

THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Feb. 17, 1861. THE COMPROMISERS.

The city was filled with rumors yesterday, that the "Peace" Convention had abruptly adjourned in much excitement. They were entirely unfounded. Mr. Baldwin of Connecticut made an able argument in favor of calling a National Convention in the alternative manner prescribed by the Constitution, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States.

Mr. Curtis of Iowa answered this reference to Congress with much effect, saying that it was a deliberative body, and had a right to consider all the propositions submitted calmly. He believed there had been an organized conspiracy to break up the Government, and that no compromise here could have prevented it.

Mr. Guthrie answered that it would have saved some of the States. Mr. Curtis then examined Mr. Guthrie's scheme, and demonstrated that its purpose was to establish and protect Slavery in future acquisitions of territory by an artful use of language.

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WASHINGTON, Feb. 17, 1861. Special Agent Jones, dispatched by Secretary Dix to New-Orleans, has satisfied himself that the revenue cutter Robert McClelland was surrendered to the authorities of Louisiana, though completely between Collector Hatch and Capt. Brewood before the Ordinance of Secession.

Those who were most hopeful of beneficial results from the Peace Conference are beginning to despair, and some of their Commissioners have advised their distant friends accordingly. An effort is being made to avoid Congressional action on all pending propositions.

The Suffering in Kansas. REPRODUCTION OF THE KEENEWORTH DISPATCH. ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 16, 1861.

The authorized Agent of the New-York Kansas Relief Committee, the Rev. C. C. Hotelinson, puts forth the following reply to the dispatch from Keeneworth, published in the New-York papers of to-day.

The wholesale onslaught on the Kansas Relief movement from Keeneworth yesterday is calculated to seriously mislead the public who are not conversant with the facts. It has not been ascertained that fifty thousand people are to-day starving in Kansas; but this number need more or less assistance, and many will perish unless that assistance is promptly given.

At the January meeting of the Kansas Relief Committee, which Mr. M. P. E. H., the Mayor of Keeneworth City, was present, and of which he is Secretary, it was ascertained that forty thousand persons there needed assistance, and the number has certainly increased since then.

Mayor McDowell made some complaint because the circular sent forth for aid had stated that the suffering was not so great as the intention of the Secretary that there was urgent necessity for help in the counties on the Missouri River.

Some of the persons whose names appear attached to the Keeneworth dispatch, have always opposed asking for aid, on the ground that the applicants of Kansas are not entitled to it, and that the Secretary of the Kansas Relief Committee before going to Kansas.

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THE PRESIDENT ELECT EN ROUTE. INCIDENTS AND CASUALTIES.

Old Abe Kissed by a Pretty Girl. HIS RECEPTION AT BUFFALO.

ACCIDENT TO MAJOR HUNTER. The Speech in Buffalo.

From Our Special Correspondent. COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 13, 1861.

Another very successful day's journey toward the Capital has been made by Mr. Lincoln. At 9 o'clock the special train left the station at Cincinnati, followed by the cheers of a large crowd, whom even the early hour did not prevent from paying their respects to the President elect.

In order to prevent the train from being crowded, as it was on Tuesday, very few tickets had been issued; the result was a perfectly pleasant trip, an abundance of room being afforded. Among the guests was Mr. Lars Anderson, the brother of Maj. Anderson.

Mr. Lincoln appeared quite refreshed from the fatigues of the previous evening, and in excellent health and spirits. The presence of Mrs. Lincoln and the children in the car, to which very few others were admitted, gave a domestic air to the place, and the little ones played at their ease.

Mr. Lincoln stated that he had determined to make, for the rest of the trip, as few speeches as possible, thus avoiding much fatigue. Consequently, at the several stations where a pause was made, he merely stepped to the rear platform, bowed, returned a word or two of acknowledgment, and the train moved on.

None of the pauses were longer than a minute, and the unexpected brevity of these produced sundry incidents more entertaining to the spectators than to those who took the chief part; for, example, at Xenia, where what are called refreshments were advertised by a sign as long as the station, several of the passengers made their way through a dense crowd to the counter where the dyspepsia-breeding viands were arrayed; then, having made a careful and extensive selection, being very hungry, they prepared to eat.

