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WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $1,50 a year in advance.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL SESSION OF THE U. S. SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 7, 1861.

The Senate resumed the consideration of Mr. Dixon's resolution, that there be printed the usual number of copies of the President's Inaugural.

DEBATE ON THE INAUGURAL.

Mr. Wigfall, of Texas, said that as Mr. Douglas yesterday had entered into a discussion of the meaning of the inaugural, it was proper that his construction also should be given to the country. It was impossible for the Administration, by dealing in generalities, whether glittering or not to give peace to the country. It is a fact that seven States have withdrawn from the Union, and entered into a compact, and established a government, though the fact is not officially announced.

The whole country know that representatives from the Southern Confederation are now here, prepared to be received at this court. Waiving all questions of regularity as to the existence of this Government, they are here to enter into a treaty with the Federal Government, and the matters in controversy must be settled either by treaty or the sword. It is easy to talk about enforcing the laws, and holding, occupying, and possessing the forts. When you come to do this, bayonets and not words, must settle the question. And he would here say, that Fort Pickens and the Administration will soon be forced to construe the inaugural. Forts Moultrie and Johnson and Castle Pinckney are in possession of the Confederate States; but the Confederate States will not leave Fort Sumter in possession of the Federal Government.

In reply to Mr. Douglas, he denied that the Union, as it formerly was, now exists, legally and constitutionally. The evil is upon us. The disease is seated. A blue pill at night, and a cup of coffee the next morning, may relieve the liver, but when the disease is on you, blistering and blood-letting is sometimes necessary, and when the patient dies it is necessary to have a coffin, very deep, and funeral service and things of that sort, and, as he said the other night, the only question is, whether there shall be a decent, quiet funeral, after the Protestant form, or an Irish "wake." The Union is dead, and has to be buried. If you want a Protestant funeral you can have it; if not, you can have an Irish wake.

He proposed to speak of the difficulty of enforcing the revenue laws, adding that the troubles as to this environ you all around. Had you not better deal with this question practically? Unfortunately, Mr. Lincoln will have but a brief period to decide the question. If he supposes the reinforcement of Fort Sumter will lead to peace, he can make the experiment. And so as to recapturing Fort Moultrie. If he should not remove the troops from Fort Sumter, they will be removed for him.

The adoption of the Crittenden proposition might have adjusted the difficulties; but it received only 19 votes in the Senate. The Senator from Illinois had said that war cannot preserve the Union; the Union, however, is dissolved. Seven Southern States have formed a confederation, and to tell them, as the President has done, that the acts of secession are no more that blank paper, is an insult. He repeated, there is no Union left; the seceded States will never surely come back under any circumstances. They will not live under this administration. Withdraw your troops. Make no attempt to collect tribute, and enter into a treaty with those States. Do this, and you will have peace. Send your flag of thirty-four stars thither, and it will be fired into, and war will ensue. Divide the public property. Make a fair assessment of the public debt. Or will you sit stupidly and idly till there shall be a conflict of arms, because you "cannot compromise with traitors?" Let the remaining States reform their government, and if it is acceptable, the Confederacy will enter into a treaty of commerce and amity with them.—If you want peace, you shall have it; if war, you shall have it. The time for platforms and demagoguism has passed. Treat with the Confederate States as independent, and you will have peace. Treat with them as States of this Union, and you will have war. Mr. Lincoln has to remove the troops from Forts Pickens and Sumter, or they will be removed for him. He has to collect the revenue at Charleston, Savannah, and New Orleans, or it will be collected for him. If he attempts to do so, resistence will be made. It is useless to blind your eyes. No Compromise or amendment to the Constitution, no arrangement you may enter into will satisfy the South, unless you recognize slaves as property, and protect it as any other species of property. These States withdrew from the Union because their property was not protected. The Republicans have preserved an ominous silence on the subject of the inaugural. The speech of the Senator from Illinois was calculated to produce the impression that Lincoln will do nothing. But the masterly inactivity policy cannot prevail. "Action! action! action!" as the great Athenian orator said, is now necessary. You cannot longer serve God and Mammon. You must answer the question, "Under which king, Bezonian?" You must withdraw your flag from our country and allow us to have our own, and enter into treaty with us.—Do this, or make up your minds for war, in the sternest aspect and with all its horrors.

