THE NEWS.

-The President has issued his proclamation for convening the U.S. Senate on the 4th of March, that the ap-

be confirmed or rejected immediately. -On Monday last, Jefferson Davis was inaugurated as President of the Southern Confederacy.

-A statement is published, over the signatures of some of the most prominent citizens of Kansas, denying Hyatt's statement in regard to the suffering of the people. The gentlemen say that there have been no authenticated cases of death by starvation, and if the contributions continue as bountifully as heretofore until June next, there will be none. About a fifth of the people need help from abroad, but the statements that Kansas is a charnel-house, that all classes are approaching starvation, that 'there is one step between 50,000 people and starvation, are, as they believe, reckless and flagrant falsehoods. The bulk of the population of the State lies in the counties adjacent to the Missouri river, and here there is but little more than ordinary destitution. There has undoubtedly been much suffering from cold and exposure among those from a distance coming from the interior towns to the river for relief, and the winter has been unusually severe; and it is estimated that about 20,000 people will need aid in provisions and clothes, and in seed to enable them to secure a harvest.

Washington, Feb. 17 .- There are many conflicting rumors in the city in regard to the proceedings of the Peace upon the report of the committee, has of the Conference was entirely harmonious, and that the good feeling pre-vailing among the delegates justifies the hope that a satisfactory result will be speedily reached.

THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY. Montgomery, Ala. Feb. 17.—President The North American of Friday, in vent the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, Davis arrived last night. In returning accounting for the ruinous condition of it seems to have been rendered continthanks at the depot, President Davis said that he felt proud to receive the congratulations and hospitalities of the citizens of Alabama. He briefly reviewed the present position of the South and said that the time for combut for the stagnation of business conpromises had passed. We are now determined to maintain our position, and make all who oppose it smell Southern powder and feel the Southern steel .-If coercion is persisted in, he had no doubt of the result. We will maintain our rights and our government at all tiful comments upon the assertions of hazards. We ask nothing-we want

our terms. Our separation from the old Union is complete, and no compro mise, no reconstruction, can now be

THE TONNAGE TAX.—By reference to another column, it will be seen that the bill for the commutation of the road has passed the House by what pletely thrown out of the question.—
Democrats and Republicans voted for the bill because they believed the tax to be unjust—that its repeal in manner and form prescribed, would not only be an act of initio to the large of the control of the cont be an act of justice to the Company, but a relief to the tax-payers in the counties through which the road passes, and eventually bring more money into the State Treasury annually, without increasing the rate of taxation on improved property, than the tonnage tax now amounts to. We are aware that there is an opposition to the repeal, in and out of the Legislature; but to say that the opposition is honest with every man, would be asserting what we know to be false. Members of the Legislature who are not fit to be there, supposing that a repeal would be unpopular with their constituents for want of information upon the subject, cast their political vote, that as politicians they may be re-elected. Such men should not be selected to represent an honest people. A member of the Legislature should first be sure that whatever way he may vote, he can sustain by honest argument, and then go ahead in the discharge of his duties as a man, and not as a petty politician.

A HIGH OLD TIME AT HARRISBURG. —There will be a great crowd at Harrisburg on Thursday and Friday next. On Thursday the Democratic State Convention will meet, composed of three hundred and ninety-nine delegates; and on Friday the 22d the Flag of the Union is to be raised and displayed from the Dome of the Capitol, send full delegations to the Convention on which occasion the Military of the which will meet at Harrisburg on State is invited to participate. The Thursday next. The most of the counsix companies of this county will be ties, where the party was consulted, there.

SENATORIAL DELEGATES .- The following named gentlemen have been chosen delegates from this Senatorial cians have been selected to represent District to the Democratic State Convention: John Scott, Esq., Huntingdon county; Hon. Job Mann, Bedford county, and Daniel Weyand, Esq., of Somerset county. A strong delegation.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN TO BE AT HAR-RISBURG .- President Lincoln has accepted an invitation by the Legislature, might say would be read with great

There will soon be but two parties, in the FROM WASHINGTON. ountry, Unionists and Disunionists, and we think we know which will be the stronger The people will save the country, save their honor, and punish disunion traitors and tricksters.—Journal & American.

