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BY O. N. WORDEN AND J. R. CORNELIUS.

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WORDEN & CORNELIUS.

Jan. 1, 1858.

SONG OF MARY.

[The following lines, written for Mrs. FRANK LESLIE, an infant child of the late Mary A. Spencer, have been set to music by J. P. Webster, and published by H. M. Higgins, No. 46 Clark street, Chicago. The music is one of Webster's best compositions.]

Hark the voice of MARY, bending from the skies,
See the deepened smile, born mid from her eyes;
There she stands with waiting, at the golden door,
With her arms containing those who've gone before.
O, the voice of Mary listens with us yet,
Who that's loved a Mary ever can forget?

Kneeling on her pillow, sweetly Mary lay,
When the angels whispered, Sister, come away!
Timely she lifted those ever seeing eyes,
For the angel presence filled her with surprise.
O the thought of Mary lingers with us yet;
Who that's loved a Mary ever can forget?

Angels at the portals beckoned Mary in,
Through the crystal river's enamored her;
Robed in white as carnations whiter than the snows,
Gemmed over to our compassion, to these globes,
O the love of Mary lingers with us yet,
Who that's loved a Mary ever can forget?

We've felt and fingered much the blow above,
But her voice is now to her eyes of love;
Keep us the angels to enclosed away
Mary, gentle emblem, from our earthly day.
But her soul is heaven's love to us yet—
We our angel Mary never can forget!"

The Union.

The following is the fragment of a poem read by Geo. Vandenhoff, in Buffalo:

Think you the Union, being the Nation's pride,
Can, in a moment, fall, be flung aside—
The world's great wonder of a people's power
Broken, like the flimsy work of an hour?
No, no! 'Twas built with God and Truth, to last,
Despite the tempest, spite the whirling blast;
Firm in the people's heart, the rooted deep
Their hopes, affections, sacred memories keep
Forget us shall not of the chosen band
To shrink from the winter wind and the storm;
To shrink from the winter wind and the storm;
Dark must be many gathered, thunders roar around it still,
And lightnings shake the earth from pole to pole,
Still shall the morning finds the stars defy,
Still shall it shine a beacon to light all by,
Unrent, undimmed, not less a single star;
Or, if one wholly, weeks that one shall be
We, children of the fallen star, if fear,
Let keep our oaths united, sovereign still,
Firm in the people's trust, the people's will.

The Star and Chronicle.

MONDAY, FEB. 18, 1861.

Population of these United States.

The number of our people, under the census of 1860, has been promulgated by the Chicago *Journal*, which gives it as furnished by the Superintendent of the Census to the State authorities at Springfield, Ill., for purposes of Congressional apportionment. It will be seen that the population of the United States is **31,641,977**, of which number **3,939,353** are slaves. In 1850, the population was 23,192,695, of which number 3,200,412 were slaves. The free population has increased at the rate of **38** per cent., and the slave population at the rate of **25** per cent.

Below is a statement of the population, compared with the census of 1850, classifying the Free and the Slave States.

