

# MORNING TELEGRAPH.

BY GEORGE BERGNER.

HARRISBURG, PA., SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 22, 1862.

PRICE ONE CENT.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

### From Washington.

The Reported Proposals of the Rebels to Surrender Nashville.

FROM THE CONFEDERATE FLOTILLA.

Reconnaissance of the Occoquan Creek.

DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT'S SON.

Postponement of the Proposed Illumination.

RELEASE OF STATE PRISONERS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.

It is believed that notification has been received here other than that brought by the Norfolk steamer, relative to the reported proposal of the rebels to surrender Nashville.

The steamer Stepping Stone arrived at the Navy Yard this morning from the upper flotilla.

Yesterday morning this steamer, with a launch and boats crew from the Yaoko, went on a reconnaissance up the Occoquan creek some four miles.

Lieut. Eastman sent out acting-master Lawrence with the launch, who visited the north and south shores of the creek, penetrating a short distance into the interior, but without finding any signs of the rebels.

Just as the launch was leaving the south side of the creek, a brick fire was opened on them by the rebels from five or six field pieces, posted in a clump of wood. Some forty shells were thrown by the enemy, all of which fell unaccountably near the "Stepping Stone," but doing no damage save slightly tearing the flag. The fire was returned from the Stepping Stone, and a bowitzer in the launch plugged a shower of riddled shot into the cover of the rebels, which undoubtedly damaged them, as the fire of the enemy soon slackened.

The following was addressed to the Senate and House of Representatives, but Congress adjourned before it was transmitted to them:

The President of the United States was last evening plunged into affliction by the death of a beloved child. The heads of the departments in consideration of this distressing event, thought it would be agreeable to Congress and to the American people that the official and private buildings occupied by them should not be illuminated on the evening of the 22d inst.

[Signed] WM. H. SEWARD, S. P. CHASE, E. M. STANTON, GIDWON WELLES, EDWARD BATES, M. BLAIR.

The Cabinet held their meeting at the State Department. The public buildings will not therefore be illuminated on the arrangements for that purpose being suspended.

The following prisoners of state will be released on the 22d inst., by order of the War Department, on their parole of honor to render no aid or comfort to the enemies in hostility to the government of the United States, in accordance with executive order No. 1 of the War Department, dated Feb. 4, 1862, in reference to political prisoners.

Fort Lafayette.—W. S. Caste, Guy S. Hopkins, David N. Wadell, Geo. W. Jones, N. S. Rancan, J. M. Ogden, Theo. O'neer, Robt. Buckley, C. H. Marriott, Thos. Quigley, John Haigens, J. O. Burnett, M. Smith, Robt. M. Kaine, Edward C. Catterell, E. H. M'Clubb, J. L. Coleman, J. K. Russell, O. O'Brien, A. Thompson, Hutson Maury, E. M. Jones, Geo. Julius, J. Garrett Guthrie, Christopher Lederidge, J. M. Perkins, Thos. Matthews, Daniel C. Hall, R. Lewis, Isiah Butler, Path Brady, Thos. Brookbank, H. C. Holland, J. P. Juayne, William Greene, J. H. Weaver, H. Stung, J. Junth, Wm. Perry.

Fort Warren.—J. R. Barbour, B. Barton, R. S. Felsbe, R. S. Freeman, J. A. Douglas, F. E. Newton, G. Shackelford, F. D. Flinders, Jas. Brown, Edward Barnard O'Neil, Wm. St. George, Charles Keene, Wm. H. Gatchal, J. Harrison Thomas, T. F. Baisin, J. R. Flinders, W. W. Barr, A. De Costo, Wm. H. Winder, R. S. Felsbe, S. F. Newton, E. Sabin, Parker H. French, G. C. Wyatt, Geo. Van Ameringen, J. English, Wm. G. Harrison, Robt. M. Denni son, Wm. T. M'Cuue, H. M. Warfield.

FROM NEW YORK.

EXECUTION OF GORDEN THE SLAVE TRADER.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR GEN. BURNSIDE.

