LATEST NEWS
BY TELEGRAPH.

STATE OF THE NATION.

THE BLIGHT OF SECESSION.

Unfavorable Accounts from South Carolina.

THE TARIFF BILL IN THE SENATE.

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION TO THE PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

The Peace Convention.

INTENSE SUFFERING IN KANSAS.

VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION.

[FOR CONGRESSIONAL AND OTHER TELEGRAPHIC NEWS SEE EIGHTH PAGE.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

[SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE WORLD.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.

IN THE SENATE.

The tariff bill was considered in the Senate to-day, but nothing definite was decided on.

Mr. Hunter addressed the Senate in a very eloquent speech on the bill, strenuously opposing the proviso for abolishing the bonded warehouse system.

Gov. Seward presented a memorial from the New York chamber of commerce, protesting against the passage of this bill; but Senators Hunter and Simmons admit that it will pass the Senate and the House.

THE INVASION.

The report of the select committee on the invasion of Washington demonstrates completely that there is no evidence of a conspiracy to disturb the peace of this city at present, and indorses the continued assertions of this correspondence to that effect.

It may be proper to add that some members of the committee are privately of the opinion, that a conspiracy to invade the city did once exist, but that the presence of the troops here nipped it in the bud.

Mr. Branch's resolution for the withdrawal of the federal troops from this city, gave rise to an animated debate, and seemed to be generally opposed by the friends and opponents of the administration. Now that the troops are here, little good would be accomplished by their removal.

THE GREAT ROBBER.

Gov. Floyd will be here in a few days to make arrangements for his trial, and will endeavor, as it is alleged, to remove some odious characteristics of the case, as well as of his conduct in regard to the late startling fraud upon the government. Russell and Bailey are still out on bail, visiting Congress, and promenading the street daily.

IN THE HOUSE.

The House to-day authorized the special committee to inquire into the statement that seceding senators and members have taken away books belonging to the library of Congress. The correspondent who published it alleges that he has ample evidence that such is the fact, but believes that only a few were taken, and not to any very great extent involving more than the personal honor of the honorable gentlemen.

NEWS FROM SECESSIA.

Letters received by the Postoffice department from postmasters in South Carolina, and other seceded states, give woful accounts of the condition of things in their respective sections, arising out of the secession movement. They all avow their allegiance to the government and state that they look anxiously forward to the day when the work of reconstruction shall be accomplished.

EXCITEMENT IN THE HOUSE.

The House to-day at one time presented a scene of wild excitement while Hughes, of Maryland, attempted to comment upon remarks made by one of his colleagues. Members shouted "order!" pounded desks, and made other disgraceful demonstrations. Hughes's voice was completely drowned by the tumult, but he continued his gestures, which alone indicated that he addressed the house. Mallory, of Kentucky, threw ridicule on the whole thing by moving to clear the galleries.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

It is understood to-day, that the committee of the peace conference have agreed, though not by a unanimous vote to report the main points of Guthrie's plan for a settlement of the present national troubles. Yesterday, the committee obtained leave to report to-morrow to the convention. There will probably be much debate on this report.

Mr. Guthrie is not altogether satisfied with some of the modifications which have been made, but will submit.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

A large list of patents have been issued this week, showing, to that extent, that political troubles are not affecting the interests of the country. The number issued compares favorably with the best days of the patent office. Three of the patents granted this week are to inventors in seceded states. Protests continue to be received from the West against an extension of the McCormick patent.

THE RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

The President has appointed Senators Foot, Foster, and Pearce, a committee to wait on Mr. Lincoln and attend him to the place of inauguration.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The War department dispatches by the California mail, make no mention of any news from the Levant.

MATTERS AND THINGS.

The Richmond *Enquirer* to day advises Virginia to be put on a war footing, and calls on all the men in the state to form themselves into regiments for immediate defence; it interprets Lincoln's speeches to mean coercion.

Lieut. Gibson, here from Fort Pickens, expresses the opinion that that fort will be attacked on the 4th of March. Inasmuch as there is a fleet at Pensacola, the President could very easily reinforce it, but does not, for reasons known to himself.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.

Dr. Leverett Bradley, of New-York, the inventor and patentee of important improvements in telegraphing, is now here to oppose any special legislation extending the Morse patent, claiming that it would have the effect of preventing the public from enjoying the advantages of improvements which would reduce the cost of telegraphing fifty per centum on the present rates, and increase the facilities of transmitting matter to four-fold the amount now sent, and on the ground that any extension would, while injuring the public, only benefit a company which has a monopoly. The memorial for the Morse extension will be opposed by a counter memorial.