FREE STATES.	1850.	1860.	Increase.
Maine	583,169	628,279	45,110
New Hampshire	317,976	326,073	8,097
Vermont	314,120	315,098	978
Massachusetts	994,514	1,231,494	236,980
Rhode Island	147,544	174,621	27,077
Connecticut	370,792	460,147	89,355
New York	3,097,394	3,851,563	754,169
Pennsylvania	2,311,786	2,906,215	594,429
New Jersey	489,555	672,034	182,479
Ohio	1,980,329	2,339,511	359,182
Indiana	988,416	1,350,482	362,066
Illinois	851,470	1,711,951	860,481
Michigan	397,654	749,113	351,459
Wisconsin	305,391	775,873	470,482
Iowa	192,214	674,913	482,699
Minnesota	6,077	172,023	166,046
Oregon	13,294	52,465	39,171
California	92,597	379,994	287,397
Kansas	—	107,206	107,206
Total	13,948,574	19,049,710	5,101,136
SLAVE STATES.			
Delaware	91,532	112,216	20,684
Maryland	583,034	687,049	104,015
Virginia	1,421,661	1,596,318	174,657
North Carolina	868,903	992,622	123,719
South Carolina	668,507	703,844	35,337
Georgia	906,185	1,057,327	151,142
Florida	87,445	140,424	52,979
Alabama	771,623	964,201	192,578
Mississippi	606,526	791,305	184,779
Louisiana	517,762	708,741	190,979
Arkansas	209,897	435,210	225,313
Texas	212,592	601,039	388,447
Tennessee	1,002,717	1,109,801	107,084
Kentucky	982,405	1,115,684	133,279
Missouri	682,044	1,182,012	500,168
Total	9,612,959	12,315,963	2,703,004
Territories, &c.			
Nebraska	—	28,842	28,842
New Mexico	61,547	93,516	31,969
Utah	11,380	40,000	28,620
Dakotah	—	4,837	4,837
Washington	—	11,624	11,624
Dist. of Columbia	51,687	75,080	23,393
Total	124,614	253,899	129,285
Recapitulation.			
Free States	13,948,574	19,049,710	5,101,136
Slave States	9,612,959	12,315,963	2,703,004
Territories, &c	124,614	253,899	129,285
Total	23,686,147	31,619,572	7,933,425

It will be perceived that the greatest proportionate increase of population has been in the newer States, North and South, but more especially in the Free States of the North-West.

Compare two leading old States:

Free Massachusetts.			
1790	1,007,094		Increase.
1860	1,231,494		224,400
South Carolina.			
	Free.	Slaves.	Total.
1790	206,236	107,185	249,073
1860	703,844	402,541	1,106,385
Increase	497,608	295,356	857,312

Of the new States, Iowa in the North and Texas in the South show most marvelous progress—Texas, however, although five times the size, is outstripped, not only relatively but absolutely, by Iowa.

New York and Pennsylvania—the "Empire" and the "Keystone"—march steadily on, and compare favorably with "Old Virginia," and pragmatic Georgia.

The New England States gain the slowest, but during the past ten years they have settled up the North West to a great degree, and have made the new State of Kansas.

The following shows the proportion of Slaves to Free population in the different Slave States, in 1850 and 1860:

	Free.	Slave.	Free.	Slave.
Delaware	90,242	2,290	110,648	*1,568
Maryland	492,066	90,368	646,184	440,865
Virginia	949,153	472,528	1,105,324	490,994
North Carolina	580,491	288,548	629,942	292,680
South Carolina	274,563	384,984	303,216	402,541
Georgia	521,591	345,452	615,366	462,198
Florida	48,135	39,309	81,859	57,565
Alabama	426,514	344,892	529,444	435,473
Mississippi	295,718	309,878	437,404	479,047
Louisiana	376,913	244,809	514,245	352,741
Arkansas	162,797	47,100	324,143	111,067
Texas	154,034	58,161	421,649	180,390
Tennessee	756,154	256,470	826,782	297,112
Kentucky	771,424	210,981	919,484	225,490
Missouri	591,422	87,422	1,063,489	118,619
Total	6,412,455	3,200,412	8,404,195	3,939,353

*A decrease of slaves in Delaware and Maryland only.

The following shows the Free and Slave population, at each decennial period since the first census was taken:

Slave Population in the United States.

		Increase.	
1790	697,897		
1800	857,041	105,144 or 20 per cent.	
1810	1,191,364	299,323	33 do
1820	1,538,061	346,700	30 do
1830	2,009,031	471,067	30 do
1840	2,487,355	478,324	24 do
1850	3,204,313	716,958	29 do
1860	3,939,353	735,040	23 do

Free Population in the United States.

		Increase.	
1790	3,231,533		
1800	4,412,911	1,181,378 or 36 per cent.	
1810	5,862,240	1,449,329	32 do
1820	8,106,847	2,244,617	33 do
1830	10,537,860	2,431,013	30 do
1840	14,195,695	3,657,835	34 do
1850	19,553,068	5,357,373	37 do
1860	25,781,083	6,228,015	32 do

Congressmen and Electors.

