

EXCURSION

MADE BY THE

EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATURES

OF THE STATES OF

Kentucky and Tennessee,

TO THE

STATE OF OHIO,

JANUARY, 1860.

HÆC OLIM MEMINISSE JUVABIT.

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P R O C E E D I N G S .

THE opening of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, uniting two States and two prosperous commercial cities, and extending the facilities of trade and of social intercourse from the great river of the west to the interior, was an event of great interest and importance. In the existing state of the public sentiment of the country, it excited especial attention, as presenting another link in the chain which binds us together as a people. In accordance with these views the Legislatures of the two States immediately interested, were invited to meet at Louisville to unite in commemorating the event. The assembling of the Legislatures of two sovereign States in one city, to unite in the celebration of a civil triumph, was a novel spectacle, which could only be witnessed in a republic where the will of the people is law, and the good of the people the supreme object. It was a spontaneous movement, and it found a response as wide-spread as it was prompt and hearty.

The proprietors of the Mail Steamboat line, between Cincinnati and Louisville, anticipating the wishes of their fellow-citizens of the former city, and certain of their hearty cooperation in a measure combining patriotism with commercial liberality, offered the use of one of their palatial steamers to the Legislative and Executive officers of Kentucky and Tennessee, so assembled, to enable them, with the authorities of Louisville and others, to visit Cincinnati.

Upon the first intelligence of these proceedings, a public meeting was held in Cincinnati, on Saturday, the 21st of January, 1860, at the Merchants' Exchange, the Mayor, Hon. R. M. BISHOP, presiding, at which the following resolutions, offered by Judge JAMES HALL, were unanimously adopted :

RESOLUTIONS

Passed at a Public Meeting of the Citizens of Cincinnati, at the Merchants' Exchange, Saturday, January 21st, at which the Mayor of the City presided :

WHEREAS, It is understood that the Legislatures of Kentucky and Tennessee, or the members thereof, are about to visit the City of Louisville, to unite in commemorating the completion of a great commercial avenue, connecting the trade and intercourse of those States, and promising greatly to increase and promote the same ; and

WHEREAS, The City of Cincinnati, by her intimate commercial relations with the citizens of those States stands connected with them by the bonds of a common prosperity, and the recollections of a long-continued interchange of reciprocal benefits and mutual courtesies ; therefore,

Resolved, That we most cordially unite with our friends in Kentucky and Tennessee, in hailing the completion of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad as an event conducive of a larger prosperity to the Ohio Valley and a more active intercourse among our people, but especially as an event which adds another link to the chain which binds us together as a people.

Resolved, That among our social and political advantages, there is none that we value higher or hold more sacred than the Union of the States, which, by making us one people, makes it our right, as it is a duty and a pleasure, to rejoice in the prosperity of each other.

Resolved, That the States separated by the Ohio River, bound together by geographical contiguity and commercial

dependence, as well as by a common political creed and lineage, should always be united, and their people should regard with execration the political demagogue, the fanatic and traitor, who would disturb their Union.

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed by this meeting to proceed to Louisville to express to the members of the said Legislatures, and the citizens of those States so assembled, our earnest and cordial congratulations upon the completion of a work so important to the commerce of the West, and to our intercourse, prosperity and union as a people; and also most respectfully to invite the members of the said Legislatures, the Mayor and Council of the City of Louisville, and the Directors and Officers of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, to visit our city and partake of its hospitality.

Resolved, That a Committee of Arrangements and Reception, to consist of fifteen persons, including the Mayor of this city, who is hereby requested to act as Chairman of the same, be appointed, who shall make preparations to entertain our said guests in a manner worthy our said city and the occasion—and indicative of the cordial friendship and profound regard cherished by the citizens of Cincinnati toward our fellow citizens of Tennessee and Kentucky, and who shall receive said visitors, and extend to them the welcome and the hospitality due the most cherished guests.

Resolved, That the Legislature and Executive officers of Ohio be, and they are hereby respectfully invited to visit this city, to meet the Legislatures of Kentucky and Tennessee, and to partake of the hospitalities of Cincinnati; and that the Chairman of this meeting communicate this invitation to them.

The following resolution, presented by THOMAS J. GALLAGHER, Esq., was also adopted :

Resolved, That the City Council of this city is hereby respectfully requested to take such action as will in its judg-

ment carry out to the fullest the object and intention of this meeting as expressed in the foregoing resolutions.

A dispatch from Capt. Zach. Shirley to Mr. Thomas Sherlock, was read, announcing that the Legislatures of Kentucky and Tennessee had already accepted an invitation from the Mail Company to make an excursion on their steamer, the Jacob Strader, to Cincinnati, and to return on the same boat; also a dispatch from Mr. Rogers, member of the Ohio Legislature, to P. W. Strader, stating that the Legislatures of our two sister States would be invited to Columbus by the Legislature of Ohio. Great enthusiasm followed.

The Mayor announced the following Committees in pursuance of the Resolutions :

On Invitations—Judge Hall, Larz Anderson, Henry Stanberry, J. S. Chenoweth and Wash. McLean.

On Arrangements—Miles Greenwood, John D. Jones, Elliott Pendleton, Rufus King, Bellamy Storer, C. G. Pearce, P. W. Strader, Pollock Wilson, W. J. Whiteman, J. C. Butler, Benj. Eggleston, L. B. Harrison, Thompson Dean.

On motion, the Mayor was added and appointed Chairman of said Committee.

On Finance—B. F. Brannan, J. W. Hartwell, R. B. Bowler, C. W. West, J. H. Brotherton.

A joint meeting of these Committees was called—the Mayor presiding.

Communications were read from E. Flint, of the Ohio and Mississippi; H. C. Lord, of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati; S. S. L'Hommedieu, of the Hamilton and Dayton, and R. B. Bowler, of the Covington and Lexington R. R., tendering the use of their respective roads for the accommodation of the excursionists.

A package of three hundred tickets, to the National Theater, for the use of the excursionists, was received from John Bates.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to report a Programme for the occasion : B. Eggleston, Miles Greenwood, P. W. Strader, Pollock Wilson and Mr. Brannan.

On motion it was resolved that the Committee of Invitation have full discretionary powers to invite guests.

The Committee on Programme reported the following as the order of reception for the Legislative guests :

1. That a public reception be given them at the largest hall in the city.

2. A public dinner at such hotel as may hereafter be selected.

3. The public exercises at the hall of reception to be opened by the Mayor, on behalf of the city, to be followed by a speech from Hon. Bellamy Storer.

4. That the military of Cincinnati be invited to act as an escort.

5. That proper badges, with suitable devices, be prepared for the guests and committees.

6. That tickets for the banquet be sold to citizens as the committee may deem proper.

7. That a committee of three be appointed to arrange for the banquet, and proper care of guests at the various hotels.

8. The appointment of a committee of three to arrange with the military, and for firing a salute on the arrival of the boat from Louisville.

9. The appointment of a committee of three to procure carriages and omnibuses.

The matters in the report were considered *seriatim*, and adopted.

On motion, it was resolved that a Committee be appointed to receive the Ohio Legislature.

A resolution requesting the citizens generally to decorate their houses and places of business on the day of reception, was adopted.

On motion the members of the press accompanying the excursion were included among the invited guests.

The Chair appointed the following sub-committees :

On Banquet—R. B. Bowler, Miles Greenwood, L. B. Harrison.

On Military—W. J. Whiteman, Jos. C. Butler, C. W. West.

On Omnibuses—Thompson Dean, P. Wilson.

On Reception—John D. Jones, W. G. Crippen, C. G. Pearce.

On Ohio Legislature—Thos. J. Gallagher, B. Eggleston, Jos. Torrence.

On Toasts—R. King, Stanley Matthews, W. W. Fosdick.

On Invitations to the Press—One from each of the dailies of the city.

Reception at the Opera House—S. S. Davis, S. N. Pike, G. B. Hollister, Capt. Dean.

A communication from the Committee of the Ohio Legislature, *en route* for Louisville, to invite the Legislature to visit Columbus, was received, requesting a conference with the Cincinnati Committee of Arrangements at the Burnet House.

Meanwhile, and on the same day with the Cincinnati meeting, the Governor of Ohio transmitted the following message to the Legislature :

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
COLUMBUS, January 21, 1860. }

To the General Assembly:

I have received information that the Legislatures of Kentucky and Tennessee will visit Cincinnati on the 26th inst., and I take great pleasure in respectfully suggesting the propriety of the General Assembly tendering them a cordial in-

visitation to visit this city prior to their return to their respective States.

WM. DENNISON.

In the House of Representatives, on motion of Mr. BROWN, of Miami, the morning business was suspended to take up this message, when

Mr. PARROTT, of Montgomery, offered the following resolution :

Be it Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That the Governor be and he is hereby requested to invite the Legislatures of Tennessee and Kentucky to visit this city on the ——— inst.

Resolved, That a joint Committee of Seven on part of the House, and ——— on part of the Senate, be appointed to proceed to Cincinnati, in person, to bear such invitation, and act as a Committee of Escort to the said Legislatures.

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be instructed to report a bill appropriating the sum of five thousand dollars to defray the expense of entertaining the said Legislatures.

The resolutions were adopted.

The Speaker appointed the following gentlemen as the committee : Messrs. Parrott, Collings, Vincent, Blakeslee, Woods, Flagg, and Andrews.

SENATE, January 21, 1860.

The Message above-mentioned, having been received from the Governor, the House Joint Resolutions concerning the visit, were read and adopted.

The President appointed as the Committee on part of the Senate : Messrs. Garfield, Cuppy, Ready, Holmes, and Foster.

The Joint Committee waited upon Governor DENNISON and was presented with the following :

STATE OF OHIO, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
 COLUMBUS, January 21, 1860. }

Gentlemen:

I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a Resolution, passed this day by the General Assembly of this State, requesting me to tender a cordial invitation to the Legislatures of Kentucky and Tennessee, to visit this city on the 26th inst., which duty I am happy to perform.

The citizens of this State will never fail to extend a hearty and fraternal welcome to the Representatives of their sister States, and I shall ever esteem it as one of the most gratifying incidents of my executive administration, that I have been the honored instrument of inviting the Legislatures of the patriotic States of Kentucky and Tennessee to visit the Capitol of Ohio.

Permit me, in behalf of the General Assembly, and the citizens of this State, and individually, to express the earnest hope that no engagements may prevent you and your honorable bodies from accepting this invitation.

Agreeably to the directions of the General Assembly, I forward this communication by its Joint Committee, who are charged with the duty of accompanying you and your colleagues here as an escort.

With sentiments of the highest consideration, I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, yours, etc.

W. DENNISON.

To Messrs. THOMAS P. PORTER, Speaker of the Senate of
 Kentucky.

DAVID MERIWETHER, Speaker of the House of
 Representatives of Kentucky.

T. W. NEWMAN, Speaker of the Senate of Ten-
 nessee.

T. C. WHITTHORNE, Speaker of the House of Rep-
 resentatives of Tennessee.

Upon the arrival of the Joint Committee at Cincinnati, and a conference with the Committees of Invitation and

Reception, appointed by the citizens, they proceeded together to Louisville in discharge of the duties devolving upon them, and were received with distinguished hospitality at that city.

On the night of the 24th a banquet was given by the citizens of Louisville to their distinguished guests, the Legislatures of the two States of Kentucky and Tennessee, to which the Governors of Kentucky and Indiana were invited, as also the Committees from the Legislatures of Ohio, and from Cincinnati.

The banquet took place at the Masonic Temple, and the bill of fare embraced all the substantials and delicacies afforded by the forests and rivers, orchards, vineyards, pastures and grain fields of the land.

Six tables, each capable of accommodating one hundred persons, were ranged in the body of the hall, and two on the platform to seat about one hundred more. Around the walls and pendant from the chandeliers, festoons of evergreen decorated the place, and in front of the dais some choice flowers from a conservatory, imparted a delicious fragrance to the air. Between the windows, shields with the national colors, bearing inscriptions, bringing to our memories the great men of the world of literature. Upon the platform, which was bordered by an edgeways of plants in pots, were seated the executive officers of Tennessee (Lieutenant Governor Newman), Indiana (Governor Willard), and Kentucky (Governor Magoffin), who, supporting the President, Mayor Crawford, were in return supported by the members of the committee from Ohio, and and other distinguished personages.

JUDGE BULLOCK introduced the first regular toast by a speech, of which, and the other speeches and incidents, the

following, owing to an unexpected disappointment, is the only report that could be obtained :

Fellow Citizens of Tennessee and Kentucky :

On behalf of the Mayor and Council, and of the citizens of Louisville generally, I tender you a hearty welcome to our city. It gives us pleasure to see the chosen Representatives of Tennessee and Kentucky united in the bonds of a common brotherhood around this festive board.

At all times these noble States have been firmly united by the ties of interest, and blood, and affection, but they are now drawn still more closely together by the apprehension of a common danger.

It is natural that Tennessee and Kentucky should take counsel together in the present crisis of public affairs. They have a common interest in the past, the present, and the future. That interest is not susceptible of division. It is too precious to be subjected to the rules of cold and selfish calculation. There is nothing mean in the union of Tennessee and Kentucky. It is as pure and unselfish as a sister's love. All that each holds most dear would lose more than half its value if it could not be freely shared with the other. If there be a political union, which is so strongly cemented that it can not be severed, it is that which binds together the people of Tennessee and Kentucky.

We call this a Union festival. And it is an occasion of more than ordinary interest. Kentucky and Tennessee are here to renew the pledges of mutual confidence and of earnest, heartfelt devotion to the American Union. The Executive and Legislative authorities of both States are here, and as if by a common impulse, are in joint session and in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Who can doubt their joint and unanimous action in obedience to the wishes of their enlightened and patriotic constituents? The Representatives of both these States, and of all the States in this glorious confederacy, can have no wiser or nobler rule of

action that that contained in Kentucky's motto, stamped upon her broad seal by the founders of the State, as an ever endearing precept and memento for their sons, "United we stand, divided we fall."

It has been truly said that the American Union is the principle of the national life, and its dissolution would be national death. But may we not cherish the hope that what is here exhibited in the close and intimate alliance of Tennessee and Kentucky, is only typical of our glorious National Union? May we not indulge the inspiring hope that the Republic is safe; safe from the assaults of faction, safe from the influence of sectional animosity, safe from the inroads of bigotry, fanaticism, and crime, safe in the love and confidence of a virtuous, united, and enlightened people?

I will detain you no longer. Permit me to read the following sentiment.

Tennessee—In this national crisis she will cherish in her heart of hearts the noble sentiment of her patriot hero—
 " *The Union, it must be preserved.*"

The Hon. T. W. NEWMAN, Speaker of the Senate of Tennessee, responded as follows :

I stand before you to-night to apologize to the Representatives for the non-attendance of the Governor of Tennessee. He, sir, would have been with you but from severe indisposition; and it remains for me, as an humble organ of the people of Tennessee, to return you, gentlemen, the Mayor, Common Councilmen, and Aldermen of the city of Louisville, and to the people of Kentucky, our thanks for your hospitality; and in reply to the toast, to say that Tennessee repeats the words of her great hero, in *double* terms. Tennessee and Kentucky stand as one in this great Confederation of States, as they have stood in past days—in days of trouble. Tennessee's soldiers were at King's Mountain in defense of our common liberties, and, therefore, it should be that Tennessee and Kentucky, in these dangerous times, should

meet together again. Tennessee and Kentucky have ever been united. They came into the Union about the same time, they knocked at the doors of Congress for admission about the same time, and they were admitted together; and to-day there is no division. Kentucky, I say, sir, is our favorite sister of all the States. In the war of 1812, when blood was freely spilt in defense of a common country, the soldiers of Tennessee and Kentucky stood shoulder to shoulder and arm in arm in the contest; in charging they charged together, and the same stars and stripes that covered the one covered the other. They were wounded together, they died together, and they were buried together! We meet on this festive occasion to commemorate the memories of those who have gone before us, and to re-assert that this Union must and shall be preserved. Hitherto there has been, as to-day, a dark cloud over this Confederacy. But in Kentucky there was the noble Clay. Do you not indorse his noble and patriotic policy in that exigency, and desire to emulate his disinterested zeal in the cause of his country? When the question was to be determined, who stood together? Tennessee and Kentucky united in the Congress of the United States as one man on the side of my good, your good, and our good Constitution. Such was the sentiment of the people of these two States, and I repeat, on this occasion, such are still their sentiments; and we pledge the honor, we pledge the faith, and we pledge the arms of Tennessee to the union of the States under the Union. In conclusion, I beg to offer a sentiment:

Kentucky's great statesman—Who knew no North, no South; nothing but his country, his whole country, the Constitution, the Union, and the laws.

In response to a toast by the Mayor of Louisville, in honor of the State of Indiana, Gov. WILLARD spoke thus:

Mr. Mayor:—I return to you, sir, my thanks, not only personal, but of my State, for the honor of being present on this occasion; but what to say in addition I hardly know. I

come here from the other side of the river,—from a great, sovereign State. I come to you; where shall I rejoice?—where shall I begin? Shall I be glad that Kentucky has been kind to Indiana in inviting us here? No. In years gone by Kentucky has welcomed Indiana and her sons upon this soil, and they have been treated kindly. Shall I come to join with you in this festival to rejoice because you have built a railroad from Louisville to Nashville? No. That thing was done long ago all over this mighty country. But that you are one people as your fathers made you, I come to rejoice among you. Here is the cause: you are an honest, Union-loving people. It is because you think more of the Constitution of the United States, and the Union made under it, than you do either of Kentucky or Tennessee.

Can we live together? There are a great many people in this country who say we had better give up this Union. For one, I say, No! I shall not give it up. We may just as well talk politics to you about this thing first as last. There is but one question before this country that imperils the Union, that is the relation that exists between the white man and the black man in this country. There is no other question that enters this Confederacy to cleave it open. Now, the true and honest Union-man, the one who loves his country, will say to the Southern man: You may have the negro your slave. Every true and honest Southern man who loves the Union, will say to the Northern man: You need not make the negro your slave unless you want to. Kentucky has no right to say to Indiana, You shall be a slave State. Indiana has no right to turn upon the other side and say Kentucky shall be a free State. And this quarrel does not grow up between Tennessee and Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio. All along the border line between these States are people, friends of the Union. They know full well that Kentuckians' blood has been poured out as water upon Indiana soil. We have been friends, yea, from the mouth of the Missouri river clear beyond the line of the Wabash, up the Miami, and beyond it,—true men on the one side and on the other. But up in the far North,

where many men never saw four negroes in their lives, we have a quarrel, and down in the extreme South a great many Southern men are not satisfied with the present state of government. I, for one,—and I think I speak the voice of my people,—am satisfied where the laws now are. They were made by no mean statesmen: they were made by men who knew more of this government than I could learn, though I studied for years. That Constitution was made clear; every gap has been closed. They have said that the African slave trade should not be re-opened. There we stand. We say, moreover, there was a bond put in that Constitution, not for Kentucky alone. Why, Kentucky was not alive then! It was put there for everybody who was to live under the Constitution. It was for criminal runaways from one State to another. A negro who runs away from one State to another, owing his allegiance as a bondsman in one State, should be given up. That is all! I say, we are done with legislation, and if we will but execute the laws that now exist, a more truth-loving and loyal people will not be found upon the earth.

My fellow-citizens, let us come and bind up in closer unity these States; give up discussing the policy of government in a personal sense, and rise to higher grounds of deliberation and nobler spheres of political action. Who are we that would listen to the voice of dissention! Are we not of one race, of one blood, of one family, of one destiny? Have the rains of heaven poured upon these States and washed out all the blood spilt at Lexington, Bunker Hill, Trenton, Yorktown? Or are those who there filled martyrs' graves to be forgotten forever? Is there nothing left? There is a great inheritance left—a priceless treasure—this country, the Constitution, and the Union. Tell me, shall any men or set of men, living in the extreme portions of this Union, jeopardize this inheritance for the gratification of private interests and low born, selfish aspiration? Shall this peaceful section be made the battle-ground of these factions? Shall we who are brothers, having everything to lose, be pressed into a conflict

with one another? I say, young man as I am, to old men around me far my seniors, let the day and the hour come when a battle shall be for or against this Union, and I will take the most faint-hearted girl in Indiana and place in her hands our national flag, and there will rally around her more soldiers than followed the footsteps of Peter the Hermit!

