with ordinary care loyal shall be impoverished for the disloyal, or will perceive that it is the offspring of his own in other words, that those who have suppressed mischievous and treasonable brain. If there

the rebellion shall pay the expenses of the reis any department of the present Administrabellion. We are ready to render sacrifice, but tion which has been distinguished for ability. the South must first render justice; and the foresight, and courage, during all our national organizers and abettors of the Secession heresy troubles, it is that of which William II. Seward have forfeited both their lives and their for is the head. His worst enemies concede to tunes. Such is the magnitude of the inhim the credit of having managed our foreign surrection that much, perhaps most of relations with singular prudence, skill, and the wealth of the Seceded States, is the courage. The public document containing property of active traitors. All the cotton plantthe papers relating to foreign affairs, composed ers, and many of the rice, the sugar, and the in great part of the productions of Mr. Seward tobacco planters are committed to Secession. himself, is worthy of the highest place in These staples may be reached by discrimiour national archives. It is almost impossinating legislation; as, for instance, a heavy ble, when we recollect the vast amount of laexport duty that will return to the National bor thrown upon the Secretary of State, that, Treasury ; or, more directly, the property of within a space of a little more than six months. traitors may be in whole or in part seized and he should have prepared and sent to our diploconfiscated. The South has, perhaps, two matic representatives at foreign courts such hundred thousand men, or three hundred well-conceived and eloquently-written instrucregiments in arms. In each regiment there tions; and no American can take up that are forty commissioned officers, or twelve thoudocument and read it through without being sand officers in all. The civil officers, under the impressed with the strength and flexibility of so-called Confederacy, and the various State Mr. Seward's intellect, and his statesmanlike and municipal officers that have taken the oath sagacity in preparing these representatives of allegiance to the Confederacy, are not less against events which so rapidly and startlingly numerous. These have sworn to uphold an transpired. Not so, however, with the critic organized insurrection, and have staked their under notice. He devoted himself with so lives and fortunes upon the success of the tanic industry, to bring Mr. Seward and the country into contempt, and, as far as he dared, to weaken the Government in the opinion of it is understood, denies the report that the rebel experiment. There can be no just reason for withholding the constitutional obligation, particularly with regard to property, and so other nations. The ridicule of the new diploscizing the possessions of these rebel funcmatic appointments of the Administration aptionaries in payment of the cost of a war that pears to be his favorite weapon-ridicule, also, they have engendered. To do otherwise of the style of Secretary Seward, and an elabowould be to punish the steadfast for the false, rate attempt to convince the people that one and make half the punishment of treason deof the great objects of the Administration was

to send abroad run-mad Abolitionists, fana-Neither should the Union men of the South. tics, shallow scholars, and threadbare politiwho have suffered enough already, be compelcians. The animus of the whole brochur led to pay the cost of the war. The soldiers, is deep-seated and illy-disguised hatred likewise, in the Confederate ranks are not all of the Government and sympathy with traitors by intention. A sad necessity or a the traitors who have been toiling to break it stern tyranny may have forced them to take down. The writer of this pamphlet has occuarms against the Government, and in this unnied the had eminence of complicity with Sewilling warfare they are both grieved and impercession ever since that pestilent poison blosilled. But none of these excuses apply in favor somed under Buchanan's Administration, of of commissioned traitors, who have made volunwhich he was one of the chief advisers. At no tary fealty to treason, and by example, by cloperiod, from that hour to the present, when the quence, or by influence, enlisted the young, Star of the West was fired upon in Charleston the ardent, or the ignorant against their brethharbor-when Fort Sumpter fell-in the midst ren, their capital, and their flag. The proof the terror and indignation excited by the reperty of every officer, civil or military, under verse at Bull Run, on the 21st of July, or at the the rebel Government should be confiscated. present moment, when the nation, in one outfrom the millions of the Ambassador Superburst of joy and gratitude to Almighty God to the bare competence of the remotest postfor our victories, is celebrating the birthday of master, clerk, or lieutenant. In this way an the Father of his Country-has he been known immense share of our national debt may be to give utterance to a single honest, loval senpaid, and no loyal man be the loser. Thousands timent. The patriotism that thrills the uniof our thrifty and enterprising agriculturists versal American heart this day finds no echo will seek homes in the South and impregnate in his bosom. The same animosity that imthat section with their love of loyalty and lipelled him to proclaim sympathy with treason berty, while the beggared chivalry, that rein January last, that induced him to advise verenced neither the inheritance of their faevery Democrat he met to aid in forcing thers nor any holy association of the Union, Pennsylvania to leave the North and join the will lose their fire-eating proclivities, and in South, that led him to volunteer as the course of time will sink to a like social position with the "poor whites" of the present day.

from our hereditary enemies themselves. And

to admit that his libels have done no harm

have been falsified, and that his active treason

CLARKSVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 22, 1862.

OCCASIONAL.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON. DESPATCH FROM COM. DUPONT. DISCOVERY OF TORPEDOES IN SAVANNAH BIVER.

THE NAVAL BILL.

THE REBELS FALLING BACK.

CAPTURE OF ELEVEN SECESSION PICKETS

Special Despatches to "The Press "

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23, 1862 A Reconnoissance.

A reconnoissance was made, this morning, from the division of General SMITH, consisting of the Cameron Dragoons and three regiments of infantry, all under the command of Colonel FRIEDMAN. The infantry separated for several points-namely, Vienna, Flint Nill, and Hunter's Mills-to temporarily remain there as a reserve for the cavalry, while the latter proceeded towards Centreville, making a circuit within the lines of the rebel pickets. The result was the capture of eleven rebel mounted pickets, two of whom belonged to STEWART'S regiment, and the others to RANSON'S First North Carolina. There was an exchange of about twelve shots. The only person wounded was one of the North Carolinians. The prisoners were brought to Washington this afternous, and are confined in the old Capitol building. No information, either as to the position or strength of the enemy at Centreville, was obtained. The reconnoitring party started at three in the morning, and were absent from the camp about ten hours.

The Rebeis Captured Yesterday. The eleven rebels captured by Col. FRIEDMAN'S forces have evacuated Centreville. He says that place is very strongly fortified, and he does not believe that they will give it up until compelled to do so. Four regiments were sent from Manassas Junction last week, to the neighborhood of Roanoke Island. A large body of rebels, some days since, started from the Gap for Kentucky.

Interesting Despatch from Commodors Dupont-Discovery of Torpedoes in Savannah River.

