National Republican.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 28, 1863.

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

Our Outside To-day

Contains interesting reading matter, including telegraphic dispatches.

NOBLE WORDS!

"WHENEVER THEY (THE REBELS) HAVE THE "POWER, THEY DRIVE BEFORE THEM INTO THEIR "RANKS THE SOUTHERN PEOPLE, AND THEY "WOULD ALSO DRIVE US.—TRUST THEM NOT. "WERE THEY ASK, THEY WOULD INVADE AND "DESTROY US WITHOUT MERCY. ABSOLUTELY "ASSURED OF THESE THINGS, I AM AMAZED THAT "ANY ONE COULD THINK OF 'PEACE ON ANY "TERMS.' HE WHO ENTERTAINS THE SENTIMENT "IS FIT ONLY TO BE A SLAVE; HE WHO UTTERS "IT AT THIS TIME, MOREOVER, IS A TRAITOR TO "HIS COUNTRY, WHO DESERVES THE SCORN AND "CONTEMPT OF ALL HONORABLE MEN."—*Rosecrans, to the General Assembly of Ohio, February*, 1863.

Stock Market To-day.

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

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. Coupons, 6's of 1881	101	102
" Registered "	100	101
" 7 3-10 Treasury notes	104½	105½
" 2 year 6 per cent. notes	169	—
" 1 year certificates	98	98½
" Demand notes, (old issue)	169	—
American gold coin	169½	170
Certificate checks	98½	—

STARTLING NEWS FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

We have, from the special correspondent of the New York *Tribune* at Port Royal, the startling announcement that a force of 5,000 negroes, led by whites and supported by regular troops, was, on the 19th inst., ready to enter one of the most densely populated districts of the Department of the South, in order to summon its emancipated blacks to arms. Communications have been established with the negroes, and they wait only for the appearance of the liberating force to spring to arms and rally under the National flag. Sudden and irresistible as an avalanche, this blow will fall where preparation and defence are alike impossible. The Republic is at length about to strike at the heart of the rebellion, and the proclamation of freedom, hated and derided by every enemy to the nation, shall be heard in trumpet tones on the plantations of Carolina, and echoed on the battle-field by the cannon's opening roar.

South Carolina deserves no better treatment than to be Annihilated by being subdued by the armed blacks, properly organized and led by good officers. She is not entitled to the honor of being subdued by white men.

The Senate Tax on Banks—The New Conference Committee Report that the House withdraw its opposition to it—The House refuses, and a New Committee is appointed.

In the House session last night Mr. Washburne, from the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the bill to provide ways and means for the support of the Government, made a report recommending that the House recede from its disagreement. Mr. R. Conkling made a point of order, that the bill must first receive its consideration in Committee of the Whole. The Speaker overruled the point of order. Mr. Washburne moved the previous question; which was decided in the negative—yeas 48, nays 58. Mr. Dawes said the object of the Senate's amendment was to place the Government of the United States in hostile array against the banking interests. Mr. Washburne remarked that when the representatives of the people come here and ask that the banks may bear their just proportion, it is said the Government is placing itself in hostile array against the banks. Mr. Colfax said he voted for the bank bill after great deliberation. It was because the Secretary of the Treasury declared such a measure was necessary for the strength of the Government. We make every branch of business in the country pay a tax, the promissory note of every citizen is taxed, and why not make the banks bear their proportion of the burden? Mr. Thomas, during his remarks, said it is the representatives of the people who control the revenue. It is only by gradual usurpation of power that the Government undertook to control the revenue of the country. It is not the intention by this tax to add to the revenue of the Government; it is the object and purpose to restrain the circulation of the local institutions for the purpose of giving force and effect to the bank bill passed by Congress. The question was then taken: Shall the House recede from its disagreement to the Senate's bank tax amendment? And the question was decided in the negative by a vote of yeas 63 to nays 75. Mr. Dawes moved for another committee of conference, which was agreed to.

GEN. HUNTER'S OFFICIAL ORDER Directing Gen. Foster's Staff Officers to Leave the Department of the South.

Special Orders No. 97:

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T. OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, Port Royal, S. C.,
February 19, 1863.

Two members of Gen. Foster's staff, now sojourning within the limits of this department, having been engaged in sending North a steamer belonging to this command and necessary for the operations about to commence—such steamer being sent away clandestinely and without the knowledge, consent or order of the Major General commanding—and it being found that many, if not all, the members of General Foster's staff have indulged in statements and remarks tending to create disaffection, insubordination and mutiny, it is hereby ordered that all the members of the staff of Major General John G. Foster, commanding the Department of North Carolina, now within the limits of the Department of the South, shall quit this department by the first steamer going North.

By command of
Major General D. HUNTER.
CHAS. G. HALPINE,
Asst. Adjt. General, Tenth Army Corps.

