

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

STATE OF THE NATION.

COUNTING OF THE ELECTORAL VOTES.

Abraham Lincoln Declared President AND Hannibal Hamlin Vice President.

TREASURY RELIEF BILL.

PROPOSALS FOR \$5,000,000 OF THE U. S. STOCK.

Union Triumph in the Virginia Convention.

WAR STEAMERS FITTING UP AT NEW-YORK.

The Southern Congress.

GOVERNOR HICKS BEFORE THE TREASURY COMMITTEE.

[FOR OTHER TELEGRAPHIC NEWS SEE EIGHTH PAGE.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13. COUNTING THE VOTES.

The great event—the counting of the electoral votes, looked forward to with so much interest— took place to-day, in the presence of one of the largest audiences that ever thronged the capitol.

At an early hour the spacious galleries of the House were crowded to overflowing, while there was an unusually large attendance on the floor.

Policemen were stationed in the principal halls and rooms, and thus prevented the crowd from blocking up the passage reserved for the procession of the Senate to the House.

The officers of some cavalry companies remained outside of the capitol, ready to report to headquarters, at any moment, in case of disturbance; but this precaution proved unnecessary, and is generally discommended on all hands.

The Senate met at the usual hour. The Vice-President in the chair, but only five democratic senators were present when the body was ready to depart.

After a brief session they came straggling in. The Vice President headed the senators, preceded by the sergeant-at-arms, and the secretary of the Senate bearing the electoral vote.

Arriving at the House, seats were assigned the senators in two semi-circular rows fronting the speaker's desk.

After the organization by Breckinridge, the tellers took their places and read aloud the votes, which were again announced by the secretary.

This proceeding occupied some time and was rather monotonous, only being relieved by a good humored excitement on the announcement of South Carolina.

The democratic teller, Phelps, generally read the votes of the republican states, and Trumbull, Senate teller, read those of the southern states.

On the conclusion, the latter took the vote as recorded, and presenting himself in front of the speaker's desk, announced them as cast.

Mr. Breckinridge then arose, and in a firm, loud voice announced the election of Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin as President and Vice President of the United States for four years from the 4th of March, 1861.

There was no demonstration of any kind, and on the dissolution of the joint convention, the immense crowds quickly dispersed, and the Senate and House proceeded to business.

Messrs. Seward, Douglas, and Lane sat together in the main aisle of the House during the canvass, and just behind them sat Bancroft, the historian, as attentive a spectator as any of the thousands present.

In the diplomatic gallery Lord Lyons was especially conspicuous, while there was a general attendance of the legations.

Neither the Virginia nor Arkansas senators were present. Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, immediately repaired to the House telegraph office, and sent a dispatch to Mr. Lincoln, announcing his election.

THE TREASURY RELIEF BILL.

The bill which Mr. Sherman reported to-day, to relieve the pressing necessity of the treasury, as shown by the letter of Secretary Dix, dated to-day, provides for the issuing of notes of the denomination of \$50 each, at six per cent, for a term not exceeding twenty years.

This obviates all difficulties arising from the refusal of bankers to take the new loan, and may serve to remind speculators in such transactions that there is a financial power outside of Wall street, to which a treason-belonged government may successfully appeal.

A UNION TRIUMPH.

The election of John Janie, of Loudon county, as president of the Virginia convention, is a great triumph for the Union. He is an old line whig, very conservative, and will have great influence in dampening the secession movement.

It is known that a few straight-out secessionists voted for him, in order to get rid of his influence on the floor, as he is a very brilliant speaker.

THE TREASURY COMMITTEE.

The evidence of Gov. Hicks to-day before the committee of five fully substantiates his previous declarations that he had no knowledge of any intended invasion of this city.

THE SECESSIONISTS' BUSY.

To-day the officers of the artillery were on duty for the purpose of immediately communicating with Congress should an attempt be made to attack the capitol, and the military forces were ready to advance at a minute's warning. But there was nothing

visible to excite the least apprehension, and it can safely be asserted, that never, during the last twenty years, at least, has the counting of the presidential electoral votes been attended by better, if as good order, as on the present occasion.