The following gives the number of Representatives to be elected to Congress in 1862 &c. (2 being added to each State to exhibit the No. of Electors to which it is entitled.) The present ratio for Members of Congress is about 93,000. The next ratio will be probably *increased* to 127,216

FREE STATES.	1860.	1860.	Loss.	Gain.
Maine	5	7	—	1
New Hampshire	3	5	—	2
Vermont	5	5	—	—
Massachusetts	13	12	1	—
Rhode Island	4	3	1	—
Connecticut	6	6	—	—
New York	33	32	3	—
New Jersey	5	5	—	—
Pennsylvania	27	25	2	—
Ohio	21	21	—	—
Indiana	13	13	—	—
Illinois	11	15	—	4
Michigan	6	8	—	2
Wisconsin	5	8	—	3
Minnesota	4	3	1	—
Iowa	4	7	—	3
Oregon	3	3	—	—
California	4	5	—	1
Kansas	—	3	—	1
	*182	*190	11	19
SLAVE STATES.				
Delaware	3	3	—	—
Maryland	8	8	—	—
Virginia	15	13	2	—
North Carolina	10	9	1	—
South Carolina	8	6	2	—
Georgia	10	9	1	—
Florida	3	3	—	—
Alabama	9	8	1	—
Mississippi	7	7	—	—
Louisiana	6	6	—	—
Arkansas	4	5	—	1
Texas	4	6	—	2
Tennessee	12	10	2	—
Kentucky	12	10	2	—
Missouri	9	11	—	2
	*120	*114	11	5

*Deducting 2 from each State for Senatorial Electors, will show the number of Congressmen to which each State will be entitled.

The Free States gain **3**, the Slave States lose **6**—a nett gain of **9** to the Free States so called—some of them, however, ruled by the veriest devotees of the Slave Power.

It would seem probable, that the Secession excitement which is now agitating the country, springs from the loss of power to the South in the legislative halls of the nation. Determined, if possible, to regain it, even by the desperate means of disruption, and re-construction finally, of the Union, we find a Southern Convention at Montgomery, Alabama, framing a Southern Confederacy. Every move on the board, even by the Border States, is an attempt to force from the North concessions to enable Slavery to expand and flourish, for to them it is would be to kill it. They even insisted upon the adoption of Crittenden's Compromise, as their *ultimatum*, until the stern, unyielding front of the Republicans told them that it was useless—that it never would be granted. The census being adverse to the South, the idea is so get as much from the North as possible; and, with the aid of Northern demagogues, gain in the future, in the Union, what they never could secure out of it.

Were it not for the game played by the traitors of the extreme South to effect their selfish purposes, and the consequent agitation in which the country is plunged, what a present, what a future would be ours, for self congratulation! What other Christian country on the face of the globe can point to such an increase of population in the last ten years? Eight millions and a half have been added since 1850. And shall this mighty nation, with a brilliant future in its possession, be wrecked by a handful of traitors, to the interest of *less than half a million* of slave holders? This thing can not, in the providence of a high and mighty Ruler, take place. Let the people, everywhere, speak out fearlessly for the Union; let them sustain the incoming President, in his determination to execute the laws, at all hazards; let them frown on traitors, North and South, and the existing troubles will melt away like morning mist before the rising sun. It needs courage in these days; but firmness and decision, alone, can preserve the Republic. Will they be exercised by the American people?

Keep it before the People that there is not one Republican in the whole country—North, South, East or West—who is not a staunch friend of the Union. The only party that is bent on the destruction of the Union, is the so called "Democratic Party."

FOR THE STAR & CHRONICLE.

Reflections for the People.

We have devised no oppression, we have given no insult, we have enforced no partial exactions, neither have we interfered with the rights and interests of any section of the country. Yet our government is suffering violence from a portion of its citizens, who falsely imagine that they have been wronged by the people of the Free States.