To the next regular toast, introduced by Mr. WOLFE—

Kentucky—If treason to the Union shall prevail in the North or in the South, our noble State will stand between the two sections as stood the people of old between the living and the dead, to stay the progress of the pestilence—

Governor MAGOFFIN, of Kentucky, answered :

Gentlemen :—I thank you and the gentleman who has made me the object of his remarks. In response to the toast, I say that never on earth do I expect to see such another spectacle as this. In this festive hall, amid these blazing lights, and under the inspiration of this soul-stirring music, there stand here to-night one thousand freemen, of which any nation may be proud—the representatives, probably, of ten millions of people, all conservative, all patriotic, who are met together to strengthen the fraternal ties that bind this glorious Union together. After the speeches and the responses that have been delivered to you to-night, I think we have been faint-hearted ever to despair of the Republic. The slave States have spoken to the free States, and the free States have responded in the same sentiment to the slave States. Kentucky and Tennessee have spoken to Indiana, Indiana has spoken to Kentucky, and now Kentucky echoes back the sentiment of a deep and undivided attachment to this Union. I say to Tennessee, as my distinguished friend has said to Kentucky, she is our favorite sister. Alike in physical beauties, alike in soil and productions, alike in manners and customs, alike in chivalry, and so alike in their various features that you can scarcely tell the one from the

other. They will stand side by side in defense of this glorious Union. Among other ties which bind them together, is one of iron—the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, not only a State, but, in a more liberal sense, a national work. Thus are we bound together in the closest union; in a unanimity of sentiment, in political associations, and similarity of institutions, by the memory of associations that hang around the Hermitage and Ashland. To-night we hear voices of greeting coming from Nashville to Louisville, the two great commercial emporiums of two great States, from Kentucky to Tennessee; and the echo of that greeting is a cheering sound throughout the Union. That echo mingles with the words of past statesmen, reiterating the sentiment of Washington, that there is no danger to this Union, except a sectional party. We are in the center of this Union, a rich country, highly conservative, highly patriotic; a people occupying the middle ground between the two conflicting parties, the fanatics of the North and those of the South; a people gathering strength every day, and holding in their hands the political power of this Republic, with patriotism enough and wisdom enough to maintain this ground, where the honest lovers of the Union, from every section, can meet and become identified in their interests. We have power to exert this salutary and saving influence, and I doubt not we have the *will*. How is it to be done? Well, I think we have only to go on as we have gone under the law. We have got to stand under the law. We have got to stand by the Compromises of ——, I don't like to use that word—I mean the adjustment of 1850—asking nothing we will not concede—occupying the middle ground, making no discriminations between one kind of property in legislation, standing by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, by the Dred Scott decision, by the Fugitive Slave Law, and by the Executive powers that will carry out these laws; we would stand up for the principle of leaving this question of Slavery localized; we would not give it to the Congress of the United States. You may talk about it as you will, if you pass laws that the people do not want,

you can not execute them, and it comes at last to that principle of government which leaves the disposition of domestic institutions in the hands of the people. So far as the discussion of this impracticable and dangerous question is concerned, openly and plainly I express the opinion here to-night, that this favorite question ought never to have been made the test question in the Democratic party, or in any other party. We should take no position in the present condition of affairs that would drive from us a man who stood up in the hour of peril, and in the midst of dangers, in defense of those privileges that were about to be wrenched from us.

All I have to say, in conclusion, gentlemen, is this: No matter what comes, we will keep step to the music of the Union, defend the rights of the States, conceding all we ask, and ever abiding by the compact of these States.

Among the other toasts, was the following:

The State of Ohio—One of the giants of the American Confederacy. We tender her Representatives a hearty welcome to this Union Festival.

To which MESSRS. J. A. GARFIELD, of the Ohio Senate, and E. A. PARROTT, of the House, replied; and this opportunity was taken by them to extend to the Governors present, as well as to the Legislatures, the invitation from the Governor and Legislature of Ohio:

Mr. GARFIELD said—

*Legislators of Kentucky and Tennessee, and
Fellow-Citizens of our Common Country:*

With pleasure undissembled I rise to respond, in behalf of the State I have the honor to represent, to the sentiment just offered. We greet you here to-night as brothers of this great Union—zealous for its common good and its common glory.

This is an auspicious hour—and the Representatives from Ohio are happy to participate with you in its festivities. It is a new epoch in our history when the Legislatures of two great States, and delegations from two more, are permitted to clasp hands “beside the beautiful river,” and let the strong barriers of party prejudice be, for a time, overwhelmed and swept away by the stronger currents of manly regard and brotherly affection. It is an event full of good omen, that, when party rancor has reached the highest degree of bitter intensity, when the tempest of partisan strife is raging with unexampled fury, and its waves having risen almost to the lighthouse, and are threatening to extinguish our beacon, and in the gathering darkness toss our Ship of State upon the breakers, that here, in the Great Valley of the Great West, sister States have met in social friendship, and are saying, with united voice to the angry waves, “Peace, be still.” Brethren, we have too long heard of a North and a South. Their angry words have too long vexed the hearts of our fellow-citizens. But there is a third voice to be heard ere long. I hope and believe the day is not far distant when the Great West shall speak, and her voice shall be heard from sea to sea. In that voice shall mingle no tones of doubt or uncertainty. In that utterance shall be heard no note of disunion. For, while this mighty river bears on its bosom the wealth of this great valley, so long must this circle of States be undivided, the bonds of union unbroken. But more than all our rivers, more than all our commerce, more than all our wealth, are the treasures of a nobler kind, which these sister States contain.

Sirs, there is a talismanic name, at whose mention the hearts of thousands in the Buckeye State still beat with a quicker bound; and the eyes of many a gray-haired veteran are kindled anew with the fires of memory and love. Ohio and Kentucky can never be severed while your soil enshrines the sacred ashes of that gallant and chivalric Knight, the Orator and Sage of Ashland. And while that old iron hero, at whose glance the hydra of disunion quailed, sleeps in his quiet tomb at the Hermitage, the sons of Tennessee will echo his own

words, "The Union, by the Eternal, it must and shall be preserved." Ohio, too, can utter a name that stirs a generous impulse in every American's bosom, and while our great river sweeps around North Bend, the hero that slumbers there can never be forgotten. Who, then, shall sever this Union? Where will you draw the line? Between Ohio and Kentucky? The river that bears the name of my native State would sing of Ohio in every wave that kisses your shores. Who, in that sad separation, shall take the cherished and proud memories of our country? Shall we dig up the sacred ashes of our heroes and statesmen and divide them among the separated and dishonored fragments of our great confederacy? I ask,—as your own Crittenden has asked,—“who shall have the stars and stripes? Who shall have Hail Columbia and Yankee Doodle?” But, sirs, I will no longer dwell on so painful a theme. Ohio cherishes no sentiment of disunion. I come from the extreme North of Ohio—from the Western Reserve—from the neighborhood of Joshua R. Giddings, a name you have all heard—and I know the truth of what I am about to utter in regard to Ohio. It is the glory of our institutions that we enjoy the utmost freedom of opinion and expression; yet, when the voice of the Union is heard, we acquiesce and obey its mandates. Sirs, whatever sentiments Ohio cherishes, she utters freely and fearlessly; you have heard her utterances; but when the fiat of this great Confederate Empire goes forth, that fiat becomes Ohio's law, her rule of cheerful duty. To be citizens of Kentucky, Tennessee, or Ohio, is a proud and honorable distinction; but the title of American citizens is prouder still.

Not then as partisans, but as fellow-citizens of the Union, we greet you here to-night. Let such occasions as these be more frequent. Let the hand of social brotherhood be oftener grasped. Let the citizens of these sister States know each other better, and the asperities of their political opinions will be mutually softened, and the bond of union more strongly cemented.

To this end, that we may enjoy still more of this fraternal

fellowship, I will proceed to perform the agreeable duty with which I am charged. I have the honor to be the bearer of a message from his Excellency, the Governor of Ohio, to their Excellencies, the Governors of Kentucky, Tennessee and Indiana, inviting them to visit the capitol of our State, on the 26th inst. The heart of Ohio seconds this invitation, and I earnestly hope to receive a favorable response.

Mr. PARROTT then arose and spoke :

Mr. Chairman and Citizens :

While expressing my sincere desire that you will honor us by your acceptance of this invitation, allow me to say that the season is opportune for an exchange of friendly courtesies and congratulations among the three States here represented.

The event which has more especially called you together, is one of no small importance to the State of Ohio.

A railroad starting from a southern seaport, and describing an arc through several interior States, meets the sea again far to the northward. The completion of the last link in this chain is a subject of congratulation to every State through which it runs. It is to them like a bar passing through various loops. It grapples them together as with hooks of steel.

Such bonds of commercial union are called for in this juncture as tending to perpetuate our political Union.

This confederacy, sir, has withstood many a shock, but none so serious as that now apparently imminent. The fathers in our councils, old weather-beaten veterans, like your own Crittenden, whose courage has not faltered amid the wildest tempests, when the troubled waves of popular sentiment licked the very heavens, now confess that the tokens of the gathering storm, the yeasty waves, the beclouded skies, and the angry mutterings of the distant thunders, disturb their profoundest apprehensions.

In this crisis how meet it is that three neighboring States should meet together, and purging themselves by friendly

intercourse and more intimate acquaintance, of mutual prejudices and misconceptions, should with united voice proclaim, that behind them lies the great West, numbering in States as many as the old confederacy, and in population millions more, which has realized the majority which it has attained, has put off every badge of pupilage, and having assumed the manly toga, will henceforth assert its legitimate powers in the conduct of public affairs. Tennessee, Kentucky and Ohio, as frontier States of this great Western Empire, are privileged to take the initiative in the assertion of her long neglected rights.

Objects of high concern demand our closer union. The inland States most of all are interested against a dissolution of the ties that now connect us in one. They can never consent that the great highways of trade by which they now reach the open sea, and communicate with other countries, shall pass under the control of what in the event of dissolution would be to the foreign *nations*, holding them, as the rest of mankind, in peace friends and enemies in war. But why dwell on the commercial considerations against disunion? Other higher, nobler interests determine us against that result. All the glories of our past, the prosperity of the future, depending on the perpetuity of the republic; our disgrace and the dismay of a wishful world, consequent upon its dismemberment. Here the young giant of the West may well put forth his strength and strangle the monster Disunion ere it has fairly sprung into life. Tennessee is entrusted with the mortal remains of him whose strong will and purified patriotism allayed the evil spirit of rebellion, when once it lifted its horrid front against the perpetuity of the Union; and until Tennessee is prepared to part with the tomb of Jackson and to turn its back upon the lesson of faithfulness to the Constitution which his life illustrates, she will not, I know, join her voice in the discordant cry of disunion. And old Kentucky, the history of whose dark and bloody day, is so rich in the heroism of pioneer civilization; Kentucky holds the tomb of Clay. That grave is not yet

sunk level with the ground ; the path to it is still trodden by the veneration of those who love their country, for him who loved her most of all. About it, partisan warfare has grounded its weapons, and those who loved and those who hated him in life, together join to lay the immortal wreath upon his tomb. And can it be that so soon the echo of that voice which Kentucky once leaped to hear, has lost its potency to stir your hearts ?

No, no ! While a dead Clay sleeps under your sod, and the practical sense of a Guthrie teaches a sound conservatism, Disunion can erect no temple in Kentucky—can set up no shrine here at which a single deluded devotee will worship. Ohio is not so rich in the remains of those whose names are given to a splendid immortality, yet North Bend overlooks the Queen City.

On the polished mirror of her reputation, ineffectual slander has breathed, but Ohio invites Tennessee and Kentucky to look therein and behold her ancient fraternity, her undiminished loyalty.

Come over and visit her. You will find in her borders no spirit of professional Union-saving for the sake of cotton, no patriotism depending on the price of pork, but a devotion to the Union for the sake of the Union. Ohio holds fast to the Constitution as the sheet-anchor of her safety ; and, although some of the compromises under it are against her sense of right, and positively distasteful to her, yet she will fulfill them all so long as they remain upon the statute-book. Conceding this, she expects her sister States to exact from her nothing that she can not fairly yield. In the old days, the sons of Kentucky, under a Shelby and a Daviess, came over and helped us against the savage foe ; we invite you now to come ; and together let us make a league against an enemy more terrible than the scalping-knife and tomahawk ; an enemy whose violent hands threaten to demolish the fabric of constitutional government.

Accept this invitation from Ohio to visit her capitol, and there laying our hands upon the altar, together let us renew

our fidelity to that sacred sentiment, Union and Liberty, one and inseparable, now and forever.

Come, brethren, and we will welcome you with hospitable hands to fraternal feasts.

Gov. Merriwether.—Gentlemen, allow me to say I am instructed by the Legislative department of the State of Kentucky to accept the invitation; but I am instructed to make one stipulation, namely: that you will return with us to Kentucky.

Lieut. Gov. Newman.—In the name of Tennessee and her Representatives, we accept your invitation, and will go with you to Columbus.

WILLIAM J. FLAGG, Esq., on behalf of the Cincinnati Committee, here, in graceful terms, tendered to the Governors of Kentucky and Indiana, and to the Legislatures of Kentucky and Tennessee, the hospitalities of the citizens of Cincinnati; extending the invitation likewise to the Municipal authorities of Nashville and Louisville here present, and the various Committees connected with this Festival, and to the Directors of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad; which were accepted by resounding acclamation.

The other regular toasts of the evening were the following:

Tennessee and Kentucky—Twin sisters, bound together in an indissoluble embrace by geographical position, identity of interests, of habits, of manners, and pursuits, and by a heartfelt devotion to our glorious National Union.

The Federal Constitution—Its inviolability the only permanent guarantee for the preservation of the Union, and fidelity to its precepts the truest test of patriotism.

The Union-loving Men of the North—We hail with pleasure and reciprocate their manifestations of fraternal regard. We honor them for their noble vindication of the Constitutional rights of the South.

Responded to by a member of Tennessee and one from Kentucky.

The City of Nashville—Louisville extends to her the hand of a loving sister, and welcomes her to this festive board.

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad—A new bond of union between two States, already connected by the closest ties. The successful completion of this great work amply attests the ability and fidelity of those to whom it was confided.

Speeches were delivered by Mr. Whitthorne, Speaker of the Tennessee House of Representatives, and Lieutenant Governor Porter, Speaker of the Kentucky Senate, in acknowledgment of these toasts; followed by Messrs. Stokes and Payne, of the Tennessee Legislature, Hodge, of the Kentucky Legislature, John G. Brown, Representative in Congress; and the Hon. JAS. GUTHRIE being loudly called for, came forward and briefly replied:

Fellow-Citizens:—After so much that has been said, and well said, and which, I am fully impressed, has reached the hearts and penetrated the judgments of all in attendance, I can not obtain my consent to inflict a speech on you, well knowing that to the patriotic sentiments already uttered, I can add nothing, and can not inspire in your hearts more enthusiasm for the Union, and a purer patriotism, than you now give evidence of; an evidence which, let me assure you, gentlemen, is to me a source of gratification words can not express. Carry to your homes the sentiments that now animate your hearts, and abide by them through the coming years. The consciousness, sir, that the West is for the Union and the Constitution, and the faithful carrying out of its provisions, affords a basis for hearty congratulation, renewed confidence in the permanency of our institutions, and an enlarged hope for and trust in the future and the richness of its results. We see the whole thirty-three of the constellation

that forms this glorious Union unbroken, and, if we stand by the Constitution and guarantees, the sight will ever gladden our eyes and the eyes of our children.

A full consciousness of the inestimable blessings we now possess in the Union of these States, we may never arrive at until deprived of them: but in such an event, the poignancy of our remorse will be increased by the reflection that never can we regain our lost paradise of freedom and beneficent institutions. O let us, then, guard our political birthright with a most jealous vigilance, pledging to its protection our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honors.

Fellow-citizens, I need pursue this subject no further. You all doubtless feel how much depends on the recognition of our Constitution and laws, and the strict enforcement of them in letter and spirit.

I would say a word of the great system of internal improvement now engaging Western enterprise. In these fields political animosities seldom have entrance. Slowly but surely are results herein accomplished which bear the most vital relations to our political welfare, and all with so little confusion. The Louisville and Nashville Railroad is one of these enterprises, already realizing the most beneficial results, commercial, social, and political. Let us encourage them.

In conclusion, let me urge upon you not to despair of the Union, but set vigorously to work to protect it from further attacks, both from abroad and at home.

The vast assemblage then arose, and, with three prolonged and deafening cheers for the Union, dispersed in a blaze of enthusiasm.

On Wednesday evening, January 25th, the magnificent steamer, Jacob Strader, so generously provided for the accommodation of the Governors, the Legislatures of Tennessee and Kentucky, together with the Municipal authorities of Louisville, Nashville, and Frankfort, shoved out into

the stream, and, amid the cheering of the vast crowd assembled on the levee, and deafened by the joyous reverberations of cannon, gallantly stemmed the turbid tide of the noble Ohio, bound for Cincinnati and the hospitalities of the Buckeyes. Just prior to starting, Col. Payne, of Tennessee, eloquently addressed the large audience, and the patriotic sentiments enunciated were received with unbounded applause and approbation.

On the steamer everything was "merry as a marriage bell." The entire party, of over six hundred, were in capital spirits, which found vent in those social amenities peculiarly characteristic of the West.

The excursion, above Madison, met the Telegraph, from Cincinnati to Louisville. She returned with them to Madison, where, while speeches were being delivered, a few hundred shakedown or cots, for the accommodation of the super excursionists, were received.

Mr. Harrington, on the part of the corporation, made a welcoming speech, to which Col. Payne responded for the excursionists. Senator Andrews, of Kentucky, was called for, and he made a brief and happy speech.

The guests, in charge of the Committee of the Ohio Legislature, arrived in Cincinnati between eight and nine o'clock, Thursday morning, on the Jacob Strader, to the number of about five hundred. The boat lay-to about six miles below the city.

At six o'clock the steamers Silver Moon and Bostona, chartered by the Citizens' Committee, left the wharf to meet the Strader. Both boats were crowded. A band of music was on each steamer, and an escort of the Guthrie Grays. Breakfast was spread on each steamer for the accommodation of guests.

In the early dawn the steamers met. It was unexpected

to the guests. Amid cheers and strains of music, Cincinnati gave forth her first greeting to the visitors, inviting them to a smoking hot breakfast. The invitation was greeted with enthusiastic cheers.

The three boats were lashed abreast, and swept up to the city, with banners flying, bands playing, and the people in great enthusiasm.

The scene, on reaching the city, was decidedly imposing. The bands on the boats were playing, the steam whistles, at intervals, roaring like concentrated hurricanes, the cannon thundering from the shore, and the boats loaded to the guards with people, whose shouts were answered back with interest.

On the roof of one of the foundries, in the lower part of the city, the workmen were out with a flag of our country, marching to the "music of the Union,"—salutes were fired from the wharf and from the Newport barracks.

The people turned out from the city largely, and blackened the boats and the landing, showing the enthused state of popular feeling.

The boats swept grandly past the city up to the depot, where they landed.

Owing to the inconveniently early hour at which the boats arrived, and the limited notice which had been given of the programme, the crowd on the wharf was not as great as it would have been under other circumstances. The buildings in front of the landing were beautifully decorated with flags. The approach of the boats from below was announced by a gun from the barracks across the river, and then the brass field pieces from this side, which were efficiently served by a squad of the Independent Guthrie Artillery, under the command of Capt. Phil. Cloon, joined in, bellowing "deep-mouthed welcome" to the distinguished

guests of Ohio. The trio of boats, swarming with people—the *Bostona* on the inside, the *Silver Moon* on the outside, and the majestic *Strader* in the center—steamed gracefully up the river, amid the thunders of the artillery, to a point above Broadway, where they paused in the middle of the stream, while the *Silver Moon* and *Bostona* detached themselves from the *Strader*, the latter continuing her journey to the depot, greeted with hearty cheers, which were as heartily returned. At the depot of the Little Miami road the guests disembarked, took seats in the cars of the special train furnished by Superintendent Durand.