Governor Hicks, of Maryland, was examined to-day by the special committee. His belief that a conspiracy existed in connection with the Federal capital was, he said, superinduced by private and anonymous letters and newspaper paragraphs, and that such combinations did not exist in Maryland, but in other southern states.

That at the time of his publication, in the beginning of January, he was satisfied there were existing organizations, and that he had been informed by the Federal authorities and the seizure of the public property, but for some time past, whatever may have been the designs of any secret confederations or associations, he was satisfied that such purposes have been abandoned.

The special committee are unanimously of opinion, whatever combinations or intents may have existed at an earlier period, that for the last six weeks there has been no appearance or vestige of an organization with hostile intent on Washington or the public property therein.

In reference to the statement of Senator Benjamin before the select committee of the House, that he had informed the President that Secretary Floyd was issuing acceptance, it is due to the President to say, that he immediately returned, sent for Mr. Floyd, and inquired by what authority he issued them. Mr. Floyd said there was no law for or against it, but it had been the practice of the department. The President said the practice was wrong, and instructed him to pay what he had issued, but to issue no more, which Mr. Floyd promised to do, the President being under the impression that only a small sum of money was involved.

Mr. John C. Wright, of Cincinnati, died this afternoon, after a brief illness, of pneumonia. He was in attendance on the peace conference, and was chairman at its organization. He was a member of Congress during the administration of the younger Adams; afterward judge of the Supreme court of Ohio; and for many years editor of the Cincinnati Gazette. His remains will be taken to the Relay house to-morrow morning, to await the arrival of his friends from that city.

The engineer department has sent to Congress modified estimates for the fortifications, omitting all with the exception of Fort Calhoun, Virginia, and Fort Taylor and Jefferson, Florida. It is added that the sum of \$10,000,000, the two last mentioned can be applied with advantage to them within the next fiscal year, and should be applied to augment their efficiency and strength, and to prepare them to serve particularly at least as naval depots in the gulf.

The Gaines case was up in the Supreme Court to-day. Mr. Perin opened the argument by stating that Mrs. Gaines herself appeared as heir-at-law, but now as devisee. Messrs. Cushing and Magruder are associated with him.

Janin and Hennin represent the city of New Orleans. The Secretary of the Treasury has advertised for proposals till Saturday, 23d inst., for the \$3,000,000 loan under the late act. Successful bidders to deposit the amount accepted on or before the first of March.

THE LOUISIANA CONVENTION. HOISTING THE FLAG OF LOUISIANA. NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 13. The flag of Louisiana was inaugurated to-day at 11 o'clock. It was hoisted in the city hall, and saluted with twenty one guns, in presence of the members of the convention. There is a large military display on the green in Lafayette square.

The convention went into secret session at 2 o'clock on the message received from the southern congress, announcing the formation of a provisional government, and that a permanent confederacy would be established by the 2d of March. The Louisiana convention had adjourned till the 4th of March.

A dispatch was received to-day by the collector of New-Orleans from the southern congress, stating that that body had adopted the existing revenue laws without alteration, and that the constitution has made no change in commercial policy.

VIRGINIA CONVENTION. RICHMOND, Feb. 13. The Virginia state convention met at the capitol to-day. Much interest is felt in the meeting. Mr. E. made a union speech, but said that Virginia would insist on her rights as a condition of remaining in the confederacy.

KANSAS LEGISLATURE, ETC. SAVANNAH, Feb. 12. Gov. Robinson has called the legislature to meet to-day. Much interest is felt in regard to the election of United States senators.

Beebe, the late acting governor of the territory, has appointed four commissioners to the peace conference at Washington, and it is thought Gov. Robinson will also appoint commissioners.

THE CANADA SLAVE CASE. TORONTO, Feb. 13. The English writ of habeas corpus to-day in the case was served on the sheriff Monday. If the prisoner is remanded by the Canadian court he will then be taken to England.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. ALBANY, Feb. 13. The State Agricultural Society met in the assembly room at 12 o'clock to-day. The meeting was called to order by the president, Hon. B. F. Huntington.

The treasurer's report was read, and shows the receipts at State fairs, at B. of M. of nine thousand and forty three dollars; total cash receipts of the year, \$18,563; expenditures, \$16,771. The report of the secretary of the society was read by B. P. Johnson.