Despatches have been received from Commodore DUPONT, dated Port Royal, Feb. 18, enclosing a report from Commander RODGERS, in which he says that while sounding in the Savannah river, a short distance above the mouth of Wright river, he discovered several objects floating upon the surface, which appeared, at first sight, to be empty tin cans, and as such were not regarded by him as worthy of notice. Lieut. SPROTSON, of the Seneca, shortly after hailed him, and said he thought the objects alluded to were buoys attached to an infernal machine. Upon a closer examination, they saw enough to satisfy them that the suspicions were correct. The buoys, five in number, were placed several yards apart, at right-angles to the shore, immediately in the channel leading from Wright river, and visible only at low water. They were connected by a spiral wire, the end of the wire entering an orifice in the upper ends of the buoys. They were also secured by wires to what they presumed to be weights at the bottom, but which further examination led them to believe were vessels containing explosive matter. An attempt was subsequently made to produce an explosion by pulling the wires, which failed. The wires were then cut, and the outer buoy was brought off in one of the expedition hosts. In consequence of the delicate nature of the exploding advocate of the pirates and privateers in our apparatus, the result of the examination of the courts of justice and to threaten the officers | buoy brought on board, it was deemed more pruof the United States for carrying out the dent to endeavor to sink the remaining buoys ra-

# "Yankee Doodle." The Kesex-street Church, (Bev. Dr. Adams'), and the South Congregational Church, (Rev. E. E. Hales), were crowled. At each the Farewell Address was reat, and crowded. At each the Farewell Address was reat, and religious exercises took place. The Second Batialion of Infactry, Mayor Ralph W. Newton, in commemoration of the day, and to exhibit the respect due to those members of the corps who have ranked themselves in the Union army, made a public parade in their new uniform, with the Brigade Band. They march ed up State street at 2% o'clock, and thence to the State House, where they were reviewed by Gov. Andrew and staff. The Declaration of Independence was read previous to leaving the armory, and the Fare-well Address upon their return. was frac previous to fearing the anory, and the rates well Address upon their return. CHARLESTOWN, Mass., Feb. 22.—In compliance with the official invitation of Mayor Stone, the offizens of Bunker Hill assembled at the City Hall at 10 o'clock, ferencon, where the Farewell Address of Washington was read, and other appropriate exercises crowned the culculation At Harrisburg. Never, perhaps, was the capital of our State in such a blaze of patriotism as on Saturday. The day was ushered in by the simultaneous ringing of all the bells in the city

and the booming of numerous cannons. All the publi and private offices and stores were closed, and the people Commodore Foote, in an official despatch to Seturned out en masse to witness the grand parade of s the troops at Camp Curtin, numbering about three thou-sand men. Colonel Meredith, acting brigalier general, was in command, and the sokdierly appearance and martial bearing of the men elicited marked commendation tial bearing of the men olicited marked commendation. The brigade formed at Camp Curtin st mine o'clock, A. M., and after being reviewed by Adjutant General Russell and other high military officials. entered North street by Bidge road, and proceeded out North street to Front, down Front to Washington avenue, out the avenue to Second, up Second to Walaut, out Walaut to Fifth, down Fifth to Market, up Market te Third, up Third to Locust, ont Locust to Second, up Second to State, and from thence returned to camp. Precisely as the Capitol clock struck the hour of 12 M., and while the brigade was still moving, according to a previous arrangement, the belies of the city again rang out their loud peals, making the streets resound with their cheerful chime, and increasing the enthusiasm of the oc-casion.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE AND PRIVATE GAIN. It is another trait in Washington's character which may particularly interest this opplent city, where enter-prise and skill and Industry are forever producing and amassing wealth, that while he held the acquisition of fortume by homet ways a proper object of desire, he drew a careful distinction between the pure uits of business and the service of bis country. He held that evory man must be ready to devote to the good of his country has duity, his wealth, and his life; and he never suffered the public service to become to him a source of gain. It is runnred that men samong us have known how to obtain from the Government. for a moderate and incidential and essen-It is another trait in Washington's character which that men smolg us have known how to obtain from the Government for a moderate and incidental and essen-tially irresponsible use of little else than their infament, sums of money which exceed the whole direct tax levied upon one of cur smaller States. If this be so, while it implies a shameful want of patriotism in individuals, it i mplies also a blamable want of esgacity in the ex-ceutive departments, which must have made selections perversely or thindfold. In the name of this citry, i declare the great body of its people to have a patriotism without blemish of selfishness. In the name of the Chamber of Commerce, may I not venture to say of our merchants, as a class, that the pretence of a ne-cersity of resorting to extravagant compensation for simple ordinary service is a culumy on a body of gene-rons and devotedly patriotic men? In the name of the mechanics I repet the insinuation; and it is known to all that the conduct of the poor of our city, during this war, has, for disinterestedness, and exaited teeling, and firm resolve, and courageous resignation, gone beyond all praise.

### WASHINGTON'S CHARACTER.

The disinterestedness of Washington's conduct beams forth in still greater beauty, when, for the benefit of this age, we recall his conduct toward his generals. He took care of their bonor even more carefully than if it had been his own. It was his delight to give them opportu-nities for distinction, and when danger menaced alike himself and a general in another department, he would cheerfully send to his subordinate the best part of his force, and suffer no one to risk a defeat so soon as him-relf.

Nor should we forget that Washington was alway Nor should we lorget that Washington was always rigilant; that he never was taken by surprise; that with all his cantion, he never sent his army forward except with himself as its leader; that he never exposed them to deep roads and bad weather except when they could de-rive encouragement from his own presence and example; that he was always under fire with his men, and com-nitud no corner is the field but for mention of the ted no error in the field but from excess of personal we must not forget that in the war of the Revolution

We houst not lorget that in the war of the Kevolution Washington, among other great objects bore arms for the maritime rights of neutrals. When so many officers in our navy showed signs of disaffection, the first im-pulse of public feeling might approve a bold act which spoke for the fidelit; of a gallant commander. The just indignation which is felt at the conspirators who struck at our life as a navion might could when several of the least worthy of them fell it to our hands. But this excitament only the distributed in the modernition of the worthy of them fell into our hands. But this excitement corly shed a brighter lustro on the moderation of the people, and their perfect mastery over their passions. With one voice all have agreed that due respect must be shown to the neutral flag A ship at sea is a portion of the territory of the Power whose flag she may rightly bear. No naval officer of another nation may exercise judicid power on her deck; the free ship frees the cargo; a neutral ship in a voj age belween neutral ports is pro-tected by her flag; the passenger who, in a neutral nort. tected by her flag; the passenger who, in a neutral port, steps on board a neutral ship honestly bound for another neural port, is as also against source as if he were a guest at the Tuileries, or a barrister before a court in Westmister Hall. These good rules will gain renewed strength from their recognition by the American people in the very moment of a just indignation against men who were guilty of the darkest treason, and had fallon into their barner.