At the moment of raising the first morsel to the lips, word came that the train was moving; thereupon there was a hasty flinging down of money, and a dash against the throng which stood like a thick wall between them and the already receding car; several managed to get aboard, pursued by the laughter of the people, who always shout when a man chases any running thing; quite a number, including a prominent member of the Committee of Arrangements, were left behind, some officious persons thinking that their efforts to reach the train looked toward a superstitious rite, and therefore esteeming it a duty to hold them. The only revenge of the unfortunate was to eat up everything that had been paid for, threatening the saloon with a famine. The last view of the Committeeman represented him struggling in the arms of two amateur policemen, and shouting to the train to stop.

At another small country town, where it was supposed a halt would be made, the chief man of the place had prepared a neat oration of several foilsap sheets; this he held open in his hand, ready to deliver the moment the last car rested. It is possible that the conductor observed him before it was too late; at any rate, the signal was given to move slowly, but not to stop, and the speech remained unspoken. It was supposed that the disappointed orator took a hand-car and followed after, in hopes of overtaking an audience.

Seven pauses were made, which might be recorded thus: Milford, crowd, especially of women wearing handkerchiefs; Loveland, crowd; Morrow, crowd, brass band; Corwin, cannon, crowd; Xenia, immense crowd and cannon; London, band and crowd. A change had been made in the route proposed, for the purpose of avoiding great crowds, and the coming of Mr. Lincoln was known to comparatively few people. Under these circumstances it was astonishing to see at what short notice the great numbers of people collected at the several stations; the feeling manifested by them was deep and genuine. At Morrow a beautiful bouquet of white camellias was presented to Mrs. Lincoln, and various pleasing incidents of a kindred nature relieved the journey.

On the arrival of the train at Columbus, where a fine military escort was drawn up, while a cannon fired a salute, the whole party were quickly transferred to the carriages provided, and the procession moved rapidly toward the Capital.

The arrangements of the day were perfect, being under the efficient superintendence of Adj.-Gen. H. B. Carrington, to whose zeal much of the success of the reception is to be attributed. Arriving at the State House, Mr. Lincoln was escorted to the Executive Chamber, where he was received in the most handsome manner by Gov. Dennistott; these going to the hall of the House of Representatives, the President elect was presented to the two Houses in joint convention, by Lieut.-Gov. Kirk, whose remarks were pertinent and in excellent taste. Mr. Lincoln's reply, which you will have printed long before this reaches you, was the best speech he has yet made; it gave new courage and lightness of heart to the anxious people.

If time allowed I should take pleasure in enlarging upon the splendid effect of the Hall of Representatives during this presentation. The galleries and much of the floor were filled with ladies who, not content with the waving of handkerchiefs and sari, applauded with their hands, and some with their tongues. I have seen few audiences so brilliant and full of life as this.

When the ceremony referred to was at an end, and it did not last too long, a short speech was made by Mr. Lincoln from the steps of the western front, a dense crowd being collected; then a brief reception in the rotunda followed, and he was taken to the residence of the Governor, where, with Mrs. Lincoln, he is to remain. This evening an entertainment at the Governor's house, wherein the chief guests and the representatives of the press take part, and a ladies' reception at the State House, keep the town in an exhilarating ferment. The news that the votes for President were successfully counted was received in this place just as Mr. Lincoln was making his address to the Legislature, and it was good to see the joy which spread over all faces as the tidings went about. This news, added to the cheering tone of the elected President's remarks, raised the spirits of that portion of the American people here gathered to an unusually high pitch, and even the most gloomy

admitted that there was some light among the clouds yet.

[By Telegraph.] BUFFALO, Saturday, Feb. 16, 1861.

The Joint Committee from the municipal bodies and the citizens of Philadelphia reached Cleveland last night, bearing an engrossed document tendering Mr. Lincoln the hospitalities of that city. They returned this morning with his written acceptance.

The Presidential party left Cleveland at 9 a. m. to-day. The train was composed of a baggage car and three passenger coaches. The coach especially set apart for the President elect was one of exceeding beauty, from the manufactory of Messrs. Kasseo & Son, of Buffalo.

The President elect and a party were accompanied to this place by a large number of prominent politicians of Northern Ohio. Among them were D. K. Carter, A. G. Riddle, M. C. R. P. Spaulding, D. R. Tilden, A. Stone, Judges Wilson and Bolton, of Cleveland; Judge Miles of Girard, and C. G. Jennings and A. Wilcox of Painesville. Mr. Carter, whose friends are anxious to see him in the Cabinet, was especially attentive to Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln. Of Buffalonians, A. M. Clapp of The Express, ex-Mayor Stevens, and F. J. Fithian, and others, were aboard. Lieut.-Gov. Patterson of this State, and Gen. Wilson of Erie, were also on the train.