HIS FORCE INCREASED TO FORTY THOUSAND.

New York, Feb. 21.

Nathaniel Gordon, the convicted slaver, was executed at noon today, in the Tombs. He made no speech. The unfortunate man attempted to commit suicide last night by taking cigars which were saturated with strychnine.

The Post this evening says reinforcements have been sent to General Burnside, which will increase his force to 40,000.

FROM CHICAGO.

Arrival of Fort Donelson Prisoners.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.

Twenty-two hundred Fort Donelson prisoners arrived this morning, and more are expected tomorrow.

BURNING OF A LAKE STEAMER.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 21.

The steamer North Star was burned at the wheel last night. Loss about seventy-five thousand dollars. Insured one-third of its value.



The Star-Spangled Banner.

Oh! say can you see by the dawn's early light  
What so proudly we hail'd at the twilight's  
last gleaming?

Whose broad stripes and bright stars thro' the  
perilous fight,  
O'er the ramparts we watched were so  
galantly streaming?

And the rocket's red glare, the bombs bursting  
in air,  
Gave proof through the night that our flag  
was still there!

Oh! say does the star-spangled banner yet wave  
O'er the land of the free, and the home  
of the brave?

On the shore dimly seen thro' the mists of the  
deep,  
Where the foe's haughty host in dread  
silence reposes,  
What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering  
steep,  
As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses?

Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first  
beam,  
In full glory reflected now shines on the  
stream:

'Tis the star-spangled banner, oh long may it  
wave,  
O'er the land of the free, and the home  
of the brave!

And where is that band who so vauntingly  
swore,  
Mid the havo of war and the battle's confusion,  
A home and a country should greet us no more!

Their blood shall wash out their foul footsteps'  
pollution;  
No refuge can save the hireling and slave,  
From the terror of flight, or the gloom of the  
grave,  
And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall  
wave,  
O'er the land of the free, and the home  
of the brave!

Oh! thus be it ever, when freemen shall stand  
Between their lov'd homes, and the war's  
desolation,  
Blest with vict'ry and peace, may the heav'n  
rescued land,  
Praise the power that hath made and pre-  
served us a nation;  
Then conquer we must, for our cause it is just,  
Let this be our motto—In God be our trust,  
And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall  
wave,  
O'er the land of the free, and the home  
of the brave!

My Country, 'tis of Thee.

My country, 'tis of thee,  
Sweet land of liberty,  
Of thee I sing;

Land where our fathers died,  
Land of the pilgrim's pride,  
From ev'ry mountain side,  
Let freedom ring.

My native country, thee—  
Land of the noble, free—  
I love thy rocks and rills,  
I love thy meadows and  
thy woods and temples' side;  
My heart with rapture thrills,  
Like that above.

Let music swell the breeze,  
And ring from all the trees  
Sweet freedom's song;  
Let mortal tongues awake;  
Let all that breathe partake;  
Let rocks their silence break,  
To sound prolong.

Our father's God, to thee,  
Author of liberty,  
To thee we sing;  
Long may our land be bright  
With freedom's holy light;  
Protect us by thy might,  
Great God, our king.

My Own Native Land.

I've roamed o'er the mountain,  
I've crossed o'er the flood,  
I've traversed the wave-rolling sea;  
Tho' the fields were as green,  
And the moon shone as bright,  
Yet it was not my own native land.

No, no, no, no, no, no.

The right hand of friendship  
How oft have I grasped,  
And bright eyes have smiled and looked  
bland,  
Yet happier far,  
Were the hours that I passed  
In the west, in my own native land.  
Yes, yes, yes, yes, yes.

Then hail, dear Columbia,  
The land that we love,  
Where flourishes Liberty's tree;  
'Tis the birthplace of freedom,  
Our own native home,  
'Tis the land, 'tis the land of the free.  
Yes, yes, yes, yes, yes.