THE REBELLION AND POPULAR INSTITUTIONS.

Washington not only upheld the liberty of the ocean. He was a thorough republican. And how has our his-tory justified his preference ? How has this very rebellow borse testimoup to the virtue and durability of popu-lar institutions 7 The rebellion which we are putting down was the conspiracy of the rich, of opulent men, who count laborers as their capital. Our wide-extended suffrage is not only utterly innocent of it-it is the power which will not fail to crush it. The people p right to a popular government; they have chosen it, and have kept it in healthy motion; they will sustain it now, it down in its glory and its power to their pos and hand it down in its glory and its power to their pos-terity. And this is true not only of men who were born on our soil, but of foreign-born citizens. Let the Euro-pean akeptic about the large extension of the suffrage come among us, and we will show him a spectacle won-derful in his eyes, grand beyond his power of conception. That which in this context is marked above all, has ap-peared in the oneness of heart and purpose with which all the less wealthy classes of our people, of all nationali-ties, are devoted to the flag of the Union. The foreigners whom we have taken to our heavts and reached at our

all the less wealthy classes of our people, of all nationali-ties, are devoted to the flag of the Union. The foreigners whom we have taken to our hearts and received as our fellow citizens have been stress to the country that had adopted them, have been stress to the country that had adopted them, have been stress the arcsived as our fellow citizens have been stress the slow poison which has wrought all the evil; out a proud and selfish oligarchy are the authors of the conspiracy. A rumor reaches us, let us hops if it unfounded, that three fovers in Kurope have combined to force a monar-chical Government upon the neighboring commonwealth of Mexico, at a time when she seems, if left to herelf, better able to govern herself than ever heretofore. I confess I am unable to devise what material or was top-litical interest of England can be promoted by this uto-ward pretonsion. Berkdes, America has never been a pro-pagandit; our people, even in lie days of our Beroution, make no war on monarchy, and did not even ak or seem to wish that their example might sway nations under dif-ferent tircumstances from our our. They left each he-marche to put kingly power on our shark has an import-ance which cannot escape attention. The roral families of Europe would be instly-incensed if the republican powers of America were to join together to tatempt to force a republic on one of them. Is it right to attempt to force a monarchy on Americans I. It is twiss to pro-voke a collision between the systems of or to try experi-tion from the new of them cannel is it with to attempt to force a new of the result of the republican powers of America were to join together to tatempt to force a new of the systems of or to try experi-

### THE SLAVE TRADE.

If the opinions of Washington on slavery and on the slave trade had been steadily respected the country would have escaped all the calamity of the present civil war. The famous Fairfax meeting, at which Washington presided, on the 18th of July, 1774 led public opinion in declaring that it was "the most earnest wish of America

of the citizens of New York, on the 22d inst., in com-memoration of the birth of Washington, and in honor of the recent brilliant successor of the Union forces in sup-pressing rebellion. It would be a source of great satisfersing revenue. It what de a source of grat satis-fact in to use to meet the people of New York on so in-teresting an occasion. But Congress has instituted similar ceremonies to be observed at this capital, and has made my attendance upon them an official duty. I need not say

my attendance upon them an official duty. I need not say that in my very heart, and mind, and soul, I approve these proposed observances. Disloyai citizens have seized upon that great anniversary to pervert it to a more com-plete organization of the conspiracy for the overthrow of the Union, of which Washington was the founder, and for the betrayal of the people of the United States back again to the foreign yoke which the hand of Washington smote and broke. May we not hope that the mighty shade of the Father of his Country will be allowed to bed down from its reat on that dwa dwated to his more shade of the Father of his Country will be allowed to look down from its rest on that day devoted to his mem-ory, and say which of the two are indeed dutful children —those who are engaged in the destruction of that coun-try so blessed of God above all other lauds, or fnoew #10 have committed themselves to its satVallon I am, gen-tlemen, yours, ver, f-initially, WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The following was the reply of Hon. Daniel S. Dickin-

LETTER OF HON. D. S. DICKINSON.

LETTER OF HON. D. S. DICKINSON. FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL, Keb. 22, 1862. Late last evening, ou my arrival here, I was honored by you- favor inviting me, in behalf of the Union meeting. I regret to speak this evening at the Union meeting. I regret to say that a previous engagement to speak in a neighboring city will prevent its acceptance. But let me embrace this occasion to congratulate the country, and especially those who characterized the com-spiracy and throttled the rebellion in the outbreak, upon the exposure of one and the virtual overthrow of the other, and the share and confusion to the supp riters, advocates, and apologists of both. And permit me, too, to add one word of warning against the danger of de-tusive palisiton and mistaken compromises. It is, and has been, a struggle between a free Government and one of the drekest conspiraciew, culminating in rebellion. of the darkest conspiracies, culminating in rebellion, which ever descerated earth. Now let there be no un-manly or cowardly shrinking, and no terms offered or

accepted but out and out, absolute, unconditional su render. Sincerely yours, D. S. DIOBINSON THE COMMEMORATION OF THE DAY IN

> BALTIMORE. THE NATIONAL SALUTES.

THE NATIONAL SALUTES. Precisely at twelve o'clock the firing of the national salutes commenced. The first gun was fired from Fort Federal Hill. Fort McHenry followel, when Fort Mar-shall joined in, and their heavy thunder was kept up in regular succession until one hundred and four guns-thirty-four from each fort-had been fired. At éach fort the heavy guns were used, and the reports river-berated and re-echoed over the city. The firing at Fort McHenry was done by the regulars, under command of Celonel Morrie; at Fort Federal Hill by the Zouwes, un-der command of Colonel Warren ; and at fort Marshall by a detachment from the asme regiment, under com-mand of Lieutenant-Colonel Duryca. It was executed with rapidity and precision. At Fort Federal Hill the thirty-two pounders on the front face of the fort were used, and were seen to advantage from this side of the Basin. The sheets of fire from the muzzles of the guns, and the rolling clouds of smicks and the almost deafening reports, made the scene a lively one. DECORATION OF WASHINGTON'S MONUMENT.

DECORATION OF WASHINGTON'S MONUMENT. A committee of ladies and gentlemen, early in the morning, assembled at Washington's Monument for the purpose of decorating it. A mammoth national flag was displayed from the top of the shaft. Ou the esplanade surrounding the shaft pyramids of flowers were placed, while across the bottom of the shuit itself wreaths of flowers and evergreens were tastefully disposed. The large iron urns at each of the doorways were also filled with flowers, and wreaths arranged over the doorway the decoration was tastefully effected, and reflect redit on those having charge of the arrangements. doorways THE PARADE AND REVIEW.

