

Old Abe in Cincinnati.

From our Special Correspondent.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 13, 1861.

FRIEND CHASE—As the citizens of Potter, by a very decided majority, helped to elect Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency of the United States, and as he has left his home in Springfield, Ill., en route for the federal Capital, to assume the responsibility of the foresaid office, and as he honored this Burgh with his presence yesterday in compliance with an invitation extended to him by our City Fathers some ten days since—and as I have a leisure hour I don't mind telling you and your readers—most of whom will be interested in the subject—something of what was done and said by the people of this neighborhood, and how "Ol' Dab" looked and acted and what he said on that "portant" occasion.

The preparations for the reception of the President elect, not only by the various Committees of the Council, Civic and Military Societies, but by private citizens for the last few days, evinced the great respect for the Constitution and the laws which is here felt by the entire people, irrespective of party. The whole people seemed to rejoice in the occasion offering itself where they could by actions (which you know are said to speak louder than words,) show their deep conviction of the sacred democratic truth, that the verdict of a free people at a fair election must be held inviolate. Mr. Lincoln was fairly elected to the Chief Magistracy by a party it is true—but that party was constitutionally the strongest, and as the first principle of democracy is the power of majorities—then he is not now the President of his party, but of the whole people of all parties and of all sections, and as such let the nation honor him. Cincinnati showed that this was her doctrine and that her heart beat true to the Union. The houses not only on the line of march laid down in the programme, but in every street, alley and lane were decorated in great profusion with banners and streamers—generally the American flag—waving from every window and from every house top, and even some church steeples. My space will not allow me to give you an adequate idea of the motto literature displayed, thrabblings it was with the purest patriotism; but I mention the mottoes of the Gibson House, on Walnut Fourth, as a fair sample:

"Protect this banner against all insult whatsoever."
"Be firm and the hopes of freemen are fulfilled."
When the President's carriage arrived opposite this platform, the young Miss representing "Kansas" in this national group of graces, presented Old Abe with a beautiful bouquet of natural flowers, which he gracefully carried to his lips, at the same time bowing gallantly to Miss "Kansas."

Immediately below Sixth street another platform was erected upon which a party of about twenty young girls were seated, who sang National songs as the cortege passed. During the last mile of the procession the President stood up in the carriage with his hat off, bowing to shout, and smiling at them, trying to convey without speaking, his appreciation of their songs. At this moment a large, rough looking son of toil rushed forward to the platform and lifted one of the little singing girls about ten years old, in his arms as if she was but a little child, and carried her blushing to the carriage and passed her up to Old Abe, who kissed her as tenderly as if she were his own child, and replaced her in the arms of the big, rough man, who carried her back to the platform amidst vociferous cheering, and the procession moved on. It was said that a tear stole down the old man's face as he turned away from that group; be this as it may, certain it is that it affected many others to tears and made him no enemies. When the procession approached the Burnet down Vine from Fourth to Pearl, about three squares, and a full square on Third street, the passage was completely blocked, and the Military Escort and Police had to go to work and clear a passage for Mr. Lincoln's carriage to the door of the Hotel.

Having at last succeeded in reaching the balcony of the Burnet House, and after the enthusiasts to cheers had subsided, Mayor Bishop (a Bell-Everett man), introduced him in the following speech:
"HONORED SIR: In the name of the people of all classes of my fellow-citizens I extend to you a cordial welcome, and in their behalf I have the honor of offering you the hospitalities of Cincinnati. Our city needs no eulogy from me. Her well-known character for enterprise, liberality and hospitality is not more distinguished than is her fidelity and unflinching devotion to the Union of these States, and a warm, filial and affectionate regard for that glorious emblem which floats upon land and sea so many years. The people under the solemn and dignified forms of the Constitution, have chosen you as President of the United States, and as such I greet you. And you will believe me when I say that it is the earnest and united desire of our citizens that your administration of the General Government may be marked by wisdom, patriotism and justice to all sections of the country, from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, from the northern boundary of Maine to the Gulf of Mexico. So that when you retire from office your fellow-citizens may greet you every where with the cheering words, 'Well done thou good and faithful servant.'"