THE REBEL DEFENSES AT FORT DONELSON were most formidable. They were well fortified on two immense hills, with their fort near the river on a lower piece of ground. From the abatis extended up the river, behind the town of Dover. Their fortifications on the land side, back from the river, were at least four miles in length.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, Feb. 21.

Cotton unsettled—sales 3,000 bales at 22@23. Flour heavy; sales of 10,000 barrels at a decline of 5c; state \$5 50@5 55, Ohio \$6@6 10, southern \$6 80. Wheat heavy; sales of 5,000 bus at \$2 48 for red Delaware. Corn firm; sales of 30,000 bus at 88@86. Beef and pork buoyant at \$13 50@14 for mess, and 9 50@10 25. Lard firm at 7@8. Whiskey firm at 25@26.

## WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Friends and Fellow Citizens:

The period for a new election of a citizen to administer the executive government of the United States being not far distant, and the time actually arrived when your thoughts must be employed in designating the person who is to be clothed with that important trust, it appears to me proper, especially as it may conduce to a more distinct expression of the public voice, that I should now apprise you of the resolution I have formed, to decline being considered among the number of those out of whom a choice is to be made.

I beg you, at the same time, to do me the justice to be assured, that this resolution has not been taken without a strict regard to all the considerations appertaining to the relation which binds the dutiful citizen to his country; and that, in discharging this solemn trust, I am influenced by no diminution of zeal for your future interest; no deficiency of grateful respect for your past kindness; but am supported by a full conviction that the step is compatible with both.

The acceptance of, and continuance hitherto in, the office to which your suffrages have twice called me, have been a uniform sacrifice of inclination to the opinion of duty, and to a deference to what appeared to be your desire. I constantly hoped that it would have been much earlier in my power, consistently with motives which I was not at liberty to disregard, to return to that retirement from which I had been reluctantly drawn. The strength of my inclination to do this, previous to the last election, had even led to the preparation of an address to declare it to you; but mature reflection on the then perplexed and critical posture of our affairs with foreign nations, and the unanimous advice of persons entitled to my confidence, impelled me to abandon the idea.

I rejoice that the state of your concerns, external as well as internal, no longer renders the pursuit of inclination incompatible with the sentiment of duty or propriety; and am persuaded, whatever partiality may be retained for my services, that, in the present circumstances of our country, you will not disapprove my determination to retire.

The impressions with which I first undertook the arduous trust, were explained on the proper occasion. In the discharge of this trust, I will only say that I have, with good intentions, contributed towards the organization and administration of the government, to the best exertions of which a very fallible judgment is capable. Not unconscious in the outset, of the inferiority of my qualification, experience, in my own eyes, perhaps still more in the eyes of others, has strengthened the motives to diffidence of myself; and every day the increasing weight of years admonishes me more and more that the abode of retirement is as necessary to me, as it will be welcome. Satisfied that, if any circumstances have given peculiar value to my services, they were temporary; I have the consolation to believe that, while choice and prudence invite me to quit the political scene, patriotism does not forbid it.

In looking forward to the moment which is intended to terminate the career of my political life, my feelings do not permit me to suspend the deep acknowledgment of that debt of gratitude which I owe to my beloved country, for the many honors it has conferred upon me; still more, for the steadfast confidence with which it has supported me; and for the opportunities I have thence enjoyed of manifesting my inalienable attachment to my country, and persevering, though in usefulness unequal to my zeal. If benefits have resulted to our country from these services, let it always be remembered to your praise, and as an instructive example in our annals, that under circumstances in which the passions, agitated in every direction, were liable to mislead amidst appearances sometimes dubious, vicissitudes of fortune often discouraging—in situations in which, not unfrequently, want of success has countenanced the spirit of criticism—the constancy of your support was the essential prop of the efforts, and guarantee of the plans, by which they were effected. Proudly penetrated with this idea, I shall carry it with me to my grave, as a strong incitement to unceasing vows, that Heaven may continue to you the choicest tokens of its beneficence—that your union and brotherly affection may be perpetual—that the free constitution, which is the work of your hands, may be sacredly maintained—that its administration in every department may be stamped with wisdom and virtue; that, in fine, the happiness of the people of these States, under the auspices of liberty, may be made complete and permanent, and so prudent a use of this blessing, as will acquire to them the glory of remembering it to the applause, and the affection, and the adoption of every nation which is yet a stranger to it.