We are for Compromise-for the Union. You, neighbors, are opposed to anything like a Compromise. Compromise means Union; no Compromise means Disunion and Civil War. We have good men to back us. In the formation of our Constitution, Washpointments of President Lincoln may ington, Franklin, Madison and Hamilcountry, Monroe, Adams, and Clay said—Compromise. In 1832, when nullification threatened trouble, Jackson, and other territory gave rise to secstored good feeling, maintained peace, and promoted Union.

We say, Compromise, because we be long to the Union party. Statesmen, great and small, and the people are for Compromise. The Union party is a Compromise. And if the Union is offered and accepted by the Union party. The Abolitionists of the North and the Seceders of the South may continue their disunion agitations for a while longer, until the people are fullly aroused, when the Union party will crush out all opposition.

The country, the whole country first; party and party platforms only when the peace and prosperity of the country is not endangered by them. We are for the Union at the sacrifice of all parties and platforms if necessary.

"Nobody is Suffering."

At this season last year, says a Philadelphia exchange, the number of Congress yesterday. One, to the effect strangers in the city, on business, was that there was a serious disagreement large beyond precedent. The Hotels were all crowded. They are now deby one who knows, that the meeting by one who knows, that the meeting there is no prospect of improvement. That great and popular hotel, the Gi- at least, the color of State authority rard House, is compelled to yield to If the purpose was at any time enterthe pressure, and soon will be compelled tained of forming an organization, seto close to avoid ruinous losses.

The North American of Friday, in the Hotels, attributes it to "the gloomy condition of mercantile affairs," and says that "there should be many has arrested commerce and paralyzed

These truthful statements of the

body is suffering." Important Bills Passed in the House.

On Saturday morning last, in the House of Representatives, the Bill for the Commutation of the Tonnage duties on the Pennsylvania Railroad tonnage tax on the Pennsylvania Rail- passed finally by the following vote: YEAS-Messrs. Abbot, Acker, Ashcom, Austin, Ball, Bartholomew, Blair, Bressler, we consider, under the circumstances, a large majority. And the most gratifying fact in its consideration and passage was, that party drill was com-

NAYS — Messrs. Alexander, Armstrong, Anderson, Barnsley, Bisel, Bixler, Blauchard, Bliss, Boyer, Brodhead, Clark, Collins, Gope, Dismant, Donley, Elliott, Frazier, Happer, Hayes, Heck, Hill, Hood, Irvin, Kline, Lichtenwallner, Manifold, Myers, Patterson, Reiff, Rhoads, Schrock, Smith, (Berks,) Stehman, Stoleback, Strang, Tracy, Williams and Wilson—38.

The bill to change the name of, and for the relief of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, also passed the House finally, by the following vote:-

YEAS-Messrs. Abbott, Acker, Anderson, Armstrong, Ashcom, Austin, Ball, Barnsley, Bartholomew, Bisel, Blair, Boyer, Bressler, Brewster, Butler, (Carbon,) Butler, (Craw ford,) Byrne, Caldwell, Collins, Cowan, Craig, Douglass, Duffield, Duncan, Dunlap, Eilenberger, Gaskill, Graham, Happer, Harvey, Haves, Hillman, Hood, Hoffus, Huhn, Koch, Kline, Lawrence, Leisonring, Lowther, Manifold, M'Donough, M'Gonigal, Marshall, ifold, M'Donough, M'Gonigal, Marshall, Moore, Morrison, Mullin, Ober, Osterhout, Pierce, Preston, Pughe, Randall, Reily, Rhoads, Ridgway, Robinson, Roller, Schrock, Seltzer, Shafer, Sheppard, Smith, (Berks,) Smith, (Philadolphia,) Stehman, Strang, Teller, Thomas, Walker, White, Wildey and Davis, Speaker—72.