A committee of twenty-four was appointed to nominate officers, and select a place for holding the next fair. Recesse till 4 o'clock p. m.

When the society reassembled the committee reported the following officers for the ensuing year: President, George Geddes, of Onondaga; Vice Presidents, John Jay, of New York; Benjamin F. Camp, of Westchester; Herman Wendell, of Albany; John A. Corey, of Saratoga; D. H. H. of Hamilton; Jefferson; Ezra Cornell, of Tompkins; Samuel W. Johnson, of Cattaraugus. Corresponding secretary, B. T. Johnson, of Albany. Recording secretary, Ernest Corning, of Albany. Treasurer, Luther T. Coker, of Albany. Executive committee, Messrs. T. C. Peters, of Genesee; N. Lapham, of Clinton; John Winslow, of Jefferson; B. Sherrill, of Genesee; Samuel D. Jackson, of Hamilton.

The committee also reported in favor of leaving the election of a place for holding the next state fair with the executive committee, stating that Water-town was the only place which made an application to be selected.

A motion to hold the state exhibition in July or August, for a trial of all agricultural implements, was referred to the executive committee.

A resolution in favor of the passage of the Assembly bill, authorizing the collection of agricultural statistics, was adopted.

A resolution was adopted, on motion of Mr. T. C. Peters, affirming the impropriety of giving separate prizes for imported and native stock, and in favor of taking their chances of prize with domestic stock.

On the question arising as to the propriety of requiring an entrance fee of two dollars for ten dollar premiums, or over that amount, and one dollar for other premiums, the matter was referred to the executive committee. Recesse till 7 1/2 p. m.

THE EVENING SESSION. The evening session was consumed in reading of papers, by Dr. Asa Fitch, on the entomological peculiarities of the past season, and by Mr. J. Stanton-Gould on grasses and their culture.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD. TRENTON, Feb. 13. The contest of the great monopoly against the principle of free railroad, was begun to-day in the New Jersey legislature, and resulted in a slight overthrow. The Somerset and Henderson Farmer's railroad was ordered to a third reading, and a test motion for its indefinite postponement was lost by 22 yeas, against 34 nays.

There is great rejoicing on the part of the friends of the bill.

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS. SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13. SENATE.

The Senate convened at the usual hour, and then proceeded to the House to count the votes for President and Vice President.

After the Senate had returned to their own chamber, Mr. FESSENDEN reported the consular and diplomatic bill, and asked for a committee of conference.

Mr. POSTER presented a petition asking Congress to stand by the constitution and the Union. Mr. BIGLER presented several petitions in favor of the Crittenden resolutions.

The bill to carry out the treaty with New Granada was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. CAMERON the tariff bill was taken up.

Mr. TRUMBULL made a report of the joint committee on the tariff, and, for President and Vice President, with a resolution that one member of the Senate be appointed to act with two members from the House, to notify Messrs. Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin, of their election. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. CAMERON the tariff bill was taken up.

Mr. SEWARD gave notice that he should move to strike out that portion of the bill abolishing the warehouse system, which was introduced by Hon. D. M. Fitch.

Mr. FITCH asked leave to make a personal explanation in regard to the report made yesterday, to the House, when it was said that one Indiana bond had been introduced by the department by Hon. D. M. Fitch.

He explained the matter, saying that the bond originally was given by Indiana, but afterwards, by the United States neglecting to exchange it, had become worthless, as the bond had been given to him merely as a specimen, while he was trying to arrange the matter to accommodate Governor Willard, of Indiana, and in the correspondence the bond had been misplaced, but it had been returned to the department by Mr. Fitch.

The consideration of the tariff bill was resumed. Mr. SIMMONS explained the amendments of the committee, and the bill was laid over.

Mr. WILSON moved for a bill for a better organization of the militia of the District of Columbia was taken up.

Mr. SAULSBURY asked if there was any reason why the bill should be passed now? He knew of no objection which was this day raised.

Mr. WILSON said that the bill had been reported several years since, had received the approval of the secretary of war, and had no relation whatever to the existing law.

