

[From our Extra of the 27th ult.]

EASTERN NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH AND PONY.

The Pony Express, with advices from the States, up to the 20th instant, arrived here yesterday morning about five o'clock. The *News* being then nearly "up," we have followed our issue of this morning, with an Extra of more than ordinary interest.

While the people have been following Mr. Lincoln from Springfield to Washington, eager to catch the falling words from his lips, and enthusiastic over the first glimmer of hope for union, which his tongue inspired, suddenly and almost unlooked for, at the present moment at least, the seceding States launch into being a complete national organization, inaugurate their President, and, in a few hours afterwards, flash north and south, east and west, an address which, if meaning anything, must extinguish every hope of a future union of North and South.

In the order of dates, we give the following summary.

VIRGINIA.

The Virginia State convention re-assembled at Richmond on the 16th. A series of resolutions were presented, each one moved by a different member of the convention, declaring that the State would not submit to the coercion of seceding States, on any pretext whatever; that if the present efforts to restore the Federal Union, and preserve it upon terms of safety and honor to all its members, proved unavailing, Virginia would not hesitate, but would unite with her sister Southern States; that if the Federal Government undertook forcibly to regain possession of forts in seceding States, Virginia would regard it as invasion of the rights of the South; that if the Government undertook to collect duties in seceding States, Virginia would regard that as coercion and pledged herself to resistance with all the means in her power; that the compact between the States had been repeatedly violated and repudiated by the North, and the Southern States were justified in seceding; and that unless the North made concession and gave guarantees of the non-recurrence of such acts, and gave the satisfaction demanded, Virginia would dissolve connection; that while she highly appreciated the blessings intended to be secured by the Constitution and Union, identity of interests with the South, would call forth all her military strength to resist any attempt to coerce; and, lastly, Virginia thought a proper appreciation of difficulties, and this, that and the other might lead to the adoption of measures to bring about peace, friendship and union. Ex-Gov. Wise reiterated his policy of fighting in the Union, and counseled speedy action. Mr. Moore was opposed to coercion, but thought some of the States rather fast in taking forts, etc., and should take the consequence of their actions.

THE PEACE CONGRESS.

The most sanguine and fervent were beginning to despair of anything for the Union from the Peace Commissioners. Some of the commissioners had advised their friends to that effect. Efforts were being made to avoid Congressional action on all peace propositions. It was understood that the delegates from North Carolina, Virginia and Missouri, would vote against the report of the Peace Congress committee; Maryland, Kentucky and Tennessee would go for it.

THE PRESIDENT ELECT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ON HIS TRAVELS.

Mr. Lincoln arrived at Buffalo on the 16th. His passage from Cleveland there was marked by the usual enthusiasm of the multitude. Mr. Greeley joined the train at Girard and accompanied it to Erie.

While addressing the people at Dunkirk, Mr. L. grasped the staff of the American flag, under the folds of which he stood, and announced his intention to stand by that flag, and asked them to stand by him as long as he should do so.

On arrival at Buffalo, Mr. L. was met at the door of the car by a deputation of citizens headed by the Hon. Millard Fillmore. Not less than 10,000 persons were around the depot to greet him. In the crowd one of his suite, Mr. Hunter, U. S. army, had his arm dislocated.

In reply to the address of the Mayor of Buffalo, Mr. L. expressed thanks for his kind reception; alluded to the general welcome accorded to him since he left home; but very modestly professed to understand the honors in-

tended for the country, the Constitution and the Union, and not for him personally. He again expressed his dependence on divine assistance, said that he brought a good heart to the work before him, and begged to be excused from saying much on the difficulties threatening the nation. Composure was again recommended, and in that there would be triumph. Mr. L. was very hoarse from frequent speaking, and considerably fatigued with travel. From the windows of the Young Men's Christian Union rooms, directly opposite Mr. L.'s hotel, a large banner was unfurled with the inscription, "We will pray for you."

Mr. L. had passed through Albany, and while there spoke to both houses of the legislature; said nothing of importance. He had gone south, and spoke at Poughkeepsie, and further our dispatches saith not.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA ON HIS TRAVELS.

General Jefferson Davis, the President of the Confederate States of America, arrived at Montgomery, the present capital of that Confederacy, on the evening of the 16th, and was received at the depot by a large and enthusiastic crowd. The General's trip from Mississippi to Montgomery was one continued ovation. He is reported to have delivered 25 speeches, returning thanks and complimentary greetings to the crowds of ladies and gentlemen, and to the military who had thronged at the depots where he had passed, and assembled around the hotels where he had stayed on his way to the presidential chair.

A Committee of Congress, and the Montgomery authorities went out about eight miles, to formally receive and escort him into the city. Two fine military companies from Columbus, Georgia, joined the escort at Opelika, and accompanied him to Montgomery. At the depot he addressed the multitude: said that he felt proud to receive the congratulations and hospitality of the people of Alabama. He briefly reviewed the present position of the South and said the time for compromise had passed and they were now determined to maintain their position, and to make all who oppose them smell southern powder and feel southern steel. If coercion was persisted in, he had no doubt as to the result. They would maintain their rights of government at all hazards. They asked nothing, wanted nothing and would have no complications. If other States joined their Confederacy, they could freely come on their terms. Their separation from the old Union was complete. No compromise, no reconstruction could now be entertained.