Mr. Douglas repeated what he said yesterday, that he had carefully read the inaugural, for the purpose of ascertaining distinctly and certainly what was the policy of the new Administration, and he came to the conclusion that it was the wish and purpose of the President to pursue a peaceful policy, and avoid civil war. He was rejoiced to be able to arrive at that conclusion. This was the whole substance of what he yesterday said, or desired to say. The Senator from Texas thought the expression of this opinion or conclusion was calculated to have a bad effect on the country; but it struck him (Mr. Douglas) that, if the country could rest secure in the belief that they are to have peace, and no civil war, and no armies mustered into conflict, it would have a happy effect. He was sure that every man that loved this glorious Union—for it was glorious, and even dearer to him now than ever before; he wished every man who loved his kind, and was proud of being an American, to rejoice in the belief that peace can be maintained. If he were allowed to judge of the various speeches of the Senator from Texas, he was forced to the conclusion that the Senator did not regard the question of peace as he did. The Senator had told them more than once that they could take their choice between peace and war, and that he did not care. But he (Mr. Douglas) did care. Therein consisted the difference between the Senator and himself, because he was desirous of peace. He was anxious to ascertain what was to be the policy of the Administration.

He had arrived at his conclusions candidly and fairly, and had expressed his gratification at the result. If he had arrived at the conclusion that the inaugural meant war, he would not have defended it. He was with the President as far as the President was was for peace, and would be against him when he departed from this line of policy. The Senator from Texas was right when he said that words will not answer much longer. We may as well look at the facts in the case. He feared that Forts Sumter and Pickens could not remain in the possession of the Federal Government much longer. There was a time when Fort Sumter could have been reinforced. He believed it could not be reinforced now without the use of at least ten thousand men by land and sea.—There were but few men to serve the guns, who would soon be exhausted, and they had not bread and salt enough to last thirty days. There must be prompt action in the direction of peace. How should it be done? He thought the President must mean peace, or it was time for Congress to be in session and two hundred thousand men in the field, and arrangements made for war. If it be peace, we can all rejoice; but if war, then he could not contemplate or predict what will be the state of the country. The Senator from Texas said he had remained here because his name continued to be called; but according to his own doctrine he is a foreigner. His affections were with his own country, while his (Mr. Douglas') were with his own.

Mr. Wigfall explained why he remained here. It was that he had no official information that Texas had abolished the office of United States Senator. When he should be so notified, he would file a notice of his withdrawal at the desk, and if, after being so informed, his name should continue to be called, he should answer to it, if it suited his convenience, and if called upon to vote, he would probably give his reasons for voting, and regard this as a very respectable public meeting. As the Senator from Illinois seemed to be speaking for the Administration, and as "masterly inactivity" would not do, he would ask whether the Senator would advise the withdrawal of the troops from Forts Sumter and Pickens, and the withdrawal of the Federal flag from the borders of the Confederate States, and no effort be made to levy tribute on foreign goods.

Mr. Douglas replied that he was no part of the Administration, and therefore he could not speak for it, although he hoped he spoke the same sentiments which animated it on this subject.—Yet while he was not in its counsels or confidence, he should not tender it his advice until it was asked for. [Applause in the galleries.] He did not choose to proclaim what his policy would be, in view of the fact that, as the Senator from Texas did not regard Mr. Lincoln as the guardian of his section of the country, it would hardly be the part of wisdom to state what his policy might be, to one who may be so soon in the counsels of the enemy and the commander of an army.