But, sir, I see in this great and anxious compromise not only the citizens of Ohio but also many from our sister State, Kentucky—the land of Clay, the former home of your parents and mine, and the place of our birth. These, too, greet you,

postpone the making of any remarks. I will proceed at once from here. I remark here that it is not my purpose to make a lengthy speech.

When he mounted his carriage which was drawn by six beautiful white horses, he was greeted in an outburst of enthusiastic cheers, while a battery of Light Artillery planted at a short distance from the depot was proclaiming in thundering volleys to citizens everywhere the arrival of the Chief Magistrate. Mr. Lincoln gazed for a moment at the vast crowd, bowed twice very modestly, and sat down in the carriage.

Miles Greenwood, Esq., was Grand Marshal, and it was not long until he had the procession formed in the following order:

- Military Escort.
The President elect and suite.
Committee of Reception.
Committee from Covington and Newport, Ky.
Committee of the Legislature of Ohio and of the City of Columbus.
Members of City Council and other Civic Officers of the City of Cincinnati, and citizens generally, in carriages and on foot.

At 3 o'clock it commenced to move slowly forward through the several streets designated in the programme, and in about two hours after he left the cars his carriage reached the Burnet House. Everywhere along the line of march the streets were crowded and from nearly every window scarfs were waving. At the corner of Vine and Mercer streets a platform was erected, upon which were seated thirty-four young ladies representing the States of the Union. Over their heads was an arch of evergreens entwined with flowers and surmounted by the American flag. Immediately over this flag was this motto:
"Protect this banner against all insult whatsoever."

On the reverse of the arch was inscribed:
"Be firm and the hopes of freemen are fulfilled."
When the President's carriage arrived opposite this platform, the young Miss representing "Kansas" in this national group of graces, presented Old Abe with a beautiful bouquet of natural flowers, which he gracefully carried to his lips, at the same time bowing gallantly to Miss "Kansas."

Immediately below Sixth street another platform was erected upon which a party of about twenty young girls were seated, who sang National songs as the cortege passed. During the last mile of the procession the President stood up in the carriage with his hat off, bowing to shout, and smiling at them, trying to convey without speaking, his appreciation of their songs. At this moment a large, rough looking son of toil rushed forward to the platform and lifted one of the little singing girls about ten years old, in his arms as if she was but a little child, and carried her blushing to the carriage and passed her up to Old Abe, who kissed her as tenderly as if she were his own child, and replaced her in the arms of the big, rough man, who carried her back to the platform amidst vociferous cheering, and the procession moved on. It was said that a tear stole down the old man's face as he turned away from that group; be this as it may, certain it is that it affected many others to tears and made him no enemies. When the procession approached the Burnet down Vine from Fourth to Pearl, about three squares, and a full square on Third street, the passage was completely blocked, and the Military Escort and Police had to go to work and clear a passage for Mr. Lincoln's carriage to the door of the Hotel.

Having at last succeeded in reaching the balcony of the Burnet House, and after the enthusiasts to cheers had subsided, Mayor Bishop (a Bell-Everett man), introduced him in the following speech:

"HONORED SIR: In the name of the people of all classes of my fellow-citizens I extend to you a cordial welcome, and in their behalf I have the honor of offering you the hospitalities of Cincinnati. Our city needs no eulogy from me. Her well-known character for enterprise, liberality and hospitality is not more distinguished than is her fidelity and unflinching devotion to the Union of these States, and a warm, filial and affectionate regard for that glorious emblem which floats upon land and sea so many years. The people under the solemn and dignified forms of the Constitution, have chosen you as President of the United States, and as such I greet you. And you will believe me when I say that it is the earnest and united desire of our citizens that your administration of the General Government may be marked by wisdom, patriotism and justice to all sections of the country, from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, from the northern boundary of Maine to the Gulf of Mexico. So that when you retire from office your fellow-citizens may greet you every where with the cheering words, 'Well done thou good and faithful servant.'"