In the peace convention to-day, Messrs. Chase and Ewing of Ohio, Wickliffe of Kentucky, Loomis of Pennsylvania, and Rives of Virginia, delivered addresses, consequent on the death of Judge Wright. They were in a high degree eulogistic of the deceased, and abounded in patriotic sentiment.

The House committee on post offices and post roads will consider next Tuesday the Farnsworth bill, declaring all railroad bridges post routes. Messrs. Farnsworth and Quarles will appear before the committee to advocate it, and Messrs. Washburne (Ill.), and others, to oppose it.

The estimates of the engineer department are for all the forts, omitting those south of Chesapeake Bay, with the exception of Calhoun, Virginia, and Taylor and Jefferson, Florida.

The congressional committee to inform the President and Vice-President elect of their election, consists of Mr. Trumbull on the part of the senate, and Messrs Washburne (Ill.), and Burlingame, on the part of the House.

Senator Rice, of Minnesota, communicated to the government promptly and fully all which came to his knowledge concerning the abstraction of the Indian trust bond and acceptances by Gov. Floyd, for the best possible motives, and in no other way was he connected with the matter.

Messrs. Pryor, Edwards, and Maynard compose the special committee of the House to inquire into the truth of the allegation that certain southern members from the seceding states have abstracted books from the library of Congress to form a library for the southern confederation.

The appropriation bills have been reported with the usual items under the existing laws, without reference to the secession movements. There is no appropriation for the branch mint at Dahlonega, Ga., that institution being considered useless, and for years past has had little more than a nominal existence.

Lieut. Sayre, of Alabama, of the marine corps, resigned his commission to-day, and will return home.

The Pacific mails to the Navy department brought no intelligence in regard to the missing sloop-of-war Levant, from which no tidings have been received since last September.

Dispatches from Flag Officer Bell, of the Mediterranean squadron, say, under date of the 17th January, that eighteen American vessels were lying at Messina, and others expected. The presence of the steam sloop Richmond caused not only great satisfaction to our countrymen engaged in commerce, but to the inhabitants themselves; and Mr. Bell says he believes it will add to their security and aid in preventing a collision between the Neapolitan and Sardinian forces.

The peace conference committee is still engaged upon a plan of conciliation.

Several states having seceded since Mr. McKean's bill to close the ports of South Carolina was introduced, John Cochrane, of the committee to which it was referred, has reported a bill applicable to all cases.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Feb. 14.

Hon. Jefferson Davis, the president of the southern confederacy, will leave Jackson, Mississippi, this evening, for this city. He comes via Chattanooga and Atlanta. His inauguration takes place on Monday next.

SERENADE TO GOV. WISE.

RICHMOND, Feb. 14.

Gov. Wise was serenaded to night. An immense crowd congratulated him. Subsequently, in a speech, he said he was for Virginia first, but if she sided with aggression, he was against. He pronounced false and infamous the report that he ever contemplated the invasion of Washington to prevent the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln. He was severe on President Buchanan and General Scott. He deprecated civil war, but counselled active preparation to resist coercion. He was for the Union and Constitution, but would never submit to a northern confederacy. He believed, if Virginia would take a firm stand, and do her duty faithfully, all will yet be well. She should demand of the government to vacate the forts and arsenals, and stand as mediator between the North and South.

THE VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 14.

The state convention is now in session. The day has been devoted to completing an organization.

The credentials of the commissioners, John S. Preston, of South Carolina, Fulton Anderson, of Mississippi, and H. L. Berning, of Georgia, were received, and a committee appointed to invite them to seats and notify them of their readiness to receive communications. Adjourned.

The convention is going to work quite leisurely, though much feeling prevails relative to future action, which depends mainly on proceedings at Washington.

MICHIGAN AND THE VIRGINIA CONFERENCE.

DETROIT, Feb. 14.

Governor Blair sent a message into the legislature to-day, accompanying which was the joint resolutions of the New-York and Indiana legislatures, for the appointment of commissioners to the Washington peace convention. He says: "Being aware of the previous action of the legislature upon this subject, I have hesitated before calling attention to it; but it seems to me that the circumstances affecting the propriety of sending the commissioners are so far changed, as to justify further consideration of the question." It was believed that the legislature would reconsider its action, and that commissioners would be appointed to-day.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

RALEIGH, Feb. 14.

The senate was on the military bill yesterday, and to-day, but not yet through. The house has passed several railroad bills, and others are pending.

The house has just received the Minnesota resolutions, embodying the doctrine of coercion. They were indignantly received, and will be returned whence they came.

No day for adjournment has yet been agreed upon, but will probably adjourn next week.

THE MONTGOMERY CONVENTION.

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 14.

In the convention to-day six model flags were presented, and referred.