DEATH OF MISS EMMA TAYLOR.—It is sad to have to record the death of one whom we have been in the habit of seeing so young, so gay, so animated, so full of life as pretty Emma Taylor, who, as one of Laura Keene's company of late, and formerly of other theatres in this city, had for some years been so well known here. She was playing with Miss Keene last week at Hartford, and received some accidental internal injury, by coming in contact with a scene, that brought on successive convulsions which could not be counteracted. Miss Taylor was greatly esteemed, both professionally and in private life. She was the young sister of that favorite actress, Miss Mary Taylor.—*Phila. Press, Feb. 26.*

A flush of hope renders toil and trial beautiful, as the sunbeam gives a sparkle to the winter's frost.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM SOUTH CAROLINA!

THE RIGHT BLOW IN THE RIGHT PLACE.

A Force of Five Thousand Black Troops to be Suddenly Thrown into the Interior of South Carolin to Arouse and Liberate the Blacks!

[Special correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.]

HILTON HEAD, Feb. 19, 1863.

For some weeks preparations for a foray upon an extensive scale, into some of the most thickly populated districts of one of the three States comprised in the Department of the South, have been in progress with the greatest possible secrecy. Few persons within our lines are aware of the project even at this time, when orders to begin the movement are about being given. The plan is to surprise the rebels, not with the phantom, but the reality of servile insurrection, by the sudden appearance, in arms, in the region selected, of a body of no less than 5,000 negroes, properly led by whites and supported by regular troops.

Communication has been opened and kept up for some time by trustworthy contrabands with the bondmen of the chosen field of operations, and they know when the liberating host will appear, and are ready to rise in thousands and swell it to a wave so mighty that it will sweep both rebellion and slavery out of existence wherever it may roll. * * * A great volcano is about bursting, whose lava will burn and flow and destroy despite "conservatism" and "peace resolutions." The exact direction of the expedition the Northern public is most likely to learn first through Southern prints.

Mrs. Lander, who is now with true womanly devotion engaged in preparing the hospitals of the department for the reception of the victims of the impending campaign, desires the assistance of a limited number of well qualified nurses. Applicants may address her agents—Miss E. Gardner, box No. 3,715, New York, and Miss Abby May, No. 22 Summer street, Boston.

President Lincoln's Able Letter to the Workingmen of Manchester, England.

"EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, January 19, 1863.

"TO THE WORKINGMEN OF MANCHESTER: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the address and resolutions which you sent me on the eve of the new year.

"When I came on the 4th of March, 1861, through a free and constitutional election, to preside in the Government of the United States, the country was found at the verge of a civil war. Whatever might have been the cause, or whosoever the fault, one duty, paramount to all others, was before me, namely, to maintain and preserve at once the Constitution and the integrity of the Federal Republic. A conscientious purpose to perform this duty is the key to all the measures of administration which have been, and to all which will hereafter be pursued. Under our frame of Government and my official oath, I could not depart from this purpose if I would. It is not always in the power of governments to enlarge or restrict the scope of moral results which follow the policies that may deem it necessary, for the public safety, from time to time to adopt.

"I have understood well that the duty of self-preservation rests solely with the American people. But I have at the same time been aware that favor or disfavor of foreign nations might have a material influence in enlarging and prolonging the struggle with disloyal men in which the country is engaged. A fair examination of history has seemed to authorize a belief that the past action and influences of the United States were generally regarded as having been beneficial toward mankind. I have, therefore, reckoned upon the forbearance of nations. Circumstances—to some of which you kindly allude—induced me especially to expect that, if justice and good faith should be practiced by the United States, they would encounter no hostile influence on the part of Great Britain. It is now a pleasant duty to acknowledge the demonstration you have given of your desire that a spirit of peace and amity toward this country may prevail in the councils of your Queen, who is respected and esteemed in your own country only more than she is by the kindred nation which has its home on this side of the Atlantic.

"I know, and deeply deplore, the sufferings which the workingmen of Manchester, and in all Europe, are called to endure in this crisis. It has been often and studiously represented that the attempt to overthrow this Government, which was built upon the foundation of human rights, and to substitute for it one which should rest exclusively on the basis of human slavery, was likely to obtain the favor of Europe. Through the action of our disloyal citizens, the workingmen of Europe have been subjected to severe trial, for the purpose of forcing their sanction to that attempt. Under these circumstances I cannot but regard your decisive utterance upon the question as an instance of sublime Christian heroism which has not been surpassed in any age or in any country. It is indeed an energetic and reinspiring assurance of the inherent power of truth, and of the ultimate and universal triumph of justice, humanity, and freedom. I do not doubt that the sentiments you have expressed will be sustained by your great nation; and, on the other hand, I have no hesitation in assuring you that they will excite admiration, esteem, and the most reciprocal feelings of friendship among the American people. I hail this interchange of sentiment, therefore, as an augury that, whatever else may happen, whatever misfortune may befall your country or my own, the peace and friendship which now exist between the two nation will be, as it shall be my desire to make them, perpetual.