> The principal and most imposing leature of the day was he mulitary parade and review, by Major General Dix, of the military parade and review, by major define and near several commands of the military stationed in and near The announcement that the line would d the review take place on Broadway, attra

thousands of persons to that avenue at an early hour. Many of the handsome dwellings were tastefully decorated with flags, and, while the sterner sex crowled the side-walks, the ladies filled the windows, and gave additional exclusions to the display. with flags, and, whilst the sterner sex crowded the side-walks, the ladies filled the windows, and gave additional entimatement to the display. The line was formed under the direction of the Assist-ant Adjutant General, Win. Von Doehm, of General Duryea's staff, the savalry occupying so much space that they were drawn up in squadons on both sides of the avenue. Soon after the bands on the left of the column struck up some caliverning airs, when Major General Dix appeared, attended by four officers of his immediate suff, viz: Major Win. H. Ludlow, Major Van Buren, Captain Von Eckstedt, and Lieutenant Baratow. They passed down the line, which extended nearly a mile, and upon returning took position beyond the left of the column, when the whole parade passed in review before him. Becond Battery of Massachusotts Artillery, under the command of Capt. O. F. Nims, Lieuts. Gorge B. Truit, Bichard B. Hall, and Marland. The battery numbers 155 incress, 150 men, ix six-pound bras field-pieces, how-itzers, amnunition wagons and forges, and they made a very formidable appearance. Some ot their guns after the review left the line to fire salutes. Beventeenth Massachusotts Infantry, under the com-formagie. Their entire command consists of a full re-siment, viz: ten companies, of Jodo muckets. Of these, they had in line nine companies—an aggregate of 700 muckets.

Detachment of the Fourth New YORK YOUNDEDED (MARK) Scott Life Guard), under the command of Lientenant Colonel James D. McGregor. His detachment paraded five companies, numbering 400 muskets, besides a very ine band and drum corps. The whole command consists of ten companies, 850 muskets in all, and for some time past have been engaged on guard duty on the line of the Baltimore and Philadelphia road, between this city and Have de. Grace

Batanate de-Grace. Detachment of the Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania In-fantry, Colouel Hay, Licutenast Colouel Schall, and Major Buchler. This is a full regiment of ten companies, mutering 1,046 muskets, and on duty on the line of Northern Central Ballway, between Baltimore and York. There were only three companies in line, of 300 muskets. Their appearance was highly reditable, as in marching and neatness of uniform they were unsurpassed. The Scid and there were the surpassed. field and staff were in new uniforms, and the silver corne

band played well. Detachment of the Fourth Regiment Maryland Volun-teers, Colonel Jants M. Fudsbarg, of the regular army, commanding. They paraded four full companies -400 muskets. There are two additional companies of 100 men, who were not in line. The detachment paraded r band and drum con Third Regiment Maryland Volunteers. This fine

Bost of the churches were decorated with the rational endlems, and a feeling of patriotism was ovinced by the pastors and congregations which called to mind the days of the Revolution. In the evening, most of the public places and private residences were illuminated, and crowds of pedestrians occupied the streets, enjoying themselves till the "wee sma' hours o' the night." In justice to Harrisburg, we may remark that there was not a single arrest during the entire day, nor was there a single case of drunkenness visible on the streets. (upon reliable authority) the recent statement of a Richmond paper that the steamer Victoria had At Reading.

succeeded in breaking the blockade, and had car. READING, Feb. 22 .- The 22d was celebrated at th Mayor's office to-day, at 10 c'clock, in an appropriate ricd 15,000 stand of arms into New Orleans. It is style. A number of the citizens were present, and patri scarcely necessary to contradict what Richmond otic sentiments found frequent expression. The polic were likewise on hand, but, to the credit of the city be papers say. The last six months have witnessed a great in-

it said, their services were not required. The American Mechanics celebrated the 22d at their crease in the naval force in the Gulf. From two Hall this evening. Addresses were delivered. Washingsmall steamers purchaseu, acted up in trace res a. ton's Farewell Address read, &c. The attendance wa service, and sent on to the blockade off the Mississippi, LANGESTER, Felt. - Ine celebration of the day was UANCASTER, Felt. - Ine celebration of the day was maked in, at 8 o'clock this morning, by the ringing of the squadron has increased to two steam and two sailing frigates, two steam and four sailing sloopsof-war, fifteen steam gunboats, five ships, and six all the bells in the city. At noon a national salute

P. M., (by which time all the places of business had been have been fitted up as gunboats, making a total closed.) the flag of the Union was raised in Centre of thirty-five vessels, mounting three hundred and Square, in the presence of the military, municipal offi seventy-five guns, and manned by five thousand cers, and a great concourse of citizens. As it rose to the peak of the flag-staff, a deafening cheer broke from five hundred seamen. These vessels are at prethe multitude, and thirteen guns were fired by the sent blockading fourteen ports-four on the coast cadets, under Captain Young. A procession was then formed, and marched to the Court House in the follow of Florida, one in Alabama, two in Mississippi, order : The Military. The Mayor of the City and Judges of Court. The Clergy. The Select and Common Councils. The Aldermen and Municipal Officers. Mexico.

Citizens generally. At this point the Farewell Address was read by Rev Walter Powell, and the ceremonies wound up with "Yankee Doodle." rumor is generally believed in Norfolk, although

### At West Chester. WEST CHESTER, Feb. 22 .- The Home Guards of our

thirty-four guns was fired by the military. At 2 o'clos

ing order :

the day.

of the firing squads. Most of the churches were decorated with the Nation

borough to-day paraded, joined by Wyers' A cademical Cadets. The numerous military companies throughout Chester and Delaware counties had been invited to par ticipate, and several of them attended. In the evening oration was delivered, and Washington's Farewe Address read at the court house.

most important points in the South, in consequence of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad run-At Pittsburg, Pa. According to previous arrangements the celebration ning a few miles south of it, and also because it is Pittsburg passed off with great eclat. All the places of in the region of Tennessee where the Union sentibusiness were shut up, and the people entered into th spirit of the day with joyful unanimity. All the childr ment is most prevalent. The despatches leave us attached to the public schools assembled at the depot the Fort Wayne and Chicago Bailroad, where they lis commanders engaged. tened to the reading of Washington's Farewell Addres after which they sang several patriotic songs. At three o'clock in the alternoon, Concert Hall wa The Charleston Courser, of the 17th inst., has the

tions.

following : fairly packed with persons who had assembled to hear "With deep regret, we learn that Gen. Beaure-gard is sick in Nashville, of typhoid fever or sore throat. We understand that prayers were offered the Farewell Address read. At two o'clock, a salute one hundred guns was fired, and at seven in the evening, all the fire, church, and steamboat bells were rung

up in our several churches yesterday, commendir him to the Divine protection. " as a signal for the commencement of the illumination. The Fire Department, under the command of Chie A telegraphic despatch from Washington informs Engineer McCandless, had a grand torchlight proces sion, which was a fitting interlude to the festivities

us that the rebel pickets have been withdrawn from Occoquan, on the lower Potomac. The cause for this sudden movement is unknown.

