

# Pittsburgh Gazette.

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SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 14, 1861.

## THE IRISH POWER.

We have the intelligence from authority of  
the newspaper, that the Bank of New York and  
Boston have resolved not to take any of the  
newspapers, until a settlement shall be effected.

No body can dispute the right of men over  
their own money, to loan it or not to lend it  
as they please. But when such a fact is stated  
as is stated in our first paragraph in a broad  
sheet, we will be very apt to regard it as a  
bias or complexion of those who  
control the capital of the country, to interest  
the people of the States however cur-  
sorial, however arrogant, however contrary to  
their settled convictions of right, and truth and  
honor. They may be able to look with some  
degree of forbearance upon the insolence, law-  
lessness, and even treason, of those who have  
made negro slavery, the god of their idolatry,  
and who have grown mad upon it, so far as  
they are concerned. But when they are compelled  
to stand by his compliance with the demands  
which it would be either right nor honorable  
to grant, can only have the effect of fixing them  
more firmly in a stern resolve to stand fast,  
come what may.

But these large money-lenders miscalculated  
their power. There will be no difficulty about  
money. All that the government need do is to  
initiate Louis Napoleon. Then the entire  
money market will be open to him for loans for  
any amount above ten or twenty francs.  
His bill in from all quarters and at once,  
and three times the amount wanted was offered.  
So it would be now in the country if the govern-  
ment will take a similar course. Now Boston  
bankers have not all been so foolish as to  
claim that their decree will more than any-  
thing else, defeat the object for which it was  
issued.

Louis Napoleon by appealing to the people  
instead of banks and capitalists, not only got  
what money he needed, but he made almost  
every Frenchman's pocket a ligature to bind  
him to the throne; and a similar policy here  
will bind millions in the United States.  
The people of the South will be compelled  
to stand by his bill in a lower as well as a  
higher sense, that where a man's heart is  
shamed, he will hear the alarum.

LINCOLN'S PARTING WORDS.

In all modern history there was nothing more  
stupendous than to be found in the pocket  
of Abraham Lincoln from his neighbors on  
the eve of his marriage. The chosen object of  
a mighty nation, and that nation convulsed with  
revolution and treason—clouds, darkness and  
storm rolling upon it—he takes his way mod-  
estly and unostentatiously to the car that is to  
bear him at once to the rest of the highest  
earthly honor and the most glorious immor-  
tality. His heart is full of love and charity for  
all mankind. His neighbors, in hundreds and  
thousands cluster around him to take him  
by the hand, and hear once more that eloquent  
voice. He takes his stand on the platform of  
the car. His words are few, and very simple, yet grandly eloquent. It is the  
outgush of a noble nature, of a true  
heart. The man, the father, the patriot, the  
champion of freedom, whose pulses are tremulous with emotion,  
while his auditors weep. He speaks of his  
long residence among them, of what he owes to  
them, of his children, and of one departed. He  
alludes to the trials that await him, to the nine  
highways through which he must travel, and then he humbly  
asks their prayers to his behalf: "I hope my  
friends, will all pray that I may receive that  
divine assistance, without which I cannot suc-  
ceed, but with which success is certain. Again  
I bid you all an affectionate farewell." And in  
the fall of their hearts he bids you adieu.

This is one of those scenes that will go down  
in history, and brighten through all his life;  
and who can doubt that the telegraph  
will send his words throughout this great empire,  
that millions of hearts respond to his appeal.

The little parting speech will do more to win  
the confidence and esteem of the American people  
for their new chief magistrate, and thus  
strengthens his administration, than any other  
speech he has ever made.

He was admirably adapted to this incident, in  
its bluntness, boldness and sincerity, in its bluntness  
and frankness, and in its frankness, and in its bluntness.

Now, Editor: About the time I left home for

Harrisburg, the eastern papers contained a report

of a speech made by Mr. McNaught, one of our  
representatives in Congress, at the dinner of the  
Bar Association of New York, at Wash-  
ington, which did not come to my notice until now.

In that speech Mr. McNaught undertook to say

that he represented (in part) the banner county,

which gave Lincoln 10,000 majority, that he could

safely predict his election, and that he would

not further complicate his cause in the Post-

office, and that he would not be called upon

to do so again.

Mr. McNaught maintained that the people of that

county, in his opinion, were the only ones

who had a right to decide the question.

He said, "I am not a lawyer, but I am a

citizen, and I am not a slaveholder."

He said, "I am not a slaveholder."