"ABRAHAM LINCOLN."

Arrival of the Haytien Legation.

The diplomatic representative of the Republic of Hayti, accredited by President Geffard to President Lincoln, arrived in this city last evening, accompanied by his secretary, and called this morning to pay his respects to Senator Sumner, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. We are confident that he will receive from the Government the courtesies usually extended to the diplomatic representatives of foreign powers.

Expenses of the War!

From a letter transmitted to the House today, by the Secretary of War, it seems that $2,922,948 39 has been paid for transportation between this city and New York since the breaking out of the rebellion, besides more than a hundred thousand dollars paid to the Northern Central for transportation from North and West.

Diplomatic Claims

The claims of American citizens for French spoliations, and for Chinese indemnities, which have been before the Senate, have again been postponed "until December next."

Late advices from Alexandria state that the crop of cotton in Egypt promises to be most abundant this year. There will be no less than 180,000 bales for export—the quantity last year having been only 105,000.

For the National Republican.

INKLINGS OF IDLENESS.

Rather a hydropathic week have we almost passed through, with a little sleighing at the commencement, enjoyed by some of those who love to carry out Brother Beecher's caution, and "drive fast horses fast." But General Thaw soon made a demonstration, and although General Frost endeavored to oppose him, the pure snow banks gradually skedaddled, and have left the metropolis in a decidedly filthy condition. 'Tis said that the Russian Ministers coachman was nearly drowned, the other day, in a deep mud-hole—had it been a member of Congress, we might have looked for an appropriation wherewith to "mend our ways."

FOUR PRENDER CONGE.

This has been a week of adieus, some heartily saying "good-bye—I hope that we may meet again," while others leave their cards, inscribed *p. p. c.*" or in plainer English *i. t. l.*—to take leave. On the whole, the season has passed away very pleasantly, and somewhat gaily, taking into consideration the exodus of our former queens of fashion, who are condemned to exist without the latest fashions. Next winter, when the shade of gloom has been removed from the Executive Mansion, and when those Congressmen who have secured houses exercise generous hospitality, we may expect lively times here.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

Just as our Congress adjourns, the British Parliament is entering upon its session, which the club-politicians say is to be a dull one, although Her Majesty's subjects are just now enlivened by the joyous notes of "The Wedding March," for Prince Albert Edward, who was here not long ago, is about to follow Tom Thumb's example. Of course, John Bull will be loyally and enthusiastically glad, and I hear a grand ball at the British Legation here spoken of.

LECTURES.

We have had a surfeit of lectures of late, by strong-minded women, scientific chemists, Hibernian orators, philanthropic alms-takers, head-examiners, and a variety of other talkers in public, at twenty-five or fifty cents a ticket. In addition, some gentlemen who have returned late from farewell suppers, have been treated—gratis—to curtain lectures. Such things will happen.

PARLOR DANCES.

Now, that it would be very naughty to give or to go to balls, several parlor dances have been given with wonderful success. Especially delightful was one at the house of an esteemed citizen, where instead of elaborate and scientific music, there was a darkie fiddler, who sawed out "Money-musk," "Rory O'More," "Bonnie Dundee," and some famous old reels. Even the old folks, after watching for a while the graceful movements of the juveniles, had to take the floor and indulge in terpsichorean gyrations, thus getting up famous appetites for a jolly good supper. Some of the entertainments of the season may have been more aristocratic, but the carpet dances are the most agreeable. So say we all of us—so say we all—we do!

PARISIAN GAIETY.

They have had a gay season at Paris, although the silk-weavers of Lyons may have wanted bread, and the wealthy resident Americans have, as usual, given princely entertainments. One of the most superb of these—if correspondents are to be believed—was that of Mr. Phalen, formerly of Providence, but now the occupant of a palace-house, No. 8 Rue de Cirque, where he congregated a marvellous mingling of the North and South, with an aristocratic sprinkling of French and English nobility. The Peoninans of New York were there, and the Winthrops of New Orleans were there! Oil and water, one would suppose, in these times! And his excellency Mr. Dayton and daughter were there, but not the Slidells and daughters! In dancing the cotillion it is now *a la mode de Paris* for the host to provide all his guests with beautiful and costly presents, which are given away by parties in the dance—ladies to the gentlemen, and gentlemen to the ladies. This makes the ball an expensive entertainment; and to give one like this is one of the luxuries enjoyed only by millionaires.

NEW NOVELS.