The animosities, jealousies, and dissentions which now fill the country, are the natural results of miscalled Democratic legislation. Had that party left unmolested the ordinances and compromises established by the fathers of the country—had Mr. Douglas' Kansas and Nebraska abomination rested in its proper obscurity—the lurid glare of burning Lawrence, the waylaying of innocent men in Kansas, the bloody raid of John Brown in Virginia, and the civil feuds which now so much distract the country, would never have stained the pages of American history.

When the highway was forced open for Slavery to pass into the territories of the North-West, and when the people of the country saw that the principles upon which the Government was founded had been violated, they formed themselves into an organization to roll back the tide of Slavery aggression into the States where it belongs, and beyond which it has no business. The extension of Slavery was the leading question in the campaign of '56, but, in consequence of false presentations of the issue, by the Democracy, victory perched itself upon the standard of that party—not because the public mind favored that principle, but from the want of a proper comprehension of the issue. The same question was again presented in the recent election, and the public mind being convinced that the Democratic party had become subservient to the interests of the Slave power, the verdict was given in favor of Republican principles. In consequence of that decision, some of the Cotton States, constrained by a spirit of madness, passion and folly, and misled by demagogues who deceived the uninformed masses, have rushed headling into revolution and rebellion against the best government on earth.

Universal peace should be the prevailing sentiment among all nations, and should be cultivated by every people, as long as it can be preserved in honor and safety. But when peace must be purchased by a sacrifice of everything men hold sacred and dear, they are bound in conscience to sustain the right, fearless of consequences. When our Savior came to declare "peace on earth and good will toward men," He said He also brought a sword—the sword of Truth and Justice—and required obedience to lawful government. Law is "a terror to evil doers, and a praise to them that do well." And when a disconfited minority disobey magistrates, trample upon all law, inaugurate violence and bloodshed, and demand of us a surrender of our rights and a sacrifice of our principles, it is time to draw that sword in defence of the rights we claim from nature, and which are confirmed by our Constitution.

Let us remember that everything worth living for is lost, when a nation is enslaved. Governments are not overthrown in a day—the dreadful work is performed steadily and *by degrees*. Slavery has been working upon our institutions for many years, and now seeks to defy and control even the verdict of the ballot-boxes. Surrender the right of freedom of opinion, and the franchise of voting according to the dictates of an untrammeled conscience, and the main pillars of our political fabric will totter and fall, and with them every social and political blessing which distinguishes us throughout the world. The idea that government can be founded on public opinion, intelligence, and virtue, will be extinguished, and the rule of tyrants will spring up, more formidable than ever, to crush the last hopes of mankind.

By cowardly submitting to the Slave Power rebellion, we would only be entailing additional wrong and misery upon ourselves and our posterity. Every compromise that has heretofore existed, has been violated by the Slavocracy—and, judging by the past, we can see nothing to warrant any truckling at this time. The compromises of the Constitution are sufficiently wide to cover all the great interests of the country. It received from its framers power enough to sustain all its relations, and to punish the officer who dares impiously to raise the hand of violence against it. It needs no amendments. All that is essential to insure that happiness and prosperity that strength, pride, and domestic tranquility for which it was established, is, obedience to its provisions, and a proper execution of its requirements by those who are interested with its administration.

M.

KELLY TWP., Feb. 9, 1861.

RHODE ISLAND SAVINGS.—The Savings Banks in Rhode Island have deposits to the amount of $9,163,760, in the names of 35,405 persons. Three of the banks are in Providence, and these have $434,062 and 17,769 depositors. "Starving operatives" and "small fisted farmers" truly!

[Correspondence of the Star & Chronicle.]

'Political Preaching' in Philadelphia.

"Does God incite men to civil war? How do wars subserve the spread of the Gospel?" These questions were ably discussed by Rev. D. BOWERS, one Sabbath morning recently, at the Methodist Protestant Church, Twentieth and Chestnut Sts. The sermon was founded on the 4th Chapter of James. Mr. B. remarked that he knew he was preaching against the popular feeling, and particularly the feeling of South Carolina at this time. Nevertheless, it was *truth* that *all* [Excusive?] *wars have been wrong*, from the assault of Cain on his brother Abel, down to the firing upon the Star of the West. All wars have been the result of lust and passion. The spirit of war is not from above. The Gospel of Jesus is a gospel of Peace. Thou shalt not kill. Recompense no man evil for evil. Overcome evil with good. For Cæsar never let us fight, but rather be martyrs for truth and for God. Though the kingdoms of earth fall, let us uphold Christ's kingdom. These are the teachings of the Gospel we profess to love. Observe them, and, like the Apostle, who never lifted the sword, you may gain the victory, and like him exclaim, "I have fought the good fight," &c.