The remainder of the time was passed in secret session.

A PALMETTO FLAG AT SHIPPENSBURG,

SHIPPENSBURG, Feb. 14.

A mammoth Palmetto flag, suspended from the telegraph wires, startled the Union loving citizens of this place this morning. Three prominent secession men are suspected of perpetrating the outrage. The flag was instantly demolished.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO MEET MR. LINCOLN.

BUFFALO, Feb. 14.

Gov. Morgan has detailed Commissary-General Welch, Adjutant-General Reed, Inspector-General Jackson, Quartermaster-General Van Vechten, and Colonel Morgan, aid de-camp, to meet Mr. Lincoln here and escort him to Albany. General Welch arrived here to-day, in advance of his associates, who will join him to-morrow, and make the necessary arrangements.

LOSS OF BRIG JAMES MADISON.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 14.

Charles G. Morton, mate of the brig James Madison, was picked up at sea clinging to a spar, and brought to this city. The body of the captain was found on Xiawath beach, and buried by the volunteers stationed on that island.

DEATH OF JUDGE WHITNEY.

BINGHAMTON, Feb. 14.

The Hon. Vincent Whitney, formerly a member of the assembly, and judge of the Court of Common Pleas, died here at 10 o'clock this morning.

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH AMERICAN.

PORTLAND, Feb. 14, 11 P.M.

There are no signs of the steamer North American from Liverpool 31st inst., now fully due at this port.

MR. LINCOLN'S JOURNEY.

FROM COLUMBUS TO PITTSBURG.

A HEAVY RAIN ALL THE WAY.

RECEPTION AT STEUBENVILLE.

SPEECH AT PITTSBURG.

Our Correspondent's Account of the Trip.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 14.

The President elect and party left here at 8 o'clock this morning, in a train in charge of Assistant Superintendent Laying. In spite of a rain storm which prevailed, a number of persons collected at the depot to bid Mr. Lincoln adieu. At Newark, Frazersburg, Dresden, Coshocton, Newcomerstown, and Urichsville, large crowds of ladies and gentlemen collected to see Mr. Lincoln, notwithstanding the pelting rain. Mr. Lincoln stopped at Cadiz junction, where an elegant *dejeuner* was provided by Mrs. T. L. Jewett, wife of the president of the Steubenville and Indiana railroad. Mrs. Jewett was invited to accompany the party, as was also the committee from Steubenville.

STEUBENVILLE, Feb. 14.

On the arrival of the party here the rain had ceased. A beautiful demonstration took place here. Five thousand people turned out to welcome Mr. Lincoln. Cannon were fired, etc. Mr. Lincoln ascended a stage, and was welcomed by Judge Lloyd. Mr. Lincoln responded briefly. He said:

I fear that the great confidence placed in my ability is unfounded. Indeed, I am sure it is. Encompassed by vast difficulties as I am, nothing shall be wanting on my part, if sustained by the American people and God. I believe the devotion to the Constitution is equally great on both sides of the river. It is only the different understanding of that instrument that causes difficulty. The only dispute is "what are their rights?" If the majority should not rule, who should be the judge? Where is such a judge to be found? We should all be bound by the majority of the American people—if not, then the minority must control. Would that be right? Would it be just or glorious? Assuredly not. He reiterated, the majority should rule. If he (Lincoln) adopted a wrong policy, the opportunity to condemn him would occur in four years time. Then I can be turned out, and a better man with better views put in my place.

The speech was cut short, the time being up. J. N. McCullough, president of the Cleveland and Pittsburg railroad got on, and will accompany the party to Cleveland; also a committee to invite Mr. Lincoln to a reception in Allegany city.

At Wellsville, the Cleveland committee joined the party. There was a very large demonstration at this place.

At Rochester, the Pittsburgh committee got aboard. The train was delayed two hours in consequence of a freight train being off the track.

The train arrived at Allegany at 8 o'clock this evening, in a pelting rain, which prevented the intended demonstration to some extent. The party proceeded in carriage to the Monongahela house, Pittsburgh, where Mr. Lincoln addressed an immense crowd. He said he would not give them a speech, as he thought it more rare, if not more wise, for a public man. He expressed his gratification and surprise at seeing so great a crowd, and such boundless enthusiasm manifested in the right time, and under such untoward circumstances to greet so unworthy an individual as himself. This was undoubtedly attributable to the position which more by accident than by worth he had attained. He remarked further that if all these whole-souled people whom he saw before him were for the preservation of the Union he did not see how it could be in much danger. (Cheering and cries of "Union and no compromise.") He had intended to say a few words to the people of Pittsburgh, the greatest manufacturing city of the United States, upon such matters as they desired, but, as he had adopted the plan of holding his tongue for the most part during the last canvass, and since his election, he thought he had perhaps better now still continue to hold his tongue. [Cries of "go on," "go on."] Well, I am reminded that there is an Allegany city as well as an Allegany county—the former the banner town, and the latter the banner county, perhaps, of the world. I am glad to see both of them and the good people of both. That I may not disappoint these, I will say a few words to you to-morrow, as to the peculiar interests of Allegany county.