The English novelists are hard at work, and our thieving brain-pirates will have a bountiful supply of romance, gratis, for their publications or to reprint. That clever woman, Miss Braddon, whose "*Lady Audley's Secret*," and "*Aurora Floyd*," all intelligent people have read, is now publishing "*John Marchmont's Legacy*" in our London paper, and is about to commence "*Eleanor's Victory*" in another. Charles Reade will soon print a new story, with the strange title, "*Very Hard Cash*." Wilkie Collins has a romance nearly ready which is to surpass his "*No Name*," and Charles Dickens is giving "readings" from his own works in Paris.

THE STOCK MARKET.

It is rumored that a lady who has been one of the leaders of society during the season now being ended, has invested ten thousand dollars by a judicious employment of about one thousand dollars, the accumulated savings of her pin-money, in the purchase and sale of gold, by the aid of a Naval officer. The example will be followed, and already do drawing-rooms echo with "quotations," anxious enquiries into the natural history of the "bear," demands for particulars of the physiology of the "bull," and speculations on the effect of hostilities on "the market." Some of these amateur dabblers in the muddy pool of the Stock Exchange may emerge aquatic crippies, or in their partance "lame ducks."

THEATRICAL CORRESPONDENTS.

It is also hinted by some of his envious rivals, that a newspaper correspondent has "made his pile" in the gold market. Glad am I, I am; for I do think that these news collectors just now must have hard work to chronicle the many things transpiring. It would seem as though some of them, who are so prolific in their epistles, must have the hundred hands of Briareus, the hundred eyes of the Hindoo goddess Vishnu, and must be as exiguitous as was Figaro, the barber of Seville, "here, there, and everywhere." Their busy pens will soon have leisure, or else will be refreshing to meet one of them who is not to fall chase of an item!

A PARENTAL DEFINITION.

Louis Napoleon—whether he intends to "mediate" in our affairs or not—is said to be a devoted parent. Recently, it is said, he was chatting with his son, when the Prince Imperial asked him to explain the difference between the words "accident" and "misfortune," which have certainly a little closer affinity in French than English, and seem to require a little elucidation. After a pause for an illustration, his Majesty said, "I will tell you, my boy, the exact difference. It would be an accident if your cousin, Prince Napoleon, were to tumble into the Seine—but it would be a misfortune if anyone were to help him out again." And yet Senator McDougall thinks that the Emperor may have designs on us.

AU REVOIR.

It will not be many months before the re-assembling of Congress will bring back many of those to whom we now say *au revoir*, and by next Saturday I hope, in my idle way, to glean some gossip of more interest than that which I have served up above.

AS IDLER.

A GENERAL COURT MARTIAL AT ALEXANDRIA.—Maj. Gen. Heintzelman, commander of the Department of Washington, has convened a general court martial, which holds daily sessions in a room over the post office building at Alexandria. The court consists of the following officers:

Col. Gabriel DeKorponey, 28th Pennsylvania volunteers, President.
Col. Duncan McMartin, 153d New York volunteers.
Col. Judson S. Farrar, 36th Michigan volunteers.
Col. George S. Burnham, 22d Connecticut volunteers.
Col. James T. Close, 16th Virginia volunteers.
Col. N. M. Curtis, 142d New York volunteers.
Col. D. P. DeWitt, 143d New York volunteers.
Lieut. Col. W. S. Lincoln, 34th Massachusetts volunteers.
Maj. L. G. Huningway, 1st Connecticut artillery.
Maj. Nathaniel Smith, 19th Connecticut volunteers.
Maj. H. W. Pratt, 34th Massachusetts volunteers.
Capt. H. H. Pierce, 1st Connecticut artillery, Judge Advocate.

THE business of the New York dry-goods millionaire, Stewart, is said to have been $20,000,000 last year, and his profits $4,000,000. A comfortable income.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, P. M.

The Reception at the Executive Mansion To-day.

The reception to-day was, if anything, larger and more brilliant than any which has yet taken place during this season. The necessary absence of the President in the performance of his public duties at the Capitol, made it necessary for Mrs. Lincoln to receive alone, Mr. Private Secretary Stoddard doing the honors. Mrs. Lincoln appeared quite cheerful, and greeted the thousands who came to pay their respects with a cordial word for almost every one, notwithstanding it was an exceedingly arduous duty, and one to which she has not before been subjected, Mr. Lincoln always having been present.

The President To-day.

The President has occupied what is known as the "President's room" at the Capitol today, to facilitate the public business by saving the Committee on Enrolled Bills the trouble of travelling the length of Pennsylvania avenue to procure his signature to them. This is the usual practice of the Chief Magistrate of the Nation at the close of each session.

BRILLIANT ORATION

BY MASON JONES

ON THE REBELLION.

He Endorses General Butler, Denounces Napoleon, and Assails Mr. Seward!

Willards' Hall was last evening, on the occasion of Mason Jones's lecture on the "European Aspect of the American Rebellion," again crowded with a fashionable and highly intellectual audience.