In the afternoon, Rev. JOHN CHAMBERS, had a crowded house, in his Independent Chapel, Broad and Sansom Sts. *Liberty of Speech* was his subject. His text was from James 4th, commencing at the 5th verse, as follows: "Even so the tongue is a little member, and boasteth great things. Behold how great a matter a little fire kindleth!" and ending with the 10th verse, "My brethren, these things ought not so to be." Starting out on his great hobby-horse—Cæsar and the things which are Cæsar's, Government, the laws, and the observance of the laws—Mr. Chambers argued that all evil is the result of the violation of law. God's law is plain, and can not be mistaken. Destroy the law of gravitation, and the world goes to destruction. By disobeying God's law for so bridling the tongue as not to speak evil one of another, and thereby destroying that law, the Union has been brought to totter upon the brink of ruin. There is no trouble in this country which the tongue, with its liberal notions of liberty of speech, has not produced. "I have talked too much" (said Mr. C.) "and if there is anything in this world I am done with, *I am done with party politics.* I have indulged too much in liberty of speech, in the morning and noonday of my life, and I am determined to go down to my grave, from hence, free of this sin, with clean hands and a clear skirt." Then followed a display of his rhetorical powers upon the "unruly member," its mischief, its slanders: "There is that speaketh like the piercings of a sword; but the tongue of the wise is health. The tongue of the wise uses knowledge aright; but the mouth of fools poureth out foolishness. The Lord shall cut off all flattering lips, and the tongue that speaketh proud things. They are corrupt and speak wickedly concerning oppression. An ungodly man diggeth up evil; and in his lips there is as a burning fire. They have sharpened their tongues like a serpent; adders' poison is under their lips. Speak no evil one of another, brethren. He that speaketh evil of his brother, and judgeth his brother, speaketh evil of the law and judgeth the law. Let all bitterness, and wrath, and anger, and clamor, and evil speaking, be put away from you, with all malice. Wherefor, laying aside all malice, and all guile, and hypocricies, and envies, and all evil speakings. Bless them which persecute you; bless and curse not. He that backbiteth not with his tongue, nor doeth evil to his neighbor, nor taketh up a reproach against his neighbor. Be subject to principalities and powers, obey magistrates, speak evil of no man, be no brawlers, but gentle, showing all meekness unto all men. Men, brethren, and fathers, hear ye my defence which I make now unto you. Thou shalt not revile the gods, nor curse the ruler of thy people. And they that stood by said, Revilest thou God's high priest? But chiefly them that walk after the flesh in the lust of uncleanness, and despise government; presumptuous are they, self-willed; they are not afraid to speak evil of dignities." All these Scripture sayings, this late distinguished spiritual adviser of the Democracy, but now "done with party politics," repentant and reformed—all these, I repeat, he worked up into a most beautiful, transparent, brittle, shining shield, which some construed into a defence of a President, who has listened to the councils of the ungodly, betrayed his loyal subjects, and well nigh brought dissolution to our own government!

HEARER.

Some of the Democracy hate Kansas so much that they even try to excite political prejudice against giving anything to relieve the undoubted distresses of her men, women, children, and cattle. The Albany Argus is one of this stripe, but Amasa J. Packer and other leading Democrats take open ground for relieving the necessities of that people, without regard to party.

Remarks of Mr. Lincoln.

Great interest now attaches to all that may fall in public from the lips of the President-Elect. We therefore copy various matters, in connection with his present journey, prefacing them with some observations made while on a recent visit

IN CHICAGO.