NAYS—Messrs. Alexander, Bixler, Bliss, Blanchard, Bradhead, Burns, Clark, Cone.

Blanchard, Brodhead, Burns, Clark, Cope, Dismant, Donley, Elliott, Frazier, Gibboney, Goehring, Heck, Hill, Irvin, Lichtenwallner, Myers, Patterson, Reiff, Stoneback, Taylor, Tracy, Williams and Wilson—26.

These bills will now go to the Senate where they will be properly examined and acted upon. We have no doubt both bills will pass the Senate and be approved by the Governor.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION. -All the counties of the State will have named as delegates their very best men, but in others where small politicians had the power, small politithe party. We hope the majority of the Cenvention will, for the present, bury all party strife, and act for the good of the country-the whole people.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT ELECT. -President Lincoln has at last broken silence. Believing that any thing he and will be in Harrisburg on Friday anxiety, we give a number of his speechnext, the 22d.

Washington, Feb. 14. Mr. Howard, of Michigan, from the Select Committee of Five, made the following report to the House, under the resolution instructing them to report as to the alleged conspiracy to seize the Capitol:

"The committee entered upon the investigation under a deep sense of the importance and the intrinsic difficulty of the inquiry. To prove the existence of a secret organization, having for its object the resistance to and ton said—Compromise. In 1820, when overthrow of the Government, would. the Missouri question agitated the in the very nature of the case, be a dflieult task, if such an organization really existed. On the other hand, in a time of high excitement, consequent upon the revolutionary events trans-Clay, and Cass said-Compromise. In | piring all around us, the very air filled 1850, when the acquisition of California | With rumors, and individuals indulging in the most extravagant expressions of fears and threats, it might well be tional feeling, Fillmore, Cass, Douglas, thought difficult to clicit such clear Clay, and Webster said—Compromise. proof as would enable the committee On all these occasions, Compromise re- to pronounce authoritatively that no such torganization existed, and thus contribute to the quiet of the public

mind and the peace of the country.
"The committee have pursued their labors with a determination on their part to ascertain the real facts so far as possible; and if, sometimes, they have permitted inquiries and admitted testimony not strictly within the rules saved it will be saved by a Compromise of evidence, or within the scope of the offered and accepted by the Union resolutions, it is to be attributed to their great anxiety to elicit the real facts, and to remove unfounded apprehensions.

"The extraordinary excitement existing prior to the late presidential election on led disaffected persons of high and low position, after the result of that election became known, to consult together on the question of subinauguration of Mr. Lincoln, and the of Columbia, were discussed formally, in this city and elsewhere.

"But too much diversity of opinion seems to have existed to admit of the adoption of any well-organized plan until some of the States commenced to disaffected seem to have adopted the idea that all resistance to the Government, if there is to be any, should have, cret or open, to seize the District of Columbia, attack the capital, or prevent the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln gent upon the secession of either Mary. land or Virginia, or both, and the

sanction of one of these States. "Certain organizations in this District and in Maryland, that prior to the election seem to have been openly sequent upon the political crisis, which | political clubs, have since assumed the character of military organizations, and are now engaged in drilling, and expect to provide themselves with demanded by a State to which they speech, said:

profess a high degree of allegiance. "Some of these companies in Baltimore professed to be drilling for the sole purpose of preventing other military companies from passing through the State of Maryland.

"Whether these representations of rect or not, the committee have failed to discover any satisfactory evidence that they have any purpose whatever, as a mere mob without the sanction of Government, or entertained unlawful purposes, they are in no proper sense By a mere accident, and not through are contemplated in the resolution of the House.

"The community are unanimously of the opinion that the evidence produced before them does not prove the existence of a sccret organization, here or elsewhere, hostile to the Government, that has for its object, upon its own responsibility, an attack upon the Capitol, or any of the public property here, or an interruption of any of the functions of the Government.