TRENTON, Feb. 22 .- At 10 e'clock, this morning, or Gen. C. F. Smith, a Pennsylvanian, and second

WILMINGTON, Fcb. 22.—The celebration was very spirited. Salutes were fired, bells rung, and the military paraded. The city was brilliantly illuminated by the glare of rockets and candles. A grand hop was given by the Washington fire company, and the Farewell Address was read at the City Hall in the evening.

At Trenton, N. J.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 22 .- The celebration to-day was the nost extensive, magnificent, and imposing ever seen i Business was entirely suspended, and the participation on the occasion was almost universal, and attended with a spirit and enthusiasm rarely seen. Fings, ban-ners, and emblems of loyalty, abounded everywhere Business houses and residences along the line of proces-sion were properly and tastefully decorated, and all seemed to strive with each other to make the finest dis-

The procession was composed of some five thousand troops, embracing infantry, artillery, and cavairy, a not procession was composed of some five thousand troops, embracing infantry, artillery, and cavairy, a long five of citizens in carriages and on horseback, benevolent sects, the members of the Union Merchauts' Exchange, city officers, the indges of the courts, the re-presentatives of the different railroad express companics, and of the various mechanical arts, including printing presses from the *Republican* and *Democrat* offices, which distributed copies of Washington's Farewell Address aming the crowd. The procession was fully eight miles long, and occupied nearly two and a half hours in pass-ing the Planters' House. Upwards of fifty thousand persons much have participated in the procession, or thronged the streets slong its route. The day of festivities will close with an orstion, the singing of Planters' House at the Mercannile Library Hall to night, where General Ballock and staft will be in at-tendance. The utmost good order and decorum pre-vailed throughout the entire day. **At Cincinnati.** 

CINCINNATI, February 22.-The day was opened with solute from the guns in the fortifications and the ring ng of balls. The weather was gloomy, but the streets were densel

inronged. The procession moved at ten o'clock. It was com-posed of detachments of infantry, artillery, and cavalry from Camp Dennison, and the different societies of the city.

large assembly. At night, there was a grand illumination. At Louisville, Ky.

The Hopes of the Rebels.

The mass of the Southern people have been purposely kept by their leaders in a state of ignorance in regard to the real position of public affairs. Their journals have insisted, up to a very late period, not only that the rebel armies had been victorious in nearly every battle, but that they were certain to de-

feat the Union troops at every important point weeks ago a Richmond paper published a statistical statement of the battles that had occurred since the commencement of the war and, according to its showing, the rebol victories were about as ten to one of those of the Union troops, and the Federal loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners, about as ten to one when compared with the loss of the Secessionists. When fears of Northern invasion were expressed, the people were pointed to their strong fortifications, valiant armies, and able generals, as a sure six in Louisiann, and three in Texas-besides defence. Manassas was boasted of as a cruising along the coast between Key West and safe barrier against a march to Richmond. Norfolk, under command of Gen. HUGER, was We again have a rumor from Norfolk to the supposed to be able to resist any attack that effect that Savannah had been abandoned by the could be made by Woor or BUENSIDE. Roarebels and occupied by the Federal forces. The noke Island, which the redoubtable HENRY A. Wise was assisting to defend, was believed to be impregnable. Gen. LEE, formerly the confidential aid of Gen. Scorr, was preparing to

attack and capture the Union troops at Port Royal and Tybee Island. At Pensacola, BRACC was soon to reduce Fort Pickens. Co lumbus was reported to be so strongly fortified that our descent of the Mississippi river was said to be an impossibility. PRICE was a conquering hero in Missouri. Bowling Green was a second Manassas. The Tennessee and Cumberland rivers were fully commanded by in the dark as to the number of our troops and the Forts Donelson and Henry. ZOLLICOFFER was ready to achieve wonderful results in Central Kentucky. The fat knight, HUMPHREY MARSHALL, was to accomplish more in Eastern Kentucky than FALSTAFF ever promised to perform.

> Even if some of these expectations failed, other achievements, not less important, were confidently expected. Indeed many Southern journals deemed the defensive precautions taken not only unwise, but totally unnecessary, and clamored constantly for an offensive campaign, by which the Ohio would be crossed, and the Western States invaded; or the Potomac passed, and Pennsylvania overrun. At all events, it was urged that foreign Powers would speedily intervene, assist the South, raise the blockade, and completely thwart the efforts of the patriots of the land to crush the rebellion. These were the confident expectations of the great body of the Southern people, who attempted to think or reason at all about the war, a few weeks ago. They had heard so often, in season and out of season, the remark, "the South cannot be conquered," that it was considered an indisputable axiom. To question it was deemed not only treasonable, but foolish.

This flattering rebel programme, however, has been so terribly damaged that no sensible Southern men can now have faith in it. It has been proved false in so many respects that there can be no reliance placed in the remaining portions of it. PRICE has abandoned Missouri; MARSHALL and ZOLLICOFFER have been badly whipped in Southern Kentucky; Bowling Green has been evacuated; Fort Henry has been captured; Fort Donelson, after a terrible struggle, has fallen into our possession; Clarksville has been surrendered, and Commodore FOOTE is preparing to advance still nearer to Nashville. In Northern Virginia, General JACKSON has been compelled to fall back before General LANDER. The Burnside Expedition survived the storm of the elements to carry by storm accounts, thirty miles south of Bowling Green, and the rebel defences on the seaboard of within thirty miles of Nashville, with a good tarn-North Carolina. General' SHERMAN has not only not been attacked at Hilton Head, but has assumed the offensive, and has at different

times extended his lines to the immediate vicinity of Charleston and Savannah. Colonel BROWN has burnt down the most valuable huildings which were heretofore in the possession of the rebels at Pensacola. The whole Southern seacoast is so effectively blockaded that it is an extremely rare occurrence for any

editors are already urging our great debt as an incentive to desperation. The Richmond Enquirer alludes timorously "to the South's fraction of it." More fitting language would be "the South's whole of it," and so will the North say when its prowess has redeemed a forfeited territory at the expense of its own peace, prosperity, and best blood.