He commenced with an eloquent allusion to the happy, prosperous, and powerful condition of our country two years ago, and then, in graphic terms, adverted to its present deplorable situation.

The news of the commencement of this unhappy struggle was variously received in Europe. The aristocratic and ruling class was overjoyed with the intelligence, while the great body of the people received it, first, with incredulity, and then with grief. Every effort was made by the secession sympathizers in Europe, especially in England, to enlist the sympathies of the working men in favor of the South.

They were told that if their accustomed supply of cotton was stopped, the result to the dependent operatives would be most disastrous. Other appeals which, in themselves, would appear quite as potent were made; but in vain. the workingmen, these very operatives, resolved, *en masse*, that they would rather suffer the pangs of starvation than have the British Government interfere in behalf of a slaveholding power. [Applause.] Nothing, said the speaker, could be more noble, or display a more manly, independent, and generous feeling than the attitude thus assumed by these men. They understood the true cause and object of this war, and thus comprehending it, and loving liberty and despising slavery and oppression of every kind as much as they did, they would themselves; for a time, sooner be deprived of the comforts—aye, of the very necessaries of life than lend their sympathy or aid toward sustaining this accursed party.

He was bold in denouncing this great crime against humanity. He characterized it as the disturber of our peace, the cause of the war, and said that there was no way to put down the rebellion, except by first putting down slavery.

He held up for the admiration of all patriots the *Morning Star*, *Daily News*, and Manchester *Examiner* and *Times*, which journals, he said, had always, from the first, been the eloquent, powerful, and consistent defenders of the Northern people and their cause. Though the working men of England produced her manufactures, and created her wealth, yet he regretted to say, they had in reality no representation, no voice in the management of public affairs, but were looked upon a mere mob.

The middle class also was with the North. Yes, remarked the speaker, since the first of January the whole of that vast body of England has set in its steady current in favor of the North. That current will continue to flow stronger and more fiercely every day that passes over your heads. You may take my word for it that the vast mass of everything noble, valuable and enlightened in England at the present moment is cordially in favor of your cause. And I also assert here now, that the emancipation proclamation of Mr. Lincoln has caused such a universal current of public opinion in your favor throughout the whole of Europe, that no government dare intervene. [Loud and prolonged applause.]

The speaker here drew a most doleful picture of the oppressive character of the English Government as at present administered. All rights and privileges secured to be confined to a certain class—the affluent and the powerful, who constituted the ruling body. The lower class was allowed no opportunities and no privileges. All public positions, either civil, military, or social, were exclusively in the hands of the upper class, and it mattered not what might be the abilities of those moving in the lower sphere of society, they were debarred the privilege of elevating themselves. He then contrasted our own happy form of government and society with that which he had just described, and said, that if success attended us in the noble effort which we were now making, and our Republic continued to exist on this continent as it had in the past, it would be impossible for these monarchies and aristocracies in Europe to survive for any great length of time. But, oh! if we failed, Liberty throughout the world was crushed forever. All eyes were now turned toward America, and the progress of this struggle was watched with the intensest interest by foe as well as friend.

With the success of this cause came death to monarchy and tyranny the whole world over. With its failure came the death-blow to liberty everywhere.

He had been asked, "why it" was that he, a comparatively inexperienced young man, who had been in the country but a short while, and possessed but a slight knowledge of our affairs, should presume to publicly advise and dictate to Americans the policy they should pursue in this struggle?" He would say, in reply, because he was as deeply interested in the result of this contest as any American could be. It was a mistake to suppose that this was a war confined to this country alone. No! thank Heaven, it was a war of the ages—aye, of all nations. He had shown how important was the issue. It was a struggle of universal freedom against universal slavery, of universal liberty against universal tyranny and oppression. Providence had brought it about. It had to come. This was why he was here. This was why he presumed to speak as he did.

This war thus far had been far more serious in its effects upon the interests of European cities than it had upon our own. A stranger landing in New York, or visiting any of our large cities, would scarcely suppose a war to be going on at all, so brisk were all kinds of trade, so cheerful, happy and comfortable did the people seem, while in Europe the great cities cities have greatly impoverished, and a gloom, as it were, over the people, everywhere visible. Five millions of people in England, who lived either directly or indirectly upon the cotton trade, since the supply ceased, were suffering more or less.

Half a million of men at the present moment were utterly without employment, and were compelled to derive support from out-door relief. This number would shortly be increased to a million. And this is the great plea upon which the rulers and secession sympathizers base their advocacy of intervention. They claim that their interests are so intimately interwoven with those of the section of country whose ports are blockaded that it is the duty of the English Government to raise this blockade.