I will suffer death before I will consent, or advise my friends to consent to any concession or compromise which looks like buying the privilege of taking possession of the Government to which we have a Constitutional right; because, whatever I might think of the merit of the various propositions before Congress, I should regard any concession in the face of menace as the destruction of the Government itself, and a consent on all hands that our system shall be brought down to a level with the existing disorganized state of affairs in Mexico. But this thing will hereafter be, as it is now, in the hands of the People; and if they desire to call a Convention to remove any grievances complained of, or to give new guaranties for the permanence of vested rights, it is not mine to oppose.

AT SPRINGFIELD.

His home, after shaking hands with as many of his neighbors as he could, he spoke thus:

My Friends—No one, not in my position, can appreciate the sadness I feel at this parting. To the people, I owe all that I am. Here I have lived more than a quarter of a century; here my children were born, and here one of them lies buried. I know not how soon I shall see you again. A duty devolves upon me which is, perhaps greater than that which has devolved upon any other man since the days of Washington. He never would have succeeded, except for the aid of Divine Providence, upon which he at all times relied. I feel that I can not succeed without the same aid which sustained him, and in the same Almighty Being I place my reliance for support. I hope you, my friends, will all pray that I may receive that Divine assistance without which I can not succeed, but with which success is certain. Again, I bid you all an affectionate farewell.

During the speech, Mr. Lincoln betrayed much emotion, and the crowd was affected to tears.

AT INDIANAPOLIS,

He was the guest of Gov. Morton, and in response to the public salutations, spoke at length as follows:

Fellow Citizens of the State of Indiana! I am here to thank you much for this magnificent welcome, and still more for the very generous support given by your State to that political cause which I think is the true and just cause of the whole country and the whole world. Solomon says, "There is a time to keep silence," and when men wrangle by the mouth with no certainty that they mean the same thing while using the same word, it perhaps were as well if they would keep silence. The words "coercion" and "invasion" are much used in these days, and often with some temper and hot blood. Let us make sure, if we can, that we do not misunderstand the meaning of those who use them. Let us get the exact definitions of these words. What, then, is "coercion?" What is "invasion?" Would the marching of an army into South Carolina, without the consent of her people, and with hostile intent toward them, be invasion? I certainly think it would. It would be "coercion," also, if the South Carolinians were forced to submit. But if the United States should merely hold and retake its own forts and other property, and collect the duties on foreign importations, or even withhold the mails from places where they were habitually violated, would any or all these things be "invasion" or "coercion?" Do our professed lovers of the Union, who resolve that they will resist coercion and invasion, understand that such things as these on the part of the United States would be coercion or invasion of a State? If so, their idea of means to preserve the object of their great affection, would seem to be exceedingly thin and airy. If sick, the little pills of the homeopathist would be much too large for them to swallow. In their view, the Union, as a family relation, would seem to be no regular marriage, but rather a sort of free-love arrangement, to be maintained on passional attraction. By the way, in what consists the special sacredness of a State? I speak not of the position assigned to a State in the Union by the Constitution, for that by the bond we all recognize. That position, however, a State can not carry out of the Union with it. I speak of that assumed primary right of a State to rule all which is less than itself, and to ruin all which is larger than itself. If a State and a County, in a given case, should be equal in extent of territory, and equal in number of inhabitants, in what, as a matter of principle, is the State better than the County? Would an exchange of names be an exchange of rights? Upon what principle, on what rightful principle, may a State, being no more than one-fiftieth part of the nation in soil and population, break up the nation, and then coerce a proportionably larger subdivision of itself in the most arbitrary way? What mysterious right to play tyrant is conferred on a district of country with its people by merely calling it a State? Fellow-citizens, I am not asserting anything. I am merely asking questions for you to consider. And now, allow me to bid you farewell.

AT LAWRENCEBURG,

Where the Ohio and Mississippi R R's intersect, Mr. Lincoln, among other remarks, said, looking over into Kentucky.