A large crowd awaited the General's arrival at the Exchange Hotel—ladies as enthusiastic as the sterner sex. After repeated calls, he appeared on the balcony at a quarter to eleven o'clock, and delivered

HIS FIRST SPEECH AT THE NEW CAPITOL.

Fellow citizens and brethren of the Confederate States of America, for we now are brethren, not in name merely but in fact. Men of one flesh, of one bone, of one interest, of one purpose and of one identity in our domestic institutions. We have hence, I trust, the prospect of living together in peace, with our institutions subject to protection, not defamation. It may be that our cause will be ushered in the midst of storms. It may be that, as this morning opened with clouds, mist and rain, we shall encounter inconveniences at the beginning, but as the sun rose, it lifted the mists and dispelled the clouds, and left the pure sun light of heaven; so will the progress of the Southern Confederacy carry itself into the harbor of constitutional liberty (applause). Thus we have nothing to fear at home, because at home we have a home-governance. We will have nothing to fear abroad; because if war should come, if we must again baptize in blood the principles for which our fathers bled in the revolution, we shall show that we are not degenerate sons, but will redeem the pledge they gave, preserve the sacred rights they transmitted to us, and show that southern valor still shines as brightly as in 1776 and 1812, and in every other conflict (applause).

I was informed, my friends, that your kindness only required that I should appear before you. Fatigued by travel, and hoarse, I am unable to speak at any great length. I came merely to assure you of my gratitude for these manifestations of your good will. I come with diffidence and distrust to the discharge of the great duties devolved upon me by the kindness and confidence of the Congress of the Confederate States. I thank you, friends, for the kind manifestations of favor and approbation you exhibit on this occasion (great cheering).

THE INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT DAVIS AT MONTGOMERY.

President Davis was formally inaugurated at Montgomery, on the 18th. An immense crowd of people assembled on Capitol Hill,

where the ceremonies appear to have taken place, and the following address was delivered:

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONGRESS OF CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA:—FRIEND AND FELLOW CITIZENS:

Called to the difficult and responsible station of Chief Executive of the provisional government which you have instituted, I approach the discharge of the duties assigned me, with a humble distrust of my abilities; but with a sustaining confidence in the wisdom of those who are to guide and to aid me in the administration of public affairs, and with an abiding faith in the virtue and patriotism of the people, looking forward to the speedy establishment of a permanent government, to take the place of this, and which, by its greater moral and physical power, will be better able to combat with the many difficulties which arise from the conflicting interests of separate nations. I enter upon the duties of the office to which I have been chosen with the hope, that the beginning of our career as a Confederacy, may not be obstructed by hostile opposition to our enjoyment of separate existence and independence. With the blessings of Providence, we intend to maintain our present condition, achieved in manner unprecedented in the history of nations. It illustrates the American idea that governments rest upon the consent of the governed, and that it is the right of the people to alter and abolish governments whenever they become destructive to the ends for which they were established.

The declared compact of the Union from which we have withdrawn was to establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity: and when the judgment of the sovereign States now comprising this Confederacy, it has been perceived from the purposes for which it was ordained, and ceased to answer the ends for which it was established, a peaceful appeal to the ballot box declared that, so far as they were concerned, the government created by that compact should cease to exist. In this they merely asserted the right which the Declaration of Independence of 1776, deed to be inalienable. Of the time and occasion of its exercise, they are sovereign, they are the final judges—each for itself.

The impartial, enlightened verdict of mankind, will vindicate the rectitude of our conduct, and He who knows the minds of men will judge of the sincerity with which we have labored to preserve the government our fathers in its spirit. The right solemnly claimed at the birth of the States, and which has been affirmed and re-affirmed in the Bill of Rights of the States, subsequently adopted into the Union of 1789, undeniably recognizes in the people the power to resume the authority delegated for the purpose of government. Thus the sovereign States here represented, proceed to form this Confederacy, and is by the abuse of language that the act has been denominated revolution. They formed a new alliance but within each State, its government has been retained. The rights of person and property have not been disturbed.

The agent through which they communicated with foreign powers is changed, but this does not necessarily interrupt their international relations. Sustained by the consciousness that the transition from the former Union to the present Confederacy has not proceeded from a disregard on our part of our just obligations or any failure to perform every constitutional duty; moved by no interest or passion to invade the rights of others; anxious to cultivate peace and commerce with all nations, if we may not hope to avoid war we may at least expect that posterity will attribute to us of having needlessly engaged in it. Duly justified by the absence of wrong on our part, and by wanton aggression on the part of others, there can be no cause to doubt that the courage and patriotism of the people of the Confederate States will be found equal to any measures of defense which soon our country may require.