Anticipating a restored compact, the Southern

scend upon the loyal.

The Keystone State.

An article on Internal Commerce, in the American Exchange and Review (the new Philadelphia monthly which we noticed lately), supplies some facts which cannot be too generally known. Who would believe, for mon with our brave soldiers in the field, to crush out the rebellion, and to vindicate the instance, that, in the most favorable commer-Constitution and the laws. Nothing seems to cial years, the foreign imports do not reach have awakened in him a single sentiment of eight per cent. of the agricultural and manurespect for the Government, or a single hope factured articles of home consumption, and for the success of our arms. When other pothat the foreign exports do not attain to seven liticians were throwing off the cloak of party, per cent. of our productions? The value of and offering themselves as willing sacrifices the combined foreign imports and exports may be taken as one thousand million dollars. against the public enemy, this persistent and unforgiving traitor was toiling, night and day, while the goods shipped to and from the sevein order to assist that enemy. He who reads ral lake ports alone exceed, in value, the sum his pages will seek in vain for a solitary deof \$1,500,000.000. The same article estimates nunciation of the policy of James Buchanan, the value of the agricultural and manufactured either domestic or foreign. No word of reproducts of the American Union at about buke can be found of those false and ambitious \$4,000,000,000 a year-which, by the way, is representatives at distant courts who, under about the aggregate of the national debt of instructions from the traitors in Congress and Great Britain.

the Cabinet, were disseminating the most The media of traffic in the United States, monstrous calumnies against the incoming independent of common roads and ocean navi-Administration of Mr. Lincoln, and secretly gation, are over 31,168 mi'es of railroad, and 5.214 miles of canals : total of American railpreparing the despots of the Old World for roads and canals, 36,382 miles. It must be the attack upon the free institutions of the New. The writer of this pamphlet, himself a remembered that the railroad system is only thirty years old in this country. The growth consenting party of the rebellion, saw our arsenals despoiled, our treasury robbed, our has been marvellous. The \$1,168 miles already army demoralized, and our navy sent from made will extend to over 48,000 when the authorized lines are completed to the full extent our waters to distant seas; and yet when the Secretary of State, under the new Adminiscontemplated by their respective projectors tration, applied himself with all his energies and proprietors. The cost of these roads to correct the results of the hellish machinaand equipment has already amounted to tions of James Buchanan, this pamphleteer \$1,177,993. finds no word of opprobrium for the wretched We have no means of ascertaining, even traitor now in safe and undeserved retirement

proximately, the cost of our 5,214 miles of canals. It varies in different localities. In the at his own home, but riots in invective, satire, "Cvclopædia of Commerce," edited by J. and misrepresentations of Mr. Seward. What Smith Homans and his son, we find it stated must be the sensations of a man guilty of thus: In Canada, \$155,300 per mile; in Illinois, \$84,846; in Maryland and Delaware, \$62,350; in New Jersey, \$41,300; in Virginia, \$34,150; in Indiana, \$33,968; in Pennsylvania, \$26,100; in New York, \$24,150; in Ohto. \$16.000.

With all her boasting, New York is below Pénnsylvania'in railroads and canals, having 2,808 miles of railroad and 1,039 miles of canal. against Pennsylvania's 2,943 miles of railroad and 1.349 miles of canals. In fact, of all the States in the Union (except Ohio as to railroads), Pennsylvania takes the lead in this important matter of internal communication-important it is, for a country is rich, not from what she imports, but from what she producesand the greater the facilities for bringing her produce from place to place the greater will be its quantity.

has been rebuked by the stern logic of events? If there were, as there ought to be, a statistical bureau at Washington, and also a statistical department, properly organized, in every Despatch from Commodore Foote. State, the value of our agricultural, mineral, and manufactured products could be accurately To Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy and fully stated, year by year. We dare not We have possession of Clarksville. The citizens being alarmed, two-thirds of them have fied, and even guess at it, for fear of misleading the public, but it is known that the Pennsylvania having expressed my views and intentions to the Central Railroad does a larger business, chiefly Mayor and Hon. Cave Johnson, at their request I owing to its advantageous junction with lines have issued a proclamation assuring all peacoablyradiating westward, than the New York Cendisposed persons that they may with safety resume their business avocations, requiring only the militral or the New York and Erie, though it is tary stores and equipments to be given up, and not nearly so long as either. We have every reason to be proud of the holding the authorities responsible that this shall be

done without reservation. position and prospects of our great State, the I left Fort Donelson yesterday with the Coneacknowledged Keystone of the Union. From stoga, Lieutenant Commanding Phelps, and the 1790 to 1860, comprising ten decades of years, Cairo, Lieutenant Commanding Bryant, on an (with the exception of 1810, when New York, armed reconnoissance, bringing with me Colonel and 1820, when Virginia took her place,) Webster, of the engineer corps, and chief of Gen. Pennsylvania has continued to hold rank as Grant's staff, who, with Lieutenant Commanding the second among all the States, and on the Phelps, took possession of the principal fort, and hoisted the Union flag at Clarksville. A Union two occasions here mentioned descended to the third place only. In this same comparasentiment manifested itself as we came up the river. The rebels have retreated to Nashville, having tive scale, Virginia has gradually declined, while Ohio and Illinois have advanced. Amid all competition Pennsylvania holds her own, land river. and will hold it, please God, to the end. Let has Commerce cet an impetus corresponding

ther than attempt to remove them, so that the en instructions of the Federal Government my should not have the satisfaction of feeling that against these murderers upon the high seas, a single life had been lost by the diabolical that encouraged him to write to friends in Euinvention. The buoys were sunk by firing rope that the Administration of Mr. Lincoln rifle shots into them, one having exploded the night was resolved upon precipitating a war with previous from some unknown cause, and shortly after a launch had passed over the spot where the England, and that has made him the maligner of all men who have stood fast to the cause of buoys were placed, having in tow a lighter with heavy guns. It further appears that the torpedo Republican liberty on these shores, animates or infernal machine brought on board the Unahim now. As a full proof of this assertion, it dilla was afterwards set upon a bank, and a rifle may be mentioned that his pamphlet was pubball fired through it, when it exploded. lished little more than a month agu, and mas The Naval Bill. sent forth to discourage our public servants in The bill recently unanimously reported from the the Old World, and to weaken the Government here, even while both were striving, in com-

House Committee on Naval Affairs, to establish the grade of line officers of the navy, proposes important changes, one of which is to create nine flag officers or admirals, to be selected from officers not below the grade of commanders who shall have evidenced courage, skill, and genius, in preparing for and in actual battle, and received the thanks of Congress as a preliminary to promotion, the leading principle being to select such officers irrespective of seniority. The other features of the bill offer encouragement to merit.