At this point the lecturer said:

I am surprised that any American who has the interest, honor, and dignity of his country truly at heart can enter into the discussion of either mediation or intervention. [Applause.] Mediation or intervention of any kind must be beneficial to the South, while at the same time it must be most injurious to the best interests of the North. There are certain proposals which no women and no nation can receive without dishonor. [Loud and prolonged applause.] This I hold to be one. [Renewed applause.] If you admit the idea of mediation or intervention, you pre-suppose that the North is to a certain extent in the wrong and that you must abate a certain amount of your claims, whereas if the people and Government of the Northern States be worthy of their position, and have a proper respect for themselves, they could never abate a single iota of these claims nor stop to discuss the question until this rebellion has been put down with a strong hand, and the rebel flag torn down from every inch of territory over which it at present floats. [Most enthusiastic applause.]

This nation had most to fear from France as regarded intervention. The present Emperor of France was an enemy to this country by disposition, antecedents, sympathy and interest. His position politically was so feeble and cripple as always to compel him to resort to war in order to find employment for the vast number of discontented spirits in his army, and divert the attention of the French people from his own policy at home. The man who murdered a republic in France could not be expected to be a friend of a republic in the United States. ("That's so, and applause.")

Was it likely that the assassin of liberty in the old world could ever be the friend of liberty in the new. And, therefore, it is, said the speaker, why I, for one, am entirely dissatisfied, nay, more disgusted with the dispatches of your illustrious Secretary of Foreign Affairs, because they have been utterly unworthy of the Secretary of 20,000,000 of free Americans. They have been too timid, too apologetic, too humble. (Applause.)

In the first instance, he told your Minister in Paris there was no rebellion at all. [Laughter.] Then he writes a dispatch saying it would all be over in thirty days. Then he makes a speech at the Astor House, in which he repeats the same thing. The rebellion not being quelled in this length of time, he draws a bill for sixty days. That being dishonored, he draws one for ninety days, and so on. All this was said to Louis Napoleon, as an inducement for him not to interfere. By this action, however, he succeeded in making you the laughing stock of all Europe. ["That's so," and applause.] That was not the ground to put it upon. Mr. Seward should have said to the Emperor of France: "This wicked, causeless, and unjustifiable rebellion against the mightiest, the best and the most beneficent Government that ever was formed, is exclusively our affair, and we will not allow you to interfere. [Applause.] We intend to put this rebellion down with a strong hand, and whether it takes thirty days or thirty years, we will do it." [Loud and prolonged applause.]

I should like to see the American Minister assume a bolder tone, stand on a higher platform, and use the language, not of entreaty, but of menace. [Applause.] Use words, not of supplication, but of command. I should like to have the American Minister say to the Emperor of France: "You may be the master in Europe, but you cannot be here. You may dictate your terms to the rotten monarchies of Europe, but there is one great Republic of the West, which you may hate and fear, but which you can never destroy." [Vociferous applause.]

The lecturer continued: Prepare to back these bold declarations by the mouths of a hundred iron-clads. Defeat Louis Napoleon, if necessary, not with ministers, but with Monitors. [Loud applause.] Mr. Seward's arguments may be weighty, but, you may depend upon it, 500-pound cannon balls are weightier still. [Laughter and applause.] You will be obliged to resort to this sooner or later.

The Emperor of France had proven that his design in proposing mediation was to accomplish one of his Napoleonic ideas in this country. If he renewed the proposal, it should immediately be made the cause of war by our Government, and within less than three months after the commencement of hostilities, we should sweep his fleets from the sea, and thus teach him an important lesson. [Loud applause.]

From the British Government we had no reason to fear intervention of any kind. With the official action of that Government, we had no reason to complain. We might complain of want of sympathy, of misrepresentation from many of the ruling class; but, of the official action of the Government, we had no cause to. Not that England was more favorably disposed toward us than the French Emperor, but she was afraid of public opinion, which was now running so much in favor of the North that no Cabinet minister was willing to publicly oppose that mighty current, for he saw he would be swept away. Among other motives which would prevent her, he named the following, viz:

First, fear of privateering; for he said the history of the Alabama had not been lost upon European nations, and England knew that instead of having her commerce on the seas jeopardized by one Alabama, as the Americans had at present, she would have thousands of Alabamas everywhere swarming upon the seas. [Loud applause.]

Secondly, England knew right well that she could never permanently occupy any portion of our territory, but feared it might so happen that we might occupy a portion of hers. [Laughter and applause.]

Thirdly, they could not obtain their supply of breadstuffs from any other country; and though they might exist without cotton, they could not without bread. [Laughter.

Fourthly, the hope that, if not interfered with, we would, like Kilkenny cats, eat each other up to the tail. [Laughter.]

Fifthly, the cost.