The train of fifteen cars was well filled, and moved from the depot amid the acclamations of a multitude. The company embraced between six and seven hundred persons, including the Governor of Kentucky, the Lieutenant Governor of Tennessee, the Legislatures, and a number of the officers of both States, a number of the officers and Councilmen of Louisville, a Committee of the Legislature of Ohio, about forty ladies from Tennessee and Kentucky, and as many editors and reporters. The train consisted of twelve cars. Menter's band accompanied the excursion on an engagement with the State.

As the train passed through the eastern portion of the city it was frequently greeted with cheers, which served to increase the gratification of the guests at the enthusiastic reception.

All along the route, a lively interest in the excursion was manifested. Flags and handkerchiefs were waved, and the people appeared in excellent humor—everything but the weather had a hospitable appearance.

There were at some points tasteful decorations. Among those we remarked was a fine display at Branch Hill.

The ladies on the excursion—and there were in the

company some of the fair daughters of Tennessee and Kentucky—States renowned for beauty and for chivalry—were particularly interested in the announcement of the arrival at *Loveland*. There was something in the name that was suggestive, and all exercised their wit and fancy upon it. A proposition was made to leave the ladies at that place, as appropriate for them, but they declined to be separated.

Colonel Holmes, Senator from Hamilton county, declared through the cars, that all those who bore tickets “Guests of Ohio” must, while they remained in the State, exhibit them, and they were currency that would be a legal tender everywhere, and for all amounts. This announcement was received with distinguished approbation.

Nothing of special interest had occurred until the train reached Loveland. N. Longworth, Esq., had sent the Cincinnati Committee twelve boxes of his sparkling Catawba to cheer the guests on their way to Columbus. Shortly after leaving Loveland the bottles were opened, and the corks began to pop. It did cheer up the guests. Mr. Longworth’s health was drank over and over again, and all sorts of sentiments uttered, complimentary to Ohio hospitality. And the Union was cemented over and over again, with the sparkling wine from the Ohio hills. One sentiment was offered and passed through the train with enthusiasm. It was this—

“*The Union—Long worth preserving.*”

Some sort of demonstration was made at nearly every town passed. The company were free with the return cheers. One farm-house on the road side was beautifully decorated. The words “Welcome to Kentucky and Tennessee,” were in large evergreen letters over the door. Beneath them, leaning on his staff, was an old veteran, who cheerfully greeted the train, which passed slowly by

the house. The sight was a pretty one, and elicited hearty cheers from the guests.

Hon. William B. Hubbard, President C. & X. R. R. Co., whose zeal had left nothing wanting to ensure the safe and rapid transportation of the guests of the State, accompanied the Legislative Committees and Governor's Staff to Xenia.

The "Guests of Ohio" having their appetites sharpened by the ride and the wine, were prepared to hear, with approval, that a collation was to be served at Xenia—and there was no little inquiry as to how far it was to Xenia, and what time we would get there. At Xenia there was a fine military turn out, a salute, a big crowd, great enthusiasm, and a good time generally.

The troops on duty as escort were companies A., B., E., G., F., 1st Reg. Infantry, O. V. M. Co. B. Inf., 4th Brig. 8th Division; all under command of *Col. E. A. King*, of Dayton. Company A., Light Art., 5th Brig., 8th Division. Companies A., B., D., E., 2d Reg. Inf. O. V. M., *Lieut. Col. Mills*. Company A., Light Art., 1st Brig., 13th Div. Company A., Light Artillery, 2d Brig., 2d Division. All under command of Major General H. Wilson and Brig. Gen. L. Buttles, and in all about four hundred troops; who were thus detailed from neighboring counties under Special Orders, Nos. 23 and 24, issued by the Adjutant General, Carrington, on the 25th, and performed escort duty until the excursion reached Cincinnati on their return.

A lunch had been prepared at Xenia, by order of the State. It came very acceptable. The tables were profusely filled. The guests met there another delegation of the Legislature, and a Committee of the City Council of Columbus.

Upon the guests filling the saloon, Gen. Carrington, in behalf of the Governor, gave the following welcome :

“I am instructed by the Governor of the State, to meet you at this mid-point, between our commercial and political capitals, to assure you how heartily he seconds the cordial invitation of the General Assembly of our State to our Capitol. He deems it a high honor and a peculiar privilege that it should have fallen to his lot to be the Representative of the people at this joyous and eventful period. It is a rare interview that now draws nigh, and one that must be necessarily rare in the history of our nation, when three sovereign States are thus dissolved in one by so hearty and fraternal an embrace. Whether this shall be the last, as it is the first occasion of the kind, the future alone must unfold; but of one thing he is assured, that though we soon part to see each other's faces no more, and the unrestrained interchange of courtesies now witnessed shall not return; yet the memory of these hours, and the ties that are now so close and endearing, will so cement our great and growing Union, that no force of faction, no selfish ambition, no violence of parties, or partizans, shall ever be able to shatter or disturb it.”

The lunch at Xenia was decidedly satisfactory. There was a bountiful supply of eatables and drinkables, and no guest of the State left that place either hungry or thirsty. The guests were delighted with their reception, which they pronounced hospitality in the large sense of that word.

The turn out of the populace at this place was particularly pleasing. The vicinity of the depot was densely crowded, and a mass of some hundreds, stood without flinching in the snow storm which was heavy and driven by a strong wind, to listen to the orators of Tennessee and Kentucky.

Other gentlemen followed, and there were responses by

Kentuckians and Tennesseans. The speeches were all short, and elicited the most enthusiastic cheering. Every allusion to the Union was received with extravagant demonstrations. After the word all aboard had been given, more speeches were demanded, and there was speaking from the platforms of several cars. Among the speakers was Mr. Johnson, of the Tennessee Legislature; also Mr. J. K. Goodloe, of the Kentucky Legislature, whose speech was as follows :

Fellow-Citizens : Speaking on this occasion for Kentucky, I thank you for this manifestation of hospitality and fraternal good will. We are not surprised at the magnificent demonstration which meets us here to-day ; for, from the first moment we set our feet upon Ohio soil, we have witnessed the same outpouring of the people, the same unbounded hospitality and met with the same generous and enthusiastic reception. And standing here in the midst of this vast assemblage, looking upon all these strange but kind and beaming faces, enjoying your cheer and glorious welcome, we say from the bottom of our hearts that we are glad we are here to-day, and realize at this moment "how sweet and pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity." We do not regard this occasion, nor the invitation which brought us to your State and takes us to your Capitol to meet the Legislature of Ohio, as an expression simply of personal good will to us. No, no. We regard them as of far higher importance and greater significance than that. We regard and will cherish them as an expression of your love and fidelity to your sister States of Kentucky and Tennessee, to the Union and the Constitution. And viewing the matter in that light, we accept with profound sensibility all that you have offered us. I assure you in return that our hearts are also filled with like generous emotions toward Ohio, and like devotion to the Union, the Constitution and the rights of the States under the Constitution. We have always believed the great State of Ohio to be true and loyal to this Union. We have always believed in her conservatism and

integrity. Since we have witnessed the generous enthusiasm of her people, seen the outpouring of her masses, from the aged sire to the tenderest scion, and heard the patriotic and noble sentiments uttered by those who have met, received and welcomed us at various places, we know that she will stand firmly and unflinchingly by the Union and the Constitution. This conviction fills our hearts with the liveliest emotions of happiness and dissipates the fears we may have entertained for the perpetuity of the Union. And when we return to our people and homes and tell our fathers and mothers and friends of all your kindness, sympathy and enthusiasm, of your conservative sentiments and patriotic Union speeches, they will feel as we do—that the prayers they have uttered for our country and the sacrifices offered up upon its common altar for the preservation of the Union and the Constitution, *have* been answered.

Let me say here, that Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and Tennessee, constitute the key stone of this Union, and so long as they stand together this Union can not be dissolved. These great States of the Mississippi Valley, together with Illinois, form the grandest center around which a mighty empire ever clustered. But I have not time to pursue this thought.

This will ever be to us a memorable era. We believe it is the natal era of a better state of feeling between the North and the South, the slave and the free States, than has heretofore apparently existed. We believe that this mingling and fraternal association of three States of this Union, will be mighty for good and most potent for the suppression of any ill feeling, jealousy or distrust which may have existed between the two sections. I know we all fervently hope that such may be the results of this most interesting event in the history of this country. And why should there be any other than the best feeling existing between us? Are we not the same people? Are not our interests vitally blended? Have we not a common history? and are not the memories of the Revolution, the toils and dangers of frontier life, the conflicts by which this Northwestern territory was won and defended,

and the wisdom and patriotism by which the whole have been preserved, the common property of all the States of this Union? Who, then, will dare to throw a fire brand between us, and destroy that which has been so dearly and gloriously achieved? Why should not Ohio and Kentucky love and stand by each other? There are many things (of which I can not now even make mention) in the history of each to draw them into very close fellowship. It is true that a broad sheet of water flows between us, but instead of dividing it only unites us and forms a common highway for the transportation and passage of the products and commerce of our fruitful and wealthy States. And that same Ohio river is but a type of our nationality and oneness. It is made of kindred tributary drops which, uniting together, create the great stream which washes the shores of Kentucky for seven hundred and fifty miles. So this empire, composed of different States and kindred communities, each one independent in its sphere, meet at last under the Federal Constitution and make one great, powerful and free Government. May the Sovereign States of this Union, like the drops which compose "The Beautiful River," unite and flow on in unruffled and harmonious association to the accomplishment of our great destiny.

I have only time, in conclusion, to say again that we thank you for your hospitality, and to assure you that though we may never be able to express how deeply we have been impressed by your kindness to us and loyalty to the Union, yet we have all safe in our hearts, where we will cherish you and yours, the Union and the Constitution.

Just as the train started, the multitude cried out for Gov. Magoffin. He came to the car door and said:

"*People of Ohio*—I have a charge to prefer, probably the first I ever have preferred, against your Adjutant General. He put me away in a car with grave Senators and able Representatives of your beautiful Commonwealth; and, because I had a bad cold, I thought I had better obey orders. But,

obedient to the higher power of the people, he relented and I forgave him. Snow, or no snow, I must tell you how grateful to my heart is your welcome. He comes delegated by your Governor, and I thank him for his sincere and hearty welcome. I come, to respond to the call of the *Sovereigns*. Worthy Citizens—I love Kentucky, and I love Ohio. I love our glorious Union, cemented by our common blood, endeared by unnumbered, precious memories. Be you faithful, as I know you will, and our common destiny will be glorious and perpetual.”

Governor Magoffin was speaking when the train moved. The cheering on and off the cars was very enthusiastic when the train left. The train moved on, and at London were received by Light Artillery Co. A, 3d Brig., 8th Div. O. V. M.

The party was very joyous after leaving Xenia, and several long speeches were made, and cheers given for Ohio and the Union.

H. B. Carrington, Adjutant General, passed through the cars, and in each of them bid the guests, in behalf of the Governor of Ohio, a cordial welcome. He was received with great glee and good feeling. In some of the cars his words of welcome were responded to in clever style. After the Adjutant General came a Committee of the General Assembly, who distributed hotel badges and the following

PROGRAMME OF THE RECEPTION AT COLUMBUS.

In the reception of the Governors of Kentucky, Tennessee and Indiana and the General Assemblies of Kentucky and Tennessee, January 26th, 1860, the following order will be observed:

1. A Committee of the two Houses, accompanied by the Adjutant General and the members of the Governor's Staff,

will take the morning train, and meet the invited guest of the State at Xenia.

2. The Military will form on High-street, the left resting on State-street, facing east, at twelve o'clock, M.

3. The Joint Committee of Arrangements will form on the walk leading west from the State House, at half-past twelve o'clock, P. M., and go to the depot under the escort of the military.

4. National Salute on arrival of train conveying the guests. The procession will then proceed to the Capitol in the following order:

1. The Military.

2. The Committee of Invitation and Escort, and Arrangements.

3. Governors of Kentucky, Tennessee and Indiana, in carriages, accompanied by the Governor's Staff.

4. Senate of Kentucky.

5. House of Representatives of Kentucky.

6. Senate of Tennessee.

7. House of Representatives of Tennessee.

8. The City Councils of Cincinnati, Louisville and Memphis.

9. On reaching the Hall of Representatives, the Chairman of Invitation and Escort Committee will present the guests to the General Assembly of Ohio.

10. The guests will be received by the Governor of Ohio, Hon. Wm. Dennison, Jr.

(Badges will be distributed by the Committee on the cars, designating the hotels at which the guests will be quartered. These Badges will admit the guests to all places of a public nature, and all entertainments during their visit. Carriages will be in waiting at the hotels, to convey the guests of the State to the Public Institutions, and elsewhere, as they may select.)

11. Levee at the State House from seven to a quarter before ten, P. M.

12. Banquets at the Neil House, American House, and Goodale House, at ten o'clock.

13. The Committee on Invitation and Escort, and Committee of Arrangements, with the Military, will escort the guests to the cars on Friday morning, when a salute of twenty-one guns will be fired.

Marshals of the Day—Mr. Smith, on the part of the Senate, and Messrs. Woods and Carlisle, on the part of the House.

F. P. CUPPY,

Chairman Senate Committee.

S. E. BROWNE,

Chairman House Committee.

The train reached Columbus at 3 P. M., in the midst of a snow storm, but were received with hearty enthusiasm. The people of Columbus assembled in great numbers at the Depot and on the streets, cheering the procession to the portals of the State House. The Committee of Escort, and other officers, conducted the guests into the Hall of the House of Representatives, where they were received by the General Assembly.

The Senate of Ohio, with their President and officers, were organized in joint convention with the House, and the galleries were crowded with ladies, when the Sergeant-at-Arms announced the committee of escort, who introduced the Legislatures of Tennessee and Kentucky.

The Governor of Kentucky and Speaker of the Senate of Tennessee were received by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Speaker of the House of Representatives. The members of the Senate and House of Representatives of Kentucky and Tennessee mingling with those of Ohio within the bar.

Governor DENNISON delivered in the most impressive manner the following welcome :

Friends of Kentucky, of Tennessee and of Indiana: On behalf of the people of Ohio, speaking through their General Assembly, I receive you at this, their Capitol.

I greet you as Representatives of sovereign States; I salute you as brethren of the great Valley of the Mississippi, the center and the citadel of the national confederacy. I greet you as fellow-citizens of the Union so dear to us all, the source of whatever makes us most proud of our country, and the preservation of which for the equal and common benefit of all the States, is alike the highest and most grateful duty of the American citizen. By all these honored titles you are heartily welcomed here to-day.

GOVERNOR MAGOFFIN responded eloquently on the part of the State of Kentucky. Addressing the Governor and General Assembly, he said :

I must return, in behalf of the people of my state and of the Legislature of Kentucky, our grateful thanks for this most cordial welcome. We had expected a warm welcome from the people of Ohio, but were unprepared for such a greeting as we have had. It has been a magnificent pageant from the moment we set foot on the landing at Cincinnati. We were received with the roar of peaceful cannon and the shouts of welcoming hosts.

We will take home this welcome to the people of Kentucky. We will tell them of it, and we will tell them that all we have to do to keep this Government together, is to see each other oftener and to know each other better. Coming from the great Empire State of the Great West—from *this* State, renowned for her splendid educational systems, and her benevolent institutions—eminent for her vast achievements, and glorious in her successful enterprise—we lay to our hearts the welcome of her chivalrous sons and beautiful daughters, and the generous hospitality with which they greet us. Let me return them in behalf of the people of Kentucky, and in be-

half of her Representatives, our earnest and warmest thanks for this your graceful welcome.

Gov. Magoffin then introduced Col. NEWMAN, Speaker of the Tennessee Senate, who responded in behalf of Tennessee. Addressing Gov. Dennison, he said :

I desire to thank you, sir, as the Executive of Ohio, in behalf of the Representatives and through them of the people of Tennessee, for your welcome. In the name of the people of Tennessee, whom I represent on this occasion, I return our hearty thanks for your hospitalities; and to you, ladies of Ohio, Tennessee returns her thanks for your presence and smiles on this day. We come up among you at your proud Capitol as brethren. We come not to invade you with hostile banners, but to engage with you in feasts of brotherly love. It is Kentucky, Indiana and Tennessee that meet Ohio on this occasion, and I tell you, fellow-citizens, that while Congress can not organize, these four sovereign States of the great Mississippi Valley will assemble and greet each other as brethren of one country, bound together by a common constitution, each ready to swear to support the Constitution, the Union and the laws. We come together for a common purpose. We come because we can say, in the Capitol of Ohio, that we are brethren of one blood! We come, fellow-citizens of Ohio, to renew the bonds of the Constitution and the Union here. In olden time, when our fathers met in Independence Hall to form a Constitution, it was with feelings that should inspire us now. What did they say were their object in forming that Constitution? "We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America." Not for one, but for all the States was this Constitution established; and here to-day have met the Representatives of the first three that entered the Union after the old thirteen.

To-day, in the name of Tennessee, we are willing to swear to support it. We are willing to pledge her honor, her faith and her arms, to support that Constitution with all its compacts, compromises and guarantees, with the laws made under it. We ask nothing more, we expect nothing less. I say for the Representatives of Tennessee and for the people whom we represent, that as the Bible is to the Christian's heart, so is the Constitution of our beloved country to the political heart of Tennessee. We return you, then, fellow-citizens of Ohio, our warmest thanks for your most generous welcome, and believe us we will bear the remembrance of it in our hearts.

On motion of Senator STANLEY, this Joint Convention of all the Legislatures then adjourned.

The reception in the Hall of the House of Representatives was responsive and heartily enthusiastic. Gov. Denison acquitted himself admirably—"taking down" our Southern friends by his gallant bearing, and Gov. Magoffin, of Kentucky, and Lieut. Gov. Newman, of Tennessee, responded with a whole-souled heartiness and a power of eloquence, which inspired all hands with mutual brotherly kindness and courtesy. The people rushed up from all quarters to greet their guests. Citizens of Columbus flung open the doors of their houses wide. Banners and patriotic mottoes decorated the outer walls of hotels, business houses and dwellings. Ohio ladies greeted their friends from the South with frank and bewitching grace.

The fact was, that our Ohio fellow-citizens "spread themselves" like the Philistines in the valleys. Everybody was "dead set" on doing something to save the Union, and resolved to show to "Old Kentucky" and to Tennessee, that Buckeye women and men were in earnest. They had but short notice to prove their mettle, but they did it nobly.

As soon as the Joint Convention of the General Assembly adjourned, Gov. Dennison took charge of Gov. Magoffin, Lieut. Governor Porter and Lieut. Governor Newman, and opened to them and others the hospitalities of the Gubernatorial mansion. Carriages were in waiting for all the guests who wished to avail themselves of the short remnant of the day to visit the Public Institutions of the State, and many of them, escorted by the Legislators or officers of the State, availed themselves of the invitation. But the mass of the Ohio people, which had jammed into the Hall of the House to hear Southern orators, being in a good humor, uproariously demanded oratory, and speakers followed each other in quick succession, emulating each other in devotion to, and admiration of, the Union.

Col. J. W. CROCKETT, of Kentucky, led off, gallantly speaking of the Union and the memories and associations that cluster around it—so rich in the past—so grand in the present, and so sublime in the prospective.

Hon. JOHN Y. BROWN, M. C. elect from Kentucky, followed Mr. Crockett:

He came from a State proverbial for its chivalry and its hospitality, to join the people of Ohio in the assurances of love and veneration for the Constitution of our common country—the proudest legacy of wisdom and the greatest chart of liberty. Kentucky, Tennessee and Ohio are for the Union, first, last and forever. Its traditions and its glories belong alike to all; the bones of the children of the North and of the South whiten every battlefield; and if invaded, the the bones of the people from both sections would again mingle on the field of carnage. In the hearts of the people there is no disunion, and there is no reason now why we should not all stand by the Constitution and the Union—the symbol of the past, the guarantee for the future.