Mr. SAULSBURY said that he asked this question that the people might know that it had no reference to the troubles of the times. He never had seen any reason for bringing troops to this district.

They offer one with seven stars—six for the states already represented in this congress, and the seventh for Texas, whose deputies, we hope, will soon be on their way to join us. He offers a flag which embraces the whole fifteen states. God grant that his hope may be realized, and that we may soon welcome their stars to the glorious constellation of the southern confederacy. (Applause.)

Mr. MILES—(move) that a committee of one from each state be appointed to report upon a flag for the confederate states of America. Adopted.

The states were called, and the following committee was announced: Messrs. Shorter, of Alabama; Morton, of Florida; Barton, of Georgia; Sparrow, of Louisiana; Harris, of Mississippi; and Miles, of South Carolina.

Mr. Stephens submitted the following resolution: Resolved, That the president appoint the following committee, to consist of five members each, to wit: A committee on foreign affairs, on finance, on internal affairs, on the judiciary, on postal affairs, on commerce, on agriculture, on manufactures, on patents, and also a committee on printing.

Adopted. On motion of Mr. Crawford the congress then went into secret session.

After remaining in secret session for about half an hour, the doors were opened, and congress proceeded to the election of a president and vice president of the confederate states of America, under the provisional government.

The election resulted unanimously for Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, for President, and A. H. Stephens, of Georgia, for Vice-President.

The announcement of the election was followed by warm demonstrations of applause.

Mr. Rhett moved that congress go into secret session.

During the secret session the following business was transacted, from which secrecy was removed before adjournment.

Mr. T. R. Cobb offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

1. Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to select the site of the confederate capital, and to report to this body upon what terms suitable buildings in the city of Montgomery can be secured for the use of the departments of the confederacy under the provisional government.

2. Resolved, That the committee be charged with the duty of estimating and reporting to congress the necessary expenses for fitting and furnishing such apartments for the official business of such departments.

The committee consists of Messrs. Shorter, Chilton, and McRae.

Mr. Harris, of Miss., presented the following bill, which was read three times and adopted:

A bill to be entitled an act to continue in force certain laws of the United States of America.

It enacted, by the congress of the Confederate States of America, that all the laws of the United States of America in force and in use in these Confederate States on the first day of November last, and not inconsistent with the constitution, be and the same are hereby continued in force until repealed or altered by the congress.

Mr. Meminger offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the committee on finance be instructed to report a bill to raise a tariff for raising revenue for the support of the government in this congress.

Mr. Rhett offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee consisting of two from each state, to be nominated by the deputies from the states, shall be appointed to take into consideration and report to this congress a constitution for the permanent government of the states represented in this congress.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 13. Mr. Stephens presented a model flag, a model device for the seal of the southern confederacy. Referred.

Mr. Wright presented a communication from Mark A. Cooper offering the Eltonah iron works, of Georgia, as a suitable place for the foundry of the confederacy. Referred.

Mr. Curry said that he had memorials from Alabama.

Mr. Conrad offered the following:

Resolved, That the committee on military and naval affairs be instructed to include in any plan they may propose for the organization of the army, suitable provision for such officers of the army and navy as may be desired, and the location of their commissions in consequence of their adherence to any or all the states of this confederacy.

Adopted. Mr. Crawford presented a communication from the postmaster. Referred.

Mr. Meminger offered the following:

Resolved, That the committee on commerce be instructed to inquire and report upon the expediency of repealing the navigation laws of the confederate states, and have leave to report by a future day.

Adopted. Mr. Brooks offered the following:

Resolved, That the committee on flag and seal be instructed to adopt and report a flag similar as possible to that of the United States, making only such changes as may be necessary to distinguish easily one from the other, that the stars and stripes be so arranged in the banner as to be easily distinguished.

Mr. Brooks accompanied his remarks with felicitous remarks, in the course of which, referring to the stars and stripes, he said that flag was the ideal of the heart, and that around it clung memories of the past which time could never efface. He said that the stars and stripes were the emblem of liberty and oppression.

The debate grew interesting, and in the suggestion of Mr. Stephens Mr. Brooks withdrew his resolution. The congress then went into secret session.