The true theory about intervention, the speaker said, was this: Victory is in the people. If you wish to avoid further complications with foreign governments, if you wish to prevent France and England from, at any time, interfering, then you must use every means in your power to bring pressure to bear upon the executive officers, in Washington, to be what they never yet have been—in earnest. [Loud applause.] A few victories would settle the question of intervention forever. It is incumbent, therefore, upon you to urge the President to do his duty. [Applause.] Content yourselves no longer with promises, intentions, but insist upon results. [Loud applause.] The secession press made great capital out of what they called the barbarities of the North. The stone blockade, Gen. Butler's rule in New Orleans, and the orders issued by Gen. Pope, on taking command of the Army of Viginia. It may be some evil things have been done, but I say here, that Gen. Butler is the only man in the Northern army who has, since the war began, done his duty as a man. [Applause.] I like the man who went down to New Orleans, and took the wild beasts by the throats and tamed them. And the worst thing the Government ever did was to recall him, and the best thing they could do now would be to send him back again. [Enthusiastic applause.]

He said the suspension of the act of habeas corpus, and limitation of the press, should be resorted to as sparingly as possible.

Rev. J. R. Graves, about whose arrest there has been a controversy between the Confederate and North Carolina authorities has finally been examined at Hillsboro, N. C., and bound over to the Confederate court at Richmond, to be tried for treason

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

KOPPITZ will direct the grand concert of Classic Music to come off to-morrow evening. MAD. CECILIA YOUNG KRETSCHMAR sings—a sufficient guarantee that a great treat may be expected. See advertisement.

PRISONERS.—Six rebel prisoners were sent to the Old Capitol to-day.

DEFRAUDING THE GOVERNMENT.—Captain A. Cohen, Sixty-eighth N. Y., has been arrested for fraudulently receiving pay from the Government.

CAUGHT AT LAST.—Thomas Ogelton, the accomplice of Ellis in the garroting and robbery case.

Georgetown Affairs.

MARINE LIST.—*Arrivals*—Steamship Suwanee, Symmes, N. Y., mdse. to Morgan & Reinhardt.

Schr. Geo. Franklin, Tyler, Phil'a, lumber to Joe. Libbey.

Schr. Charm, Myrick, Boston, mdse. to Hartley & Bro.

Schr. Mary Compton, Dupui, N. Y., elder and apples to J. G. Waters & Co.

Schr. Jas. E. Price, Martin, Baltimore, corn to Mr. Young.

LIQUOR CONFISCATED.—The premises of Mr. Edward McCormick, the liquor dealer on High street, below Bridge, were visited this morning by the provost guard, and all his stock of whiskey confiscated.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMER AFRICA FROM EUROPE.

THE SUMTER AT LIVERPOOL.

THE MARKETS.

CONSOLS.

CONTINUED ACTIVITY OF THE POLES.

ARREST OF STUDENTS IN PARIS FOR DEMONSTRATIONS IN FAVOR OF POLAND.

THE TIMES AGAIN LAUNCHES INTO THE REBEL AMBASSADOR;

COLD SHOULDER TO THE NEW CONFEDERACY.

AN ADDRESS TO BE PRESENTED TO THE CAPTAIN OF THE GEORGE GRISWOLD.

&c., &c., &c.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—The steamship Africa is off Sandy Hook. She brings Queenstown dates to the 15th inst.

The Italian Minister of France in his report to the chamber, states that the deficit on the 31st of last December, was 274,000 pounds.

The steamer Gibraltar, late Sumter, has arrived at Liverpool.

The cotton sales for the Saturday previous to the sailing of the Africa, was 6,000 bales, 2,000 of which were sold to speculators and exporters, the market closing firm and unchanged. Wheat dull—declined from 1d.@3d. Corn dull and downward. White declined 1s. per quarter. Beef easier—declined 2s. 6d. Pork quiet and steady. Bacon declined. Butter steady. Lard easier. Tallow dull—declined 1s.

London, Saturday.—Consols closed at 92¼@92½ for money.

Lord George C. Manners has been returned from Cambridge without opposition.

The Government Budget will be open Easter.

LATER.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—The steamship Africa has arrived.

The *Times* ridicules the Lord Mayor for bringing Mr. Mason into prominence at the Mansion House Banquet, and shows that affairs were without any significance. It says Mr. Mason's remarks about the early recognition of the Confederates goes far ahead of the real state of affairs. Recognition is not a question of time, of minority or majority, but of the real exerting facts, when the Federals find themselves obliged to leave the Confederates in the quiet possession of their States, then it will be time to discuss the question of recognition, but not until then. As it is Mr. Mason has received no assistance or encouragement, except from gentlemen who, like the Lord Mayor, are under no responsibility to weigh their words.

An address of thanks, &c., proposed by the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, was to be publicly presented to the captain of the steamer Geo. Griswould, in St. George's Hall on the 16th instant.

Liverpool.—A mass meeting to adopt an address of sympathy to President Lincoln is fixed for the 19th inst, in the Amphitheatre.

Some students have been arrested in Paris for making demonstrations in favor of the Poles. There is nothing new relative to the Polish insurrection. The insurgents show continued activity. Austria prohibits arms and warlike stores from crossing the frontiers to Russia.