But, sir, I see in this great and anxious compromise not only the citizens of Ohio but also many from our sister State, Kentucky—the land of Clay, the former home of your parents and mine, and the place of our birth. These, too, greet you,

for they, like us, are, and ever will be, loyal to the Constitution and the Union. I again welcome you to our noble city, and trust your short stay with us may be an agreeable one, and that your journey to our Federal Capital may be pleasant and safe."

To this address the President, after taking his position on the corner of the balcony so as to be seen and heard in both Vine and Third, replied as follows:

He said he was reminded by the address of the Mayor that this reception is given not by any one political party—and even if he had not been so reminded by His Honor, he could not have failed to know the fact by the extent of the multitude. He could not look upon this vast assemblage without being made aware that all parties were united in this reception. [Applause.] This is as it should be. It is as it should have been if Senator Douglas had been elected; as it should ever be when any citizen of the United States is constitutionally elected President of the United States. [Great applause.] What has occurred here today could not have occurred in any other country on the face of the globe, without the influence of the free institutions which we have unceasingly enjoyed for three-quarters of a century. There is no country where the people can turn out and enjoy this day precisely as they please, save under the benign influence of the free institutions of our land. [Prolonged applause.]

He hoped that, although we have some threatening national difficulties now, that while these free institutions shall continue, we will see repeated every four years what we now witness.

He hoped that these difficulties would pass away, and we shall see in the streets of Cincinnati—good old Cincinnati—for centuries to come, once every four years her people give such a reception as this to the constitutionally elected President of the whole United States. [Applause.] He hoped they would all join in that reception, and also welcome your brethren across the river to participate in it. We will welcome them in every street of the Union, no matter where they are from. From away South we shall extend them a cordial good will when our present differences shall have been forgotten and blown to the winds forever. [Applause.]

When he had spoken in Cincinnati before he had jocosely remarked to the people of Kentucky, that the Republicans must ultimately beat the Democrats, and if the latter would save themselves they must nominate Mr. Douglas.

They did not, in any true sense of the word, nominate Douglas, and the result had come certainly as soon as he expected. He also told them how they would be treated after they should have been beaten; and he now wished to call, or recall, their attention to what he then said upon the subject: "When we do, as we say, beat you, you perhaps will want to know what we will do with you. I will tell you, so far as I am authorized to speak for the Opposition, what we mean to do with you. We mean to treat you, as near as we possibly can, as Washington, Jefferson and Madison treated you. We mean to leave you alone, and in no way to interfere with your institutions, to abide by all and every compromise of the Constitution; and in a word, coming back to the original proposition, to treat you so far as degererate men, if we have degenerated, may, according to the examples of those noble fathers, Washington, Jefferson and Madison. 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 hearts in your bosoms as other people, or as we claim to have, and treat you accordingly. He now called upon the citizens of Kentucky in a new position, and he saw no occasion and felt no inclination to retract a word of this. [Applause.] If it shall not be made good, be assured the fault shall not be mine. [Applause.]

After some further remarks, he retired, amid prolonged applause.

In the evening, a long torch-light procession marched to the Burnet House, and remained in the street for some time, when the President appeared and was received with prolonged cheers.

A public reception was given at the Gentlemen's Ordinary, which lasted till a late hour. Mr. Lincoln was extremely affable, and appeared a little fatigued, although since his election became a fixed fact, immediately after the October elections, he has been subject to all the harassing annoyances which always surround the rising man. He appears to possess great power of endurance, something which will no doubt be greatly needed during his official term. Since he left Springfield, his progress has been one continued triumph—not as an individual, but as the one to whom the destiny of the country is, in a great measure, committed, and upon whose judgment and discretion, rests the hopes of the nation. The people feel that his position is a most embarrassing one, and they have taken occasion to express their sympathy and tenderliness their support. Between Indianapolis and Cincinnati he made three speeches, which in substance, were the same as the one delivered here.