RODNEY MASON, of Springfield, Ohio, was called upon to respond, and said :

Fellow-Citizens:—They tell us—these talking politicians—that this Union is in danger. In God's name, I would ask, from what? Is it from abroad? Peace smiles upon all our borders. Besides, were this not so, external pressure would but conduce to closer intimacy; not disintegrate our people. It is at home the danger is, they say. It is you and I, my brother, that are to quarrel and to fight. How little do they know our hearts, and the sentiments that move us. No! no! there is but one danger to our common country, and that is of mutual misconceptions and misunderstanding of each other's feelings. It is to this end that designing partisans, with you and with us, most consistently labor. They daguerreotype, each the other, with perverted features. Actuated by the same motives, their own aggrandizement, they arrive by contrary roads at the same end. They would make us believe that your favorite exercise is whipping your slaves; while to you they represent that our most favorite occupation is stealing them. While the truth is, that the men engaged in the under-ground railroad operations bear about the same proportion to our entire population that the cruel and oppressive masters do to yours.

I trust that this visit may tend to make us know each other better, and that you may be able, at least, to report to your people that even our Republicans (Black, you call us; but never mind, words are the signs of *ideas*, not of *things*) are not much worse than other average specimens of the *genus homo*. It need not be disguised that there are points of difference in opinion, and it may be of interests. It were strange indeed, if, in a country so wide as ours, this were not so. But what of this? Can we not differ without dissensions, nor disagree without diminution of affection?

Upon the question of slavery in the Territories, we may, and doubtless do, differ widely; upon the matter of slavery in Kentucky and Tennessee, not at all. If you desire to re-

tain it, we say nothing, asking you only to keep your negroes there, for we don't want them. This, I declare in all sincerity, is the honest sentiment of nine tenths of the people of Ohio, and I know them well.

This Union in danger! 'Tis but the night-mare dream of feverish excitement, or the false representations of designing politicians, who, for paltry ambition, would shake the foundations of the Republic. Look at the scene now presented in the Hall of National Representatives,—a disorderly crowd, and not ashamed to show before the world the disgraceful spectacle of an American Congress unable or unwilling to effect their own organization. Take their word for it, and the fountains of the great deep are about to be broken up, and the desolating waters of a new deluge to sweep over the land and blot forever from the map this proud Confederacy of States. And yet you, the Representatives of our Southern sisters, do but set your feet upon the soil of Ohio, and ITS PEOPLE, with gladsome shouts, signify their pleasure at your coming. Your progress to our capital has been a procession cheered at every station by a fraternal greeting. Your hearts can not but have felt, your sympathy acknowledged, its sincerity. Why, then, this mighty difference? There, are the politicians; but here, are the people.

The people of the States here represented have a peculiar and inseparable interest. The memory of the past, its sufferings and its sacrifices, has laid the foundation of a warm affection, which an identity of interests has consolidated into love. Men of Kentucky and Tennessee, I tell you that it is with no ordinary and mere patriotic feeling we greet your advent here. The people of Ohio may be less demonstrative in their expressions than your more ardent temperament renders you, but not less sincere; and believe me, that Ohio has not, nor will ever, forget the debt she owes to you. My own County of Clarke bears the name of one of the most distinguished of your pioneers, and in one of the most beautiful of her valleys the rich blood of your patriot sires was outpoured in battle. Mistake not the ultraism of our poli-

ticians for the true sentiments of our people. With us, as with you, this pestilent crew are the unceasing cause of trouble.

And now, in conclusion, permit me to make one suggestion,—that we shall join in one united effort, North and South, to stop the mouths of the entire fraternity of demagogues. Then would the rising cloud disappear, and the smiling sun shine forever upon our land. Then, hand in hand, could we work out the problem of our nation's destiny, without suspicion of each other's motives, and rivals only in the race of progress. Let each State develop, to the utmost, its natural and industrial resources. This is the only sensible proposition I heard coming from the politicians this winter. Let us cultivate a broad sentiment of patriotism, instead of the narrow and selfish feeling of mere State pride, and each will see in the development of the other a glory of which all partake. In a contest such as this, men of Kentucky and Tennessee, Ohio is willing to join with you; but, as the Lord liveth, in none less holy will she engage.

Gen. GEIGER, of Columbus, was next demanded :

He bid the Representatives of Tennessee and Kentucky welcome—thrice welcome in their invasion. This was not the first invasion or encroachment the North had suffered from the South. Virginia, when she gave the great Northwest to freedom, and sent her children to populate it—in- vaded our Ohio, and we now live to bless her for it. GEORGE WASHINGTON invaded the North when he took command of the Revolutionary army; and now Kentucky and Tennessee have invaded Ohio with the token of good will. Again he welcomed them in their invasion.

Mr. Speaker WHITTHORNE, of the Tennessee House of Representatives, then addressed the people in the same eloquent strain, with which Messrs. CROCKETT and BROWN

opened, and thereupon this branch of the festivities adjourned to witness the scenes without.

In the evening the hotels and other buildings on High and other streets, fronting the Capitol, were illuminated. The rotunda of the Capitol also glittered with hundreds of lights, the whole making a magnificent display. Fire works were discharged from the State House yard, and lights of various colors burned. Menter's band played from the portico of the Neil House, and other bands were stationed at other points. The display drew out the citizens *en masse*. High-street never presented so lively and gay appearance as it did during the evening.

The first thing on the programme, in the evening, was a levee at the State House. The whole building was lighted up and thrown open. The members of the Legislature and the Governor and other State officers, were in their departments to receive the guests. The latter were courteously received and agreeably entertained.

The citizens of Columbus, especially ladies, were there in great numbers. In fact, the whole building was filled with a gay and happy throng. The utmost freedom was permitted. The Governor's room was filled during the hour, and he received all visitors with that manner for which he is distinguished.

The levee brought the members of the Ohio Legislature in direct contact with their guests, and seemed to put them in a holiday humor. Up to this time they had not accepted the invitation of Cincinnati to accompany the visitors, and become 'the guests of that city. Many of the members were opposed to the excursion, and a vote on the proposition had been avoided. Both Houses adjourned in the evening to ten o'clock next morning, three quarters of an hour after the guests were to take their departure. But

the close intercourse of the members with the warm-hearted Southerners induced them to change their minds. At eight o'clock the next morning, both Houses met and went.

About half-past eight o'clock in the evening, a second meeting was assembled in the Hall of the House of Representatives—Governor DENNISON presided. The crowd was dense, and full of animation.

Col. GEORGE B. HODGE, of the Kentucky House of Representatives, was called upon and responded briefly in a most beautiful, eloquent and compact tribute to the Union; every sentiment of which "brought down the House" in enthusiastic applause. He referred to the multitudes of people he saw while coming up the Ohio River, both on the Kentucky and Ohio shores, bidding the Representatives of the South God-speed on their mission of fraternity and peace; and alluded to the natural ties which bind the Union inseparably together, in a strain of quiet but impressive eloquence that at once attracted attention and admiration.

Senator ANDREWS, of Kentucky, then made a "class meeting" speech, keeping the audience laughing with his palpable and humorous hits, and pleased with his off hand eloquence.

Senator PAINE, of Tennessee, who introduced himself as representing the largest "peculiar" district in Tennessee, addressed the Convention of the people of Tennessee, Kentucky and Ohio, which he described as a mingling of the Hickory, the Ash and the Buckeye. His speech was agreeably mixed with practical allusions and suggestions upon the relations existing between the North and the South, humorous thoughts and vigorous eloquence.

The banqueting hour having arrived, the audience dispersed.

Columbus has no hall large enough to accommodate so large a company at table, and the Committee of Arrangements hit upon a plan which overcame the inconvenience. Three suppers were given, one at the Neil House, another at the American, and a third at the Goodale; all in very good style. The guests were about equally divided at them. The company sat down at each hotel at nine o'clock.

At ten o'clock the suppers were ended, and all repaired to the Odeon Hall to finish the banquet. There side tables, covered with confectionary and other dainties, were spread, and there the toasts were read and drunk and the responses made.

It was eleven o'clock before the exercises were commenced at the Odeon. The hall was crowded to excess, many ladies being present. Menter's band furnished the music. The toasts and the speeches were all received with enthusiastic demonstrations.

Lieut. Gov. KIRK presided, Mr. Speaker PARSONS and E. A. PARROTT, Esq., of the House of Representatives, assisting him.

The order of toasts was as follows :

Kentucky—Mother of wise statesmen and fair women; her younger sisters delight to do her honor.

Gov. MAGOFFIN, of Kentucky, was called upon to respond. He came forward and said that he regretted his indisposition to respond to a toast; but he was wholly unable. He would, therefore, introduce Senator FISK, who would respond in his place. Senator FISK then arose and said :

The country had conceded that Kentucky had been fortunate in her statesmen, and greatly blessed by Providence in her fair women; and, Mr. Chairman, the mothers of Kentucky take a just pride in recounting the many proofs their

sons have given of their wisdom, their valor, and their uncalculating patriotism; and, in their name and on their behalf, I thank you for the high compliment your sentiment contains. I will bear this sentiment home, and say to them that it was sent by a great, powerful, enlightened, and hospitable people. And, sir, be assured that the recollections of this day will ever be cherished by the people of Kentucky as among the happiest and brightest in her history.

The history of Kentucky is written, not in the events that have transpired within her own borders only. No, sir, many of her most valiant deeds have been written upon the brightest pages of the histories of her sister States. Kentucky valor knows but one boundary,—that which encircles the whole people. That nation or people which assails the humblest citizen or the smallest State, is our enemy. No hostile foot has ever trod the soil of Kentucky. But, sir, Ohio, though not a part of our State, is yet a part of our country—our great, glorious, and, we hope, ever to be united country. When savage and British foes were upon you, Kentucky rallied to your support. We came with fighting men, and fought and triumphed under your General—the brave, pure, and noble Harrison. Sons of Kentucky and Ohio fought side by side—many side by side fell upon the same battlefields, and were buried in kindred graves, and there they still remain. We have come to-day to recount the common glories won upon the battlefields of a common country, by fraternal hands; and here around their graves, in the very presence of the valiant dead, to say that we are still brothers, in blood and in feelings. Kentucky has an interest in common with her sister States here assembled, in the glories which fell upon our countrymen at the battles of Lake Erie, Tippecanoe, Thames, Sandusky, King's Mountain, Buena Vista, and the other great battles in Mexico. All over the North-west the bones of the soldiers of Kentucky lie buried in the midst of our kindred and friends.

Kentucky can not give up the Union. We feel at home in Ohio, Tennessee feels at home in Ohio. Kentucky and Ten-

nessee had resolved to come and make Ohio a visit. We did not know whether Ohio wanted to see us or not, but we knew we wanted to see you; and when your Committee met us at Louisville, we cordially accepted the invitation. And right glad that we are here to-night to accept the unbounded hospitality of our sister, Ohio.

Talk about a dissolution of the Union! There is no such word in the Kentucky dictionary. Neither Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, nor Indiana, alone, can save the Union. But Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, and Indiana, united, can, and will save the Union. We, sir, are the center, and we have but to will it and the whole Union shall revolve in harmony and order around us, obedient to our commands. New England sometimes talks largely about taking this great government into her hands, and carrying it on. Why, sir, Ohio can put a large portion of New England into this State-house; and Florida talks loudly of going out. Well, sir, she has been a *dear* little State, and, as the Cincinnati Commercial says, (that I suppose is good authority here), if the General Government should stop hunting Indians there, Florida would nearly go out of existence. When Capt. Ingraham, in the name of the American Government, demanded Martin Kostza of the Austrians, he manned his guns on both sides, sailed in between two Austrian brigs, prepared, if his summons was not obeyed in five minutes, to give each of them a destructive broadside. So, sir, we stand in the center of the Union, with wild fanaticism raging on each side; let us give them timely notice that if they do not strike their colors to the Union, that each section of fanatics will receive a broadside that will sink them to rise no more.

We have no hearts or arms for fraternal strife; but, sir, we have millions of brave hearts and powerful arms, ready to preserve this whole Union, and to protect and defend any American citizen, of any section, from insult or aggression from without.

Again, sir, in the name of Kentucky's Representatives

here assembled, and of our citizens at home, I thank you for this cordial welcome.

2. *Tennessee.* The iron of her mountains, the corn of her valleys, and the cotton of her plains represent in their union of interests the union of our people.

Lieut. Gov. NEWMAN responded :

Ladies of Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee—to you we owe our first duty; and, gentlemen of Ohio, we greet you. We are here for a noble purpose. I am here as a Tennessee man, to talk to you as I would talk in Tennessee. Kentucky, Ohio and Tennessee were the first to enter the confederacy. Tennessee is willing to take the Constitution as it is, without crossing a *t* or dotting an *i*. Will Ohio do the same? (Cries of yes, yes!) Tennessee will follow your legions under the Constitution. Will Ohio and Kentucky do the same?

3. *Ohio to her Guests:* Her Representatives in every department gladly welcome to her Capital the Representatives of our sister States.

Gov. DENN SON responded :

Fellow-citizens of Kentucky, Tennessee and Indiana:

What words of mine can add force to the welcome Ohio has given you in her Capital to-day? Our citizens who greeted you this afternoon, and those who are here to-night, representatives of the people in all parts of the State, testify to a general sentiment of rejoicing in an opportunity of expressing good will to sister States of the Mississippi Valley.

Gentlemen, you can not mistake the tokens of friendly spirit which met you at every point on your journey to this city. They meant what this gathering in this hall means—welcome, thrice welcome.

Ohio, true to the memory of her early settlers, knows no traitor to the bond of union under which she is recognized as

a sovereign State. Cherishing gratitude for the valor with which the Pioneers of the West shared deprivations and perils, the people of Ohio strike hands with the people of Indiana and Kentucky and Tennessee.

I know I speak for the people who have entrusted me with their Executive office, when I say that by the blood shed on common fields of strife—by the spirit of a common literature—by the obligations of reciprocal trade and commerce—by the ties of personal respect and regard, which this occasion promotes, Kentucky, Tennessee and Indiana have firm assurance that in all her future, as in all her past history, Ohio will maintain the Constitution, its compromises and its guarantees, and give her strength—her whole strength—for the Union.

Believe me, gentlemen, the people of Ohio ask no peculiar privileges under the Constitution. They cheerfully recognize as belonging to their brethren all the rights they claim for themselves. The exclusive right of the people of every State to establish and maintain undisturbed their domestic institutions, lies at the foundation of the national confederacy. Without its recognition there could have been no union of the States. Without its continued recognition, as the basis of all national legislation, and for the regulation of the intercourse between the people of the States, in theory and in fact, there can be no practical union of the States. The sovereignty of the States in all matters not clearly delegated to the Federal Government must be maintained.

I thank you, gentlemen, in the name of all the people of Ohio, for the visit you have made to our Capital, and can not doubt this pleasant occasion will prove the harbinger of a continued mutual trust from which, through us and through our successors, blessings of peace and prosperity will flow to the Commonwealths we represent, and to the Confederacy, which we are not less jealous to guard than proud to enjoy

4. *The States of the Great Central Valley.* In war their blood has been mingled in the common defense; in peace their blood flows in kindred veins; in war and peace, like the

branches of their great rivers, they will unite their interests and sympathies in a common current, whose course shall endure forever.

Mr. PAYNE, of the Senate Tennessee, spoke :

*Mr. Chairman, and Fellow-citizens of Ohio,
Indiana, Kentucky and Tennessee :*

Although much exhausted by the fatigue incident to this excursion, I can not refuse to answer the call that has been made upon me to-night; especially when I consider the hospitality that has been extended to the State of which I am in part a Representative. I told the people of Louisville, that it was my peculiar wish to visit the Capital of the Buckeye State; that wish has been gratified, and I am proud to stand this night upon Ohio ground, before its sovereign authority, surrounded by its assembled freemen, with the same flag waiving over my head, that greets the eyes and cheers the hearts of American citizens throughout this great confederacy of States.

This is indeed a holy place, made so by the assemblage of State sovereignties, animated by an ardent devotion to the interests of a common country.

I, sir, am a southerner, with the warm impulses of a southern heart. The South has been the home of my ancestors, as I trust and believe it will continue to be of my most distant posterity.

I love the South because of its contributions to the demands of civil and religious liberty; I love it because of the great and good men it has produced, and whose labors illustrate and adorn the history of our country. But while I thus feel proud of my own section, I rejoice that I can embrace this great confederacy in the arms of patriotic affection, and that I can glory above all things else in the title of "American citizen."

I am not here to-night to raise a discussion upon *disputed questions*. I will not abuse the hospitality of a friend by partaking of his good cheer and then quarrel with him at his own

table. Points of difference I know exist among us, but we will pass these by, hoping that the cultivation of good feeling will lead to a final and satisfactory adjustment of every dangerous question. Prejudices exist between different sections, which threaten the stability of this once happy Union. I would that I could be permitted to dig the grave for all such dangerous feelings. I would dig it as deep as hell, and pile mountains upon it. Would that we could see the era of good feelings restored, and that each could rejoice in the happiness and the prosperity of the other. Many of your people of the north wildly denounce their southern brethren—unjustly impugn their motives, misrepresent their actions, and would drive them to the most dangerous excesses. On the other side, there are those in the South who, having no faith in the ultimate justice of the great masses of the people, look to disunion as the only cure for the evils of the body politic. These parties are arrayed in deadly hostility against each other. But Kentucky and Tennessee, twin sisters in this Union of States, will never agree that such extremists shall fight their battles across their backs. No, never.

I am free to confess that I can not contemplate a dissolution of this Union, with any degree of patience; nor can I believe that the great body of American people will ever sanction any course of policy that would lead to such a result.

I, sir, have not been able to fix upon a single State, that I would be willing to give up; there is not a star that I would be willing to see stricken from our political galaxy. I once thought that we of the South could well spare Massachusetts (for of late years she has acted a most villainous part in Federal politics); but I recollected, that in common with many others, I was myself the owner of a valuable interest in that old Commonwealth; an estate that has long been held in my family; to which I have an undisputed title, and can not afford to lose it. I claim, sir, to be a part owner of Bunker Hill! That sacred spot received the blood first shed in the cause of American freedom; it is a holy place, to which the eyes of all can turn with fondness and affection. It is an en-

during monument to the bravery and patriotism of our ancestors, and never can I willingly agree to see it become the exclusive property of a particular section. Neither, sir, can I agree to give up Pennsylvania, for within *her* limits yet stands old Independence Hall; where the Union of States was first formed, and where the young Eagle of Liberty first plumed its wings for its mid-heaven flight, and gave forth its loudest notes of exultation.

But are you of the North—while sacrificing commerce and trade with your brethern—are *you*, also, willing to tear asunder the thousand ties that bind you to the people of the sunny South? Have *you* no interest in perpetuating our common history? Would *you* be willing to stand as strangers amidst the shades of Mount Vernon, or feel yourself an alien while kneeling at the tomb of our common Father? Would you not feel humbled, with the passport of a foreigner in your pocket, while making a pilgrimage to the ground once trod by the Hero Statesman of Tennessee; or in visiting in Kentucky, by permission, the last resting place of the great American Commoner? Can you, can any one, be willing to surrender everything so dear to American hearts, and which belong to us as a common family.

But how is harmony to be restored amongst us? I answer by following the example and teachings of the Father of his Country, whose broad, comprehensive patriotism was not confined by geographical boundaries, but who recognized the interest of all sections; was willing to render justice to all, and spoke unkindly of none. Do you keep your people back in the North, who declaim against the South, and we will answer for the loyalty of ours.

It is often boasted in the North that you have *eighteen millions* of people, and the South only *eight millions*, and, therefore, numerically able to defeat us at the ballot-box. This is all true, and in that respect the North may be called "big brother" of the family—but is it brave, generous or manly in that brother to be eternally treading on the toes of the smaller one, or to be threatening him with a trial of his

strength? Surely, he should act in a spirit of kindness, forbearance, and generosity, upon all questions that concern the welfare of both.

The charge has been made that we of the South are in favor of a congressional slave code—and that under it we would force slavery into the ice bound territories of the North—where slave labor we know would be altogether unprofitable. Representing the largest slave-holding district of Tennessee, I can assert for my constituents that they would not give you a dime for all the slave codes that Congress can enact from this until the day of judgment. Slavery if let alone will most certainly be controlled by the laws of climate and production, and where these are suited to it, it will flourish without any congressional aid.