Mr. Wigfall, interposing, said Mr. Douglas had made a speech at Norfolk, last autumn, in which it was reported that he remarked that he would hang a good many people down South. As the Administration may be acting on this principle, and as he did not believe the sound, genuine, simon-pure, Constitution-loving, and Constitution-understanding people sympathize with anysuch sentiment, and as "masterly inactivity" will not do, he trusted the Senator would give them a new revelation. The revelation on Mount Sinai, amid the muttering of thunder and the flashing of lightning, recognized slavery.

The Chair made a remark having reference to a disorder in the galleries.

Mr. Wigfall remarked, you will be fortunate if the galleries do not clear the Senate before long, and this is one thing that reconciles me to a change of government. Would the Senator support the Administration in withdrawing the troops from Forts Sumter and Pickens? It would no doubt strengthen the backbone of the Administration in having his support.

Mr. Douglas. As to withdrawing the troops and advising the President what to do, I should have no hesitation in answering, if that the Senator, like myself, felt himself bound to support the Constitution, and protect and defend the honor of the country, instead of becoming possessed of information which might be used against us. As to my November speech, I see no reason to change or modify any sentiment therein expressed. I believed then as I now do, that I expressed the sound Constitution principles, on which alone government can exist. As to hanging, the Senator was under some misapprehension, or his mind seems of a character which magnifies one man to two men. I only spoke of hanging one person, and that in a certain contingency; and I did say, if Mr. Lincoln should be elected President according to the constitutional forms, he must be inaugurated, and under my constitutional duty, I would sustain him in the exercise of all the legitimate duties of the station. I then said that if, after he was elected, he should violate the Constitution of the country, and commit crimes against the laws of the land, I would be for punishing him according to law, and, if it was the penalty under the Constitution to hang him, I would hang him higher than Haman. I would have said the same thing of any other man who might thus abuse the trust reposed in him by the American people. I asserted it as a general principle.

Mr. Wigfall. The Senator, then, was not correctly reported. We were to be hung if we dissolved the Union, and President Lincoln too, if he would not carry out the Constitution.

Mr. Douglas. I beg pardon. As the speech was reported in the Norfolk paper, I said no such thing. The alteration was made for partisan purposes at a distance from where the speech was made. I am certain there was no such report until I saw the perverted extracts from the speech. But I will not enter into any controversy as to the Norfolk speech, nor with regard to the late canvass. I have long since repeatedly said, "let bygones be bygones." I am only looking to the line of policy to save the country from civil war and conflict, and I am pressing on both sides of the Chamber, and on the Executive, and on every citizen whose heart and mind I can reach, the pursuit of such pacific policy as will arrest the further destruction of the Government, prevent civil war, and lead to a reunion even of those States which have withdrawn from the Union.

Mr. Wigfall was happy that the Senator was willing to let bygones be bygones, of which the Norfolk speech was one. He was willing to meet the Senator as to the future.

Mr. Douglas replied that he had no other motive than to deal with the future without crimination or recrimination as to the past. For the future he advocated a pacific policy.

Mr. Wigfall. All I wanted to say was, that I did not desire that Texas should be put in the false position of making war when she is not doing it.

Mr. Mason said that the debate had been in progress for two days, and no man on the Republican side had made a single comment on the inaugural.—The Senator from Illinois, after giving it a careful perusal, had made a proclamation that it was a declaration of peace. He (Mr. Mason) was surprised to hear this. He had read the document, and heard the reverberation of the public press, not only of the South, but elsewhere, and the Senator was the only source from which he learned that it would be interpreted peaceful. The Union is in disintegration. We have already lost seven States. Senators have retired from this chamber, after having filed copies of the ordinances of secession. It is known as a historical fact, that these States have established a new Government and a flag, and provided for the collection of the revenues. The Government is complete in all its parts; provision is made for land and sea forces. In fact, no feature necessary for a perfect and stable Government has been omitted. The States which have separated embrace five millions of people, three millions of them white. In this condition of things, and in view of these facts, the President says that the Union is unbroken. But he wished to ascertain what the Southern States are to expect from the policy of this Administration—not only the Confederated States, but the others which necessarily sympathize with them from affection, intercourse and alliance; and, more than all, from the great bond which can never be broken, and which holds the great social fabric. He repeated that, if there was any man here, who had found in the inaugural what the Senator from Illinois had found—namely, a peaceful policy—he was yet to see him. If this peaceful policy had been found, it would have been proclaimed in the tongue of the trumpet throughout the country.