"The committee submit herewith all the testimony taken upon the subect, and ask that the same, and this report be printed, and that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject." Mr. Branch, of North Carolina, from

the same committee, presented his views, as follows :

"That he concurs entirely with the majority, that the testimony does not establish the existence of a conspiracy or a purpose, on the part of any persons, to scize the public property in the District of Columbia, or to interfere with the regular operations of the Government. He thinks it has been established, notwinstanding the difficulty of proving a negative, that no such conspiracy does exist, either in from the testimony of Lieutenant General Scott, that seven companies of artillery, and one company of sappers and miners, of the regular army, have been ordered to, and are quartered in, the city, in close vicinity to the Capi-tol, under a mistaken belief that the public property in the District was, or would be, in danger; and the committee being unanimously of the opinion that no such combination, or conspiracy, or purpose, hostile to the Government or its property, exists, the under

following resolution: "Resolved, That the quartering of the regular army in this District and around the Capitol, when not necessary for their protection from a hostile enemy, and during the session of Congress, is impolitic and offensive, and in permitted, may become destructive of President would finish his speech from civil liberty; and in the opinion of this the balcony, as there was an immense, House, the regular troops now in it enthusiastic and impatient crowd of ought to be forthwith removed there-

signed would ask the passage of the

After some discussion, the question was taken on Mr. Branch's resolution, and it was voted down by 125 yeas to

MOVEMENTS of the PRESIDENT ELECT.

See first page for Speeches made at Indianapolis, Ind.,

Columbus, Ohio. Punctually at two o'clock, the train urrived at Columbus, and the President elect was received with a-salute. Under a military escort he arrived at

the Capitol, and was received by Gov. Dennison in the Executive room. After the introductions, Mr. Lincoln was conducted to the Legislature in joint at half-past eight o'clock I purpose session, where he was welcomed by the Lieutenant Governor in a short til then, I bid you all good night. the Lieutenant Governor in a short address, to which Mr. Lincoln made the following reply: Mr. President and Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the General Assembly: It is true as has been said by the Pres

ident of the Senate, that a 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 caunot but know, what you all know, that without a name—perhaps without a reason—there has fallen upon me a task such as 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 task. I turn and look to the American people, and to that God who has never forsaken them. Allusion has been made to the interest felt in relation to the policy of the new Administration. In this 1 have received from some a degree of credit for having kept silence, bu from others severe deprecation. I still think I was right. In the varying and repeatedly shifting scenes of the pres mitting to that result, and also upon the various modes of resistance.—
Among other modes, the resistance of the countring of the ballots, and to the incompatible of the country, I should have called a strength of the country, I should have called a strength of the country, I should have called a strength of the country, I should have gained a view of the whole scizure of the capital and the District field, to be sure; and 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 there is no more than anxiety, for there is nothreduce their theories of secession to practice. Since then, the persons thus disaffected seem to have adopted to the persons thus there is nothing going wrong. It is a consoling circumstance that when we look out there is nothing that the persons body. We entertain different views upon political questions, but nobody is suffering anything. This is a most consoling circumstance, and from it wo may conclude that all we want is time, patience, and a reliance on that God that has never forsaken this peo-

> Fellow-citizens, what I have said has been altogether extemporaneous, and I will now come to a close.

Pittsburg, Pa.

An immense crowd had assembled at the Monongahela House and the enthusiasm of the crowd displayed itself on the arrival of the cortege, (at 81 P. M.) by a constant succession of cheers. arms, some from State authorities and Mr. Lincoln was immediately conductleading Republican journal, are beau- others from private subscriptions .- ed to a private room, his attendants But, so far as the committee were able forcing a way through a dense mass to learn their purposes, while they which filled the halls and public rooms. attack either the capital or the Dis- coln appeared in the hall, and in retrict, unless the surrender should be sponse to a universal demand for a

