

that he would issue no more; notwithstanding, from April to December he had given acceptances to the amount of \$2,163,000: the last batch was given on the 4th of December—the day that Bailey delivered the last supply of bonds.

The committee had ascertained that some of these acceptances were still out, and \$260,000 worth of them were in the hands of one or two parties alone, but were worthless. The committee made no recommendations—merely reported the facts.

A Washington dispatch of the 13th thinks it due to the President, to state that he, immediately after the interview with Mr. Benjamin, went for Floyd, and on learning that the practice of giving acceptances was without the sanction of law, instructed him to pay what was out, but to issue no more. Floyd promised, and Mr. B. thought there was only a small amount involved.

VIRGINIA'S POSITION BEFORE THE HOUSE.

Messrs. Pryor and Leake, of Virginia, represented that State not over disposed to peaceful submission. Mr. Pryor said Virginia would sever the bonds which bound her to the oppressive association, unless justice and equality were secured to her. She had not pronounced her submission, but had resolved magnanimously to make one more effort to preserve the Union. Mr. Leake said that Virginia was anxious to preserve the Union if she could get justice, if not, she would trust to her own right arm, and appeal to no earthly power for aid. A hundred and twenty-nine out of a hundred and fifty delegates were for secession unless they obtained ample guarantees by the fourth of March. Mr. Pryor had a paragraph to read from the *Richmond Whig*, sustaining his assertion as to the course of Virginia. Mr. Sickles followed the gentlemen, and stated that the 302,000 Union men of New York had met a cordial response from the people of Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee, which was indicative of love for the Union.

CRITTENDEN'S COMPROMISES BEFORE THE SENATE.

Mr. Crittenden, on the 12th, presented memorials from Massachusetts, signed by 23,000 persons favoring his compromise measures. Mr. Sumner took the floor and made a speech, in which he declared that, if the signers of the petitions had known the true effect of Crittenden's compromise, he did not believe that they would have signed them at all—the proposition went beyond the Breckenridge platform. Mr. Sumner argued that the term for compromise was past. He would appeal to the people. When the provision was to surrender principles of freedom in Territories—which was the Fort Sumter of the north—he would surrender nothing, and would not have a substitution of compromise for principle. Mr. Crittenden said he supposed that the signers of the petition were intelligent men. He had presented propositions of a basis of peace—why had not the gentlemen offered to amend? Mr. S. thought them wrong, every word and line. Mr. C. asked if the gentleman had no proposition to make? Mr. S.—Yes: the Constitution, as administered by Washington. Mr. C. asked why he had not moved that? Mr. S. said that he had voted for the resolution of the Senator of New Hampshire, which expressed his idea. Mr. C. continued and appealed to Senators to stand by the Union, now that forms of compromise seemed to be exhausted. He believed that something must be done or the country would not be saved. He could not see how men could come there and talk business when the Union was in danger. Mr. S. said—the Senator from Kentucky was not aware of his own popularity in Massachusetts, and of the willingness of the people to endorse resolutions bearing Mr. Crittenden's name, which they so much respected, when, if they had examined the propositions themselves, they would have rejected them. The Senator, in concluding, intimated that the propositions were intended to apply to territory hereafter acquired. Mr. C. replied that he did not consider that essential. Mr. S. said, that the Senator from Kentucky had voted for the proposition to print it. Mr. C. was understood to say that, if that amendment was not acceptable, he would recede. The matter was postponed.

THE NAVY APPROPRIATION BILL.—MR. GREENE ON THE UNION.

Mr. Greene, of Missouri, opposed the building of additional sloops of war, and ad-

vocated the right of secession. Missouri was for the Union which gave protection to all. The Senator considered that the action of Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia had been disastrous. If the border States had acted there would have been a peaceable separation. If no adjustment was made, all the slave States but Delaware, Maryland and Virginia would go out together. He was afraid of Virginia—she was so slow. Arkansas, Missouri and Kansas wanted to go out (Laughter). He said after northern migration died out, she would fall back into the arms of Missouri. The object of the Republicans was to extinguish slavery. He favored Mr. Crittenden's plan, but such amendments were good for nothing unless there was a reaction North.

The amendment was then concurred in, 27 against 17—the bill was then passed.

THE TREASURY TERRIBLY CONSUMPTIVE.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in a letter to Mr. Sherman, states that the liabilities to fall due before the 4th of March next, were nearly \$10,000,000: the accruing revenue, it was estimated, would net about \$2,000,000, leaving \$8,000,000 to be borrowed. There was in the Treasury, subject to draft, a little over \$500,000, while drafts to the amount of \$2,000,000 were unanswered. Notwithstanding the short time remaining of Mr. Buchanan's administration; the Secretary considered it indispensable to advertise for a loan.

SENATE CONVENED BY PROCLAMATION.

President Buchanan had issued a proclamation, declaring that an extraordinary occasion required the Senate to convene, for the transaction of business on the 4th of March at noon, to receive and act upon such communications as might be made to it on the part of the Executive. This convening of the Senate is to enable the incoming President to nominate for confirmation, the members of his cabinet.