### Marshal Lamon,

The recent paragraph in this correspondence, with regard to the recent disclosures exonerating Marshal LAMON from certain charges, in connection with the jail, had no reference to the testimony given before the Senate Committee on the District Columbia, and which will not be made public until all the evidence shall be taken. The information was derived from other sources, the correctness of which. like that of many other things, is controverted.

The Arms Carried into New Orleans,

Assistant Secretary Fox has received a letter from a friend in New York, saying that the statement of a Richmond paper that fifteen thousand stand of arms, which arrived in New Orleans on the steamer Victoria, which recently ran the blockade to that port, is not true. A reliable passenger, who came out from New Orleans to Havana on the Victoria, says that she was able to obtain there only 150 guns, and these were all the arms she took back on her return. The New Orleans militia are, therefore, not yet supplied with arms.

A Pennsylvania Major General.

Brigadier General CHARLES F. SMITH is to be ade a major general of volunteers, as an acknowledgment of his gallant services at the storming of Fort Donelson. He is the only major general appointed from Pennsylvania.

Celebration of the Day at Alexandria. such conduct in this hour ! I do not expect. A large number of citizens, as well as the Gothat one throb of patriotism stirs his heart, vernment, had made preparations for illuminating. but he must admit to himself that not only A few of the former, however, although a general have the banditti and assassing of the demonstration of that kind has been postponed Southern rebellion been banished, hucarried out their original intention to-night. Washmiliated and defeated; not only has the ington's Birthday was celebrated at Alexandria by Government vindicated its authority and the hoisting of the flag over the new office of the quartermaster, namely, "The depot of the Loudoun and Hampshire Railroad Company." Speeches its power on its own soil, but that Mr. Seward's entire policy, as anticipated and forewere made by Lieutenant FENGUSON and others. shadowed in his masterly writings, and as en-Salutes were fired from Fort Ellsworth, and from ergetically sustained by our representatives at the various batteries on the left wing of the army. foreign courts, has been productive of such The loyal citizens of Alexandria assembled to hea results as have commanded the admiration of the reading of the Farewell Address. every civilized nation, and extorted praise

Col. Corcoran.

There is much disappointment manifested because will he be candid enough, in his next pamphlet, Col. CORCORAN has not been released. It was avpected that he would arrive here yesterday, but to the Administration; that his predictions nothing efficially has yet been heard from him.

### The Secession Flags.

The refusal of the Honse, yesterday, to receive the Secession flags in a formal manner, caused much dissatisfaction amongst a large class of the people present. Solid-thinking people thought that the House did exactly right. There was no occasion to magnify into greatness such small matters.

### The Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Regiment.

This regiment, which was at first commanded by Colorel LUJEANE, then by Colonel SWEENEY, is now to be under the command of Major PETER FRITZ, of Philadelphia. Colonel FRITZ has already been commissioned, and is expected to take charge of the regiment on Tuesday next. This appointment, made by Governor CURTIN, appears to be very satisfactory.

### Little Willie Lincoln.

The funeral of the President's son will take place at 2 alatek to morrow afternoon. The remains, which have been carefully embalmed by Drs. BROWN and ALEXANDER, of Philadelphis, will be temporarily deposited in a vault in the Congressional burying ground.

### The Returned Prisoners.

The returned prisoners, who were recently reset fire, against the remonstrances of the citizens, eased at Righmond and are now quartered at the to the splendid railroad bridge across the Cumber Soldiers' Rest," are very anxious to get home to their families. Some of them give a most frightful I return to Fort Donelson to-day for another gunaccount of their treatment during their captivity

sengers of death. That he was not killed or wounded is something marvellous, for the brave soldiers were falling all around him. This was, the decisive action of the battle. The Chicago Times, speaking of Fort Donelson, says that as further details come to hand the more conspicuous is the bravery of the Union troops. But few of them had been under fire befere, probably none of them had been in pitched battle, and all had learned but little of the military discipline which is supposed to make the regular a better soldier than the volunteer. All were volunteers; none were regulars. With these facts in the account, some of the fighting surpassed any of that at Water-

pike road before him.

The Celebration of the 22d of February.

The full description we publish this morn

this city, in Washington, and elsewhere,

loo or upon the fields of the Crimea. The people of Illinois and of the Northwest will feel more proud of their State and their section hereafter than they ever have before. At Cincinnati General Mitchell, with 50,000 troops, was, at last

ity. In the affernoon, Washington's Farewell Address wa

ing of the celebration of the 22d of February read and patriotic songs sung, at Pike's Opera House, t affords wonderful evidence of the elasenthusiasm and good order prevailed throughout ticity and indomitable spirit of the American people. Reanimated by the brilliant victo-

Louisville, Feb. 22 -The day, although stormy, was

citizens assembled at Temperance Hall, when, after prayer by Bev. O. T. Walker, the Farewoll Address wa read by B. H. Shreve, Esc. Benediction was then pro pounced, and the audience dispersed. At 2 o'clock in th afternoon the military had a splendid parade. The da cloced with a splendid illumination, fireworks, and gene in command at Fort Donelson, is to be made a major general of volunteers for the bravery and solclosed with a splendid illumination, fireworks, and gene-rsl rejoicing. The American Telegraph Office, Uity Hall and the principal stores and public houses, were beauti-hally decorated with flags, and the streets were crowded eith excell dierly qualities he displayed at the battle. A correspondent says that the most brilliant charge in the entire siege of Fort Donelson was that of the with people. At Wilmington, Del. Second and Fourth Iowa, and the Eleventh and Twenty-fifth Indiana, under the command of Gen. C. F. Smith, who led them in person, amid a storm of balls and bullets, and cheered them through all the terrible strife. He even rode his horse upon the breastworks, and for fifteen minutes exposed At St. Louis. himself as a target to every one of the passing mes-