Here, perhaps, I ought to stop. But a solicitude for your welfare, which cannot end but with my life, and the apprehension of danger, natural to that solitude, urge me, on an occasion like the present, to offer to your solemn contemplation, and to recommend to your frequent review, some sentiments which are the result of much reflection, of no inconsiderable observation, and which appear to me all important to the permanency of your felicity as a people. These will be offered to you with the more freedom, as you can only see in them the disinterested warnings of a parting friend, who can possibly have no personal motives to bias his counsel. Nor can I forget, as an encouragement to it, your indulgent reception of my sentiments on a former and not dissimilar occasion.

Interwoven as is the love of liberty with every ligament of your hearts, no recommendation of mine is necessary to fortify or confirm the attachment.

The unity of the government which constitutes you one people, is also now dear to you. It is justly so; for it is the main pillar in the edifice of your real independence; the support of your tranquility at home; your peace abroad; of your safety; of your prosperity; of that very liberty which you so highly prize. But as it is easy to force that, from different causes and from different quarters, much pains will be taken, many artifices employed, to weaken in your minds the conviction of this truth; as this is the point in your political fortress against which the batteries of internal and external enemies will be most constantly and actively directed, (though often covertly and insidiously), directed, it is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national union to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual and immovable attachment to it; accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it as of the palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation, with jealous anxiety; discountenancing

whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can, in any event, be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to ensue the sacred ties which now link together the various parts.

For this you have every inducement of sympathy and interest. Citizens by birth, or choice, of a common country, that country has a right to concentrate your affections. The name of American, which belongs to you in your national capacity, must always exalt the just pride of patriotism, more than any appellation derived from local discriminations. With slight shades of difference, you have the same religion, manners, habits and political principles—you have, in a common cause, fought and triumphed together; the independence and liberty you possess, are the work of joint councils and joint efforts, of common dangers, sufferings and successes.

But these considerations, however powerful they address themselves to your sensibility, are generally outweighed by those which apply more immediately to your interests. Here every portion of our country finds the most commanding motives for carefully guarding and preserving the union of the whole.

The North, in an unrestrained intercourse with the South, protected by the equal laws of a common government, finds in the productions of the latter, great additional resources of maritime and commercial enterprise, and precious materials of manufacturing industry. The South, in the same intercourse, benefiting by the agency of the North, sees its agriculture grow and its commerce expand. Turning partly into its own channels the stream of the North, it finds its particular navigation vigorous; and while it contributes in different ways to nourish and increase the general mass of the national navigation, it looks forward to the protection of a maritime strength, to which itself is unequally adapted. The East, in a like intercourse with the West, already finds, and in the progressive improvement of interior communications by land and water, will more and more find a valuable vent for the commodities at home. The West derives from the East supplies requisite to its growth and comfort—and what is perhaps of still greater consequence, it must of necessity owe the secure enjoyment of its indispensable outlets for its own productions, to the weight, influence, and the maritime strength of the Atlantic side of the Union, directed by an indissoluble community of interest as one nation. Any other tenure by which the West can hold this essential advantage, whether derived from its own separate strength, or from an apostate and unnatural connexion with any foreign power, must be intrinsically precarious.

While, then, every part of our country thus feels an immediate and particular interest in union, all the parts combined cannot fail to find in the united mass of means and efforts, greater strength, greater resources, proportionally greater security from external danger, a less frequent interruption of their peace by foreign nations; and, what is of incalculable value, they are united in a common interest, in a common voice, in a common bond of affection, which transcends all party divisions, and which, by the same government, is not tied together by the same government, which their own rivalship alone would be sufficient to produce, but which, opposite foreign alliances, attachments and intrigues, would stimulate and embitter. Hence, likewise, they will avoid the necessity of those overgrown military establishments, which, under any form of government, are inauspicious to liberty, and which are to be regarded as particular dangers to the republican liberty. In this sense it is, that your Union ought to be considered as a main prop of your liberty, and the love of the one ought to endear to you the preservation of the other.