The numerical increase of the party contributed largely to enlivening the journey. With presentations and introductions, and animated conversations, the time was pleasantly whiled away. The President elect still labored under the effect of the fatigues of the previous day, and was rather reserved. His hoarseness induced him to speak less to-day than during any of the preceding stages of the journey.

The train stopped at Willoughby, Painesville, Geneva, Ashtabula, Conneaut, Erie, Westfield, Dunkirk, and Silver Creek, at all of which places large crowds were assembled, and Mr. Lincoln was received with great and constantly increasing enthusiasm.

The largest and most demonstrative crowd was assembled at Ashtabula, the home of Mr. Giddings.

At Geneva, Ohio, he was addressed briefly by one of the crowd, who exhorted him to stand by the Constitution and the cause of Liberty.

At Girard station several baskets of splendid fruit and flowers were presented to the Presidential family. No little sensation was produced at this point by the unexpected apparition on the train of Lorace Greeley, equipped with a valise and his well-known red and blue blankets. He was at once conducted into the car of the President, who came forward to greet him. He got off again at Erie, after traveling about twenty miles with the company.

At Erie quite a scene occurred, by the breaking down of a roof on which a large number of curious Republicans had gathered. The sudden disappearance of the whole group, and the scrambling among the ruins, was most ludicrous. Fortunately no one was seriously hurt.

After dinner, at Erie, Mr. Lincoln addressed the people, excusing himself for not expressing his opinions on the exciting questions of the day. He trusted that when the time for speaking should come he should find it necessary to say nothing not in accordance with the Constitution, together with the interests of the people of the whole country.

At North-East station a flag, inscribed "Fort Sumter" was carried right up to where Mr. Lincoln stood, but he did not seem to take the hint, and made no allusion to it in his few remarks. At the same station Mr. Lincoln took occasion to state that during the campaign he had received a letter from a young girl of this place, in which he was kindly admonished to do certain things, and among others to let his whiskers grow, and that, as he had acted upon that piece of advice, he would now be glad to welcome his fair correspondent, if she was among the crowd. In response to the call a lassie made her way through the crowd, was helped on the platform, and kissed by the President.

At Dunkirk, while addressing the people, Mr. Lincoln, grasping the staff of the American flag, under the folds of which he stood, announced his intention to stand by that flag, and asked them to stand by him as long as he should do so.

On arrival at Buffalo, Mr. Lincoln was met at the door of the car by a deputation of citizens headed by Millard Fillmore, between whom and himself a hearty greeting passed.

The crowd in and surrounding the depot was dense and numbered not less than ten thousand people. But one company of soldiers and a file of police were detailed to act as escort to the party, and it was with the greatest difficulty that they could protect them from being crushed by the crowd. While passing from the train to the carriages, in the jam, Major Hunter, of the United States Army, one of Mr. Lincoln's suite, had his shoulder dislocated. The passage of the procession up Exchange and Main streets to the American Hotel, was a perfect ovation. Most of the buildings on those streets were gaily draped with flags.

Arriving at the American Hotel Mr. Lincoln was welcomed in a brief speech by acting Mayor Beais, to which he responded as follows:

MR. MAYOR, and FELLOW-CITIZENS OF BUFFALO AND THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—I am here to thank you briefly for this grand reception given to me, not personally, but as the representative of one great and beloved country. [Cheers.] My worthy Mayor has been pleased to mention, in his address to me, the fortunate and agreeable journey I have had from home, only it is rather a circuitous route to the Federal capital. I am very happy that he was enabled in truth to congratulate myself and company on that fact. It is true, we have had nothing thus far to mar the pleasure of the trip. We have not been met by those who assisted in giving the election to me; I say not alone, but by the whole population of the country through which we have passed. This is as it should be. Had the election fallen to any other of the distinguished candidates instead of myself, under the peculiar circumstances, to say the least, it would have been proper for all citizens to have greeted him as you now greet me. It is evidence of the devotion of the whole people to the Constitution, the Union, and the perpetuity of the liberties of this country. [Cheers.] I am unwilling on any occasion that I should be so meanly thought of as to have it supposed for a moment that these demonstrations are tendered to me personally. They are tendered to the country, to the institutions of the country, and to the perpetuity of the liberties of the country for which these institutions were made and created. Your worthy Mayor has thought fit to express the hope that I may be able to relieve the country from the present, or, I should say the threatened, difficulties. I am sure I bring a heart true to the work. [Tremendous applause.] For the ability to perform it, I must trust that the Supreme Being who has never forsaken this favored land, through the instrumentality of this great and intelligent people. Without that assist-