"I say to you, that the power intrusted to me shall be exercised as perfectly to protect the rights of your neighbors, across the river, as of your own." A voice in the crowd cried out, "May the ruler be as right as the people!" Mr. Lincoln replied, "Yes; and let me tell you, if the people remain right, your public men can never betray you. If I, in my brief connection with public affairs, shall be wicked or foolish, and if you remain true and honest, you can not be betrayed."

In passing North Bend, members of Gen. Harrison's family were at the grave of the Ex-President. Mr. Lincoln stepped upon the platform of his car, and saluted the group by bowing. The incident was unpremeditated, and therefore effective.

AT CINCINNATI,

The reception was everything that could have been desired. He remarked—

I have spoken, but once before this, in Cincinnati. That was a year previous to the late Presidential election. On that occasion, in a playful manner, but with sincere words, I addressed 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 Mr. Douglas, and the result has come, certainly as soon as ever I expected. I also told them how I expected 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 said:

"When we do be beaten, you perhaps want to know what we will do. I will tell you, so far as I am authorized to speak for the opposite party. We mean to treat you as near as we possibly can, as Washington, Jefferson, and Madison treated you. We mean to let 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 so far as degenerate men, (if we have degenerated) may, compatible with the example of those noble Fathers. We mean to remember that you are as good as we; 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 a right in your bosoms as other people have, as we claim to have, and treat you accordingly."

Fellow citizens of Kentucky! Friends and Brethren! (may I call you in my new position?) I see no occasion, and feel no inclination, to retract a word of this. If it shall not be made good, be assured the fault shall not be mine.

The remarks were received with great enthusiasm. In passing to his room those that could rushed at him, throwing their arms around him, patting him on the back, and almost wrenching his arms off.

AT COLUMBUS, OHIO.

Mr. President, Mr. 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 can not but know what you all know, that, with no name, perhaps without a reason why I should have a name, there has fallen upon me a task such as did not rest even upon the Father of his Country; and, so feeling, I can not but turn and look for that support without which it will be impossible for me to perform that great task. I turn, then, and look to the American people, and to that God who has never forsaken them. All that is dear to me in the interest felt in relation to the policy of the new Administration. In this, I have received, from some, a degree of credit for having kept silence, and, from others, deprecation. I still think that I was right. In the varying and repeatedly shifting scenes of the present, and without a precedent which could enable me to judge 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 going hopelessly wrong. It is a consoling circumstance, that, when we look out, there is nothing that really hurts anybody. We entertain different views upon political questions, but nobody is suffering beyond remedy. This is a most consoling circumstance, and from it we may conclude that all we want is time, patience, and reliance on God. Fellow citizens, what I have said I have said altogether extemporaneously, and will now come to a close.

AT STEUBENVILLE, OHIO.

Mr. Lincoln was introduced to Judge Lloyd, in response to whom he said that he feared that the confidence that was placed in his ability was unfounded. Indeed I am sure, (he continued,) that it is encompassed by vast difficulties. As I am, however, nothing shall be wanting on my part, sustained by the American people and God. I believe the devotion to the Constitution is equally great on both sides of the river. The only dispute is, what are our rights. Who should be the judge? When a judge is found, we must be all bound by his decision. That judge is the majority of the American people. If not, then the minority must control. Would that be right, just, or generous? Assuredly not. He reiterated that the majority must rule. If he adopted a wrong policy, the opportunity to condemn would occur in four years. Then I can be turned out, and a better man, with better views, put in my place.

Mr. Lincoln is in excellent health and spirits. All remark upon his improved appearance. He is more than gratified with the genuine, universal enthusiasm and kindness which greets him.

Fault is found with President Lincoln, already. He uses his knife in his right hand while eating, instead of fishing soup &c with a triple pointed fork in said right arm!