The Very Latest per the Africa.

STETTIN, Feb. 7.—It is stated that the Poles have intercepted letters to the Russian Ambassadors at Berlin and Paris, accusing Austria of encouraging the Poles in this insurrection. It is also stated that the Poles have intercepted letters from the Grand Duke of Constantinople, stating his intention to pursue the same course of action he has hitherto pursued with the Government of Poland.

BERLIN, Feb. 4.—The convention between Prusia and Russia, in reference to the Polish insurrection was signed on the 8th instant.

FROM MEMPHIS.

THE EXPEDITION TO YAZOO PASS.

THE REBELS OBSTRUCT IT.

THE OBSTRUCTIONS REMOVED.

A BRILLIANT SKIRMISH.

THE REBELS REPULSED WITH CONSIDERABLE LOSS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—A special Memphis dispatch says the expedition through Yazoo Pass reached Moon Lake on the 22d inst. Beyond this lake, leading to Cold Water river, the enemy sought to obstruct the channel by felling trees, &c. The Federal troops have been at work three weeks to clear out the pass.

A battalion of the Fifth Illinois cavalry, sent to scour the bank, had a brisk skirmish on Friday with a company of sixty mounted rebels, dispersing them, killing six, wounding several, and capturing twenty-six. Our loss was five wounded.

Another Rebel Pirate Abroad.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—The steamer Dolphin, supposed to be a rebel pirate, sailed from Holyhead on the 12th inst., for Nassau.

Letter from Cassius M. Clay.—He Severely Rebukes General Halleck.

The New York *Times* having dealt rather severely, at different periods, with Mr. Clay, he addresses the editor the following letter. It is a characteristic paper, and only *hints* at a very rich chapter in the history of Gen. Halleck's administration as General-in-Chief:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Friday, Feb. 24, 1863.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

In the *Times* of yesterday you have an article styled "Russia Made Happy," to which I desire to say but a word in reply. I have nothing to say about the spirit of that editorial toward me—it is the same with all the rest you have written in reference to me while at home and abroad.

I do not hold myself above just or even unfriendly criticism, as a public servant. In that I shall endeavor to defend myself by my life-acts, not by words. But when you venture the insinuation that (1) "he can serve the Government consistently with his private sentiments" only in a foreign mission, you misrepresent my "sentiments," and injure the cause of the country. I told President Lincoln that I could not and would not enter the field, except the policy was adopted of liberating the slaves of rebels.

So soon as the President issued his proclamation of the 22d September, I offered my services at once to Gen. Halleck. I was received in such manner, that Secretary Chase, who was present, and who had urged me to take a command by the most pressing arguments, was satisfied as well as myself, that I could not serve the country or my own reputation by entering the service. Justice to the country and my own character for frankness demand of me to say, that I regard Gen. Halleck as too intensely pro-slavery to do justice to any man of my views of the great political issue pending.

I have done what I could, and shall do what I can, to induce the President to put General Benjamin F. Butler in his place. I believe that such a change would save the Republic millions of men and money. Nothing short of that can give the vigor and effect to our arms which the crisis and the public sentiment demand.

How far "Russia shall be made happy," will appear when your friend W. H. Seward shall place more of my correspondence and less of his own before the public.

I am, your obedient servant,
C. M. CLAY.

THE PRETTIEST COATS IN TOWN—McCLELLAN SACKS, for citizens and soldiers, at SMITH'S, No. 460 Seventh street. ja 28

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CAMP STOVE
We are now manufacturing CAMP, COOK HEATING STOVES, which we will sell by the dozen or hundred as cheap as they can be bought in Baltimore. E. H. & B. L. GREGORY, 211 Penn avenue, near 9th street. nov 18

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Books bound in every style—Turkey, Morocco Russia and Calf. ja 1

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS,
Third Session.

SATURDAY, February 28, 1863.

SENATE.

Mr. GRIMES, from the Naval Committee, reported the joint resolution giving the thanks of Congress to Commander Ringgold.

He also offered a resolution instructing the Secretary of the Navy to report to the Senate whether any officer of the Government has liberated prisoners captured by any navy officer of the United States, and restored any captured property, on the pay to him, or them, of any money or other valuable consideration; and if so, under what circumstances, and by what authority such release has been made; and that he report thereupon to the Senate, and whether, in his opinion, any action is proper or necessary to remedy this proceeding. Adopted.

He also introduced a bill amending an act to authorize the city of Georgetown to lay a water tax.

Mr. HARLAN introduced a bill supplementary to "An act for the relief of persons for damages sustained by certain bands of Sioux Indians." [This bill extends the relief given to citizens to Iowa and Dacotah.] Passed.

Mr. HARRIS presented the resolution of the New York State Senate relative to bounties and arrears of