Mr. Mason proceeded to examine the inaugural, coming to the conclusion that it is a proclamation of war.—The President had left out of that paper the time when force is to be employed. He had omitted the fact that the Union had been broken. He should have admitted it—recognized the separate existence of the seceding States, and withdrawn the troops from the forts. As to Virginia, he could say if any attempt be made to use public force under the policy of executing the law, or taking possession of the forts, arsenals, or under any other policy; and if the President should march a hostile army for such purpose, Virginia will, by unanimous consent of her people, become a party to the war when the first gun is fired. In further discussion Mr. Mason argued that President Lincoln regards the Chicago platform as his law.

Mr. Douglas, replying to such parts of Mr. Mason's speech as referred to him, said that the simple reason why no attempt would be made to reinforce Fort Sumter was, that it was impossible. While he had no knowledge of the views of anybody connected with the Government having control of the question as to Fort Sumter, he took it for granted an army as large as would be required could not be got together for some months, as the raising of it would require a session of Congress.

Mr. Mason. What would you do with the fort?

Mr. Douglas. If the Senator had voted right last November, I would tell him what is to be done. I must refer him to those who have the control of the Constitution duties. The revenue could not be collected without further legislation, and this Mr. Douglas proceeded to show; and he said it was not designed to do so by means of military force. After the arrival of the President elect, the force bills were not pressed to a vote in Congress—and this for a patriotic purpose, Congress, which could have passed them, withheld the power to do these very things, even if the President had desired to possess it. There is no doubt that not only the President is in favor of a pacific policy, but the Republican party—believing such a policy, under present circumstances would be the best. If the Administration anticipate the use of arms, we shall soon see a proclamation for an extra session of Congress, in order that laws may be passed increasing the regular forces and calling volunteers into the field, to such an extent as the military authority may estimate to be necessary. Without further action, the Senate adjourned.

EX-SENATOR CRITTENDEN ON THE UNION.

The speech of Senator Crittenden to the citizens of Washington, on Thursday, the 7th inst., is thus reported in the New York *Herald*:

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF WASHINGTON: I am most happy to meet you. I have been with you so much in the course of my life that I feel quite at home in your presence. I feel that I am with you as a neighbor and a friend. [Applause.] I am about to quit the public service, and about to be separated from you. That separation, I assure you, gives me pain and concern. Not that I regret the loss of public life, but that I regret the separation from associations to which I have been so long used and accustomed. You have been always respectful and kind to me. I wish I could call to mind many more services that I had rendered you. I hag you, however, to believe that it has not been from any want of good will on my part. I have owed you nothing but obligation from my first acquaintance and intercourse with the city of Washington, and it has been a long one—longer than the years that many of you have lived. It is time that I should quit the public service. I can quit that without regret. I can look to my distant home in the West as the place of repose and leisure which I look to now with more interest than I ever did to any public employment. I shall always remember you. I shall always remember my country and its great interests. [Applause.] As long as I have power to do it service, I shall be proud to perform that duty. [Applause.] In private or in public life the duties of a man are the same. By this I mean, not that his principles are the same, but that his duties to his country, to his neighbor, and his friend, are always the same, everywhere and in whatever condition he may be. [Applause.] I have sought in my public life for nothing but to do my duty. The proudest reward that I have ever hoped for was the approval of my countrymen. [Applause.] You are now giving me evidence that I have not indulged that hope in vain. You are giving me this proud and gratifying token that you think I have served my country at least faithfully and well. [Loud aplause.] And for this approval on your part I make to you my most sincere and cordial acknowledgments. I seek nothing from my countrymen now but their good will—their approval. [Cries of "You have that always."] I seek no further public employment—none—none. I have served longer than a Roman veteran was required to serve. [A voice—"Yes, you have and faithfully."] Thirty years' service was alone required of him, and then he was permitted to lay by his arms and enjoy a quiet and peaceful life. I have served forty years—[applause]—ten years more than they were accustomed to serve. [A voice—"An honest man is the noblest work of God."] I hope I may be permitted to retire, as far as the duty of a citizen will permit him, without any reproach that I fail in my duty. [Applause.]