SOUTHERN CONGRESS. SIXTH DAY.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Saturday, Feb. 9. Congress met this morning at 11 o'clock. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Basil Manly.

The chief justice of the state of Alabama then administered the following oath to the Hon. Howell Cobb, president:

"You do solemnly swear that you will support the constitution for the provisional government of the confederate states of America."

The president then administered the above oath to the deputies.

Mr. Meminger—I conceive, Mr. President, this is a fitting occasion to discharge a commission which has been intrusted to me by some of my constituency in South Carolina. I have before me a flag which some of the young ladies of South Carolina present to this congress as a model flag for the confederate states of America. This flag as it will be seen upon inspection, embraces the idea of a cross—a blue cross on a red field.

Now, Mr. President, the idea of a cross no doubt was suggested to the imagination of the young ladies by the beautiful constellation of the southern cross, which the great Creator had placed in the southern heavens by way of compensation for the glorious constellation at the north pole. The inauguration of the young ladies was doubtless inspired by the genius of Dante and the scientific skill of Humboldt. But sir, I have no doubt that there was another idea associated with it in the minds of young ladies—a religious one, and although we have not seen in the heavens, the "in signa crucis" written upon the banner of Constantine, yet the same sign had been manifested to us upon the tablets of the earth; for we all know that it has been the aid of revealed religion that we have achieved our independence. I can not but know what you all know, that without a name, perhaps without a reason why I should have a name, that there has fallen upon you a task such as did not rest even upon the heroes of the country, I should not but turn and look for the 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 his people. I trust that you will all know, that without a name, perhaps without a reason why I should have a name, that there has fallen upon you a task such as did not rest even upon the heroes of the country, I should not but turn and look for the 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 his people. I trust that you will all know, that without a name, perhaps without a reason why I should have a name, that there has fallen upon you a task such as did not rest even upon the heroes of the country, I should not but turn and look for the 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 his people. I trust that you will all know, that without a name, perhaps without a reason why I should have a name, that there has fallen upon you a task such as did not rest even upon the heroes of the country, I should not but turn and look for the 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 his people. I trust that you will all know, that without a name, perhaps without a reason why I should have a name, that there has fallen upon you a task such as did not rest even upon the heroes of the country, I should not but turn and look for the 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 his people. I trust that you will all know, that without a name, perhaps without a reason why I should have a name, that there has fallen upon you a task such as did not rest even upon the heroes of the country, I should not but turn and look for the 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 his people. I trust that you will all know, that without a name, perhaps without a reason why I should have a name, that there has fallen upon you a task such as did not rest even upon the heroes of the country, I should not but turn and look for the 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 his people. I trust that you will all know, that without a name, perhaps without a reason why I should have a name, that there has fallen upon you a task such as did not rest even upon the heroes of the country, I should not but turn and look for the 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 his people. I trust that you will all know, that without a name, perhaps without a reason why I should have a name, that there has fallen upon you a task such as did not rest even upon the heroes of the country, I should not but turn and look for the 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 his people. I trust that you will all know, that without a name, perhaps without a reason why I should have a name, that there has fallen upon you a task such as did not rest even upon the heroes of the country, I should not but turn and look for the 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 his people. I trust that you will all know, that without a name, perhaps without a reason why I should have a name, that there has fallen upon you a task such as did not rest even upon the heroes of the country, I should not but turn and look for the 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 his people. I trust that you will all know, that without a name, perhaps without a reason why I should have a name, that there has fallen upon you a task such as did not rest even upon the heroes of the country, I should not but turn and look for the 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 his people. I trust that you will all know, that without a name, perhaps without a reason why I should have a name, that there has fallen upon you a task such as did not rest even upon the heroes of the country, I should not but turn and look for the 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 his people. I trust that you will all know, that without a name, perhaps without a reason why I should have a name, that there has fallen upon you a task such as did not rest even upon the heroes of the country, I should not but turn and look for the 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 his people. I trust that you will all know, that without a name, perhaps without a reason why I should have a name, that there has fallen upon you a task such as did not rest even upon the heroes of the country, I should not but turn and look for the 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 his people. I trust that you will all know, that without a name, perhaps without a reason why I should have a name, that there has fallen upon you a task such as did not rest even upon the heroes of the country, I should not but turn and look for the 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 his people. I trust that you will all know, that