VIRGINIA'S COMMISSIONER TO THE SECEDING STATES.

The Governor of Virginia had transmitted to the Legislature a communication received from Judge Robinson, the commissioner to seceding States, dated Montgomery, Feb. 3d, in which the Judge stated that the Governor of Georgia had accepted the mediation of Virginia, and gave assurances that the State would abstain, "during the period occupied," from all acts calculated to produce a collision of arms between that State and the Federal Government. The Commissioner believed that the Governor of Alabama would give a favorable answer, and that South Carolina would conform her course to the action or recommendation of the Southern Confederation.

TENNESSEE FOR THE UNION.

The returns of the elections in Tennessee were favorable to Union candidates. The call for a convention was defeated, only two secessionists being elected.

LOUISIANA UNFURLS HER FLAG.

On the 12th, a new flag of "Sovereign Louisiana" was unfurled from the top of the City Hall, New Orleans, amidst the firing of cannon, ringing of bells and the general rejoicing of the people.

THE PRESIDENT ELECT ON HIS WAY TO THE CAPITOL.

Before leaving Indianapolis, on the morning of the 12th, an immense crowd assembled around the hotel, where Mr. Lincoln had been staying, in expectation of hearing a speech. Mr. Lincoln in declining to gratify the assemblage, stated that if he made speeches wherever his friends desired him to speak, he would not be able to reach the national Capitol at the appointed time. In thanking the people for his reception, he expressed the hope that they all might meet again under one flag of one Union, which was followed by immense cheering. Mr. Lincoln was warmly greeted at every stopping place of the cars; but refused speaking till after his arrival at Cincinnati, where he was enthusiastically received.

HIS SPEECH AT CINCINNATI.

Shortly after his arrival at the Burnett House, Mr. Lincoln made his appearance on the balcony, accompanied by Mayor Bishop, who made a short introductory address. Mr. L. then spoke, occupying about twenty minutes. He is reported to have said:—

"I have spoken but once before this, in Cincinnati; that was previous to the last presidential election. On that occasion, in a friendly manner, but with sincere words, I ad-

dressed much of what I said to the Kentuckians. I gave my opinion, that we, as Republicans, would ultimately beat them as Democrats, but that they could postpone that result longer by nominating Senator Douglas for the Presidency than they could in any other way. They did not, in any true sense of the word, nominate Senator Douglas, and the result has come certainly as soon as ever I expected. I also told them how I expected that they would be treated after they should have been beaten, and I now wish to call their attention to what I then said upon that subject. I then said:—

"I will tell you, so far as I am permitted to speak for the opposition, what we mean to do with you: we mean to treat you, as nearly as we possibly can, as Washington, Jefferson and Madison treated you. We mean to leave you alone, and in no way to interfere with your institutions; to abide by all and every compromise of the Constitution, and, in a word, coming back to the original proposition to treat you as far as degenerated men—if we have degenerated—by imitating the examples of those noble fathers—Washington, Jefferson and Madison. We mean to remember that you are as good as we are: that there is no difference between us other than the difference of circumstances. We mean to recognize and bear in mind always that you have as good hearts in your bosoms as other people, or as we claim to have, and treat you accordingly." Fellow citizens of Kentucky, friends, brethren, I may call you. In my position, I see no occasion, and feel no inclination to retract a word of this. If it shall not be made good, be assured that the fault shall not be mine."

Mr. Lincoln's remarks were received with great enthusiasm. In passing to his room, those who could, rushed at him, throwing their arms around him, patting him on the back, and almost wresting his arms off. The politicians were in rich profusion around him.

The following day, Mr. Lincoln continued his journey, and met with an enthusiastic reception at Columbus, where he became the guest of Governor Dennison. Here, he received by telegraph from Washington, the announcement of the peaceable counting of the votes, and his election to the chair of Washington.

SPEECH AT COLUMBUS.

At the State House, in response to an address of the President of the Senate, Mr. Lincoln said:—

"Mr. President and Speaker and gentlemen of the General Assembly. It is true as has been said by the President of the Senate, that very great responsibility rests upon me, in the position to which the votes of the American people have called me. I am deeply sensible of that weighty responsibility. I cannot but know what you all know, that without a name, perhaps without a reason why I should have a name, there has fallen upon me a task that did not rest even upon 'the Father of his Country,' and so feeling I cannot but turn and look for the support, without which it will be impossible for me to perform that great duty. I turn then and look to the American people, and to the God who has never forsaken them. Allusion has been made to the interest felt in relation to the policy of the new administration. On this, I have received from some a degree of credit for having kept silence, from others, some depreciation. I still think that I was right, in the varying and shifting scenes of the present, without a precedence which could enable me to judge the future by the past. It has seemed fitting that, before speaking upon the difficulties of the country, I should have gained a view of the whole field: to be sure—after all, being at liberty to modify and change the course of policy, as future events may make a change necessary. I have not maintained silence from any want of real anxiety. It is a good thing that there is no more than anxiety—for there is nothing wrong. It is a consoling circumstance that when we look out, there is nothing that really hurts any one. We sustain different views upon political questions; but nobody suffers anything. This is a most consoling circumstance, and from it we may conclude that all we want is time, patience and reliance in that God who has never forsaken his people. Fellow citizens, what I have now said, I have said altogether extemporaneous, and I will now come to a close."