Our country is in great distress, and you, I know, feel a particular interest, as it is natural for you to do. [A voice—"Who will save it?"] I trust that the people will. Congress has failed to save it, and it is now in the hands of the people. I am one of those who believe in the intelligence and virtue of the people. I believe when they take this business in hand they will do it. [Cries of "That's it."]—Their hands are strong enough for the work, and their hearts are patriotic and virtuous enough for the work.—[Applause.] I have seen, throughout the long struggle that we have had in Congress, from every part of this country thousands and thousands of plain citizens turning aside from their own affairs to consider in regard to the Union, and sign and send petitions to Congress of earnest prayer that they would take care of the country, and settle its difficulties, and restore our Union. Let them take it in hand; let their great and mighty voice be heard in the Capitol, and all will be safe. [A voice—"We will do it with the Crittenden resolutions."] Let them adopt them, or those of any of my friends like them, and we will have peace. Our people do not want to separate. It is the little petty politicians that run about from cross roads to cross roads. [Applause and cries of "That's it."] It is they that lead and misguide the people, and it is they that try to make us believe that we hate one another. It is false, false! yes, it must be. We do not hate one another For petty little schemes for party purposes and party politics, it is found convenient and profitable to these little politicians to force that impression upon the minds of the people. [Cries of "That's it,"] and applause.] I have been in the North, I have been in the West, I have been with you, and from one part of the country to the other I see no such feeling exhibited, and I do not believe it exists.—[Applause.] I have seen nothing, and received nothing but kindness wherever I have been. The people are rightly disposed. It is only the leaders that are dissatisfied. [Cries of "That's so."] Leave the people to themselves, and we should live in union, in fraternity, in freedom, and in greatness all the days of our life and our children's lives. [Vociferous cheering.] I hope it is yet in reserve for us to understand one another from section to section. That as day speaks unto day, night unto night, section will speak unto section, and that we shall come to understand from one end of the country to the other that there will be no question as to the perpetuity of the Union. [Enthusiastic cheering.] There is not a mortal man, there is not a country in all the United States that can derive, in my judgment, any benefit from separation or disunion. ["That's so."]—To stand together is to strengthen ourselves—is by our united might to work out each other's greatest possible good. The vision of disunion is anarchy, disorder, and ultimate war. Then comes despotism, and instead of Congresses and free representation we shall have some monarchy, or some despot to tax and burden and rule over the people. ["That's so."]