ance I shall surely fail; with it I cannot fail. When we speak of threatened difficulties to the country, it is natural that it should be expected that something should be said by myself with regard to particular measures. Upon more mature reflection, however, and others will agree with me—that when it is considered that these difficulties are without precedent, and never have been acted upon by any individual situated as I am, it is most proper I should wait and see the developments, and get all the light possible, so that when I do speak authoritatively I may be as near right as possible. [Cheers.] When I shall speak authoritatively I hope to say nothing inconsistent with the Constitution, the Union, the rights of all the States, of each State and of each section of the country, and not to disappoint the reasonable expectations of those who have confided to me their votes. In this connection allow me to say that you, as a portion of the great American people, need only to maintain your composure, stand up to your sober convictions of right, to your obligations to the Constitution, and act in accordance with those sober convictions, and the clouds which now arise in the horizon will be dispelled, and we shall have a bright and glorious future, and when this generation has passed away tens of thousands will inhabit this country where only thousands inhabit it now. I do not propose to address you at length; I have no voice for it. Allow me again to thank you for this magnificent reception, and bid you farewell.

Mr. Lincoln spoke with the utmost diffidence—being so hoarse from his frequent efforts as to be scarcely able to make himself heard.

The reception in this place was the most ill-conducted affair witnessed since the departure from Springfield. A thick crowd had been allowed to await the arrival of the train in the depot, so that but a narrow passage could be kept open by the few soldiers and policemen detailed to protect the President. He had hardly left his car, and after heartily shaking hands with Mr. Fillmore, made a few steps toward the door, when the crowd made a rush, and, overpowering the guard, pressed upon him and party with a perfect fury. A scene of the wildest confusion ensued. To and fro the ruffians swayed, and soon cries of distress were heard on all sides. The pressure was so great that it is really a wonder that many were not crushed and trampled to death. As it was, Major Hunter, of the President's escort, alone suffered a bodily injury by having his arm dislocated. The President elect was safely got out of the depot only by the desperate efforts of those immediately around him. His party had to struggle with might and main for their lives, and after fighting their way to the open air found some of the carriages already occupied, so that not a few had to make for the hotel aloft as best they could.

The hotel doors were likewise blockaded by immovable thousands, and they had to undergo another tremendous squeeze to get inside. The indignation of the Presidential cortege at their rough treatment is great, and they insist that Mr. Lincoln should decline all further public receptions, in case no better protection could be guaranteed.

Although somewhat exhausted, Mr. Lincoln is in good spirits. This evening he is holding a levee at the American Hotel.

Mrs. Lincoln and the family continue in good health.

The German Liedertafel serenaded him to-night. The rooms of the Young Men's Christian Union, directly opposite the American Hotel, had displayed a large banner upon which were the words "We will pray for you."

Just before the procession arrived at the American Hotel, a wagon filled with wood drove in front of the hotel in fulfillment of a bet, conditioned, that if Mr. Lincoln was elected, one party was to saw a half cord of wood in front of the American and present the wood to the poorest negro in the city. If Mr. Lincoln was not elected the other party was to saw the wood and present it to a Buffalo newspaper. The losing party saved vigorously while Mr. Lincoln was speaking.

The following schedule shows the arrivals and departures in and from the various localities the President elect and party will visit on their journey to New-York:

SUNDAY, Feb. 17.—Remain at Buffalo.

MONDAY, Feb. 18.—Leave Buffalo at 6 a. m., and arrive at Albany at 3 p. m.

TUESDAY, Feb. 19.—Leave Albany at 10 a. m., and arrive at New-York at 3 p. m.

MR. W. S. Wood, the manager of the Presidential party, informs us that the following arrangements have been completed:

THURSDAY, Feb. 21.—Leave New-York at 9 a. m., and arrive at Trenton at 12 m.; leave Trenton at 2 p. m., and arrive at Philadelphia at 4 p. m.