Fellow-citizens: We had an accident ipon the road to-day and were deyed till this late hour. I am sorry for this, inasmuch as it was my desire and intention to address the citizens of Pennsylvania, briefly, this evening, on what is properly styled their pecusome arrangement may be made tomorrow morning which will afford me the pleasure of talking to a larger State aurhority, to attack the Capitol or any other public property in this District, or to seize the District. If it should be admitted that any one of these organizations was hostile to the Government or entertied and rolled up an imperse majority for an arrow of the Union," [cheers,] and rolled up an immense majority for what I, at least, consider a good cause. any merit of mine, it happened that I was the representative of that cause, and I acknowledge with all sincerity the high honor you have conferred on me. ["Three cheers for Honest Abe," and a voice saying, "It was no acci-dent that elected you, but your own merits, and the worth of the cause."] I thank you, my fellow-citizen, for your kind remark, and trust that I feel a becoming sense of the responsibility resting upon me. ["We know vou do."

I could not help thinking, my friends, as I traveled in the rain through your crowded streets, on my way here, that if all that people were in favor of the Union, it can certainly be in no great danger—it will be preserved. [A voice—"We are all Union men."—Another voice—"Tha's so." A third, voice—"No compromise." A fourth -"Three cheers for the Union." But I am talking too long, longer than I ought. ["Oh, no! go on; split another rail." Laughter.] You know that it has not been my custom, since I started on the route to Washington, to make long speeches; I am rather inclined to silence, ["That's right"] and whether that be wise or not, it is at least more unusual now-a-days to find a man who can hold his tongue this District or elsewhere. It appears than to find one who cannot. [Laughter, and a voice-" No railery Abe."] I thank you, sincerely, for the warm reception I have received, and in the morning, if an arrangement can be made, of which I am not yet certain, I may have something to say to you of that "peculiar interest of Pennsylvania" before mentioned. ["Say it now, we are all attention."] Well, my friends, as it is not much I have to say, and as there may be some uncertainty of another opportunity, I will utter it now, if you will permit me to protection of home industry gives rise seventy odd years? Have they not a procure a few notes that are in my overcoat pocket. ["Certainly

will," and cheers. Mr. Lincoln got down from his elevated position, on the chair, and retired into the drawing room to get the desired "notes." A few moments after a gentlemen announced that the citizens waiting in the rain to see and hear him.

Mr. Lincoln appeared on the balcony

their umbrellas, so as to be better ablo to hear what might fall from the lips of their distinguished guest. When comparative silonce was restored, Mr. Lincoln said:

Fellow-citizens, I have been prevailed upon by your committee to post-pone my intended remarks to you until to-morrow, when we hope for more fuvorable weather, and I have made my appearance now only to afford you an opportunity of seeing, as clearly as may be, my beautiful countenance! [Loud

cony amidst the most enthusiastic de- ward for their skill, labor, and enternonstrations.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 15.—The weather this morning opened inauspiciously, a heavy rain falling up to eight o'clock, when it subsided. During the morning Mr. Lincoln was waited upon by the Pittsburg Councils in a body, and

In accordance with Mr. Lincoln's invitation to the people of Allegheny county last night, a large crowd gaththe Monongahela House, to hear his speech on the peculiar interests of the cony, he was greeted with vociferous cheering.

Mr. Lincoln then addressed the assemblage, as follows:

MAYOR WILSON, AND CITIZENS OF Pennsylvania: I most cordially thank his Honor Mayor Wilson, and the citzens of Pittsburg generally, for this flattering reception. It is the more grateful because I know that while it s not given me alone, but to the cause I represent, yet it is given under circumstances that clearly prove to me that there is good-will and sincere feeling at the bottom of it. [Enthusiastic applause.]

And here I may remark that in every short address I have made to the people, in every crowd through which I have passed of late, some allusion has been made to the present listracted state of the country.