Fellow-citizens, I cannot undertake to make a speech to you. ["Go on," "go on."] Let us, if we can, take care of the Union and the Union will take care of us. [Loud applause.]—Now that's it. In a word—and I could add nothing to that if I were to address you an hour—do not be deceived, let no delusive scheme of glittering hopes that may be held out of advantages to be derived from our separation—by taking up into little States—let no idea of that sort delude you for a single moment. The people—the working people—the mechanics of the country—the bone and sinew of the land—is withered and wasted in a condition of that kind. War comes—you are called upon for taxes—you are called upon for military service. Armies concentrate in your little villages, and you are made the pack-horses and burden-bearers in time of war. [That's so.] Liberty is to be found and enjoyed only in peace. My fellow-citizens, there is a restless class of people among us who are fond of disorder, and take pleasure in living upon the honest labor of others, who thrive by disorder and by war. But you honest people, who live by the proud earnings of your labor and in the liberty and freedom of this land, can hold up your heads with as much pride as the proudest nabob in the land. You are men who desire peace. ["That's it," and applause.] These other characters that I have alluded to can only live by eating up your substance. [Laughter and great applause.] That is the whole amount of it. You should preserve the principles of the Union; you should love this Union, for here is the seat, the very heart of it, and always will. You may not vote—and by the way I have often heard it said by residents of Washington we may have no vote, but thank God we have a voice; and with that voice we proclaim the principles of Washington the principles of the Constitution of this country, and by them we will stand. [Applause.] That is your true position. It is in the Constitution and the Union that your safety, your success in life, and your prosperity depend.—Be not deluded from that. It is the ark of your safety; therein are your hopes and your real fortunes treasured up. Seventy years has proved this to you. Was there ever a country which has grown like this, over a people multiplied and prospered like we have in that seventy years? No. You are one of the greatest nations of the world, and will you consent to break this Union up, and be scattered like the pot-herds of the earth? Is there one of you but what would be ashamed to be questioned in foreign lands about the present condition of your country? Not one of you. I have had some thought myself some little curiosity to look abroad upon foreign lands. I am a native born man from the Western woods; but so help me God, if any one should offer to bear my expenses now, I would not go to any civilized nation of the world to be questioned about the condition of my country. I would be ashamed to answer. [Laughter.]—Fellow-citizens, I shall be led into a speech presently. [Go on.] Let me offer you my sincere and most cordial acknowledgments. I am going to part with you. I shall be often back to see you. I never parted with a friend in my lifetime, on any peril and danger, that my heart did not swell with the hope that I should meet him again.—Providence permitting, I shall often see you again, and all the while I shall wish for your prosperity and welfare. Accept my cordial acknowledgments for this kind visit, and my farewell."

After various cheers for the Union, the Constitution, and Senator Crittenden, the serenading party proceeded to the residence of General Scott, Senator Johnson, Senator Douglas, Senator Baker, and one or two others, by all of whom they were briefly addressed.

CONSTITUTION OF THE CONFEDERATED STATES.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., March 12.

The permanent Constitution of the confederated States having been adopted by Congress, and the obligation of secrecy removed, your correspondent is enabled to transmit the main features of that document.

No person of a foreign State and not a citizen of the confederate States, is allowed to vote for any officer, either civil or political, State or federal.—Under the first census, South Carolina is entitled to five representatives in Congress; Georgia to ten representatives; Alabama to nine representatives; Florida to two representatives; Mississippi to seven representatives; Louisiana to six representatives; and Texas to six representatives; each State to have two Senators. The State Legislatures may impeach a judicial or federal officer, resident and acting in said State, by a two-thirds vote. Both branches of Congress may grant seats on the floor of either House to the principal officer of each executive department, with the privilege of discussing the measures of his department. The representation of three-fifths of the slaves is continued. Congress is not allowed, through the imposition of duties, to foster any branch of industry. The foreign slave trade is prohibited. Congress is prohibited from making appropriations unless by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses, except when the appropriations are asked by the head of some department or the President. No extra compensation is to be allowed to any contractor, officer or agent, after the contract is made or the service rendered.—Every law or resolution having the force of the law, shall relate to but one subject and be expressed by its title. The President and Vice President shall serve for six years. The principal officers of the departments and in the diplomatic service shall be removable at the pleasure of the President, and other civil officers, when their services are unnecessary or for other good causes and reasons. Removals from office must be reported to the Senate, and practically no captious removals are to be tolerated. Other States to be admitted into the Confederacy by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses. The Confederacy may acquire territory, and slavery shall be acknowledged and protected by Congress and the Territorial Government. When five States shall have ratified the Constitution, it shall be established for said States, and until ratified, the Provisional Constitution is to continue in force for a period not extending beyond one year.