and upnatural trade in alayes." The traint was then condensed as an immorsily and a crime. The senti- ment was thoroughly American, and became the tradi- tion-the living faith of the people. The centuries clasp hands and repeat it to one another. Yesterday, the sentiment of Jefferson, that the slave will trade is a piratical warfare upon mankind, was real- mul of justice; and, to save the lives and protect the happiness of thousands, a slave-trader was executed as a pirate and an enemy of the human race. This day furnishes a spectacle of still more terrible retributive justice; The President of the protended Con- federate States of America is competiled to do public pe- nance in his robes of office for: foolishly and wickedly aspiring to power that does not and cannot exist, that dissolves and disappears as he draws near to grasp it. Mirgouri, which he has invaded, rises against him; Ken- tor on the soft and the projend of the riom notes of patriotian, starts to her feet in time to pro- test against the usurper; the people of Vignins, in their maines in also the works presenting the insworkingers, irretriovably and forever, his conscience siting when the inhabitants of Biohmond may be weary of his angl- reations; and as he goes forth to-day to array himself in the unreal state for which he panted, his consideration drops away from him in the presence of his workingers, irretrievably and forever, his conscience sitings him with remores for his crime, and the course of events convicts him of arrogauce and folly. His elevation is but to a pillory, where he stands the derision of the world. Bich- mond, which he thought to make his acpital, will soon he do nothing can eve by in from the just wrath of his south; and publicity where he stands the derision of the world. Bich- mond, which he thought to make his capital, will soon he of the nothing can even by from the just wrath of his south; and publicity where he stands the derision of the world. Bich- mond which he thought to make his capital, will soon he of the mon	The left of the column was brought up by the Fifth tryland Regiment, Colonel William L. Schley, and utenant Colonel Join C. Holland. This command h their very superior nuckets and discipline, stracted companies in line, mustering 900 muskets, which their band, Captain Scrieber, and a drum corps of twenty. ISING THE NATIONAL FLAG AT THE COURT HOUSE. The ceremony of displaying the national flag at the t and of the Court House attracted a large crowd of zens to Mouument Square. The starry bannor was sed as ten ciclo at to the top of the staff on the build- r, and was greeted with the loud acclamations of the usands present on the occasion. Fordway presented a beautiful sight, and was only che deremost. In west and south Baltimore patriotism of the people was also evinced by its flow- is build, and even in the northern part of the city, ere the heresy of Scossion has been regarded as hav- the greatest number of votaries, the display of the do dd flag from so may palsatel residences indicated fallacy of the assertion that wealth, treason, and dis- ality are in all cases twin sisters. THE SCENE AT THE MONUMENT. Fhe scene as the troops passed around the fluttering handkerchiefs, the waving of hundreds of small flags handkerchiefs, the main of the shorts. the	and hreworks, and a minitary parade. At the court house steps Washington's Farewell Address was read by Dr. John Ball. Hon. James Gulhrie made a speech, alvocating the se- vere treatment of the leading personages among the cap- tured rebiels, but the granning of a general annasty for the subordinates at the end of the war. The audionce was large, and many ladies were pro- sent, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. <b>At Indianapolis.</b> INDIANCOLIS, Feb. 22.—Twelve humited of the Fort Donelson prisoures arrived here this afternoon. Eight hundred more will arrive to-morrow. They will all be properly quartered. Business has been generally suspended to-day, and Union meetings held at all the churches. At Union Hall, this morning, Washington's Farewell Address was read and the national airs sung. Salutes were fired at daylight and in the afternoon. CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 22.—To-day was generally ob- served as a holiday, and to-night the city is finely illumi- sated, and the stress through with poople exchanging congratulations. <b>At Newark, N. J.</b> In Newark and the surrounding country Washington's birthday was celebrated in a manner commenurate with the occasion. All business was suspended, and the poo- ple enjoyed themselves in a rational and satisfactory manner. The arwell Address was read and in the different halls and churches, and numersus orations on the Staher of his Gounitry, in which the recent glorious victories of our troops were referred to, were delivered by leading	zerious prosecution of the war, until not a single rebel standard is raised in defiance against the national banner. If the nation needed a million of troops, four hundred thousand new soldiers could now be obtained with less difficulty than the six hundred thousand now in the field. Any pecuniary burdens that may be necessary to sustain the public credit and to meet the expenses of the war, will be cheerfully submitted to by the great body of the loyal citizens of the nation. The trials of the last year have only served to increase the affection of true men for "the land of the free and the home of the brave." No one can doubt their power, financially and physi- cally, to completely crush the rebellion, and	the vignance of our critisers. The armies of the Republic are daily increasing in strength, vigor, and discipline, while the traitorous cohorts are dwindling away by the expiration of terms of enlistment, disease, descrition, and a succession of demoralizing defeats. The roads to Tennessee are opened to us=the enemy are being outflanked by sea and by land—each day records some new triumph of our arms, undimmed by a single reverse. There is scarcely a section of the Union that we cannot now at pleasure pene- trate with our mighty army. Nearly all the out- works of the castle of the Rebellion have been captured, and the vigorous dash we are pre- 'paring to make will soon force its very citadel to surrender. WE UNDERSTAND that the rumor published in a cotemporary a few days ago, stating that Hon.	and she may aspire to oust New York from the foremost rank. Tennessee. This State is now becoming the most im- portant battle-ground of the Republic. Her people were originally almost as strongly opposed to the rebellion as the citizens of Kentucky; but in the excitament caused by the capture of Fort Sumpter, and the subsequent whirlwind of popular madness in the South, Tennessee was nominally swept out of the Union. Our armies have now gained a foothold within it almost as decided as they possessed in Kentucky a few months ago; but, flushed with vic- tory, and fully disciplined and equipped, they will be enabled, in a much shorter period of time, to completely drive the rebel forces	The rebels have a terrer of the guaboats. One of them, a short distance above Fort Denelson, had previously fired an iron rolling mill belonging to Hon. John Bell, which had been used by the robels. A. H. FOOTE, Flag Officer, Commanding Naval Forces in the Western waters. Latest from Havama and Nassau. NEW YORK, February 22.—The steamor Han- mah has arrived from Havana, with dates to the 15th, and Nassau to the 17th. The steamer Nolly had arrived in ballast, having landed her cargo at Fernandina. The scheoner Conner had arrived from Charles- ton. Sailing of the Nisigara for Boston. HALIFAN, Feb. 23.—The steamship Nisgora sailed at half past four o'clock this morning for Boston. Non-Arrival of the Old Point Boat. BALTIMORE, Feb. 23. midnight.—The Old Point	them the little money they had in their possession when they were captured. Rebel Pickets at Occoquan Withdrawn. The rebels have withdrawn their pickets from Occoquan, about twenty miles from Alexandria. Reported Surrender of Columbus - A. Mistake. A despatch from Cairo, dated to-day, states that a steamer ran up, from Columbus and brought a re- port that Columbus had surrendered, and it was reported all over Cairo in five minutes. It saemed to be based on reliable information, but turned out to be a mistake. Official Notice. The departments will be closed to-morrow in somideration of the funeral cerements at the Ex- coutive mansion. W. H. SEWARD, S. P. CHASE, EDWIN M. STANTON, SIDEON WELLES,