THE HAMLIN FAMILY.—A Pembroke (Mass.) correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, alluding to the ridiculous report circulated down South, that Mr. Hamlin has negro blood in his veins, because he is the son of Africa Hamlin, says: "Eleazer Hamlin, an early settler of this town, was the father of nine children, whose names are entered upon the town records of Pembroke, among whom were *Asia* Hamlin, born 'March ye 9th day, A. D. 1753;' *Africa* Hamlin, born 'January ye 2d day, A. D. 1758.' *Europe* Hamlin, born 'November ye 20th day, A. D. 1759;' *America* Hamlin, born 'October ye 20th day, A. D. 1761; Eleazer Hamlin was a white man, his wife, Lydia, was a white woman, and their children were of pure blood. He held prominent positions in the town of Pembroke, and was a Member of the Committee of Correspondence which the Revolutionary times of 1776 demanded. A relative of the Hamlins removed to the town of Turner, Maine, and, while Asia, Africa, Europe, and America, were young men, offered them each one hundred acres of land to settle in the same town. They accepted the proposition; and a branch of the Old Colony family of HAMLINS will, on the 4th of March, be Vice President of the United States."

A Frenchman, resolved to be rid of life, went a little before high tide to a post set up by the sea-side. He had provided himself with a ladder, a rope, a pistol, a bundle of matches, and a vial of poison. Ascending the ladder, he tied one end of the rope to the post, and the other end around his neck; then he took the poison, set his clothes on fire, put the muzzle of the pistol to his head, and kicked away the ladder. In kicking down the ladder, he sloped the pistol so that the ball missed his head and cut through the rope by which he was suspended; he fell into the sea, thus extinguishing the flames of his clothing, and the sea-water which he swallowed counteracted the poison; and thus, in spite of his precautions, he remained unhanged, unshot, unpoisoned, unburned, and undrowned!

Puss shows her Claws!

U.S Senator Green, of Missouri, in his recent speech, let the cat out of the bag. He bemoaned the recent action of Virginia and Tennessee, and said *if they and the other Border States had gone with the Gulf States in the Secession movement, they could all have got just such terms from the Northern Congressmen and Commissioners as they chose to dictate.* He subsequently admitted, that *Secession was a mere political scheme to frighten the Free States into submission to the slaveholders' programme.* But he feared the plan was frustrated.

Some "seedy" poet lets off the following in regard to South Carolina:

She may secede,	(seeds)
Threaten to speak,	(tongue)
Build on Union's bond,	(cemented)
Need to heed,	(counsel)
Or take gospel seed.	(powder)

Capt. Morrison, who surrendered the revenue cutter Lewis Cass to the authorities of Alabama, tendered his resignation. Without taking notice of this document, the Secretary of the Treasury ordered his name to be stricken from the rolls of the service. All dishonorable resignations will hereafter be treated in the same ignoble manner.

Texas, in Convention, seceded from the Union which has expended probably Two Hundred Millions of Dollars for her sake—applauded Senators Wigfall and Hemphill, and Representative Reagan—and censured Representative Hamilton, who made a mild Union speech in Congress.

New Mexico, by her Legislature, has called for a Convention to form a State Constitution, the election to be held in May, the Convention to meet in June, and the result to be submitted to the people's votes in September.

Martin F. Conway, the Republican Congressman from Kansas, is a native of Charleston, S. C., worked at the printing-business in Baltimore, and was converted to Anti Slavery principles during the Border-Ruffian campaign to enslave Kansas.

The South Carolinians boast that the males of the remnant of 200 Catawba Indians have offered to fight on the side of slavery. Quite probable—the Tories and Indians fought against Liberty in 1776, also.

John C. Wright, of Ohio, temporary chairman of the body over which John Tyler presides, died suddenly of pneumonia on the 13th inst. He was formerly Judge, and Editor of the Cincinnati Gazette.

One exchange refers to "legalizing the suspension of specie payments." Another puffs a series of protracted meetings," but either of the words, "series" or "protracted," might be omitted.

There are now 212 large manufactories employing 10,967 hands, at hard work in Pittsburg, and hundreds of smaller establishments, giving employment to nearly as many more.

A young man, who, two years ago, inherited $70,000, is now posting bills at Chicago. Highly talented, and a first class accountant, rum has ruined him.

Miss P. Townsend, a maiden lady of Boston, has left $80,000 for the relief and care of indigent unmarried females.

Seven persons were drowned, while attempting to cross a small stream in Mercer county, Illinois, in a sleigh.