THE SOUTHERN CLERGY.—Parson Brownlow says of his "brethren in the ministry" who are preaching and writing in favor of secession:

As it regards the Protestant clergy, of the several denominations, who are preaching sermons in favor of secession, we regard them as *insincere, hypocritical and cowardly*. They despise this whole secession movement in their hearts—their religion, education and conscience, teach them that the Union and government of our fathers ought to be preserved. But their bread and meat depend upon their favoring a great Southern mob, in the name of secession, and under the pretence of establishing a Southern confederacy. It is only here and there in the seceding States that a minister can be found who has the piety, independence and courage to denounce this vile conspiracy to break up the government. The venerable Dr. Pierce, of Georgia, a native of the South, and a true man, has utterly repudiated the whole movement over his own signature.

GENERAL JACKSON ON COERCION—ADVICE OF A PATRIOT.—Gen. Jackson, in his farewell address to the American people, in March, 1837, thus alluded to coercion. He said:

"If such a struggle is ever begun and the citizens of one section of the country are arrayed in arms against those of another in doubtful conflict, let the battle result as it may, there will be an end of Union, and with it an end of the hopes of freemen. The victory of the victors would not secure to them the blessings of liberty. It would avenge their wrongs, but they would themselves share in the common ruin."

THE SECEDED STATES.—The following table gives the population of these six States, as shown by the census returns of 1860:—

	Free.	*Slave.*
South Carolina,	308,186	407,185
Georgia,	615,336	467,461
Florida,	81,885	63,809
Alabama,	520,444	436,473
Mississippi,	407,551	469,607
Louisiana,	363,245	312,186
Total,	2,287,754	2,165,721

From this it will be seen that the free population of this rebel Confederacy is far below that of New York, and less than that of Pennsylvania.

WHAT AFTER EVACUATION?—Great discussion is going on in reference to the action of the Administration on the collection of the revenue and the blockade of the ports after the evacuation of Fort Sumter. "Time is a great conservator," and the effect of the withdrawal of the troops is seen in the rapid rise of all kinds of Border State Southern securities. We must wait, and watch, and pray.—*Phila. Press.*

THE FIRST REPUBLICAN LEVEE AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[Correspondence of the Press.]

WASHINGTON, March 10, 1861

The scene at the White House, on Friday evening, on the occasion of the first public reception of Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln, exceeded any previous demonstration of the sort since the days of "Old Hickory." Although the Washington "season" may be said to be over since the House of Representatives has adjourned and the ides of March are past, yet the crowd which besieged every door and window of the Presidential mansion on the night alluded to, gave conclusive evidence that the "City of Magnificent Distances" was not totally deserted of inhabitants.—Long previous to the hour announced for opening the doors, streams of people and lines of carriages were on the way to the central point of attraction. And when the tide of human beings once begins to surge within, every corridor and every saloon of the White House, seemed filled in a few moments. The pressure was so great that, at times, the ladies found it impossible to get from the dressing-rooms to the scene of festivities. No mass meeting, no opening of a new opera, ever massed so many people together.

The President stood near the western door of the Oval reception room, and, with his towering figure and commanding presence, stood like a hero, putting the foot down firmly, and breasting the stream of humanity as it swept by.—Such a hand-shaking as then and there ensued, might well have exhausted the energies of more than a giant. And, yet, although his Excellency shook hands at the rate of twenty-five per minute, (as timed by a gentleman on the spot,) or, upon an average, with fifteen hundred an hour, this patient and self-sacrificing ordeal was endured from eight till eleven o'clock. The President was ably sustained during the trial by his private secretary, Mr. J. G. Nicolay, who stood on his right, and by Col. Ward H. Lamon, one of his intimate personal friends, who stood on his left. Everybody received at least a hand-shake and a smile, and many, especially of the fairer part of creation, received the honor of a halt and a few brief moments of personal colloquy.

Mrs. Lincoln and her two distinguished sisters, Mrs. Kellogg and Mrs. Edwards, and her two nieces, Mrs. Baker and Miss Edwards, formed a striking group to the right of the President. Though not disposed to notice personal costume, we may be permitted to say that all the court ladies were dressed in the most exquisite taste.