He will leave for Columbus at nine o'clock to-day, accompanied by the committees of the Legislature, and of the City Council.

Every one who had the pleasure of seeing Old Abe were disappointed. He has been represented as a monster of human ugliness. On seeing him the general feeling appears to have been an agreeable surprise. The ladies—and they pretend

you know, to be good judges of the male physique—were unanimous in pronouncing him a tolerable good looking gentleman. What is the secret of the heart-felt enthusiasm with which the men of all political creeds greeted the new Chief Magistrate yesterday? It was the uprising of a confident hope in him, that he would pass the seemingly inevitable cap of utter national degradation away from our lips, and that he would deliver us from the disgrace which the treachery, rascality and effete imbecility of the present President and his late advisers have brought upon us in the eyes of the world.

The people, the honest people of the North, yes, and of the South too, if they dare but speak—have endured the humiliation cast upon this government—the insults heaped upon our flag and civil and military officers—the robbing of our Mints and Treasury and Custom Houses and Forts and Cutters, by traitors who were under oath to support and defend her against all her enemies whomsoever—with an indignation not loud, perhaps, but deep enough if left loose, to make a torrent that would carry secession into the Gulf of Mexico, because they believe that the hour of peaceable redemption was at hand and that Abraham Lincoln was the man for the hour.

No bond man ever so longed for the day of his promised freedom, as have the honest people—the Union-loving people of the North and the South—for the time of the emancipation of our whole country from the folly, robbery, treason and impolicy and treacherous negotiations with rebellion—which have demoralized, humiliated and broken down the Government of this great Republic, until in the whole earth there is no nation too poor and weak to scoff at us.

To the fourth of March we look for the hour of redemption from all this disgrace; and to Mr. Lincoln as the man. This is the feeling which spontaneously burst from the throats of the thousands yesterday, and thank God, Mr. Lincoln has as yet shown no symptom that this confidence is misplaced. Amid a pressure of circumstances, that would make the stoutest heart quail, he stands firm and unshaken as the Rock of Ages. May he prove worthy of the hopes that are centered on him. MICE.

The Boston Journal.

CONDERSPORT, PA.
Thursday Morning, Feb. 21, 1861.
T. S. CHASE, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Tennessee has refused to call a Convention by a majority of 20,000. Thus do the border States one after another spit upon secession.

The seceding States have formed a provisional government; with the U. S. Constitution for its foundation; and with Jeff. Davis for President, and A. H. Stephens for Vice President.

Judge Johnson is making a good beginning in his district, judging from the Court proceedings in the papers and their comments thereon. The Meadville Republican says:

"At the Quarter Sessions Court this week, a large amount of business was transacted. A large portion of the time was consumed with the liquor cases, a great number of which were disposed of. The Court, Judge Johnson presiding, seemed in no wise disposed to show any favor to this class of offenders, and it is entitled to the thanks of every good citizen for the manner in which these cases are disposed of. A large number of the fined and old offenders were imprisoned. A few of the more vigorous measures will put a stop to this unwholesome and demoralizing traffic. We think offenders of this kind are entitled to neither delays or favors; and in proportion as the sale of liquor is prevented crimes of every nature will abate. The manner in which Judge Johnson presides, and transacts business, renders most complete satisfaction to the bar, and certainly reflects honor on the Judge. He maintains the most perfect equanimity and good nature at all times, and at the same time a dignity which commands the deference and respect of all."

Commutation of the Tonnage Tax—Relief of the Sunbury & Erie R. R.