It is naturally expected that I should say something upon this subject; but if I touch upon it at all, it would ingreat number of the questions and circumstances would require more time than I can at present command, and I would perhaps unnecessarily commit fully developed themselves. [Immense cheering, and cries of "Good" "That's right."]

possibly can, before I speak fully and it will be that every man who is called definitely in regard to it. [Cheers.] upon to serve the people in a represo that when I do speak, I may be as sentative capacity should study the ontinued applause.]

the Constitution, or contrary to the to advocate, that protection may be integrity of the Union, or which will extended to the coal and iron of Pennprove inimical to the liberties of the sylvania, the corn of Illinois, and the people, or to the peace of the whole country. [Vociferous applause.] And furthermore, when the time arrives subject may receive such considerafor me to speak on this great subject, tion at the hands of your representa-I hope I will say nothing to disappoint tives that the interests of no part of the people generally, throughout the the country may be overlooked, but ountry, especially if their expectations liar interest. And I still hope that have been based upon anything which I may have heretofore said. [Applause] Notwithstanding the troubles across

the river, (the speaker pointing southwardly to the Monongahela and smiling,) there is really no crisis, except an artificial one. [Laughter and ap-plause.] What is there now to warrant the condition of affairs presented by our friends over the river? Take even their own view of the questions involved, there is nothing to justify the course they are pursuing. [A

voice—"That's so.]
I repeat, then, that there is no criis, excepting such a one as may be gotten up at any time by turbulent

nen, aided by designing politicians. My advice then, under the circumstances, is to keep cool. If the great American people only keep their tem-per on both sides of the line, these troubles will come to an end, and the ry will be settled just as surely as all other difficulties of a 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 continue to prosper as heretofore. [Loud applause]
But, fellow citizens, I have spoken longer on this subject than I intended in the outset. [Cries of "Go on, go on."] I shall say no more at present.

volved.

Administration. [Immense demonstrations of applause,] In fact, this quesied in that platform, should not be

which was falling, hundreds lowered tinued applause.] Permit me, fellow- they had given him, and not less did Chicago platform, or, rather, have it

read in your hearing, by one who has younger eyes than I have.

Mr. Lincoln's private secretary then read section twelfth of the Chicago platform, as follows: "That while proimports, sound policy requires such an adjustment of these imports as may encourage the developement of the industrial interests of the whole country; laughter, and cheers.] In the morning | and we commend that policy of nation al exchanges, which secures to the workingmen liberal wages, to agricul-The President retired from the bal- and manufacturers an adequate reprise, and to the nation, commercial prosperity and independence."

Mr. Lincoln continued; Now, I must confess that there are shades of difference in construing even this platform, but I am not now intending to discuss these differences, but merely to give you some general idea of the subject I have long thought that if there be many visitors called to pay their re- any article of necessity which can be produced at home, with as little, or nearly the same labor as abroad, it would be better to protect that article of labor at its true standard of value.

If a bar of iron got out of the mines ored this morning in the vicinity of in England, and a bar of iron taken from the mines in Pennsylvania, can be produced at the same cost, it follows that if the English bar be shipped country. When he was introduced, from Manchester to Pittsburg, and the trusts that it may materially and perand advanced to the railing of the bal- American bar from Pittsburg to Man- manently aid the good work of Union. chester, the cost of carriage is appreciably lost. [Laughter.] If we had no iron here, then we should encourformed, and these age the shipment from a foreign country, but not when we can make it as cheaply in our own country. brings us back to the first proposition, that if any article can be produced at home with nearly the same cost as abroad, the carriage is lost labor. The treasury of the nation is in such a low condition at present, that this subject now demands the attention of Congress, and will demand the immediate consideration of the new Administra-tion. The tariff bill now before Congress may or may not pass at the present session. I confess I do not understand the precise provisions of this bill. I do not know whether it can be passed by the present Congress or not. It may or may not become the law of the

land; but if it does pass, that will be an end of the matter until a modification can be effected, should that be deemed necessary. If it does not pass, and the latest advices I have are to volve an elaborate discussion. The the effect that it is still pending, the next Congress will have to give it the earliest attention. According to my political education, I am inclined to believe that the people in the various nyself upon matters that have not yet sections of the country should have their own views carried out through their representatives in Congress. If the consideration of the tariff bill should The condition of the country is an | be postponed until the next session of extraordinary one, and fills the mind the National Legislature, no subject of every patriot with anxiety and solicitude. My intention is to give this subject all the consideration that I IfI have any recommendation to make,