without a name, perhaps without a reason why I should have a name, that there has fallen upon you a task such as did not rest even upon the heroes of the country, I should not but turn and look for the 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 his people. I trust that you will all know, that without a name, perhaps without a reason why I should have a name, that there has fallen upon you a task such as did not rest even upon the heroes of the country, I should not but turn and look for the 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 his people. I trust that you will all know, that without a name, perhaps without a reason why I should have a name, that there has fallen upon you a task such as did not rest even upon the heroes of the country, I should not but turn and look for the 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 his people. I trust that you will all know, that without a name, perhaps without a reason why I should have a name, that there has fallen upon you a task such as did not rest even upon the heroes of the country, I should not but turn and look for the 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 his people. I trust that you will all know, that without a name, perhaps without a reason why I should have a name, that there has fallen upon you a task such as did not rest even upon the heroes of the country, I should not but turn and look for the 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 his people. I trust that you will all know, that without a name, perhaps without a reason why I should have a name, that there has fallen upon you a task such as did not rest even upon the heroes of the country, I should not but turn and look for the 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 his people. I trust that you will all know, that without a name, perhaps without a reason why I should have a name, that there has fallen upon you a task such as did not rest even upon the heroes of the country, I should not but turn and look for the 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 his people. I trust that you will all know, that without a name, perhaps without a reason why I should have a name, that there has fallen upon you a task such as did not rest even upon the heroes of the country, I should not but turn and look for the 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 his people. I trust that you will all know, that without a name, perhaps without a reason why I should have a name, that there has fallen upon you a task such as did not rest even upon the heroes of the country, I should not but turn and look for the 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 his people. I trust that you will all know, that without a name, perhaps without a reason why I should have a name, that there has fallen upon you a task such as did not rest even upon the heroes of the country, I should not but turn and look for the 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 his people. I trust that you will all know, that without a name, perhaps without a reason why I should have a name, that there has fallen upon you a task such as did not rest even upon the heroes of the country, I should not but turn and look for the 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 his people. I trust that you will all know, that without a name, perhaps without a reason why I should have a name, that there has fallen upon you a task such as did not rest even upon the heroes of the country, I should not but turn and look for the 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 his people. I trust that you will all know, that without a name, perhaps without a reason why I should have a name, that there has fallen upon you a task such as did not rest even upon the heroes of the country, I should not but turn and look for the 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 his people. I trust that you will all know, that without a name, perhaps without a reason why I should have a name, that there has fallen upon you a task such as did not rest even upon the heroes of the country, I should not but turn and look for the 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 his people. I trust that you will all know, that without a name, perhaps without a reason why I should have a name, that there has fallen upon you a task such as did not rest even upon the heroes of the country, I should not but turn and look for the 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 his people. I trust that you will all know, that without a name, perhaps without a reason why I should have a name, that there has fallen upon you a task such as did not rest even upon the heroes of the country, I should not but turn and look for the 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 his people. I trust that you will all know, that without a name, perhaps without a reason why I should have a name, that there has fallen upon you a task such as did not rest even upon the heroes of the country, I should not but turn and look for the 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 his people. I trust that you will all know, that without a name, perhaps without a reason why I should have a name, that there has fallen upon you a task such as did not rest even upon the heroes of the country, I should not but turn and look for the 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 his people. I trust that you will all know, that without a name, perhaps without a reason why I should have a name, that there has fallen upon you a task such as did not rest even upon the heroes of the country, I should not but turn and look for the 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 his people. I trust that you will all know, that without a name, perhaps without a reason why I should have a name, that there has fallen upon you a task such as did not rest even upon the heroes of the country, I should not but turn and look for the 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 his people. I trust that you will all know, that without a name, perhaps without a reason why I should have a name, that there has fallen upon you a task such as did not rest even upon the heroes of the country, I should not but turn and look for the 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 his people. I trust that you will all know, that without a name, perhaps without a reason why I should have a name, that there has fallen upon you a task such as did not rest even upon the heroes of the country, I should not but turn and look for the 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 his people. I trust