As Mr. Lincoln closed his speech some one proposed "Three cheers for the Union as it is," which were given with a will.

Mr. Lincoln will speak in the morning at 8 o'clock. He will then be escorted by the military and others through both cities, and leave at 11 o'clock for Cleveland.

Had there not been a pelting storm here the display would have been fine.

It seems that no arrangements have as yet been made for Mr. Lincoln's visit to New-York, but it is presumed by his republican friends, that he will stop at the Astor house during his stay in that city.

SPRINGFIELD TO INDIANAPOLIS.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 11.

The first day of the presidential tour is over; the crowds, which from 5 P.M. till nearly midnight have beseiged the Bates house, the quarters of the President elect, are beginning to disperse, and something as near silence as a correspondent has any right to expect has fallen upon the city, which, for the past twenty-four hours, has been in a state of uproar and enthusiasm which nothing but an occurrence of unusual importance could have induced.

Nothing in the magnificent pageantry which attended the recent progress through the West of the Prince of Wales could have surpassed the display and the enthusiasm with which, all along the route from Springfield hither, the people of the West greeted the President elect. It has been a continuous carnival; rounds of cheers, salvos of artillery, flags, banners, handkerchiefs, enthusiastic gatherings—in short, all the accessories of a grand popular ovation, have been essayed along the line, and made the most of. It would seem that the entire population, without distinction of age, sex, political or religious belief, had turned out with the design of controverting finally that mouldy maxim, that a prophet hath no honor in his own country.

Sunday, Mr. Lincoln's last day in Springfield, was spent in the society of a few intimate and favored friends. The President is said to have exhibited much sadness at his approaching departure, and to have been quite forsaken by his usual hilarious good spirits. He does not attempt to conceal from himself or his friends his sense of the gravity of the mission which calls him in this troubled time from his household, friends and gods, nor that the future is one whereof the horoscope may not be cast. The great German orator, Carl Schurz, arrived in Springfield on Saturday night for the purpose of bidding Mr. Lincoln farewell, and was received with the utmost distinction. He was invited to accompany the presidential party to Washington, but was compelled to decline, owing to business engagements. The gentlemen invited comprise members of all the political parties, with the exception of the secessionists. Govs. Gales and Moore, the Hon. Messrs. Hatch, Bateman, Grimshaw, Merrison, Underwood, Cols. Sumner and Burgess, Major Hunter and others, compose the party which will be joined at some point on the route by Mrs. Lincoln and her two younger sons. There is a report that Mrs. Lincoln was induced to abandon her design of following her husband a week later by a telegram from Gen. Scott, who represented that her absence from the train might be regarded as proceeding from an apprehension of danger to the President. So many vapory rumors of contemplated assault upon Mr. Lincoln have been current in Washington for months, that the general may have come at last to regard such a contingency as at least possible.

The scene at the depot before starting was impressive and touching in the last degree. Upward of a thousand people were assembled, and Mr. Lincoln, taking his place in one of the rooms at the station, bade farewell to his friends and neighbors, to the number of several hundreds, with an affectionate grasp of the hand. As the time approached for the departure of the train, he mounted the platform, and, in a brief and touching speech, which left hardly a dry eye in the assemblage, bade them farewell, invoking the assistance of Divine Providence in the difficult mission upon which he was embarking, and with visible emotion requested their prayers to the power which alone could bring day out of the night which had fallen upon us. As he entered the car, after a final adieu to Mrs. Lincoln and a few near friends, three cheers were given, every hat in the assemblage was lifted, and the crowd stood silent as the train moved slowly from the depot.