nearly right as possible. [Loud and whole subject thoroughly, as I intend continued appliance.] nothing in opposition to the spirit of that when the time for action arrives common benefits of a just and equitable tariff. [Applause.] But I am trospassing upon your patience, [cries of "No, no," "Go on," "We'll listen,"] and must bring my remarks to close. Thanking you most cordially, for the kind reception you have extended to me, I bid you all adicu.— [Enthusiastic applause.]

Cleveland, Ohio.

J. N. Masters, acting mayor, welcomed the President, and Judge Andrews did the same on behalf of the citizen's committee. Mr. Lincoln responded briefly, as

ollows: MR. CHAIRMAN, AND FELLOW-CITIZENS OF CLEVELAND: We have been marching about two miles through snow, rain, and deep mud. The large numbers that have turned out under these circumstances testify that you are in earnest about something or other .-question that now distracts the counsuppose that carnestness is about me personally? I should be doing you injustice to suppose that you did. You ave assembled to testify your respect to the Union, the Constitution and the laws. And here let me say that it is with you, the people, to advance the great cause of the Union and the Constitution, and not with any one man. It rests with you alone.

This fact is strongly impressed on my mind at present. In a community like this, whose appearance testifies to Fellow-citizens, as this is the first their intelligence, I am convinced that opportunity I have had to address a the cause of liberty and the Union can Pennsylvania assemblage, it seems a never be in danger. Frequent allusion fitting time to indulge in a few remarks is made to the excitement at present on the important question of a tariff-a existing in national politics. It is as subject of great magnitude, and one attended with many difficulties, owing I think there is no occasion for any to the great variety of interests in- excitement. The crisis, as it is called So long as direct taxation is altogether an artificial crisis. In all for the support of the Government is parts of the nation there are differences not resorted to, a tariff is necessa- of opinion on politics. There are difry. A tariff is to the Government, ferences of opinion even here. You what meat is to a family. But while did not all vote for the person who this is admitted, it still becomes neces- now addresses you. And how is it sary to modify or change its opera- with those who are not here? Have tions, according as new interests or they not all their rights, as they ever new circumstances arise. So far, there have had? Do they not have their is little difference of opinion among fugitive slaves returned now as ever? politicians, but the question as to how | Have they not the same Constitution far imposts may be adjusted for the that they have lived under for the last to numerous views and objections. I position as citizens of this common must confess that I do not understand country, and have we any power to the subject in all its multiform bear-lings; but I promise you that I will What then is the matter with them? give it my closest attention, and on-deavor to comprehend it more fully.— Why all this excitement? Why all these complaints? As I said before And here I may remark that the Chi- this crisis is all artificial. It has no cago platform contains a plank upon foundation in fact. It was "argued this subject, which I think should be up," as the saying is, and cannot be regarded as a law for the incoming argued down. Let it alone and it will go down of itself. [Laughter.]

Mr. Lincoln said they must be contion, as well as other subjects embod- tent with but few words from him.he was received with the most tumul-tuous cheering and other manifesta-tions of delight. Heedless of the rain when we obtained their votes. [Con-

citizens, to read the tariff plank of the he thank them for the votes they had given him last fall, and quite as much he thanked them for the efficient aid they had given the cause which he represented; a cause which he would say was a good one. He had one more word to say. He was given to viding revenue for the support of the understand that this reception was General Government by duties upon tendered, not only by his own party sound policy requires such supporters, but by men of all parties. This is as it should be.

If Judge Douglas had been elected and had been here on his way to Washington, as I am to-night, the Republicans would have joined in welcoming him just as his friends have joined ture remunerating prices, to mechanics with mine to-night. If all do not join now to save the good old ship of the Union this voyage, nobody will have a chance to pilot her on another cruise. He concluded by thanking all present for the devotion they had shown for the cause of the Union.