These are the most important measures likely to come before the Legislature at its present session. Bills have been favorably reported from the committees to which they were referred, and we think they have been drawn with great care. The bill to repeal the tonnage tax on goods passing over the Penna. Central is certainly a liberal one, and amply protects the interests of the State as the following section will show:
"That if a majority of the directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company who, for the purpose of this act are hereby vested with all needful authority, shall at a meeting called for that purpose, resolve to accept the provisions of this act; and shall authorize the execution of a written contract under its corporate seal with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to pay into the State Treasury on account of its indebtedness to the Commonwealth, by reason of the purchase of the Main Line of the public works, on the thirty-first day of January and July in every year, until the thirty-first of July, eighteen hundred and ninety, inclusive, such sum, in addition to the interest on its bonds owned by the State, and in addition to its annual liability to the State on account of purchase money for said line of improvements, as will increase each semi-annual payment on account of said debt and interest to the sum of two hundred and thirty thousand dollars,

(\$230,000.) and the aggregate of all such payments to the sum of thirteen millions five hundred and seventy thousand dollars, (\$13,570,000) and shall agree to pay on the said thirty-first day of July, eighteen hundred and ninety, into the treasury the balance then unpaid of the principal and interest of said bonds, and shall further agree to reduce its local charges for the transportation of grain, flour, cattle, iron, minerals and other property, as hereinafter provided; and if the said company shall in the manner aforesaid, on or before the first day of July next, make and enter into, with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania a written contract to that effect, and shall on or before said day deliver to the same to the Commonwealth, by depositing the same in the office of the Auditor General, then and in such case and in consideration thereof, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania shall not at any time hereafter lay, impose, levy, or collect any tax or duty upon, or in respect to freight or tonnage passing over the said Pennsylvania railroad, or the Harrisburg, Port Deposit, Mount Joy and Lancaster railroad, or any part of them, either of them unless a like tax shall at the same time be imposed, laid or levied upon all other railroads or railroad companies of this Commonwealth; and all laws imposing taxes or duties upon freight or tonnage upon the railroads, canals or slackwater navigation companies, for the use of the Commonwealth, be and they are hereby repealed, and no further or other proceedings shall be had or taken on the part of the Commonwealth to enforce the collection of any tax or duty, or obligation given therefor, or judgment recovered, or obtained in pursuance of any existing laws on tonnage carried or conveyed on the railroad of said Pennsylvania railroad company, or on that of any other company incorporated by this State, and the said companies shall be, by the proper officers of the Commonwealth, exonerated, released and relieved from every lien and liability to the State on account thereof."

Under the present laws the Penna. Central pays one hundred thousand dollars a year on her bonds and about three hundred thousand a year is due for tonnage. So it will be seen, that the effect of the repeal bill will be to increase our present revenues. It is true the tonnage tax in twenty years, will doubtless be greater than this substitute. But in twenty years the revenues of the State will be large enough to dispense with all extra and onerous taxation.

The vote on the tariff is expected to be taken on Wednesday, but probably may be reached to-morrow. The proposed reduction on the sugar duty one half, and the tax on tea and coffee are rendered necessary for revenue to sustain the Government. A Conference Committee must ultimately shape the complexion of the bill.

The Peace Conference will adjourn this week. A recommendation of a National Convention will be its only proposition likely to command the favor of Congress. The Republicans of both Houses are prepared to support this.

The court-martial on Com. Armstrong who surrendered the Pensacola Navy-Yard, is now sitting. The proof against him is very conclusive. It was with great difficulty that Lieut. Slemmer could get the Wyandotte retained to cooperate for the defense of Fort Pickens. The Fort would have been taken without that aid.

Mr. Lincoln's Policy.

The President elect is en route for the National Capital, having left his home at Springfield, Ill., on the 12th inst., and is proceeding by way of Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Columbus, Cleveland, Buffalo, Albany, New York, Trenton, Philadelphia, Harrisburg &c., to Washington. His journey thus far has been one of continued ovation, participated in by men of all parties without distinction; at each stage of its progress developing the fact that he is regarded as the man of and for the times, and that he enjoys the entire confidence of the people. A correspondent at Cincinnati, (by the way, a Democrat of the Douglas stamp) furnishes us with a lengthy account of his visit to that city.