These considerations speak a persuasive language to every reflecting and virtuous mind, and exhibit the continuance of the Union as a primary object of patriotic desire. Is there a doubt whether a common government can embrace so large a sphere? Let experience solve it. To listen to mere speculation in such a case were criminal. We are authorized to hope that a proper organization of the whole, with the auxiliary agency of governments for the respective sub-divisions, will afford a happy issue to the experiment. It is well worth a full and fair experiment. With such powerful and obvious motives to union, affecting all parts of our country, while experience shall not have demonstrated its impracticability, there will always be reason to distrust the patriotism of those who, in any quarter, may endeavor to weaken its bands.

In contemplating the causes which may disturb our Union, it occurs as matter of serious concern, that any ground should have been trampled for characterizing parties by geographical divisions—northern and southern—Atlantic and western; whence designing men may endeavor to excite a belief that there is a real difference of local interests and views. One of the expedients of party to acquire influence within particular districts, is to misrepresent the opinions and aims of other districts. You cannot shield yourselves too much against the jealousies and heart burnings which spring from these misrepresentations; they tend to render alien to each other those who ought to be bound together by fraternal affection. The inhabitant of western country, have lately had a useful lesson on this head; they have seen, in the negotiation by the Executive, and in the unanimous ratification by the Senate, of the treaty with Spain, and in the universal satisfaction at that event throughout the United States, a decisive proof of how unfounded were the suspicions propagated among them, of a policy in the general government and in the Atlantic States, unfriendly to their interests in regard to the Mississippi. They have been witnesses to the formation of two treaties, that with Great Britain and that with Spain, which, secure to them everything they could desire, in respect to their foreign relations, do not demand a uniform vigilance to prevent their bursting into a flame, lest, instead of warming, it should consume.

It is important, likewise, that the habits of thinking in a free country should inspire caution in those intrusted with its administration, to confine themselves within their respective constitutional spheres, avoiding, in the exercise of the powers of one department to encroach upon another. The spirit of encroachment tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments in one, and thus to create, whatever the form of government, a real despotism. A just estimate of that love of power and proneness to abuse it which predominate in the human heart, is sufficient to satisfy us of the truth of this position. The necessity of reciprocal checks, in the exercise of political power, and in distributing it into different depositories, and constituting each the guardian of the public weal against invasion by the others, has been evinced by experiments, ancient and modern; some of them in our own country and under our own eyes. To preserve them must be

as necessary as to institute them. If, in the opinion of the people, the distribution or modification of the constitutional powers be in any particular wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment in the way which the Constitution designates. But let there be no change by usurpation; for though this, in one instance, may be the instrument of good, it is the ordinary weapon by which free governments are destroyed. The precedent must always greatly overbalance, in permanent evil, any partial or transient benefit which the use can at any time yield.

Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, Religion and Morality are indispensable supports. In vain would that man claim the tribute of patriotism, who should labor to subvert these great pillars of human happiness, these firmest props of the duties of men and citizens. The more political equality with the pious man, ought to respect and to cherish them. A volume could not trace all their connections with private and public life. Let it simply be asked, where is the security for property, for reputation, for life, if the sense of religious obligation desert the oaths, which are the instruments of investigation in courts of justice? And let us, with caution, indulge the supposition that morality can be maintained without religion. Whatever may be conceded to the influence of wise education on minds of peculiar structure, reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principles.

It is substantially true, that virtue or morality is a necessary spring of popular government. The rule indeed extends, with more or less force, to every species of free government. Who, that is a sincere friend to it, can look with indifference upon attempts to shake the foundation of the fabric?