At the half dozen stations between Springfield and Decatur, there was no stoppage. There were assemblages, however, at each place, and the flying train was greeted with cheers and the waving of flags and handkerchiefs. At Decatur the train bowled into the depot, where apparently several thousand people, gathered from the surrounding country, had assembled, and the air rung with cheer on cheer. Mr. Lincoln left the car, moving rapidly through the crowd, shaking hands vigorously, and incurring embraces and blessings to an extent that must have given him a slight premonition of what was in store for him. No one could witness this frank, hearty display of enthusiasm and affection on the one side, and cordial, generous fraternity on the other, without recognizing in the tall, stalwart Illinoisian the genuine Son of the West, as perfectly *en rapport* with its people now, with his purple honors and his imperial cares upon him, as when he was the simple advocate, the kindly neighbor, the beloved and respected citizen. Having spent his life in the very heart of the mighty West, having mingled with its people for a lifetime, the sympathy between the constituent and the elect is as perfect as that between near kindred The stay here was brief, the train again moved on, cheered out of sight, whirled through the quaint little towns of Sangamon, Cerro Gordo, Iresdale, Sadorus, at each of which clusters of several hundred people were assembled, all enthusiastic, vociferous, and fluttering with handkerchiefs and flags. At Tolono, where the second stop was made, what with the cheers, the cannon, and the general intensity of welcome, the President was fairly bullied into a little speech, which, although merely a graceful recognition of his welcome, was received by the crowd with as wild an intensity of delight as if it had been a condensed embodiment of the substance of his inaugural.

Something of the gloom of parting with neighbors and friends, bidding farewell to the community in the midst of which he has lived for a quarter of a century, seemed to rest upon the President during the greater part of the day. He was abstracted, sad, thoughtful, and spent much of his time in the private car appropriated to his use. The train arrived at Indianapolis at 5 P.M. The depot was populous with vehement Indianians: thirty-four guns in rapid succession were fired, after which, accompanied by Gov. Morton, and attended by a procession comprising both houses of the legislature, the municipality, the firemen, civic and other dignitaries, he proceeded in the direction of the Bates house, standing uncovered in the barouche, and bowing to the cheering multitudes which lined the streets. After a few moments of rest, he was escorted to the balcony and introduced by Governor Morton, and made a speech, the report of which the telegraph will have given you in advance of the receipt of this letter. At its conclusion the applause was deafening, and there were loud exclamations from the crowd, of "That's the talk," "We've got a President now," &c.

The Bates house does not appear to have been built or equipped with special reference to such raids as have been made upon it this afternoon. The halls, passages, and rooms have been congested with turbulent congregations of men, all of whom had too many elbows, too much curiosity, and a perfectly gushing desire to shake hands with somebody—the President, if possible; if not, with somebody who had shaken hands with him. The supper table was overcrowded and the columbiad of the occasion, the great elect himself, was forced to wait at least twenty minutes before his supper was brought him. The servitors were willing, apparently, but confused; several wandered vaguely about with plates in either hand, engaged in a severe struggle with a complication of orders. Biscuits were handed to hungry persons who had solicited ham, and who thereupon became maniacal; cold pickles were invariably proferred to the meek suppliant for tea. A gentleman connected with the local press received the contents of a sugar bowl down his back, and has not since been heard from. The supper was altogether a comedy of errors, and seemed to amuse the President quite as highly as the gentlemen, whose perception of the fun of the thing was sharpened by getting nothing whatever to eat. After the repast, a levee was held in one of the large rooms of the hotel. From what I saw of the President's coolness under the terrific infliction of several thousand hand-shakings, I should say that he unites to the courage of Andrew Jackson the insensibility to physical suffering which is usually assigned to bronze statues. I have made some amateur studies of the art of hand-shaking at the West, and I think I may say that the rack, the thumb screw, King James's boot, the cap of silence, with all the other dark and recondite paraphernelia of torture, become instruments of cheerful and enlivening pastime, beside the ferocious grip and the demoniac wrench of the muscular citizen of the West. When it is not one citizen merely but a frantic succession of citizens, each more muscular and more wildly appreciative than the other, the result may, perhaps, be faintly conceived.

Since the termination of the levee the crowd in all the thoroughfares of the house, in the bar and adjoining rooms, has been generally occupied in discussing the President's speech. The resolute silence, which he has maintained since his election, broken at last—the politicians here are, in an informal manner, fathoming the significance of his words. The speech meets with universal approval. It has been doubtless carefully considered (indeed, it is understood that its substance was decided upon before leaving Springfield), and although he assured his hearers that his remarks were rather suggestions for their consideration than statements of his policy, none can fail to discern in them the index which points the executive way. The manner of the speech was quite as admirable as its matter. Mr. Lincoln has a clear, sonorous voice, and although his style is rather colloquial than declamatory or oratorical, it is singularly effective and admirable. Moreover, there is something inspiring in the individual presence of the man. His manners are simple almost to naivete; he has always a friendly, sometimes a jocose word for those who approach him; but beneath all this, the resolute, determined character of the man is apparent. The fury of enthusiasm into which his presence has lashed the usually (if report be true) tranquil Indianapolitans is quite touching, when witnessed from a distance, but alarming to come in contact with. Men embrace each other wildly without provocation; shorthand reporters, with the great speech in phonetic characters, resembling flys' legs, are surrounded and smothered. The bar-room throbs with patriotic sentiments and calls for drinks. "Lincoln and Union forever" is intoned with subdued emphasis in every direction. Indianapolis is not one of the great western towns, but a stranger, visiting it today for the first time, would have suspected its population of numbering several millions. The train containing the presidential party leaves to-morrow, at 11 A.M.