FRIDAY, Feb. 22.—Leave Philadelphia at 9 a. m., and arrive at Harrisburg at 1 p. m.

SATURDAY, Feb. 23.—Leave Harrisburg at 9 a. m., and arrive at Baltimore at 1 p. m.; leave Baltimore at 3 p. m., and arrive at Washington at 4 p. m.

BUFFALO, Feb. 17, 1861.

Mr. Lincoln attended the Unitarian Church this morning with ex-President Fillmore, and subsequently dined with him.

A special train leaves for Albany to-morrow morning at 5:45. Five of Gov. Morgan's staff and Mr. Seranton, Mayor of Rochester and Chairman of the Rochester Committee, join the party here. Mr. Greeley arrived here this morning.

Weather cold and blustering.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 16, 1861.

The Joint Legislative Committee upon the reception of the President elect held its last meeting this afternoon. The instructions given by the Senate to its Committee settled the question. Mr. Lincoln is to be quartered at the Delavan. He is to have a private dining-room if he desires. The Legislative Committee is to introduce the Citizens' Committee, and the latter will introduce the citizens indiscriminately at a levee in the evening. A ladies' levee will be held on Tuesday morning.

So Gov. Morgan has been defeated by the indomitable Bergen. Gov. Morgan's friends assert, however, that Mr. Lincoln, being thus left to do as he pleases, will dine with the Governor, and has, indeed, already accepted the invitation.

A majority of the Committee left for Utica this afternoon to meet the President there.

Utica, Feb. 17, 1861.

The Committee appointed by the Common Council to tender the hospitalities of this city to the President elect, consisting of Messrs. Cornell, Smith, and Barry, on the part of the Aldermen, and Messrs. Stevenson, Gross, and Bickford, of the Councilmen, left for Albany on Saturday afternoon, in order to perform the arrangements for the reception on Tuesday. The Committee on the part of the Superior Court consists of Messrs. Purdy, Datcher, Ely, and Blunt. Committees from the Republican Central Committee, and from several Wide-Awake organizations, have also been appointed to proceed to the State Capital to unite with the Municipal Committees in tendering a cordial welcome to the Empire City. The action of several Wide-Awake Clubs has been heretofore published. The Committee appointed by the City Wide-Awakes comprises A. M. Coffin, A. C. Hills, J. B. Jeffrey, A. B. Rutherford, S. A. Buntz, and Messrs. Miller and Ross. The Eleventh Ward Republican Association of Brooklyn have appointed a like Committee, consisting of Messrs. John Moffat, William M. McDermore, Morris Roberts, Win. Mead, Chas. H. Kimball, and William B. Winslow.

The President and suite will leave Albany by special train to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, and will arrive about 3 p. m. at the new depot of the Hudson River Railroad, Thirtieth street. The train will be composed of one car for the President, two for his suite, one for the Common Council, and one for the baggage.

The locomotives Union and Constitution, splendidly decorated with flags, will draw the train down the Union taking it to Poughkeepsie, and the Constitution to Thirtieth-street. The train will stop in front of the new depot of the Company, in Thirtieth-street, which will be opened for the first time on the arrival of Mr. Lincoln. All the cars are entirely new, and built expressly for the occasion.

The President's car is a magnificent piece of workmanship throughout. The inside is lined with crimson plush, except the partitions between the windows, which are covered with blue silk, on which are thirty-four stars. The floor is covered with rich Brussels carpet, and along the sides of the car, near the top, tri-colors in silk are looped up. At each end, two American flags, of silk, are crossed. There are ottomans and divans in the place of the ordinary car seats, and in the center is a large center-table, splendidly carved and finished. The car will be taken over the road to Albany to-day.

The carriages, furnished by Edward Van Rensselaer, will be in waiting at the depot. They comprise an open barouché, drawn by six horses, for Mr. Lincoln; another, containing the Committee of the Common Council, drawn by four horses, to be followed by twenty-five barouchés, with the President's suite and others.

Mr. Stetson received a dispatch from Buffalo on Saturday night, notifying him that Mr. Lincoln would stop at the Astor House. Vice-President Hamlin will join the President at the Astor House on Tuesday.

On Wednesday, it is said, the Governor's Room at the City Hall will be given up to Mr. Lincoln for the reception of his friends. The rest of the programme in this city has not been definitely agreed upon.

THE SENATE.

MONTGOMERY, Saturday, Feb. 16,