An agricultural people, whose chief interest is the export of a commodity required in every manufacturing country, our true policy is peace, and the freest which our necessities will permit. It is alike our interest and that of all those from whom we would buy that there should be the fewest practicable restrictions upon the interchange of commodities. There can be but little rivalry between ours and any manufacturing or navigating community, such as the free States of the American Union. It must, therefore, follow therefrom that mutual interest would vite good will and kind offices. If, however, aggression or lust of dominion should cloud the judgment or influence the action of those States, we must prepare to meet the emergency and maintain by the final arbitrament of the sword, the position which we have assumed among the nations of the earth. We have entered upon a course of independence, which must inflexibly pursued through many years of controversy.

With our late associations, and northern States, we have vainly endeavored to secure tranquility and obtain respect for the right to which we were entitled. As a necessity, not a choice, we have resorted to the remedy of separation, and henceforth our energies must be directed to the condition of our own affairs, the perpetuity of the Confederacy which we have formed. If a just perception of mutual

interests shall permit us peaceably to pursue our separate political career, my most earnest desire will have been fulfilled; but if this be denied us, and the integrity of our territory and jurisdiction be assailed, it will but remain for us with firm resolution to appeal to arms and invoke the blessing of Providence on a just cause.

As a consequence of our new condition, and with a view to meet anticipated wants, it will be necessary to provide a speedy and efficient organization of the branches of the executive department, having special charge of foreign intercourse, finance, military affairs and postal service. For purposes of defense, the Confederate States, my, under ordinary circumstances, rely mainly upon their militia, but it is deemed advisable in the present condition of affairs, that there should be a well instructed and disciplined army, more numerous than would usually be required on a peace establishment. I also suggest that for the protection of our harbors, and commerce on the high seas, a navy adequate to those objects will be required; the necessities have doubtless engaged the attention of Congress.

With a Constitution differing only from that of our father, in so far as it is explanatory of their well known intent, free from sectional conflicts which have interfered with the pursuit of the general welfare, it is not usual to expect that the States from which we have recently parted may seek to unite their fortunes under the government we have instituted. For his our Constitution makes adequate provision; but beyond this, if I mistake not, the judgment and will of the people are, that union with the States from which they have separated, is neither practicable nor desirable.

To increase the power, develop the resources and promote the happiness of a confederacy, it is requisite there should be so much of homogeneity that the welfare of every person should be the aim of the whole. Where this does not exist, antagonisms are engendered, which must and should result in separation. Actuated solely by a desire to preserve our rights and to promote our own welfare, the separation of the Confederate States has been marked by no aggression upon others, and followed by no domestic convulsions. Our industrial pursuits have received no check. The cultivation of our fields progresses as heretofore, and even should we be involved in war, there would be no considerable diminution in the production of the staples which have constituted our exports in which the commercial world has an interest scarcely less than our own. This common interest of producer and consumer can only be interrupted by an exterior force, which should obstruct its transmission to foreign parts: a course of conduct which would be detrimental to the manufacturing and commercial interests abroad. Should reason guide the action of the government from which we have departed, a policy so detrimental to the civilized world, the Northern States included, could not be dictated by even a stronger desire to inflict injustice upon us; but if it be otherwise, a terrible responsibility will rest upon it, and the sufferings of millions will bear testimony to the policy and wickedness of our aggressors. In the meantime, there will remain to us, besides the ordinary remedies before suggested, the well-known resource of retaliation upon the commerce of an enemy.

Experience in public stations of a subordinate grade, to which your kindness has conferred, has taught me that care and trial and disappointment are the price of official elevation—you will be many errors to forgive, many deficiencies to tolerate, but you shall not find in me either want of zeal in, or fidelity to, the cause that is to me the highest hope and most endearing affection. Your generosity has bestowed upon me an undeserved distinction which I neither sought nor desired. Upon announcement of that sentiment, upon your wisdom and patriotism, I rely, to direct and support me in the performances required by my hands. We have changed the confidant parts, but not the system of our government. The Constitution formed by our fathers is that of these Confederate States. Their exposition of it in the judicial corruption it has received, we have a light which reveals its true meaning: thus instructed as to the just interpretation of that instrument, and remembering that all offices are trusts held for the people by the delegat powers, are to be strictly construed. I will, by due diligence in the performance of my duties, though I may disappoint your expectation, yet to retain, when retiring, so much of the good will and confidence which will welcome my entrance into office. It is in the midst of perilous times to look upon a people united in heart, to hear of those of high resolves animate and actuate whole where the sacrifices to be made are weighed in the balance against honor, liberty and equality. Obstacles may arise, but they cannot long retard a march sanctioned by its justice and sustained by a virtuous people.

Reverently let us invoke the God of our fathers to guide, protect and protect us in our efforts to perpetuate principles which by his blessings they are able to vindicate and transmit to their story, with a continuance of his favor gratefully acknowledged to success, peace, to prosperity.

Private advice on the new capital stated that arrangements had been made for a loan to the Confederate States, of \$14,000,000, by the 1st of May, which time fifty regiments are to be sent for the field to resist