INDIANAPOLIS TO CINCINNATI.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

CINCINNATI, Feb. 12.

Within a few months, the Queen City of the West has known two convulsive sensations; the metropolis of Pig has twice been stirred to its very marrow, its last resources of enthusiasm and hospitality called out, its aggregate lungs dragooned into that exercise of freemen, the copious huzza. The visit here of the Prince of Wales was the cause of the first of these emotional pangs; that of the new President the present. It is now a trifle after midnight, and, judging from the proceedings since the great arrival, one would imagine that every inhabitant of Cincinnati, with the exception of some fellows who are making a row in the adjoining room, had gone to bed in a state of delirious devotion to republican principles, as embodied in the tall person of "Old Abe." The reception here, just finished, has been a thorough and a magnificent success. Not less than one hundred and fifty thousand people crowded the depot and thronged the streets through which the presidential cortege passed. The city has waved with flags (upon which the number of stars was undiminished), with handkerchiefs, brandished by fair hands; has resounded with the thunder of guns and the roll of music, and the tramp of feet and peal of countless hurrahs. It has taken on its robes of festival, and greeted the republican chief with even a statelier grace than that with which, a few months since, she welcomed the young prince, who dropped in upon her *en passant*, tasted her toasted pig (luxurious but penitential viand), looked at her villas, talked to her bores, danced with her pretty women, and whirled away. The ovation in honor of Lincoln quite eclipses that in honor of Albert Edward, and I am assured by enthusiastic "oldest citizens" here that the splendors of all precedent festivals and days of display which Cincinnati has witnessed are eclipsed by that of to-day.

But to be consecutive. The President breakfasted this morning with Gov. Dennison. Several members of his suite were also invited; and the occasion, though necessarily brief, was brilliant, convivial and elegant. Mr. Lincoln charmed all whom he met with his graceful *bonhomie*, his quaint western wit and his adroit repartee. He has shaken off the despondency which was noticed during the first day's journey, and now, as his friends say, looks and talks like himself. Good humor, wit and geniality are so prominently associated with him in the minds of those who know him familiarly, that to see him in a melancholy frame of mind, is much as seeing Reeve or Liston in high tragedy would have been. The party returned to the hotel at 9 o'clock. A crowd, the nucleus of which had gathered at daylight, blocked up the streets in the vicinity of the Bates house to an extent which was quite embarrassing, and which called for the exercise of a good deal of energy to penetrate. There was such vociferous and prolonged cheering that the President, on behalf of his ears, proceeded to the balcony and made a little speech a minute long, whereat the noise was redoubled. The call this time was for Bob, of whom rumors had percolated the assemblage, rendering it wild. Bob, with a fine display of pluck, came forward, and with a still firmer display of pluck declined to make a speech. He waved his hat, however, bowed, and retired, his debut being pronounced a success. Bob seems to inherit the paternal energy, is visible everywhere simultaneously, and wears the plume of his new title, "the prince of rails," with jaunty self possession and grace.

The brief interval which elapsed between the speech and the departure was rendered riotous by the proceedings of two gentlemen, early friends of the President, who threw themselves upon Abraham's bosom, and sought to macadamize him with hydraulic embraces. They then feloniously abstracted a lock of his hair, gravely divided the trophy between them, and disappeared.

The party, attended by apparently the entire population of Indianapolis and the surrounding territory, started for the depot at half past 10. The crowd there was excessive, and its enthusiasm at fever heat. Shortly after the arrival at the depot, the special train bearing Mrs. Lincoln appeared, and she was conducted to the car reserved for her in the President's train. At 11 o'clock the start took place, shortly after which a committee from Cincinnati and adjoining towns in Kentucky were introduced to the President, who received them with the utmost affability. All the towns along the route were gayly decorated with flags and streamers; in some places guns were fired, and the train seemed to ride upon the crest of one continued wave of cheers. Only four stoppages were made at the principal places where crowds were gathered, to whom Mr. Lincoln addressed a few words of thanks and recognition. The train arrived at Cincinnati at 3 P.M. The gathering along the track was so dense that the train was forced to stop for a time. The depot was so fully packed that the municipal and military authorities were forced to intervene before the train could enter. Mr. Lincoln was received by the mayor, conducted to a carriage drawn by six horses, and, escorted by militia and a deputation of citizens, started for the Burnet house.