But, sir, if we can not live together in peace; if this fabric of American liberty, erected by the hands and consecrated by the prayers of good and great men, must be destroyed; if this Union, around which have clustered so many bright hopes of the patriot, is to be dissolved, let us who do the deed perform it peaceably, and have one last assembly, as a common family, before the consummation of the final act. Let the Legislatures of the different States, accompanied by laborers with necessary implements, meet together in the city of Washington, and tear down the magnificent Capitol which has been erected from a common treasury; so that like the beautiful Temple of the Holy City, there shall not remain one stone upon another to tell where it stood. Let the palatial buildings reared for government offices; let the unfinished “shaft that rises to the memory of him who was first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen,” share the same fate, so that their moldering ruins shall not taunt our posterity with the worthlessness of their ancestors.

But, sir, I have no fears for the safety of the Union. I am for fighting the battle of the Constitution, within the Union itself. No man has a right to expel me from the altars of my country; he who attempts it, becomes himself a heretic, and a traitor to his country. I am for appealing from the

opinions of demagogues and fanatics, to the great masses of the American people, whose hearts beat in the right place, and who will not refuse to render equal and exact justice to all. Rest assured, sir, that when the hour of trial comes, the good men of all nations, will take charge of this important question, and with their hands upon a Constitution of equal rights, they will swear by the Great Eternal, that the "Union shall be preserved."

But, sir, it is pleasing to reflect, in the midst of our troubles, that the States of the Confederacy are becoming every day more closely locked in the embraces of a common interest. The first railroads were constructed in the extreme North, but the energy and enterprise of the people have gradually constructed a mighty net work that now wraps nearly every State within its folds. These great arteries of trade, commerce and travel, will also become, as I trust, the efficient agencies for dispelling sectional prejudices, by bringing us into closer neighborhood with each other, where we can appreciate the fact that we are *brethern*, belonging to the same family, and that we have a common interest, a common country, and a common destiny.

Permit me, Mr. Chairman, in the name of those whom I humbly represent, to return my sincere thanks for the hospitality with which the Legislative authorities of my State have been greeted by the people of Ohio. Whatever fate may await us in the future, this visit to your Capital will form one of the most pleasing recollections of my life.

5. The Legislature of Kentucky.

L. W. ANDREWS, a Senator from Kentucky, being called upon to respond to the foregoing sentiment, replied in substance as follows:

He esteemed it a very high honor to be called upon in such an assemblage, and on such an occasion, to respond to a sentiment so full of compliment and of good will to his native

State. He regretted that in the necessarily brief space of time allowed him he could not say all that his own heart would prompt him to utter; but he trusted that at a Union Festival of four great central States, it would be an announcement, as *agreeable* as it was *true*, that in the Legislative History of Kentucky, extending as it does over a period of more than sixty years, there is not to be found one single enactment looking to a secession, or in any way contemplating a dissolution of the Union of these States. She has invited no conventions for any such purpose, and will attend none. No, gentlemen, such thoughts have never been cherished by the people of Kentucky, nor will she allow her Representatives, for a day, to so falsify her patriotic devotion to the only form of Government calculated to secure civil and religious liberty. No, Mr. President, Kentucky claims no rights out of the Union. Her rights are with the hearts of her people—all in and for the Union, and allow me to assure the Representatives of Ohio, Tennessee and Indiana, that though the political power of parties in Kentucky may change (as it has done recently), no change of parties there implies any change in devotion to the Union. The influence of the national Constitution kept her true and when, without it, wild chaos and civil war would have desolated that good land. I feel satisfied, sir, that although the administration of our State affairs has lately passed into new hands, still Kentucky will be now as heretofore faithful and true to the Constitution of the United States, its compromises and compacts, and the fulfillments in good faith of all laws rightfully enacted under it. With this she has ever been content. *More* she does not demand, and we trust that less will never be tendered to her Union-loving people.

And, Mr. President, while Kentucky was the first daughter of the Federal Union, in this vast valley, she will be the last to disturb its peace with unjust complaints. Let us not mar our brotherly love and kindred interests by idle yet angry discussions of questions about the moral property of which we may not agree, but rather let us talk about the thousand other questions upon which we can agree, and in which we

all glory. We are glad that we are here this day face to face. We look into each others' countenances, and we see there no angry passions. We look like brothers. We are brothers. The sentiments we have heard uttered this night by Ohio people, legislators and politicians, are the same that we have ever held; all breathing fidelity to the Constitution, and love to the American Union. Let us continue to think in this way, it will not be long till the miserable pack who cry out for disunion, will find themselves in a most lame and impotent condition—subject to the jeers and scoffs of the wise and good of all mankind.

6. The Legislature of Tennessee.

Mr. Speaker Whitthorne, of Tennessee, was called on to respond to this sentiment. He made a speech, devoted to the Constitution and the Union; and closed by thanking Ohio, in the name of Tennessee, for the glorious reception of to-day.

7. "*Our Federal Union—It must be preserved.*"

EX-GOVERNOR CHASE responded:

Mr. President, and Fellow Citizens:

Not far from the city of Nashville, on the southern shore of the Cumberland, amid the pleasant scenes of the Hermitage, rises the modest monument which marks the final resting place of Andrew Jackson.

There, after noble service to his country in war and peace, the patriot hero sleeps: but his lessons to his countrymen, whether expressed in deeds or words, still live on the printed page and in their hearts.

Among these lessons none ever met a heartier response from the whole American people than the simple declaration which has just been repeated: "*Our Federal Union: It must be preserved.*" Far distant be the day when it shall meet a response less decided or less unanimous.

The sentiment itself, indeed, was but an echo to the utterances of all patriotic hearts from the very beginning of the struggle for Independence. The primal necessity of the Revolution was Union. Without it, the Revolution itself, though, in name, a success, would have been, in truth, a disastrous failure. It was first and last among the aspirations of Washington and his great compatriots; and the most impressive among the final admonitions of the Father of his Country are those which inculcate its priceless worth, and exhort his countrymen to its perpetual maintenance.

It was fit that the first President from the new States should emphatically reaffirm the judgment and purpose of the first President from the old.

It is fit, also, when the Representatives of the three States first organized in this great Central Valley, are gathered together as now, that this sentiment should be again affirmed with emphasis and decision. As the rivers of these States flow into one Ohio, bearing upon its bosom their common interests of commerce, so should the affections of the dwellers upon their shores flow together in one vast current of devotion to the Union, laden with the precious freight of all their destinies.

But, Mr. President, I must not enter on this large theme; the time does not permit, nor is it needful. The number of those who, either at the South or at the North, really believe that the time for the dissolution of this Union has already come, is too small to excite alarm. And if there be others, who suppose, that, in some future contingency, the destruction of the noblest political fabric ever reared by man may become desirable, we may safely trust the logic of events for the demonstration of their error.

For Ohio, at least, I may confidently speak. She has ever been, and will ever remain loyal to the Union and the Constitution. While yet in my earliest manhood I put on record my conviction, "that in all future, as in all past circumstances, Ohio will cleave fast to the National Constitution and the National Union, and that her growing energies will, on no

occasion, be more willingly or powerfully put forth than in the support and maintenance of both in unimpaired vigor and strength." That conviction remains unchanged.

Nor do I doubt, Mr. President, that the spirit and purpose of Ohio is the spirit and purpose of all the States whose worthy and honored Representatives we so gladly greet here to night.

We will not surrender the proud title of American citizens. We will not renounce our portion in the glories of the Imperial Republic. We will not madly fling away the most blessed boon of free institutions ever vouchsafed by Heaven to man. We will not prepare for our children, instead of the noble heritage of freedom, prosperity and peace which our fathers transmitted to us, a detestable inheritance of despotism, calamity and civil war.

No, no, a thousand times, no. We will compose whatever differences have arisen or may arise, in the spirit of our Fathers. Claiming, mutually, nothing that we think wrong, we will concede, mutually, whatever we find to be just. Cherishing, above all, with the constant ardor of Washington, "a cordial and immovable attachment" to the Federal Union, we will resolve, with the inflexible determination of Jackson, that, "IT MUST BE PRESERVED."

8. *The States*: The maintenance of the rights of each, is essential to the common welfare of all.

Judge KEY of the Ohio Senate, responded :

The sentiment just read is the sentiment of the people of Ohio—their love for the Constitution is strong, and their determination to defend it against all attacks is fixed. They will maintain and they will concede, in the spirit of justice and of comity, every constitutional right.

Tennessee, Kentucky and Ohio—what power and influence those united names express—power and influence sufficient to secure the tranquillity of the whole country.

Kentuckians—representatives from the soil where I was born and bred; as a citizen of Ohio, I can truly say to you, that she is attached to you by every bond of human interest, and by every tie of human sympathy. Her people have not forgotten, that in their early history, the bones of Kentucky soldiers whitened every war-path in the State.

Gentlemen of Tennessee—The heart of Ohio beats strongly and warmly toward your magnificent State. Its vast domain lies between the two great interests of this land—the farming and the planting regions, and it combines the advantages of both. Its fertile soil, happy climate, and fortunate latitude, favor alike the culture of the corn-plant the cotton-plant and the vine. Its mineral deposits are as superior in character as they are great in extent. It possesses all the means of self-support and self-defense. Its limits border upon eight great States, and it is itself, at this time, the most vital spot in our whole confederacy. Ohio fully recognizes that the political history and present political condition of Tennessee show that her councils have never been controlled by selfishness or faction; that they have always exhibited regard for the rights and interests of the whole country—and also that they have shown that lofty spirit of independence which her varied scenery of plain and mountain is so well fitted to inspire. Ohio honors the glorious dead of Tennessee; she rejoices in her glorious present; she expects to enjoy with her a glorious common future. We feel that our love and faith in you, like your own stately and beautiful capitol, is founded upon a rock.

9. *The State of Indiana*: We need only her Executive and Legislature to make up the glorious quartette of State Representatives this day so happily assembled. We know she sympathizes with us in all the sentiments of patriotism and love of Union which so deeply pervades our own hearts.

The Hon. Gordon Tanner was called upon to respond to

this toast, but introduced Col. MAXWELL, Mayor of Indianapolis, who said that :

He felt embarrassed to find himself in the presence of General Assemblies and Governors. He did not expect to make a speech and he was no orator, but whenever he heard the Hoosier State mentioned he was always ready to speak for her. He was born in the good old State of Kentucky, and he cherished a filial feeling toward that noble State. He pledged Indiana that she would unite with Ohio, Tennessee and Kentucky in support of the Constitution and the Union.

10. *The Memory of the Kentucky Defenders of the Soil and Homes of Ohio.*

Col. J. W. CROCKETT, of Kentucky, arose and spoke in response :

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen of

Ohio, Tennessee and Kentucky:

Thrice have allusions been made by preceding speakers, in eloquent and burning language, to the noble sons of Kentucky whose blood once crimsoned Ohio's soil. What more can I say than hath already been said? Shall I point you to their bones now bleaching upon your fertile plains? Look upon those bones as they are bleaching upon your native soil, and unless your souls be destitute of every honorable, generous and patriotic emotion, you must *feel* more in eulogy of those gallant sons of Kentucky, who shed their blood in vindication of Ohio's soil and honor, than words of mine can express. Permit the association of ideas to carry your minds back to the time when Kentuckians were called upon to rescue the then Territory of Ohio from the desolation of savage hordes? You were then weak and we were strong. An universal wail from Ohio reached the ears of Kentuckians, imploring them for assistance to save *you, your wives and your children* from all the horrors of savage warfare. When

your cry for assistance was heard in Kentucky, her gallant sons from every mountain-top and from every valley rushed to your rescue, and shed their blood in your defense as freely as they would have done in defense of their own hearth-stones. Why was this? Our forefathers knew no North, South, East or West. We were then one common brotherhood. Why shall we not still be so? The same diversities of climate and soil and geographical divisions then existed as now exist. Patriotism, alone, actuated these noble men in risking their lives in your defense.

My countrymen, we have fallen upon evil times. There is no disguising the fact that the Union of these States, comprising the greatest confederated nation on earth, is endangered. I am no alarmist; and yet I am fully persuaded that danger alike is to be found in false security and credulous apprehension. The most casual observer of the signs of the times must see the dark cloud of Treason, against the Union, arising in the extreme South and North. It behooves the great West to speak in thunder tones of indignation, rebuking all extremists and factionists. Why should not the great West be heard? She is the center of the Union geographically; she is the great heart of the Union, whose life-blood courses through every extremity; she is the embodiment of conservatism; and in conservatism, alone, is the salvation of the nation to be found.

Fellow-citizens, I have said that the Union of these States is imperiled. It becomes us, as practical statesmen, to inquire what is the cause? Every practical man will at once say that it is the agitation of the slavery question. The time and the occasion alike forbid me to say who or what party are responsible for this agitation. The fact, however, is patent to all, that it is this, and this alone that threatens a dissolution of the Union. We have heard to-night the voices of Tennessee, Ohio and Kentucky, each declaring that they are for the preservation of the Union, and a strict adherence to the Constitution of the United States with all of its compromises and compacts. So far so good. But there is a great prac-

tical question behind all these patriotic declarations that can not be ignored, and that is simply this: If we should differ as to what are the compromises and compacts of the Constitution, who is to decide the question of difference between us? I maintain that we are the only people upon earth who live under a written Constitution, and that Constitution is the paramount law of the land. The Constitution has its own interpreter—that interpreter is the Supreme Court of the United States. When different sections of the Union differ as to their respective rights under the Constitution, the Supreme Court of the United States *alone* can decide, and when their decision is once given every loyal citizen must submit. Unless I be right in these views, our government is a rope of sand and not worth preserving. If we should differ as to what has been adjudicated by the Supreme Court, my advice would be to wait patiently until a case does arise in which the Court will decide all questions of difference so explicitly that there can be no two opinions in regard to it.

Fellow-citizens, there must, of necessity, be in all constitutional governments a final arbiter of all disputes. He who stands out in opposition to the opinion of that final arbiter is in rebellion against the government. *I mean what I say, nothing more nor less.*

It may be said the great practical question that I have suggested remains yet unanswered. In response, I say it is peculiarly a question for the Judiciary (and not for politicians), and when the Judiciary once speak, politicians, as well as the great mass of the people must, of necessity, submit. Upon these great principles the Union can and will be preserved, not otherwise.

It has been intimated here to-night that the South is weaker than the North, and inferentially that she is afraid of the North. For Kentucky I think I have the right to speak. She is the land of my nativity, and in her bosom sleep the remains of my ancestry, and for her I think I may safely say she fears nothing but dishonor. Kentucky is fixed and unalterable in her devotion to the Union; she is equally fixed

and unalterable in her devotion to the Constitution of the United States. She well knows that the Declaration of Independence *declared* us free and independent; that the *Constitution* made us so, and that without a strict adherence to all of the compromises and compacts of the latter, however free and independent nominally, she can never be free and independent in fact and in truth. She exacts nothing from her sister States except what the Constitution gives her; she will yield nothing more. If the struggle must come (which God forbid) she will be found battling for the Constitution and the right until the last; and if conquered, and her sovereignty entombed, the Constitution will be her winding sheet.

But why indulge in these evil forebodings? I can not, I will not believe the ties that now bind us together in one brotherhood will be severed. We are of a common ancestry; we speak a common language; the best blood of Kentucky and of the South now flows through the veins of the people of the North; we are united in interest, in affinity and in destiny, and must survive or perish together.

Our forefathers formed this government as it now exists. They did not dream the work of their creation contained within itself the seeds of its own dissolution. The domestic institutions of the States were then what they are to-day; they dreamed not of an "irrepressible conflict" of one section of the Union against the other. Shall we say they were unwise and unpatriotic? Shall we, the degenerate sons of "noble sires," destroy the noble edifice reared by them? Let us imitate their patriotic example; leave each sovereignty to control its own internal affairs; cultivate peace and good will and fraternal feelings among each other, and all will be well. The Union! who would dissolve it? How rich in its associations of the past! how grand in its present! how sublime in its future! None but demons would destroy it.

The Constitution is the great "*Magna Charta*" of the Union as well as our liberties; by a strict adherence to which the Union as well as our personal liberty will be secured.

May God, in his merciful providence, rebuke fanaticism and stay its inroads North and South, and preserve the Union until time shall be no more!

11. *Washington.* The noblest patriot on the canvas of time.

Hon. COLUMBUS DELANO, of Ohio, being called upon to respond, said :

Mr. President and Fellow-citizens :

On the banks of the Potomac, not far from the city of Washington, in a quiet and secluded spot, near an eminence overlooking one of the most beautiful rivers with which Providence has adorned the earth, rest the ashes of the Father of his country—the immortal Washington. Truly his is the noblest portrait on the canvas of time. So many recollections, full of wisdom and instruction, cluster around his name, that it is difficult, in the brief time allotted me on this occasion, to determine which may be referred to with the greatest profit and instruction. He was at once the Moses and the Aaron, who conducted the colonies through that sea of blood and fire which terminated in independence : and then laying aside all ambition, and rejecting all the honors freely proffered by a confiding and affectionate people to a military chieftain, he laid the foundation, by his pure patriotism, for this free Republic, with her glorious Constitution, and with her still more glorious hopes. Among the richest legacies of wisdom which this great man bequeathed to posterity, is that last will and testament to the American people—his Farewell Address. And if I were, on this occasion, to select the richest jewel which is to be found in the cluster of noble sentiments and wise admonitions, contained in this Address, I should say it is that warning to posterity to frown with indignation upon every attempt made to alienate one section of the confederacy from the other. This seems a fit occasion to call to mind that admonition. And will not the chosen Representatives of Kentucky, Tennessee and Ohio, here present, renew the oath of

fealty to the sentiment contained in this wise admonition, and resolve anew to support and maintain it? How can this best be done? May I not here venture some practical advice on this important topic, without danger of giving offense to the views of any? I subscribe to the sentiments already expressed here this evening, that this Union must and shall be preserved. But how? Shall it be by force?—by coercion? I answer, no. There can be no American Union held in tact by the power of the sword. The first drop of blood shed to coerce a Union will be its overthrow and its dissolution. The American Union must be based upon fraternity; its cohesive power must be mutual love, affection, good will and kindness; and these sentiments must be cherished in every section of the Union, by a strict regard and adherence to our common Constitution, in all its provisions, compacts and compromises. How shall we best secure a fulfillment by each member of the Confederacy of this great duty? I regard this occasion as auspicious of great results for the security of our Union. There is a moral power in this assemblage. The social and official interchanges of civilities and hospitalities, by the three great States of Tennessee, Kentucky and Ohio, manifest a fraternity of feeling which, if preserved, will secure the perpetuity of our institutions. But, if the Representatives of the before mentioned States will permit me, I will venture another word of practical advice. Be not content with mere *words* of devotion to the Union. Manifest your regard for the great principles of the Constitution by *deeds*—by *acts of friendship*. Let all measures of offense and retaliation be rejected and condemned by every suitable act of legislation, and by your regard for the Constitution in all its parts, and your respect for the rights of each other as independent sovereignties.

To guide you in the discharge of these great duties, you have the light shed upon you by the illustrious wisdom reflected by that great man whose name heads this sentiment to which I am responding; and others who, if not equally distinguished, have a fame and a name high on the pedestal of our country's glory. And this leads me, Kentuckians, to say that I have

an interest in your State which you have no right to take from me. Ohio is one of the inheritors of the glory and the fame of that great man, whose remains rest in the soil of Kentucky. We have a common right with you to visit the sepulcher of that illustrious and good man, Henry Clay, and there by the influence of the memory of his deeds, to kindle anew the fire of patriotism, which shall lead us on as American citizens, to the performance of every duty and the fulfillment of every obligation.

And you, Tennesseans, have no right to the exclusive proprietorship of the fame of the hero of New Orleans. His great deeds were put forth in defense of our common country; and we of Ohio are joint heirs with you in his great name, and claim the right to enjoy this estate with you in perpetuity. Shall the day ever come when our joint ownership in these inheritances will be severed? when their memories shall cease to be the common property of these *United States*? I pray God that my eyes may never behold the day when the flag of the Union shall have ceased to wave over the tomb of Washington and the sepulchers of Clay and Jackson. If the three States here, by their Representatives assembled, shall be faithful to the trust committed to their charge, they have the power to prevent the sad calamity to which I have alluded. Tennessee, Kentucky and Ohio constitute the heart of this Union; they are the great Mediterranean of this Republic. They possess a moral and physical power potent for good, and by the manifestation and exhibition, in all suitable ways and on all fit occasions, of those principles of *charity* and *fraternity* to which I have alluded, they can allay strifes and correct mutual misunderstandings, and thus preserve intact this great Republic. So long as this great center and heart remain sound, and beat truthfully to every vital principle of the Constitution, this body politic shall live and be perpetual.