Mrs. Lincoln made a pleasant impression upon every one who came near her. Had she been born and lived her life in the court of the Tuileries, she could not have shown more fitness for the position which she so admirably adorns. Her manner was gracious and affable to the extreme, and made fitting counterpart to the bluff, hearty good nature of her husband.

In such a jam it was impossible to tell who was there, and who was not, but amongst the visitors we noticed the following: Hon. Hugh White, of New York; George Wise, of Virginia (nephew to Henry A. Wise); Hon. Alex. Rives, of Virginia; Prof. Shele d'Vere, of the University of Virginia; Hon. J. B. Varnum, of New York city; Mr. Baker, editor of the Springfield (Ill.) *Journal*; Secretaries Welles, Cameron, Bates, Chase, and Montgomery Blair, (Mr. Seward being detained at home by illness;) Senator Douglas, Mrs. Douglas and her father, Mr. Cutts, Nathan Sargent, B. B. French, Esq., Mr. Richard Wallach and lady, Mrs. Horatio King, Jas. A. Wise, (candidate for Police Commissioner;) Mrs. Judge McLean, Major Tochman and lady, *nee* Jagleilo; Lord Lyons, Vice President Hamlin, Dr. Thomas Miller, Superintendent (census,) Kennedy, General Carrington, Minister Judd (to Berlin) and his private secretary, Mr. Kriestman; D. C. Enos, of Philadelphia, and daughters; Mr. and Mrs. J. Leslie, Jr., of Philadelphia; Carl Shurz, Col. Ellsworth, of the Chicago Zouaves; Hon. Amos Kendall, Rev. Mr. Gurley, Rev. Byron Sunderland, Rev. Dr. Samson, President Columbian College; Rev. Prof. Schute, Columbian College; Rev. Dr. Parker, Mr. Rice, of Boston; Dr. Wallis, of the New York *Herald*, and wife, &c., &c.

Of the Representatives present were Messrs. Potter, Allison, Bouligny, Curtis, Morris, Morse, Burlingame, Tuck, English, Evans, of Texas, Goodrich, Lovejoy, Hutchins, Farnsworth, and C. F. Adams; and the Senate was represented by Messrs. Baker, Wilson, King, Pearce, Chandler, Sumner, Foster, Simmons, Bingham and Trumbull.

The army was represented by Maj. Heitzell, Lieut. McLean, Col. Craig, and daughter, Major McDonald, Captains Clark, Miller, Cullum, Cilley, Shiras, Ringold, Davis, Barry, Palmer, Kingsbury, Woodruff and Franklin; Dr. Wood and lady, Major Ramsay, Major Eastman, Col. Taylor, (brother to Gen. Taylor,) Captain Meigs, Col. Sumner, Col. Thomas, Lieut. Beckwith and Griffith, &c., &c. The navy by Captain Glasson, Lieut. Phelps, Captains Magruder and Maury, Dr. Elliot and lady, Com. Smith, Commanders Sands and Page.

Senator Douglas and his beautiful and accomplished lady were amongst the notable visitors present. After the dense crowd had gradually thinned off from the corridors, and the reception room had become comfortable enough to permit human motion from one part of it to another, the lady of the White House, escorted by the President's private secretary, made the tour of the oval room, pausing every moment to recognize and speak with the many friends around her.—Of the incidents of this part of the evening, perhaps the gratifying interview between Mrs. Lincoln and Mrs. Douglas was the most interesting.—The controlling emotions that animated either party to this episode may well be imagined. After all that has passed; after the special relations which Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Douglas have sustained, not simply in the Illinois chapter of their lives, but more recently in the grander sphere of national politics, the scene alluded to, gains historic significance. Both ladies were fully equal to the occasion, and the only strife on either side seemed to be which could show the greater kindness, the greater magnanimity.

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