In his speech at Indianapolis, Mr. Lincoln indicated his probable policy with regard to the secession movement, and his treatment of the question of "Coercion." That speech which will meet the hearty approval of every honest American citizen, we give below:

"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, not from

dictionary, but from the men themselves, who certainly deprecate the things they would represent by the use of the 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 be 'coercion,' also if the South Carolinians were forced to submit. But if the United States should merely send a military force to another property, and collect the duties on foreign imports, by even withholding 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, but who spitefully 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 homopathist would be much too large for it 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 passionate attraction. By the way, 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 cannot carry out of itself, nor 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 country, 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 country? Would an exchange of names be an exchange of rights? Upon 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 proportionally 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 the 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."

Mr. Lincoln is doubtless of the opinion that silence is the better part of Statesmanship in his present position, and that it will be time enough to express his views when he can do so in an authoritative manner. This is right; nevertheless, his views are doubtless foreshadowed in the above propositions. Mr. Lincoln will be in Harrisburg on Friday (22d) at 1 o'clock P. M., and remain till 9 A. M. Saturday. He will then proceed directly to Washington, and enter upon the business of forming the Cabinet and finishing his Inaugural. The inauguration ceremony takes place a week from Monday.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18, 1861.
Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.
The efforts of the radical wing of the Republican party will be concentrated on Mr. Chase for a seat in the Cabinet. The Pacific Railroad bill is considered dead. Three routes would swamp the Treasury.

The vote on the tariff is expected to be taken on Wednesday, but probably may be reached to-morrow. The proposed reduction on the sugar duty one half, and the tax on tea and coffee are rendered necessary for revenue to sustain the Government. A Conference Committee must ultimately shape the complexion of the bill.

The Peace Conference will adjourn this week. A recommendation of a National Convention will be its only proposition likely to command the favor of Congress. The Republicans of both Houses are prepared to support this.

The court-martial on Com. Armstrong who surrendered the Pensacola Navy-Yard, is now sitting. The proof against him is very conclusive. It was with great difficulty that Lieut. Slemmer could get the Wyandotte retained to cooperate for the defense of Fort Pickens. The Fort would have been taken without that aid.

Sentence of Abson for wife poisoning.

The Court Room of Hudson County County Court was again filled this (Monday) morning by persons anxious to hear the doom of Abson, the wife poisoner, pronounced, and about 2,000 persons were congregated outside, unable to gain an entrance. The gallery was entirely filled with women. Sheriff Francis made arrangements so that a repetition of the disgraceful proceedings of Monday last was prevented. The culprit was conducted to the Jury room, about 8 a. m., and there remained until the opening of the Court, at 11 a. m., at which hour he was brought before Judge Ogden and associate Judges Fink and Pope.

Upon being asked if he had anything to say why judgement should not now be passed, Mr. Abson said:
'I have to say that I feel innocent as I always did.'
Judge Ogden then proceeded to pronounce the sentence (reviewing the facts in the case), which was, that Wm. Abson be taken hence and confined in the county jail until Wednesday the 10th day of April ensuing, and that then between the hours of 10 a. m., and 2 p. m. he be hanged by the neck in the jail or until his body be dead.

A prisoner throughout maintained a stolid demeanor, and several times interrupted Judge Ogden by asserting his innocence, and charging Dr. Booth with having caused his wife's death.
At the close Judge Ogden said, 'May God have mercy on your soul.'
The prisoner said, 'God will have mercy upon me, and I have had an innocent; I will say until the last.'
The condemned man was then conducted to his cell. —Tribune Monday.
[Mr. Abson has relatives in this county, we believe.—Ed. JOUR.]