And, gentlemen, when you return to your respective halls of legislation, see to it, that the sentiments of fidelity to the Constitution and the emotions of friendship for each other, as well as for all the States of this Confederacy, which you have

manifested on this occasion, be not obliterated; and then the recollections of this happy greeting will have an abiding and wholesome influence, that will greatly tend to preserve peace and maintain the integrity of our beloved country.

12. *The Pioneers of Kentucky, Tennessee and Ohio*—A band of brothers, brave, honest and noble. May their descendants emulate their virtues.

The response by the Hon. JAMES STOKES, of Tennessee, was so eloquent in its terms that we have to regret that no report of it was made or can be obtained. It was a most stirring appeal in behalf of the Union, declaring the fidelity of Tennessee to the Constitution and to the Union of the people in one common national brotherhood.

13. "Woman."

Response by Hon. CURTISS F. BURNHAM, of the Kentucky Legislature, who spoke as follows :

Mr. Chairman :

I might well be pardoned for a sense of embarrassment in being asked to respond to the closing sentiment of the evening, when so many gentlemen of great eminence have addressed you. Nor is that embarrassment diminished by the sentiment of the toast itself. For in that single word woman, what is not implied? Consecrated by the living eloquence and poetry of all ages, the passion of the sculptor, the dream of the artist, that name touches all that is most elevated and ennobling in human nature, and implies that which has been ever the inspiration to valor, to patriotism and renown.

My distant home, sir, is in a country, at the base of that range of mountains, separating Kentucky from the parent Commonwealth of Virginia, and uniting us in fraternal bonds with our neighbors of Eastern Tennessee. That mountain region has been not unaptly called the Switzerland of Amer-

ica, on account of the steadfast devotion of the people to freedom and their homes. On the banks of that wild and beautiful stream, which washes our northern border, still remain traces of the first fort built by Boone and his companions, more than three-fourths of a century ago. It is a part of the recorded history which has been transmitted to us, that throughout all the perils and sufferings of that age, while their husbands, their brothers, and their sons, were engaged in deadly conflicts with the savages, and laying thus for their posterity the foundations of a noble Commonwealth, the women too shared all their toils, braved all their danger. Nurses of the sick, and consolers of the dying, they also molded bullets for the rifles of their defenders, and realized anew the spirit of those women of Sparta, who gave shields to to their sons going to war, with the injunction "return with them, or on them"—a spirit moreover not inconsistent with the gentlest Christian character, and the purest refinements of feeling. Their descendants, proud of the memory of their ancestors, cherished and maintained their virtues. Trained in the school of those who think that the fireside and the family altar are emphatically the throne of female sovereignty, they are at last the living divinity of our freedom, the sun from which radiates every ray of enlightened public opinion. They are, sir, all for the Union. The madness and fanaticism of those who rave about the disunion of the States, and the overthrow of the Republic, reach them not.

Theirs is the beautiful mission of reuniting those bands of mutual fellowship, which none but demagogues, for selfish ends, would undo. In our own age, acting cordially with their sisters in other States, they have nobly illustrated their patriotism by the successful effort to make national property the home and grave of Washington.

Mr. Chairman—As I came from your great commercial city, up the pleasant valley of the Miami, and witnessed at all points, the demonstrations of hospitality and patriotic devotion on the part of the people of Ohio, I felt in all its force the truth that yours and mine were a united people. But,

sir, had it been otherwise, had I been traveling through your State, unfriended and alone, I could not have felt that I was in an enemy's country. No, sir, God forbid! Devoted with my whole heart to the State of my birth, and expecting whilst I live, to share her fate whatever that may be, I could not forget the memories of my youth. Educated in one of the beautiful cities of the far north, taught to revere the memory of those illustrious men who, in every rank of life, as soldiers and statesmen, as scholars and artists and inventors, have enriched the pages of our history, it would have been melancholy to feel that the time should come, when I could claim no interest in their achievements and their fame; but, sir, more bitter still would have been my grief, to think that the cherished companions of my boyhood, who bent with me over the same textbooks, who played on the same green-sward, who worshiped in the same chapel, and whose hands in parting I had grasped with fraternal fondness, were to be no longer my countrymen.

Mr. Chairman—Do we find our country as Armand Richelieu found France; rent asunder, sloth in the mart, and schism in the temple, and week brawls, hastening to rebellion? Let us recreate the country, and by his art—justice. Let the people, at all events, of Indiana and Kentucky, of Ohio and Tennessee, swear anew to stand by the Union as our fathers formed it—to stand by the Constitution one and entire, and before their united fronts, sectionalism and disunion, whether at the North or South, will slink away dishonored and disgraced; and, more than all, let us not be deaf to those teachings of gentleness and truth, descending on us from our home like light from the skies, and we may be assured the end of the Republic is not yet—that the Gibbon who shall chronicle its decline and fall is yet unborn. I offer in conclusion a toast, which I know the Kentuckians present will drink from brimming glasses.

“The Ladies of Columbus.”

After the banquet, many repaired to the dining saloons of the Neil House, and enjoyed a merry dance, and few there were who slept at all. Nearly every room in the three principal hotels of the city was occupied by jolly parties, who appreciated the occasion too well to lose any time. In short, the night was as musical as a thousand hearty fellows could make it, in one way or another.

The following anecdote may be pardoned, as illustrating the universal good humor and satisfaction of all who participated in the occasion. Mr. Speaker Newman was accompanied by his body servant, a sprightly, saddle-colored "boy" of about thirty, who was conscious of his dignity. His master, who was in the habit of jesting with him familiarly, accosted him in the hall of the Neil House, just before the departure of our guests: "Why, Jack, havn't any of the Abolitionists carried you off yet?" "Yah! yah! Mass' Newman (quoth Jack), when I seed you gwine down the street, arm in arm with Gubner Dennison and Gubner Chase, I tot *you* were gone, sure—yah! yah!"

It is uncertain which is responsible for the story, Gov. Dennison or Gov. Chase.

By eight o'clock, on the morning of the 27th, the population of Columbus had again turned out to greet their guests, and bid them "an affectionate adieu." Military and music were all-pervading. The Legislature met at the above hour.

It was resolved by the House and Senate that the General Assembly would adjourn, in order to give the members an opportunity to visit Cincinnati with the guests from Kentucky, Tennessee and Indiana.

The procession, composed of the Governors, Legislators, and other Representatives of the four States, was escorted to the depot by the military. There a national salute was

fired. Eighteen cars had been provided by the Superintendent of the Little Miami, Xenia and Columbus Railroad, John B. Durand, Esq. They moved out of the depot at half-past nine o'clock, amid the acclamations of the multitude assembled, the strains of music and loud salvos of artillery.

The scene was affecting beyond description. No pause was made until the fresh and beautiful town of Xenia was reached—fifty-five miles—yet, at Jefferson, at London, at Charleston, thriving villages on the route, the railroad stations and the tracks were covered with dense masses of the population. This part of the road lies through what is known as the great "Madison Plains" of Ohio, one of the finest grazing districts in the world, where are annually fattened for the eastern markets enormous herds of cattle, in part bred upon the spot, but in greater part collected and driven from Indiana and Illinois. The great plains came in view only by glimpses, and the earth was covered by a thin sheet of snow which had fallen on the previous day, yet the beauty and fertility of the country were apparent, and elicited many marks of admiration.

Shortly after leaving Columbus, the Cincinnati Committee of Reception, consisting of J. D. Jones, Esq., W. G. Crippen, of the Citizens' Committee; and Messrs. Ross, Marsh, Davis, Perry, of the City Council; and Mr. John D. Caldwell, of the Press, took charge of the guests. They passed through the train, made a welcome speech in each car, and distributed to each guest the following:

1. A Letter-sheet Programme of the Arrangements in Cincinnati.

2. A beautiful Badge, on which was printed—"Cincinnati's welcome to Tennessee" (or Kentucky or Ohio, with the coat of arms of each State).

3. A card securing a room at a hotel, with the following upon it: "Cincinnati to her Guests."

The guests numbered about five hundred and fifty, and included the Governor, State officers and Legislature of Kentucky, State officers and Legislature of Tennessee, the Governor, State officers and the Legislature of Ohio, the Mayor and Council of Louisville, the Council of Columbus, the Mayor and Council of Nashville, the Mayor and other City officers of Indianapolis, and a State officer of Indiana. Each Governor was accompanied by his staff.

Several military companies, which had participated in the reception at Columbus, were in the train on their return home. Gov. Dennison issued an order commanding them to escort the guests of the State to the city.

The happiest feeling prevailed on the cars. The guests were in ecstasy over the generous treatment they had received. About forty Tennessee and Kentucky ladies were with the party, and they were lavish in their praise of Ohio hospitality.

A second enthusiastic demonstration awaited the arrival of the train at Xenia, where thousands were again collected at the large and convenient station to welcome the visitors and give them a "God speed" as they went upon their way. The train could tarry here but a moment, when it whirled off for Dayton—darting swiftly from the valley of the Little Miami to that of the Great Miami, and thus passing through one of the most beautiful and fertile sections of country in the world.

At Dayton—an interior manufacturing city of some twenty thousand population, and really one of the handsomest and wealthiest cities on the continent—a fine collation and an immense crowd were found awaiting the excursionists. A generous lunch was spread, the great

features being heaps of first-class sandwiches and pitchers of the famous Dayton ale, which flowed like water, and were held to be particularly refreshing.

The people of Dayton turned out largely. There was a huge mass meeting at the depot, and the best of feeling manifest. The people seemed decidedly pleased to see the guests. Their pleasure was shown in their sparkling eyes, and the hearty cheers which rolled up from multitudinous throats.

Gov. MAGOFFIN, of Kentucky, was called out. The people were anxious to see the Chief Magistrate of the glorious Commonwealth of Kentucky. The Governor was in good spirits, and his words expressed the most appreciative thankfulness for the abounding hospitality showered upon the representatives of his State, and the other Southern sister, beautiful Tennessee.

After passing some fifteen minutes in exchanging congratulations with the people, and partaking of the good things spread before them, the party left Dayton amid shouts of "Hurrah for Dayton," "Hurrah for Ohio," "Three cheers for Tennessee," and "Three cheers for Kentucky"—all of which were given with a will.

The train was now placed in charge of Mr. McLaren, of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad. He hitched on a powerful locomotive, that was magnificently decorated with flags, evergreens and roses. The train came whirling down the Great Miami valley, which widens out into rich and inexhaustible plains, whereon may be seen every year cornfields of a thousand acres each, and the spacious and substantial habitations of as sturdy, and thrifty, and intelligent a rural population as the country contains. There was no more stopping till Cincinnati was reached—a distance of more than sixty miles—yet all

along the route the yeomanry were out in their strength, to witness the flitting spectacle for the instant it was passing, and give the approbation of their presence to the feelings of brotherhood and patriotism that had dictated the invitation and the acceptance which brought together in friendship the representatives of the first three States born of the Union. At Hamilton—which, from its size and historical associations, was entitled to a passing call—a most gratifying demonstration was made; but the arrangements at Cincinnati for the afternoon and the evening, were such as to make it necessary for the train to keep straight on, without opportunity to make any recognition or return of the feeling that had brought many thousands of people to the line of the road, with civic gratulations, music and banners, and belching artillery.

The veil of snow which was spread between Columbus and Dayton, vanished before reaching Hamilton, and the landscape lay before the eyes of the admiring guests unshrouded, and, though unadorned with the glory of the spring, summer or autumn, it all seemed rich in promise. The soil of Ohio will not want Southern advertising in any form other than that which will be given it by her guests, who have seen it with their own eyes, and been filled with its fruits.

They were much impressed with the excellence of construction and perfection of management of the railroads of Ohio. The great speed, and steady, smooth running of the trains, gave those whose travels had not been extensive, “a new sensation.” No citizen of Ohio, proud of his State, had cause to be ashamed of her appearance. She was displayed to advantage. Her fine points came out strongly. And no one could have asked a more generous and appreciative spirit in regarding the evidences of our progress on every hand, than that displayed by her guests. They felt

that it was good for them to be in Ohio—and we are sure it will do them good. The people all along the ellipse, which was traveled, were in high and hospitable spirits. Not only in the towns were there demonstrations of all hail and welcome, but there were flags at the farm houses, and the women and men of the country standing in their doors, cheering on the train freighted with the Representative men of three Sovereign Western States of the American Confederacy. The whole people felt the patriot tone so becoming and gracing—indeed, making the occasion; and at all the little towns there were crowds with banners, and the incense of gunpowder arose.

Every preparation had been made by Mr. McLaren, the Superintendent, to deliver his guests in Cincinnati in the shortest possible time. The time table proposed that the excursion train should leave Dayton at 12 noon, and reach Cincinnati at 2 P. M., and fifteen minutes was allowed for loss of time between Columbus and Dayton. It was 1 o'clock, however, before the train left Dayton, and it reached Cincinnati shortly before 3 P. M. At Hamilton, Middletown, Glendale, Millcreek and other stations along the road, the inhabitants turned out in full force, and greeted the train on its passage with shouts and other demonstrations of joy and welcome. Cannons were stationed at almost every point, which announced the approach of the train, and continued to boom forth until the train was out of sight and hearing.

As the train neared Cincinnati, it slackened up somewhat in its speed, and the excursionists had a more deliberate view,

“O'er Mahketewa's flowery marge,”

of the outer barriers of the Queen City. As it was discerned moving slowly around the curve, Capt. Cloon's

artillery and the bells of the city pealed forth a welcome. The sun shone on the steeples and towers of the city with a steady glow, lighting up the metropolis with a gleam of welcome. The crowd at the depot was prodigious. It seemed that the whole city had turned out. The train entered the magnificent depot of the Great Miami Railroad about 3 o'clock, P. M.; and here the scene beggars description. Sidewalks, upper story windows, housetops, omnibuses, hacks, every available nook, corner, or foot of earth, were covered by those who had come to do honor to the guests of Ohio—*now* the guests, not of public authorities, but of the private citizens of Cincinnati. A hundred thousand people, at least, were assembled in this part of the city. Bells were ringing from all steeples, flags flouting the air in every direction, music floating upon the winds, and the fervent congratulations and loud huzzas of the people almost deadening the constant roar of the artillery. We never saw such a sight before—we never expect to witness one like it again. God grant that no similar occasion may give to such a sight, the significance that attaches to this.

On leaving the cars the guests of the city were met by the Mayor, at the head of the Citizen's Committees and the City Council. The powerful Police, conspicuous for their well drilled, elegant appearance, easily kept open the necessary space until all were seated in carriages, when the procession moved up Sixth street, as follows :

[The military from abroad were received by Gen. Bates, and at once assigned the post of honor in the procession. The column was rapidly formed and proceeded in the following order :]

THE PROCESSION.

Miles Greenwood—Grand Marshal;
 Enoch T. Carson, Benj. Jenifer, C. J. W. Smith,
 and J. Kiersted—Assistant Marshals;
 Major Gen'l W. H. Lytle and Staff;
 Brig. General Bates.
 Major Henry Kennett, Adjutant.
 Washington Dragoons;
 Brandt's Cornet Band;
 Kentucky Rangers of Covington;
 Kentucky Cadets;
 Lafayette (German) Guards;
 Rover Guards;
 Shields' Guards;
 Sarsfield Guards;
 German Yagers;
 Guthrie Grays' Artillery,
 Two pieces, each drawn by four horses;
 Menter's Cornet Band;
 Guthrie Grays, Companies A and B;
 Dayton Light Guards;
 Springfield Light Guards;
 Miami Light Guards, of Miamisburg;
 Dayton Cornet Band;
 Dayton Cadets;
 Highland Guards.

Following after was a gala car of the Adams Express Company, drawn by six picked horses from their magnificent stud, hitched up in diamond fashion, and containing the Liberty Band, who contributed ungrudgingly a full share of inspiring strains to the general harmony.

GUESTS IN CARRIAGES IN THE FOLLOWING ORDER:

Foremost, and breast and breast, three carriages rolled forward, and they constituted the principal focus of attrac-

tion to the great concourse who looked upon the pageant. The center vehicle was drawn by four fine gray horses, and contained Governors Dennison, of Ohio, Magoffin, of Kentucky, Newman, of Tennessee, and Mayor Bishop, of Cincinnati. The carriages on either side, also drawn by splendid specimens of horse-flesh to match, contained Lieut. Gov. Porter, of Kentucky, Hon. David Meriwether, Speaker of the House of Representatives of Kentucky, the Hon. R. C. Parsons, Speaker of the Ohio House of Representatives, T. C. Whitthorn, Speaker of the Tennessee House of Representatives, R. C. Kirk, Lieut. Governor of Ohio. The honored guests of the city followed, in thirty-six carriages and an almost interminable line of omnibuses, reaching over a mile in length, and thus amid a jubilant outpouring and boisterous welcome from the masses which lined the street, the procession moved up Sixth to Mound, Mound to Seventh, Seventh to Race, Race to Fourth, Fourth to the Opera House.

When the procession turned into Fourth street, a scene of grandeur greeted them. A thousand flags floated from the splendid buildings of that magnificent thoroughfare. Every window, every foot of available space was crowded with people. The steps of the Post Office were crowded by ladies and their attendants, and around in every direction were thousands of people. Such a mass of human beings has seldom been brought together in honor of any public occasion. It was a greeting, we are sure, so warmly and heartily given, that it will hardly, if ever, be forgotten by those who were the recipients. From Race to Walnut it was a perfect sea of human heads, and the cheering as the procession of carriages passed, was deafening and continuous. Such intense enthusiasm was rarely if ever witnessed in Cincinnati before. Through the exertions of

Capt. Wilson, Chief of Police, his assistants and the military, a passage-way for the carriages was secured, and the guests were soon seated in the Opera House. Here the grand reception took place. This was all that the hosts could have wished, or the guests have anticipated. The immense building was thronged in every part, and the fraternal enthusiasm knew no bounds.

The Hall was brilliantly illuminated; its appearance was dazzling to the eyes, and, viewed from the stage, was indescribably beautiful.

At two o'clock, the ladies who held tickets to the Opera House had been admitted, and before three o'clock, the second circle was completely filled. This portion of the audience waited patiently until four o'clock, when the invited guests arrived and were ushered into the house, headed by the Mayor and Committees escorting the Governors and officers of the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana and Ohio, Speakers of the Legislatures, who, with the Hon. Bellamy Storer, Orator of the Day, and numerous judges and invited dignitaries, occupied the front of the stage; supported in the back ground by the Committee of Arrangements, the City Council and the numerous representatives of the Press. The dress-circle and parquette of the Opera House had been reserved for, and occupied exclusively by, the members of the three Legislatures and other visitors. The first and second circles were filled mainly by ladies, who were arrayed in their greatest splendor. The passage way and gallery were densely packed by the citizens of Cincinnati and strangers who had visited the city for the purpose of witnessing the proceedings. In a word, the Ohio Valley was fairly represented on the occasion, not by the men alone, but also by the ladies, and the appearance of the house before a word was

spoken, was sufficient in itself to set in motion the patriotic feelings of every heart, to re-inspire confidence in the strength of the Union, and to crush the hopes of those who contemplate or desire a severance of the bonds that hold together the States of this grand Confederacy.

At 4 1-2 o'clock, Mayor BISHOP rose to introduce the proceedings, whereupon the whole audience, inspired by the patriotic feelings which seemed to pervade the vast assembly, joined in an outburst of enthusiasm. The ladies rose simultaneously, and greeted the guests by a waving of handkerchiefs. The effect was thrilling. The guests rose to their feet, and set up a cheer that made the splendid edifice ring. They cheered again and again. The scene presented at this point can not be described.

MAYOR BISHOP'S WELCOME.