Promote, then, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge. In proportion as the structure of a government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened.

As a very important source of strength and security, cherish public credit. One method of preserving it is, to use it as sparingly as possible, avoiding occasions of expense by cultivating peace, but remembering also, not to multiply burdens on the people, to prepare for danger, frequently prevent much greater disbursements to repel it; avoiding likewise, the accumulation of debt, not only by abstaining from occasions of expense, but by vigorous exertions, in time of peace, to discharge the debts which unavoidably will have occasioned, not ungenerously throwing upon posterity the burden which we ourselves ought to bear. The execution of these maxims belongs to our representatives, but it is necessary that public opinion should co-operate. To facilitate to them the performance of their duty, it is essential that you should practically bear in mind, that towards the payment of debts there must be revenue; that to have revenue there must be taxes; that no taxes can be devised, which are not more or less inconvenient and unpleasant; that the intrinsic embarrassment inseparable from the selection of the proper object, (which is always a choice of difficulties), ought to be a decisive motive for a candid construction of the conduct of the government in making it, and for a spirit of acquiescence in the measures for obtaining revenue, which the public exigencies may at any time dictate.

Observe good faith and justice towards all nations; cultivate peace and harmony with all. Religion and morality enjoin this conduct, and can it be that good policy does not equally enjoin it? It will be worthy of a free, enlightened, and, in no distant period, a great nation, to give to mankind the magnanimous and too novel example of a people always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence. Who can doubt but, in the course of time and things, the fruits of such a plan would richly repay any temporary advantage which might be lost by a steady adherence to it; can it be that Providence has not connected the permanent felicity of a nation with its virtue? The experiment, at least, is recommended by every sentiment which ennobles human nature. Alas! it is rendered impossible by its vices.

In the execution of such a plan, nothing is more essential than that permanent, inveterate antipathies against particular nations, and passionate attachments for others, should be excluded; and that in place of them, should be cultivated feelings towards all should be cultivated.—The nation which indulges towards another an habitual hatred, or an habitual fondness, is in some degree a slave. It is a slave to its animosity or to its affection, either of which is sufficient to lead it astray from its duty or its interest. Antipathy in one nation against another, disposes each more readily to offer insult and injury, to lay hold of slight causes of umbrage, and to be haughty and intractable, when accidents or trifling occasions of dispute occur. Hence, frequent collisions, obstinate envenomed by ill-will and resentment, sometimes impel to war the government, contrary to the best calculations of policy. The government sometimes participates in the national propensity, and adopts, through passion, what reason would reject; at other times, it makes the animosity of the nation subservient to projects of hostility, instigated by pride, ambition, and other sinister and pernicious motives. The peace often, sometimes perhaps the liberty, of nations, has been the victim.

So, likewise, a passionate attachment of one nation for another, produces a variety of evils. Sympathy for the favorite nation, facilitating the illusion of an imaginary common interest, in cases where no real common interest exists, and infusing into one the enemies of the other, betrays the former into a participation in the quarrels and wars of the latter, without adequate inducements or justifications. It leads also to concessions to the favorite nation of privileges denied by others, which is aptly and injuriously to injure the nation making the concessions by unnecessarily parting with what ought to have been retained, and by exciting jealousy, ill will, and a disposition to retaliate in the parties from whom equal privileges are withheld; and it gives to ambitious, corrupted or deluded citizens, (who devote themselves to the favorite nation), facility to betray, or sacrifice the interests of their own country, without odium, sometimes even with popularity; gilding with the appearance of a virtuous sense of obligation, a commendable deference for public opinion, or a laudable zeal for public good, the base or foolish compliances of ambition, corruption or infatuation.

As avenues to foreign influences in innumerable ways, such attachments are particularly alarming to the truly enlightened and independent patriot. How many opportunities do they afford to tamper with domestic factions, to practice the arts of seduction, to mislead public opinion, to influence or awe the public councils! Such an attachment of a small or weak country to a great and powerful nation, dooms the former to be the satellite of the latter.