The streets along the line were populous as the cities of the Orient. Every window was thronged, every balcony glittered with bright colors and fluttered with handkerchiefs; the sidewalks were packed; even the ledges and cornices of the houses swarmed with intrepid lookers on. The steps of the Burnet house rise in a succession of terraces, and these swarming with men and women, as the cavalcade appeared in sight, presented a most impressive spectacle. The display of flags from the roof was almost laughably profuse. The stars and stripes flonted the sky from every corner, and in the interspaces, in a manner which would have fanned the most fiery secessionist cold, had there been one there to see. The postoffice in the immediate vicinity was radiant with half a score of silken constellations; there were flags everywhere where there were not patriots, and patriots everywhere where there were not flags; and in the midst of all, to the excellent not yet wholly discredited tunes of "Hail Columbia" and "Yankee Doodle," done upon brass, the President descends, and enters the house. Tremendous cheering—a phrase which is apt to become slightly repetitive in chronicles like this—is an actual essential here. A speech from the balcony followed. It was apparently unpremeditated, and had the happiest effect. He quoted from a speech which he had made at a time when he could not have dreamed of the crescent honors which were in store for him, and the patriotic, kindly and conciliatory tone of Abraham Lincoln, citizen, came gracefully and nobly from the lips of the citizen-made President. When, as a simple citizen of the West, he told his audience, composed partly of Kentuckians, a year ago, that "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 always that you have as good hearts in your bosoms as other people, or as we claim to have, and treat you accordingly, it probably did not occur to him that he was so soon to repeat the same sentiments to the same audience as President of the states which he is to reunite.

There is a plethora of politicians here. Some from the neighboring state of Kentucky, a few from New-York, and a legion from the West and Northwest. Some of them are much given to embracing the President, as if he required a little of that sort of affectionate fortification. He puts up with it gravely, although I think he wishes they wouldn't. After the speech he retired till after supper, which was served in private apartments to the President, his lady and sons, and a few guests. A repetition of the Indiana levee on a more extended scale, took place in the great dining-room from seven till ten, at which hour, although the crowd still hungered and thirsted for an opportunity of shaking his hand, he succumbed, leaving the disappointed to shake their own hands, or find some friend upon which to vent that painful ceremonial.

Mrs. Lincoln, in another apartment, held a levee, whereat the beauty and fashion of Cincinnati did graceful homage to the prospective queen of our republican court.

A large number of Kentuckians are here. Those whom I have seen are conspicuous for their reticence and their length. I am of the opinion that Kentuckians, as a general rule, should not leave home in one piece. In communities where the average of stature is from seven to eight feet they might not be regarded as objects of terror. But a sudden incursion of giants like that which Cincinnati has known to day is an event fraught with as much dread, at least to correspondents of five feet eight, as the stampeding of rhinoceri across a colony of ant hills would be to the occupants. Most of the gentlemen from across the river speak hopefully of the future, and express their appreciation of Mr. Lincoln; but a few dark of aspect gather in overhanging groups and gesticulate. The mayor of Covington, a Kentucky town into which, from the roof of the Burnet house, an arrow might almost be shot, is one of the disaffected. He declines to wait upon and pay his respects to the President elect, a circumstance of no further consequence than that it saves the presidential hand a violent grip and his arm a tremendous wrench.

The arrangements here throughout were admirable. Cincinnati has honored herself in her manner of honoring the President.

The weather has been delightful. The party leaves for Cleveland to-morrow morning.

DISTRESSING NEWS FROM KANSAS.

THE SUFFERING STILL ON THE INCREASE.

Attacks of the Indians.

ATCHISON, Feb. 14.

A messenger from Hunter county, distant about 200 miles from here, arrived last night, with heart-rending tales of the suffering for want of food and clothing in the extreme southwestern part of the state. He reports the winter as being the most severe yet experienced in southern Kansas. Snow has fallen to the depth of 18 inches on a level. The cold is intense, and stock of all descriptions is dying off with fearful rapidity. Most of the inhabitants are reduced to buffalo meals alone, and not a team is able to make the journey through the snow. The messenger walked 26 miles before finding a track after leaving the settlement, and 70 miles before reaching Emporia, where he took a stage and came on here. The mails on the route had not been carried through for three weeks. Owing to the great depth of the snow, and the intense cold, horses and cattle are dying along the route. Goods were abandoned in the middle of the prairies. The teams had died or given out, or the limbs of the drivers had become frozen, and they had to seek refuge at the nearest settlement to save their lives. One man will lose both of his legs, and another both of his hands. The Osage Indians had attacked a party of the settlers who were hunting wolves for their skins. The Indians killed two of the settlers; one they burned and beheaded, the other they scalped. The messenger makes the most urgent appeals for teams and ample supplies to be immediately forwarded, which will be done without delay, as the relief committee are determined that as long as their means hold out that none shall die for lack of food. Urgent appeals are made from the extreme northwestern settlements for aid to be sent them, as they report that their teams are in such a condition that it is impossible for them to make the trip. A man sent in from the Blue lost one of his horses from weakness on the road, and the other was unable to go. Teams loaded with supplies were immediately dispatched by the committee, as the man reported many families with only a scanty supply of buffalo meat left. God only knows what the end will be if the reports brought in from the outside settlements are true. Relief must be speedily sent at once. It is terrible to witness the distressing cases of suffering which are constantly brought to light.