Fellow-citizens of Tennessee, Kentucky and Indiana :

The honor which you have conferred upon us in being here to-day, is an event which has seldom, if ever, occurred in the history of our country. You are here on a great occasion. We have met together to take the hand each of the other as a band of brothers; and I have the honor, on this occasion, to tender to you the hospitalities of our city, and bid you a cordial and hearty welcome. I trust that the links of friendship which are made here to-day, never will be broken. I trust, also, that you will indulge me when I say that we consider Cincinnati a great city. She is surrounded by one of the most fertile countries on the globe. By her flows the "beautiful river" Ohio, whose tributaries are from the North, the East and the South, and whose waters bear the products of our commerce and manufactures throughout every portion of the Great Mississippi Valley. The Executive officers of four different States of the Union, with members of the General Assemblies, and other distinguished citizens of those States, and the municipal officers of some four or five of the

great commercial cities of the West are with us. We are, therefore, prepared to say, that this is truly a great occasion. We are pleased to see you here, and trust that while you are in our midst, you will enjoy yourselves to the utmost extent. I can say to you, in behalf of the corporate authorities and citizens of Cincinnati, that everything that can be done, shall be done to make your visit a pleasant and agreeable one. Gentlemen, again I bid you a hearty welcome to the Queen City of the West.

Judge STORER, on behalf of the citizens of Cincinnati, then welcomed the guests.

JUDGE STORER'S SPEECH.

Fellow-citizens of Tennessee, Kentucky, and Indiana, but in a higher sense fellow-citizens of the American Union, I welcome you, on behalf of the people of Cincinnati, to the metropolis of the West, not as our city alone, for it is yours, also. It is a portion of these confederated States, whose soil is the common property of every American citizen; whose history is a common heritage, whose prosperity a common blessing, and whose honor it is our sacred duty to vindicate.

The spirit in which we proffer our welcome, is but the manly impulse of hearts true to constitutional liberty, as it is in sympathy with your own generous and fearless natures.

We claim no exclusive right to shine among the constellations of our political firmament, but we do claim to receive all our light and heat and regularity of movement from a common source—the Union of the States. And while traversing our pathway, we feel we can alone fulfill our mission when we obediently revolve around a common center, and own its attraction.

If we should disown this great principle, or refuse allegiance to its ultimate authority, we are but the history of the lost Pleiad rewritten, a star utterly extinguished, or wandering desolate and unknown in the infinite of space.

We welcome you to a city whose infancy as well as its more advanced growth, is within the memory of those who now hear us, exhibiting the marvelous advance that enterprise, skill, industry and integrity can make in social progress in the brief period of her history. Our people are the architects of their own fortunes. They exhibit in their workshops, their warehouses, as well as their professional pursuits, the great truth that labor is the foundation of all permanent prosperity, as it is the great lever which moves the world. In the development of the genius and intellect you see around you, they have embodied their distinctive characteristics. If they have shaped the rough material into a steam engine or a locomotive, if they have constructed vessels which navigate the ocean, and the countless steamers whose keels divide the vast waters of the Mississippi Valley—if the artist has chiseled the marble statue, or his pencil given the life-like representation of nature upon canvas, if the solar ray has been stolen to impress upon the polished plate a picture true to its original, if their deep convictions are illustrated in the church edifice, or the school-house, it is but the out-working of the determined will to leave some evidence behind them that they had not lived in vain; that an end was before them to accomplish, and they have dared to attempt, at least, its highest fulfillment.

Amid so many exhibitions of human power, of so much comfort in our social condition, so many kind congratulations, it is painful to believe there are those who, in their madness, or their folly, would dare to threaten the integrity of the Union, whose ideal is the only vital feature in the organization of the last Republic on earth; and this to gratify a false ambition; or to consecrate an abstraction. Like the strong man of old, they have lost their political vision, and alike unfitted to instruct, as powerless to injure, they are willing to destroy the Temple of constitutional liberty, although they may perish in its ruins. It is sad to feel there are such political parricides; but it is our consolation to know that the pillar will not be torn down, nor the foundation de-

molished; and that the epitaph of the would-be destroyer, be found in the wheel of Ixion or the vulture of Prometheus.

There can be, there will be, there must be, no dissolution of the ties that bind us together. We have permitted too long the threat to be enunciated without rebuke, and it now becomes the people of the Union, not the politicians by trade, although the expounders of the Constitution by courtesy, to rise in their majesty and rebuke the treason. No matter who is the traitor, North, South, East or West, he must be told his "occupation is gone." The drones in our political hives, the men who live without employment, and yet profess to live for the Union, must be told the country has no need of their valuable services. Hitherto they have been purchased at a high rate, but proved to be too dear at any price.

Our next duty is to leave with every State the exclusive regulation of its own concerns, to make no invidious comparisons, express no unkind nor angry sentiment, to arrogate to ourselves no exclusive privileges—to feel that we are united in brotherhood, varying indeed in our physical condition as States, in our climate, soil and productions; varying also in our temperament and our tastes, but when joined together, compose a beautiful mosaic—beautiful not only in its varied parts, but in the perfection of their harmonious adjustment.

There must be mutual concessions, as well as respect—no empty gasconade of offensive aggression, much less any direct effort to violate the code of a sister State. We must regard both as the evidence of utter unfitness on the part of the offender to understand the true principles of our Government. Yet there will be, in the conflict of opinion, necessarily incident to our free institutions, much to regret; discussion can not be prevented, and if it be conducted in a manly spirit, and a proper regard to the rights of other sovereignties, it will evoke truth, and strengthen the national bond.

It is but the natural outgrowth of thought, and when men discuss questions with candor and honesty, a conflict of opinion can not be foreclosed, for there is no danger from its

results. It is the glory of our free institutions, as enunciated by Jefferson, that even "error of opinion may be freely permitted, when reason is left free to combat it."

"Our country is drawn by the steeds of the sky,
The long race of Empire to run;
May her coursers of light never scorch as they fly,
And our Age be the age of the Sun."

I welcome you again in the name of the aged men and the young men of our State, in the name of our wives and our daughters.

[Here the speaker led a young lady to the respective Governors of the different States, to each of whom she presented a bouquet of flowers, fresh and beautiful as her own young life.]

"I present to you," continued Judge Storer, "I present to you, through her, these beautiful flowers, fresh, lovely and blooming, amid the cold winter of this, our Northern region, a type of what our country will be when she is nursed and encouraged by the people of the whole nation.

My friends, the beautiful river which separates our State from your two proud Commonwealths, is but an imaginary line, a thread of silver—it is *not* a barrier, and never was intended to be. Ohio and Kentucky are the offspring of a common mother. The soil on which we stand was once a part of Virginia, and Heaven forbid the children should ever become ungrateful to the parent. Upon the soil of Ohio, during the past sixty years, have been dug, and may still be found the graves of some of the best and noblest men of our sister States.

On every battle-field of the West, with George Rogers Clark, with Harmar, St. Clair, Wayne, and Harrison, the blood of your fathers has been mingled with that of our own noble pioneers. To dare to feel that Ohio and Kentucky and Tennessee are not one in heart and purpose, is but to utter political blasphemy.

From the western slope of the Alleghanies, which bind in

chains of granite so many proud States, from the Green Mountains to the far South-west, gush the head springs of the beautiful river which fertilizes the Ohio valley, receiving in her onward flow to the Father of Waters, the tributary offerings of New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Alabama, Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, Tennessee, Indiana, and Illinois, sovereign States which represent twenty millions of the American population ; and when mingled with that mighty torrent, which rolls down the Mississippi Valley, blends at last with the mysterious stream which washes our Southern border from the Rio del Norte to the St. Croix, there meeting another stream whose sources are in the inland seas that circle our Northern frontier, whose waves have sparkled in the bow of the Cataract, and have been borne on the majestic St. Lawrence to the ocean—

“ *Juncta in uno.*’

What God hath joined together let no man put asunder.

Who, then, Sir, will dare to calculate the value of this Union? I believe it is the destiny of our country to live as long as time shall live. I believe that He who holds the world at His nod, and He who has permitted so many glorious developments in the past, has before Him and us a great future. God grant that in our day we shall hear no more of dissention, or of sectional disunion, whether of the North or of the South, of the East or of the West, and that, whenever we speak of our country, we shall utter the sentiment, *our whole country, Union and Liberty—one and inseparable.*

Responses to the Mayor and Judge Storer were made by Governor Magoffin, of Kentucky, Lieutenant Governor Newman, of Tennessee, and Hon. Gordon Tanner, of Indiana, closing with a brief word from Governor Dennison, of Ohio. We give them in their order.

Governor MAGOFFIN, of Kentucky, was introduced, and received the most flattering demonstrations of a cordial greeting.

GOVERNOR MAGOFFIN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen of Ohio :

Language is too feeble to express the deep emotion that I feel in giving you an answer. (Voices, "Louder!") In returning an answer to the Mayor of your city, and to you through him, I have said that language is too feeble to express the sentiments that now crowd upon me.

This is indeed a grand spectacle, and I can give you, sir, upon the part of Kentucky, after having expressed in my own name, and in the name of the noble State I have the honor to represent, the warmest thanks for the kind welcome that you have given us—I have to say to you that I can extend to you—Kentucky can extend to Ohio—Louisville extends to Cincinnati, and Frankfort extends to Columbus—the people of my native State extend to the people of Ohio, the right hand of fellowship upon the great sentiment that has brought us together, though unexpressed by the distinguished gentlemen that have sat down, in favor of a deep devotion to this Union.

Why should not Kentucky and Ohio be together in loyalty to the Union? They may honestly differ in regard to their domestic institutions, but as to the Union, with devotion they would be united. I cordially extend to the distinguished gentlemen who have addressed us the right hand of fellowship upon this one sentiment, a grand one, upon which our political institutions depend, and that is the right of each State to regulate for itself its own domestic institutions. Would you not think it very strange if a Kentuckian should come over here to dictate to you what was right as to your domestic institutions, and shall we not think it wrong if you shall attempt to dictate to us? The only way that we can get along under the Constitution, is for everybody to mind his own business. All I have to say in regard to this matter is, that we can differ on this subject, but the outpouring of the people here is a proof to me that the people in their might will set things right.

It is true that we expected a kind welcome from your known hospitality, from your liberality, and from your noble spirit—aye, indeed, from the knowledge of who were your ancestors—we knew that we would receive a cordial and becoming welcome, but when we left home the sun having withdrawn his beams, we little thought that all would be sunshine and sunlight in the hearts of your people; we little expected that the whole road would be lined with the flags; we did not expect to have a pathway to tread lined with roses; little did we expect to see the sun shine out in all its splendor.

The scene which I have witnessed reminds me that the clouds of darkness which surrounded the light of truth and patriotism will break out when occasion becomes more profitable. When I found our pathway bestrewed with roses, I indeed thought that significant signs were shown. I was just thinking at the time of our reception that I did always believe in the virtue and intelligence of the people, but never did I see such a sight as I have seen now; my thoughts did not realize such a spectacle. We have been gratified with the shouts of the men, and with the smiles of the ladies. Woman has given enchantment to the scene. It is true we have heard music, and the firing of cannon; we have seen banners flying, and we have had before us military displays; but these have not been the evidences of warlike preparation, but the manifestations of regard. They have gratified us; they have touched our hearts. All these things show your devotion to our Union, which we of Kentucky love.

Here some one in the audience made an inquiry of the Governor, as to what were his political opinions.

You all know that I am a Democrat. Why, the Democrats, gentlemen, can not agree among themselves about these matters that we disagree upon, and we have agreed (at least that is our position), that we will not make this a test question in the Democratic party. I know that we differ about this negro question; but when we meet at the festive board, it shall be

as brethren, ready, willing and able to sustain the Union, and when we meet you on occasions of this kind, heart meets heart on a common ground.

I did not know what I meant to say on this occasion, but the gentleman who has just taken his seat, has put a thought into my mind, and you must bear with me, for what I have to say is in me, and I have to speak it out. While they are cutting up their pranks at Washington, we feel none of the loosening of fraternal ties as between Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana and Ohio, and I think the best thing we can do is to accept the invitation of Governor Morgan to go through Pennsylvania, and down to Washington, and see why there is nothing but disorganization there. The people have never taken this thing in their own hands.

He proceeded to declare his conviction that the heart of the masses was all right. Great applause followed this declaration, and the Governor declared that if the value of this Union was to be calculated, this people seemed to understand it.

Enlarging upon this theme, and the significance of this fraternization of States, he declared roundly that he no longer had any fears as to the perpetuity of the Union.

The Governor here took a general view of the character of our Government and institutions, and instituted comparisons between our institutions and those of other countries, striking the balance in our favor. Intelligence and patriotism learned in the schools and at our mother's knee were our safeguards. The people protected the Government that protected them. Merit here was the passport to the high places of honor.

Yes, *merit* alone, under our glorious system of Government, is the noble passport to the highest places within the gift of the people, and this magnificent demonstration, from the hum

blest to the highest classes of your patriotic citizens, is the sublimest illustration of the fact that there is still intelligence enough to fully appreciate the blessing we enjoy, as part free and part slave States, and public virtue enough to protect those institutions from any dangers that may threaten them with destruction. When the beautiful child who was introduced to me by Judge Storer, did my State the honor to present me with the bouquet I hold in my hand—at once the emblem of purity and innocence and love, and the type of my country, I was reminded that in illustration of that country, there it stood with the broad shield of the Constitution over it, and when it retired to rest and received the prayer and the pure kiss of its devoted mother, she could feel that weak, pure, innocent, beautiful as it was, its slumbers would be undisturbed. That then it would sleep secure from a tyrant's grasp—and that there it was guarded by a nation's honor and a nation's arm. Our people know how to value such institutions as those under which we live, and now that we believe them to be in danger, we should take counsel together for their preservation. Some persons may think it in bad taste, upon an occasion like this, to introduce the subject of politics. I think otherwise, and have made up my mind to be censured. If we did not come to see you upon a political mission as well as socially, I have mistaken the object of our visit. Looking the danger in the face, I shall express to you frankly my opinions; but I shall do it in all kindness, hoping to hear yours in the same spirit. We have heard this Union is in danger; we see and hear nothing but criminations and recriminations in Congress, and out of it—from the pulpit and the press representing the free and the slave States. Congress is disorganized, the social and political ties that bind us together as a people are every day being sundered, and the two sections of the country are every hour drifting wider and wider apart. Let us talk to each other plainly about the causes of the alienation. We come as brethren devoted to a continuance of the Union, to have an understanding, and to stand by it in the future. We of the

South stand by the Union under the compact of the Constitution; so say you of the North, but the controversy grows out of a *difference in the interpretation* of that Constitution. There lie the dangers which threaten us. We tell you plainly we ask nothing we would not concede. We want *all* our rights guaranteed to us under the Constitution; you shall have yours. We stand by the equality of the citizen, and the rights of the citizen—the equality of the States, and the rights of the States. We would make no discrimination in legislating either for or against *any kind* of property recognized as such by the Constitution of the United States. We believe in the right of the people to manage their domestic affairs to suit themselves, and are willing to leave the whole matter to them *without interference*. We stand by the present settlement of the slavery question, leaving it where it is under the laws of the Constitution and the Courts; and believing the laws adequate, we ask for their faithful execution. We would speak to you in all kindness, as friends, as brethren, linked together by kindred ties, by identity of interest, by daily association, by a common parentage, by all the cherished memories of the past, by all the progress of the present, and by all the glorious hopes of the future, by everything that should bind us indissolubly together as one family into this mighty nation—we make our earnest appeal. We will hear you in the same spirit, with the same fraternal regard, and if we can not agree, in God's name, and in the name of the country, let us dismiss the dangerous discussion of the question from our counsels forever. It produces only strife, discord, bitterness, sectional feeling and sectional parties among a people who ought to love each other. Let us act in this matter like the devoted members of an affectionate family, where honest differences of opinion arise, which threaten its peace and harmony. Let us dismiss the disagreeable subject altogether, and we can live in the present and in the future as we have lived in the past—free, prosperous and happy in our common brotherhood. Dismiss it from our fireside conversations, from our legislative halls in the States, from the

pulpit, from the press, from the halls of congress. It mingles in all our discussions, and interferes with all the business and social relations of our people. Let us discard it forever—keep *it localized*, and leave it to the people, as new States come into the Union, to say whether they will or will not have slavery among them. If there is any better mode of adjustment, I would like to hear it. Give all a fair chance. Would you in the spirit of justice deprive any part of the people from an equal participation in its comforts, either in the Territories or the States? Are not those Territories our common property, under a common Constitution, and our whole people entitled to the same privileges in them? Would you exclude a part of our people from their settlement? Would you give them institutions the don't want? Would you enact laws for them which they declare they will not have? You can not force upon a free and enlightened people, in such a government as ours, laws they do not want; if you could pass them, you could not execute them.

In conclusion, I beg leave to say that coming as this noble welcome does, from a city so renowned for its industrial pursuits, for its extensive manufacturing establishments, for its arts and its beautiful public and private buildings, for the enlightened spirit of its enterprising citizens, for its wonderful progress in all that can make great a free and happy people, it is doubly gratifying to us. Again, for myself and the proud old Commonwealth I have the honor to represent, I return to you, and through you, to the people of Cincinnati, our profoundest acknowledgments for the cordial and princely welcome you have been pleased to give us.

Governor MAGOFFIN was followed immediately by Mr. Speaker NEWMAN, of the Senate of Tennessee.

SPEAKER NEWMAN'S RESPONSE:

Tennessee first presents her thanks to the Ladies of Ohio, for their most cordial greeting. She then returns her thanks to the Mayor, Citizens and Common Council of Cincinnati, for

their very kind invitation to visit and partake of the hospitalities of the Queen City of the West. Then she returns her thanks to the people of Ohio for the welcome they have given her upon this occasion. We come from the South to meet around a common board to swear our eternal devotion to the Constitution of our common country, and that with the women of Ohio—God bless them—and with men willing to swear with us to maintain it. It was the Declaration of Independence that first made us glorious. It was not the Union, but the Constitution and the Union that made us independent, indeed. To this Constitution and this Union, under this Constitution, with all its compacts, compromises, guarantees and laws made under it, Tennessee is willing to abide—both now, henceforth and forever. Does Ohio greet Tennessee and join her in the same sentiment? [Enthusiastic cries of “She does! She does!” and great cheering.] If she does, in the name of the women, in the name of the men, in the name of the soldiery of Tennessee, we thank you all, men, women and children, and the ties that bind us shall not be broken; for to these sentiments we should all pledge our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor.

In the name of Tennessee, allow me to return to the people of Cincinnati and the people of Ohio, the sincere thanks of the Representatives, and through them of the people of Tennessee, for your open-handed and cordial welcome and most generous hospitality. I thank you all.

The address of Mr. Newman was delivered with great earnestness and wonderful effect. When he ceased, the vast audience, as one man, arose to their feet, three cheers were proposed by a member of the Ohio Legislature, who sat in the parquette for Kentucky and Tennessee. They, having been given, a round was heartily given for the State of Ohio.

Mr. TANNER, one of the State officers of Indiana, next addressed the meeting in the following speech:

GORDON TANNER'S SPEECH.

Mr. Mayor and Citizens of Cincinnati: On behalf of the Governor and the people of the State of Indiana, I return to you and to the great Municipal Government over which you preside, and through you to the generous and patriotic citizens of Cincinnati, our cordial and hearty thanks for the splendid reception and the open-handed hospitality with which we are greeted.

And on behalf of every citizen of Indiana, from the Lake to the Ohio, from the Miami to the Wabash—on behalf of the whole people of our State, the humblest of her citizens may express gratitude for and thankfulness to the Divine Providence which has brought together, in peace and harmony, the contending brethren of sister Republics. Indiana responds, throughout all her borders, to each and every expression of patriotism and devotion to the Union, which has been uttered by the eloquent and honored Representatives of her elder and greater sisters. Thank God! Indiana needs no panegyric. Not one word need be said of her devotion to the *union of these States*. Her past history speaks for her. There is not this day one disunionist, one secessionist within her boundaries.