At the close of the speech Mr. Lincoln was presented with several splen-did bouquets and floral wreaths.

The Virginia State Convention. WHAT IS EXPECTED OF IT.

The Richmond newspapers are elaborately discussing the duties and prospects of the coming State Convention

of Virginia, to be held in that city.— The Richmond Whig, which represents the Union feeling at the South, looks upon its meeting hopefully, and

"New organizations must then be formed, and these organizations must refer to living questions. The salva-tion or destruction of the Union is the great question of the day, and the new organizations must range themselves with regard to that vital issue. Old things have passed away, and all things must become new. "Union" things must become new. "Union" or "Disunion" is the issue; and 'Unionists" or "Disunionists' be the party organizations and designations. The conservative Whigs and Democrats of the South, and the conservative Republicans of the North, must unite in forming a new Union party, while the destructives of all shades of opinions by different modes

nust co-operate for a common object -Disunion! "We predict that before the 4th of July this will be the arrangement of parties. The Republican organization cannot exist on its present basis.— Lincoln and Seward will have the sagacity to see this, and they will promptly give the cold shoulder to the extreme men of their party, and try to establish a National party, which will repudiate the wild absurdities of the Abolition school. A political necessity will constrain them to abandon not only the extreme dogmas of their party, but to adopt a new name signi-

ficant of the new party; and this name must be the Union Party. All these things have been brought about by the Virginia elections. The majestic attitude in which she now stands, commands the respect and admiration of the nation. She has stayed the torrent of secessionism, and she has caused Northern sectionalism to pause in its mad career. Her mild, but firm remonstrances have brought the country to its senses. Madness no longer rules the hour. The sober second thought has begun to operate, and it is to be hoped that wisdom and justice and moderation will henceforth guide the public councils. As sectionalism and violence on one side beget sectionalism and violence on the other, so prudence and forbearance on the part of the South will beget similar qualities in the North. We already have the most abundant evidences of this truth in the marked change that has come over the Northern mind since the Virginia election. Before that election everything looked dark and gloomy. Within one week after it appened, the rainbow of Hope span-

ned the political sky."

The Richmond Enquirer argues in favor of violence and precipitation after this fashion:

"As earnest advocates of Union and Southern rights, we submit to the members of the Convention this view of the heavy responsibility of the position which they have accepted. Tho question as to whether Virginia shall be the tail of a Northern Confederacy or the head of a Southern Confederacy, is one to which our reason, our loyalty and our sympathy recognize but one reply. Yet this question is not now before the Convention for practical action. Another question precedes it, viz: Does the Convention possess the courage to take the bold stand now required for the restoration of the Union; or will the Convention, by a temporizing policy of apparent compromise, coupled with actual concession and submission to Northern ag-gression, strike the last blow for the severance of the bond of Union, rendering dissolution final and irrevo-

RICHMOND, Feb. 13.—The State Convention assembled at noon in the Capitol building. John Janney, of Loudoun county, was elected president,-On taking the chair he made a speech expressing devotedness to the Union, but also said that Virginia would insist on her rights as the condition of her remaining in the Confederacy.

An Army of Five Thousand Blacks IM CANADA.—It is stated, by a corres. pondent of the New York Tribune, that there is an organized body of five thousand negroes in Canada West, who only await " the signal of civil war bo. tween the North and South," before tendering their services to the North If to gratify the "nigger," white, black and mixed, civil war is forced

upon the country, it would be right that the runaway slaves in Canada and in the Northern States, and those who have given them 'aid and comfort,' should be the only ones forced into the ranks of a Northern army .--Their total destruction would be no loss to the white population or to the country. Poor white men would then receive at least a share of public sympathy.

The London Chemical News states that hundreds of barrels of the clarified fat of horses are imported from Ostend He was very much fatigued, and had to England, and sold in London for