NON-ARRIVAL OF EUROPEAN STEAMERS.

SANDY HOOK, Feb. 14—11 P.M.

There are as yet no signs of the steamship City of Baltimore or the steamship Africa, now both due, off this point, with later Liverpool dates. Weather thick and rainy. Wind blowing a gale from the west.

MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4.

Stocks heavy. Pennsylvania State Fives, 89½; Reading RR. 21¾; Morris Canal, 5¾; Long Island RR. 10; Pennsylvania RR. 38⅞; Sight Exchange on New-York at par @1-10 per cent. premium.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 14.

Flour quiet at $5.25@$5.50. Wheat unchanged. Corn firmer; Yellow, 57c.; Old, 65c. Provisions dull. Bacon Hams, 11c.@12c.; Sides, 10½c.; Shoulders, 8½c. Whisky steady at 17½c.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 14.

Flour active; Howard Street and Ohio $5 12½; City Mills $5. Wheat firmer; Red $1.25@$1 28; White $1.40@$1 60. Corn active; Yellow 55c.@57c.; Mixed 55c.; White 65c.@67c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Coffee steady at 12¼c.@13c. Whisky nominal at 17½c.@18c.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 14.

Flour dull at $4.50@$4.60 for superfine. Whisky advanced ¼c. at 14c. Provisions quiet.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.

Exchange on New-York has declined to six per cent.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 14.

Cotton—Sales of 7,000 bales at 10⅝c.@11½c. for Middling. Steamer's news caused less firmness. Sugar steady at 4¾c.@5¼c. for fair to fully fair. Molasses 28c.@29c. Corn (mixed) 65c.@70c. Pork quiet. Freights on bottom to Liverpool ¾c.

FROM VIRGINIA.

One of our subscribers in Virginia writes us as follows: I am afraid the northern papers are mistaking the real sentiment of Virginia as expressed at the last election. The strong desire of the people of this state is that the questions so long dividing the people of the United States should be settled *now*, but settled in a calm and judicious manner. But if the North are not willing to place slavery upon such a basis as to be beyond the power of the free states to change or control, then the convention about to assemble will pass an act of secession, and the people by their votes will confirm it. There are many who do not wish to secede at all—and I am one—yet the current may be so strong that we will be carried down with it. Let Congress, or the convention now in session at Washington, give us, here, a fair foundation to fight upon, and we can carry Virginia against secession.

GYMNASTIC EXHIBITION AND CONCERT.—Five of six hundred people assembled last evening in the spacious Seventh Regiment gymnasium to witness the first annual gymnastic exhibition at this popular institution. The Seventh Regiment band was fully represented, and opened the evening with a selection of airs. The gymnastic exercises were preceded by an introductory address by S. Wallace Cone, formerly a well-known gymnast. Exercises with the vaulting horse, inclined and peg pole, dumb bells, parallel bars, double rings, Indian clubs, magic ladders, and the like, then became the order of the hour, and the performances did not end until long after 10 o'clock. Several gymnasts were present from Burnham's in Brooklyn; among these, Mr. Weed greatly distinguished himself by a performance on the rack bars. Charles E. Brady climbed the peg pole, and raised the dead weight of his body by one finger several times; this latter is the feat in which Mr. Brady so successfully rivaled the celebrated Dr. Winship. A. S. Brady raised the dead weight of his body seven times in succession from the ground. J. A. Brady did not make his appearance in the ring, owing to an accident by which he broke his wrist some months since.

The Farmington (Me.) *Chronicle* says that diptheria is making sad ravages in that neighborhood. In one small neighborhood in Chesterville, ten persons have fallen its victims within a brief period. In one family the father died while his child was being conveyed to its burial. In another, three children lay dead in the house, at one time, and four more prostrated with the disease. Scores of families in Farmington and adjoining towns are mourning the loss of one or more loved ones, who have been smitten suddenly down with this fatal disease.