After the speech, both Houses adjourned, and Mr. L. made a few remarks to the crowd outside, and afterwards received the citizens generally. A brilliant reception was given at Governor Dennison's, in the evening.

Mr. Lincoln and suite left early next morning for Pittsburg. Everywhere that he was seen, he was warmly greeted. He spoke a little at Steubenville, in which he reiterated his dependence on Divine assistance, pledged himself to do his utmost for the Union, and said something about his own weakness and unworthiness for such an exalted position, and, after all, there was no great difficulty between the north and south. His reception at Pittsburg, was enthusiastic, grand and imposing. He addressed a few words to the crowd, and promised to speak on the morrow.

MR. LINCOLN'S SPEECH AT PITTSBURGH.

On the 15th, the President elect delivered

the following brief address at the Monongahela House, Pittsburgh:

MAYOR WILSON AND CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA:

I most cordially thank his honor, Mayor Wilson, and the citizens of Pittsburgh generally, for this flattering reception. It is the more gratifying because I know that while it is not given to me alone but to the cause which I represent, yet it is given under circumstances which already prove to me that there is good will and sincere feelings at the bottom of it. (Enthusiastic applause). And here, fellow citizens, I may remark, that in every short address I have made to the people, and in every crowd through which I have passed of late, some allusion has been made to the present distracted condition of the country. It is naturally expected that I should say something upon the subject, but to touch upon it at all would involve an elaborate discussion of a great many questions and circumstances, which would require more time than I can at present command, and would perhaps unnecessarily commit me upon some matters which have not yet fully developed themselves (immense cheering, and cries of good, that's right). The condition of the country, fellow citizens, is an extraordinary one, and fills the mind of every patriot with solicitude. My intention is to give the subject all the consideration which I possibly can, before I speak fully and definitely in regard to it (cheers), so that when I do speak, I may be as nearly right as possible (loud and continued applause), and when I do speak I hope, fellow citizens, to say nothing in opposition to the spirit of the Constitution, contrary to the integrity of the Union, or that which will in any way prove inimical to the liberties of the people, or the peace of the whole country. (Applause). And furthermore, when the time arrives for me to speak on this great subject, I hope to say nothing which will disappoint the reasonable expectations of any man, nor in anything to disappoint the people generally throughout the country, especially if their expectations have been based upon anything which I may have heretofore said (applause), notwithstanding across the river (the speaker pointing southwardly to the Monongahela, and smiling) there is really no crisis springing from anything in the government itself—in plain words, there is no real crisis, except an artificial one (Laughter and applause). What is there now to warrant the condition of affairs presented by our friends over the river? Taking even their own view of the questions involved, and there is nothing to justify the course which they are pursuing. (A voice, that's so). I repeat, then, there is no crisis, except such a one as may be gotten up at any time by turbulent men, aided by designing politicians. My advice, then, under such circumstances, is to keep cool. If the great American people will only keep their temper on both sides of the line, the trouble will come to an end, and the question which now distracts the country will be settled, just as surely as all other difficulties of like character, which have originated in the government have been adjusted. Let the people on both sides, keep their self possession, and just as other clouds have cleared away, in due time so will this, and this great nation shall continue to prosper as heretofore (Loud applause). But fellow citizens, I have spoke longer on this subject than I intended in the outset, and I shall say no more at present. (Cries of go on, go on). Fellow citizens as this is the first opportunity which I have had to address a Pennsylvania assemblage, it seems a fitting time to indulge in a few remarks upon the important question of a tariff—a subject of great magnitude, and one which is attended with many difficulties, owing to the great variety of interests involved."

The President elect continued his remarks on the Tarriff question, to which he promised his best attention.

Mr. Lincoln reached Cleveland on the 15th, his reception was "one continued ovation." His speech, as sent over the wires, was nearly a second edition of that delivered in Pittsburgh—minus the allusions to local circumstances. In thanking the multitude for the brilliant reception, and highly approving of the amalgamation of Democrats with his friends in the demonstration, he very significantly said:

"If all don't join now to save the good old ship the Union, on this voyage, nobody will have a chance to pilot her on another voyage."

Thousands attended the levee that evening, and on the morning of the 16th he started for Buffalo.

Throughout his travels, Mr. Lincoln was warmly received, and evidently his supporters had worked their best to make the demonstrations and welcomes of a character as free from partyism as possible. All wide-awake and other society operations were discontinued.

TEXAS.

The Texas Convention adjourned on the 4th inst., to the 2d of March. A committee of safety was appointed to remain at Austin in the meantime. The committee had voted resolutions sustaining Wigfall, Hemphill and Regan for their choice in Congress, and censuring Hamilton. The revenue cutter at Gal-

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