There is not a battalion of drilled soldiery in the Northwest that could prevent the conservative masses of Indiana from hanging a professed disunionist on the nearest tree. She has been, in some sort, a silent member. She has been the Cinderella of a more brilliant and a more favored sisterhood. What influences have brought a great and powerful State to this position, I do not propose to point out. But from this time forth she intends that her voice shall be heard and her power felt in determining the destinies of this Republic. The time for action has come.

We have among us those who can move the people by their eloquence. We have among us those who have fought more wordy battles for the Union, against more fearful odds, than have been fought by the citizens of any State of the Con-

federacy. But we are tired talking about disunion. We are ready for the "overt act." We are ready to pledge our wealth, our intellect, our muscle and our honor to the people of the Mississippi Valley, to "crush out treason wherever it may rear its head."

The Mayor then presented Gov. DENNISON, who said:

GOVERNOR DENNISON'S SPEECH.

What can Ohio say that has not been said to-day? What welcome can be given to our gallant friends of Kentucky, Tennessee and Indiana, that has not been given by the distinguished gentlemen that have preceded me? Sir, I reciprocate all the sentiments of good will so eloquently expressed, and in behalf of the people of Ohio, I say to the people of Kentucky and Tennessee and Indiana, that we will stand upright always in support of the Constitution, and each and all of its compromises. I say to them that, let the harsh notes of disunion be sounded where they may, they shall never be heard within the limits of Ohio. I say to them that the affections of the people of this State are not circumscribed by geographical limits. God forbid they ever should be. God forbid the day shall ever come when the citizens of Ohio may not greet as of a political brotherhood him that comes from the land of Clay, the land of Jackson and the land of Tipton! No, sir! treason against the Union, and treason against the Constitution may be hatched, but the mighty people will root it out, and he who will seek to put the torch to the temple of our constitutional liberty will be stricken down by the virtue and patriotism of the masses of the country.

Differences may exist between the people of the Northern and the Southern States in respect to this question or that question—differences have existed, and they may yet exist, but those differences have been adjusted within the limits of the Union and by the powers of the Constitution, and I say to our friends of Kentucky and of Tennessee and of Indiana that whatever differences now exist or which may hereafter

exist, shall be adjusted within the limits and by the power of the Union and the Constitution.

My fellow-citizens, I am admonished that the time has arrived when this great and gorgeous temple will be needed for other purposes. I will, therefore, detain you only to say for the people, whose Executive I have the honor to be, we will stand with you, shoulder to shoulder, in defense of the Constitution, its compromises and its guarantees, and that you will ever find us ready, with open hands and warm hearts, to receive you as brethren in this great and glorious Union.

The announcement being made that the exercises had closed, the immense crowd slowly dispersed.

Loud and prolonged cheering followed this brief and hearty address. The audience were then dismissed. The guests were escorted to carriages and promptly conveyed to the hotels which had been assigned them, as follows: Burnet House, Tennessee; Spencer House, Kentucky; Broadway and Gibson, Ohio; Madison and Walnut Street House, Indiana and Municipal bodies.

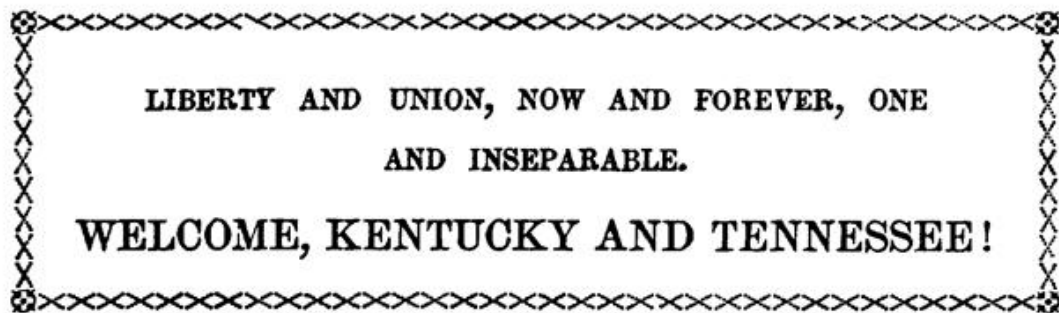
We can not close without noticing a most significant indication on this great occasion, the effect upon the thousands inside of the hall, when the band, suddenly changing its tune, struck up in double quick time our most familiar national air—Yankee Doodle. The “Key note of the Union” was fairly struck, and whoever witnessed the effect, must have gone away a wiser and better man.

Business was pretty generally suspended during the day. The principal thoroughfares early in the morning gave unmistakable evidences of the approach of some unusual event. Many of the most prominent buildings were handsomely decorated with evergreen wreaths; fifty thousand flags were fluttering in the crisp, wintry breeze, from as many windows; men in martial array were seen hurrying

to and fro; the national colors were flying from the roof of every railroad car, omnibus and carriage, and the head of every horse in the city; streamers, on which were inscribed patriotic sentiments and words of welcome, were stretched from house to house; and, as the forenoon wore away, the principal avenues were crowded with thousands of people, wearing their best attire and most cheerful smiles.

Among the numbers of buildings that were handsomely decorated for the occasion, we have only space to mention a few of the most prominent.

The *Enquirer* office made a very good display. Likenesses of Jackson and Clay were exhibited above the fifth story, flags were fluttering from all the windows, and a large flag, bearing the following inscription, stretched across the street to the Custom House:



Shillito's magnificent dry-goods house, Mitchell & Ram-melsberg's furniture ware-rooms, the Postoffice Building, the Opera House, Church's Music store, the Spencer House, the *Times* office, the Burnet, Gibson, Madison, United States, and Walnut-street Houses, the Broadway Hotel, and indeed nearly every building on Pearl, Main, Walnut, Vine, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth streets, were all decorated in a manner deserving more than a passing notice.

Suire, Eckstein & Co., displayed from each window of their large building, small flags with a figure in front,

representing "The Goddess of Liberty." Innumerable flags were also floating from the windows of the *Gazette* office, as also from almost every other window on the square. At Fifth and Vine, on the building occupied by Reilly & Woods, was a large banner, with the words :

" WE WELCOME YOU."

On Fourth street, east and west, the same magnificent scene of flying colors was discernable. The Opera was almost concealed from view, and opposite, suspended in the air, was a full length portrait of Washington, with the inscription beneath, of "Virtue and Patriotism." Still further west and east were the emblems of patriotism, and on this occasion, of hospitality, flying from every window and house top.

The Carlisle building, corner of Fourth and Walnut, was the most neatly decorated of any in the city. From the windows of either story wreaths of evergreens drooped in beautiful folds, while flags were appropriately interspersed.

So we might mention almost every portion of the city. On Pearl street, Second street, Walnut and Main, scarcely anything but stars and stripes were to be seen. The *Commercial* office, corner Third and Sycamore, had its '76' flapping its folds in the breeze, while to the East, on Third street, the American and Adams' Express Offices were very beautifully and expressively decorated. The Adams' Express Company had a huge silk banner, with the following mottoes :

" KENTUCKY, OHIO AND TENNESSEE—A TRINITY OF STATES
WHOSE UNITY IS GUARANTEED BY THE MEMORY OF
CLAY, HARRISON AND JACKSON."

On the reverse side was the following sentiment :

“UNION, PROSPERITY AND HAPPINESS—THE HERITAGE BE-
QUEATHED BY THE FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY.”

“ESTO PERPETUA.”

In the evening a great number of buildings were beautifully illuminated. At Fourth and Vine the scene was grand. Lights flashed from every pane of the Custom House, of Shillito's splendid store, and other establishments in that vicinity. The streets were filled with people, fireworks were discharged, and everybody appeared joyous. The city's badges admitted guests to the theaters and all other places of amusement, and wherever a considerable party of them appeared, they were greeted with applause. The stores were thrown open to them, and wherever they went they were generally received and fraternally waited upon. Our citizens acted the host. Every man, woman and child seemed to take pleasure in adding to the enjoyment of the guests.

THE BANQUET.

The grand climacteric transpired in the Banqueting Hall of the Burnet House on Friday evening.

At eight o'clock the vast multitude thronged the vestibule, corridors and reception rooms of the great Hotel. The scene was most striking, principally, of course, from the representative character of the distinguished guests present, but also from the *tout ensemble* of a thousand people gathered in one assembly, all animated by one impulse.

The Banqueting Hall had been prepared to seat eight hundred and forty-seven guests, but not less than one thousand persons partook of the plenteous feast spread on the groaning tables. At the farther end of the Hall a long table was arranged at right angles with six running the

length of the room, and at this table were seated his honor, Mayor Bishop, with Gov. Dennison, of Ohio, Gov. Magoffin, of Kentucky, on his right; and on his left, Lieut. Gov. Newman, of Tennessee, Hon. Mr. Tanner, of Indiana, with the Speakers of the three Legislatures.

Soon after eight o'clock, the Committee of Arrangements summoned the delegations from Kentucky, Tennessee and Ohio to assemble in the Ladies' Parlor, and thence, all intermingled, and headed by the distinguished dignitaries above mentioned, and amid the thrilling strains of Menter's Band, they were marshaled into the Banquet Hall, and the whole company were speedily engaged in assuaging the fatigues and exciting scenes of the day amid the viands and abounding, foaming goblets of Ohio wines.

The room was handsomely decorated. From each corner there hung in graceful folds, tri-colored streamers that converged in the center of the ceiling, and supported a massive shield, on which was traced the national coat of arms. Around the walls, pendant in pretty festoons, were the same harmonious and patriotic colors, behind each of whose modest folds were peeping little flags, representing the thirty-three Sovereign States. At the north end of the hall were three full length portraits—Washington, Clay and Jackson—fittingly draped with flags and evergreens; and there was perched over the portrait of the first, an eagle, that seemed as he glaced from his eyrie, to patronize the confraternity of the three sister Commonwealths. At the south end of the room, the wall was devoted to the following inscription :

“THE STATES OF THE UNION.

DISTINCT AS THE BILLOWS, ONE AS THE SEA.

CINCINNATI WELCOMES THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE LAND OF
CLAY AND JACKSON.”

The tables were loaded with viands both of a delicate and substantial variety. The bill of fare, given below, is illustrative of the nice detail. On the back and as a kind of frontispiece to the tempting *morceaux* of the inner sheets, were the sovereign shields of Tennessee, Kentucky and Ohio, encircled with filagree work in gold.

BILL OF FARE.

SOUFS.—Mock Turtle Soup, Oyster Soup.

FISH.—Baked Bass, Baked Pike, Fresh Cod, Lobster Sauce.

OYSTERS.—Fried Oysters, Oysters in Jelly, Oysters with fine Herbs, Broiled Oysters, Oysters in Paper Cases, Stewed Oysters, Escaloped Oysters, Oysters Baked in Shells, Oysters in Mayonaise, Oyster Pie, Pickled Oysters, Raw Oysters.

COLD ORNAMENTAL DISHES.—Chicken Salad, Decorated; Decorated Ham, with Jelly; Russian Salad, on a Pedestal; Aspic of Oysters, a l'Allemande; Veal Pie, French Fashion; Boned Turkey, en Bellevue; Bartilon of Game, modern style; Mayonaise of Lobster, Parisienne style.

SIDE DISHES.—Larded Sweetbreads, with Mushrooms; Pies Garnished, a la Financier; Fricasseeed Chickens, a la Chevalier; Aspic of Lamb's Brains, decorated; Fillets of Beef, larded a la Jardinere; Calf's Head, a la Esturgeon; Escalope of Salmon, with Jelly; Turkey Wings, a la Britannia; Salme of Prairie Chickens, au Forme; Larded Fricandeau of Veal; Tomato Sauce; Gelantine of Young Chickens, en Aspic; Fillets of Perch, a la Victorie; Breaded Mutton Cutlets, English fashion; Queen Fritters, flavored with Orange; Temple of Macaroni, with Cheese; Fillets of Venison, larded, Game Sauce; Palatine of Lamb, stuffed a la Flamande; Ribs of Beef, Braisee, au Madeira.

BOILED.—Turkeys, Oyster Sauce; Boiled Chickens; Tongue, Leg of Mutton, Caper Sauce; Ham; Jole.

ROAST.—Beef; Phipps' Ham, Champagne Sauce; Lamb: Turkey, Giblet Sauce; Leg and Saddle of Mutton; Geese.

GAME.—Wild Turkeys; Leg and Saddle of Venison; Venison Steaks; Prairie Chickens.

RELISHES.—Pickles, Cold Slaw, Stuffed Olives, Apple Sauce, Current Jelly, Sardines, Pickled Beets, Horse Raddish, Celery, Cranberry Sauce, Pickled Onions, Hot Slaw.

VEGETABLES.—Boiled Macaroni, Boiled Rice, Baked Potatoes, Parsnips, Sour-kroust, Boiled Potatoes, Onions, Beets, Oyster-plant, Squash, Sweet Potatoes, Cabbage, Mashed Potatoes, Turnips.

PASTRY.—Apple Pies, Bread Puddings, Charlotte Russe, Peach Pies, Blackberry Pies, Cream Maringues, Rum Jelly.

CONFECTIONERY.—Rose Drops, Maccaroons, Lemon Icing Cakes, Jelly Cakes, Lady Fingers, Almond Puffs, Kisses, Union Stars.

ORNAMENTS.—Coat of Arms of Tennessee, Kentucky and Ohio, Crystal Pyramids.

DESSERT.—Apples, Oranges, Raisins, Figs, Prunes, Brazil Nuts, Hickory Nuts, Pecan Nuts, Almonds, Vanilla Ice Cream, Filberts.
Coffee.

The company from its vastness was soon resolved into fifty lesser ones, each of which with its introductions of new acquaintance, shaking of hands, pledging of healths and glowing jollity, was a banquet of itself. All over the hall might be seen groups, in some of which all were standing with their glasses raised to the center, pledging some impromptu toast, whilst in others some inspired orator, unable any longer to restrain his ardor, was pouring forth the intense feelings with which all hearts were sympathetic, and ready to applaud to the echo.

In the midst of the war of hilarity and corks, and before beginning the regular toasts, his honor the Mayor announced that Governor Dennison had just received a dispatch which he desired Mr. King to read.

Mr. King passed to the center of the hall and mounted the table. After requesting order, he said: "To show how this electrical fire is spreading over our country, I am requested by Governor Dennison to read the following dispatch, just received from the Governor of New York:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ALBANY, N. Y. }
January 27, 1860. }

GOVERNOR DENNISON, OF OHIO:

The Legislature of this State has just passed the following resolution, unanimously:

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to extend to the Governors and Legislatures of the States of Kentucky and Tennessee, now on a visit to the capital of Ohio, and to the Governor and Legislature of the State of Ohio, a cordial invitation to visit this capital as the guests of this State.

I add the expression of my earnest hope that the invita-

tion hereby extended may be accepted. Please communicate the above to the parties concerned.

E. D. MORGAN.

The reading of this dispatch created the wildest confusion and uproar. Nearly every guest, of the thousand present, rose to his feet and shouted: "Let us accept." "We will go." "Good for New York." "Let us not stop until we reach Washington."

Mr. King inquired whether it was necessary to put the question, and the reply, "No, No," arose with a tremendous shout, which rang through the hall and fairly made the building tremble.

After repeated efforts, the regular order of proceedings was resumed, and the Mayor read the first Toast:

1. The Fame of Washington—A legacy too great and too glorious to belong to anything less than the whole Continent: It shall never be divided.

This toast was drank in silence and standing.

Music—"Washington's March."

Judge JOHNSTON, of Cincinnati, was then called upon by the Mayor to announce the next regular toast, and he prefaced it thus:

How old this country was or how many thousand years it should continue to exist, we could not say, but this thing we do know, that the Almighty intended it for the site of a great and mighty nation. God had sifted the wheat out of all nations to sow it here, that it might produce a superior crop.

Out of the original thirteen little colonies has grown up a mighty and powerful empire. Here civil and religious liberty were first planted. The first act of civil liberty was under Lord Baltimore. Since then our fathers have fought for and

maintained that freedom. He then referred to our federal Constitution, our federal treasury, our federal army and federal courts, and said that everything that we had that was valuable was acquired by confederation. The geographical position of our country, our climate and soil, the capacity of our country to produce all the necessaries and luxuries of life, the advancement that had been made in art, and manufactures in this country, had made us independent of the whole world, but while independent of the whole world, we were not independent of one another, but stand together as so many brothers banded together in one confederacy.

Mr. Johnston then read the following sentiment :

2. To her elder sisters, Kentucky and Tennessee:—Ohio's two millions of people, in her metropolis to-night, bid you welcome to their homes and their hearts; and with one voice proclaim a perpetual era of good feeling to the whole household of the Confederacy.

Music—"Old Kentucky Home."

Senator FISK, of Kentucky, responded for that State. He said :

Gentlemen of Tennessee—Gentlemen of Kentucky :

Ohio, in the name of her two millions of people, bids the Representatives of Kentucky and Tennessee welcome to their homes and their hearts.

In the name of Tennessee and Kentucky, citizens of Ohio, we most heartily thank you for the generous and noble welcome you have extended to us to-night. The eyes of the nation are turned hopefully upon this fraternal meeting of the four great States of the Mississippi Valley. We have just heard read an invitation from the Empire State to visit its Capital. New York is no longer the Empire State. The West is the Empire State. I repeat it, sir, the West is the Empire State.

While Congress is disorganized, and members on the floor of the House are fiercely shaking their fists in each others faces, and uttering sentiments disloyal to the Union, we, the Representatives of four powerful representative and controlling States, are met in friendly concord around the festive board.

The people of the country will look on that picture and then on this, and demand of Congress to organize and give peace to the nation.

What idle nonsense in these men at Washington, to talk about dissolving the Union. Why, sir, if the country really believed they were in earnest, and that they would attempt such a thing, in less than four days we would surround the Capital with a million of people. I tell you, Mr. Chairman, we will not allow this Union to be dissolved.

Here we stand in the presence of the immortal Washington (pointing to a portrait), the Father of this hallowed country—not of one State—of Virginia, of Tennessee, of Kentucky, of Indiana or of Ohio alone, but of all the thirty-three, filled with Union-loving people. There stands Jackson, also (pointing to his portrait), who said, “the Union must and shall be preserved.” There stands Henry Clay (pointing to his portrait). A few miles below this city, at North Bend, is the tomb of Harrison. Can you dissolve the Union in the presence of Washington, Jackson, Clay and Harrison? The memoirs of the Revolution and our subsequent history cluster thick around us at the mention of these great names. Time would fail me, should I attempt to enumerate the great events that have transpired in our country, and the distinguished men who have made these events memorable by their valor, their eloquence and their patriotism. Their deeds have passed into history, their fame has gone throughout the world, and their memories are cherished not only by the individual States that gave them birth, but by the people of the whole Union; that Union they so dearly loved and nobly served; that great and united country they handed down to us, with the strict injunction to hand it down to the next generation unimpaired.

And, sir, to that Union, in principle, as our fathers made it, let us this night say *esto perpetua*.

We, of the center and the West, can and will hold this Union together. Who shall forbid the Alleghany and Monongahela to flow into the Ohio? the Ohio and Missouri, with their hundred branches, to flow into the Mississippi? and the noble Mississippi to bear his union flood into the Gulf? Who can separate Pennsylvania, New York and Virginia, Ohio and Kentucky, Indiana, Tennessee, and all the States bordering upon the Ohio, Missouri, Mississippi, and their branches? Who can separate the millions who live and trade and travel together as friends and neighbors upon the twenty thousand miles of navigable rivers of the Great Valley? It can not be done, sir. I repeat it, it can not be done. United we have stood by the Union, united we stand by the Union now, and united our descendants will, in the same spirit, stand by the Union until the mission of the human family on the earth shall be accomplished, and time itself shall be merged in eternity.

We love the original thirteen and their descendants; we love our adopted sisters; we love the past history and glory of the Republic; we love its expanded and still expanding greatness; we love our mountains, our broad and fertile plains, our bright streams, great lakes and broad rivers, our institutions of learning and benevolence, our arts and sciences, of all sections: together they form the germ of our national greatness; that which gives us the first place among the great, powerful and enlightened nations of the earth.

I see arranged around this Hall, sir, the names and the garlands of the thirty-three States. We are all here. Shall either one of them be cast out? Who will name the rejected States? In the early days of New Hampshire, as history relates, it happened that the Indians entered a village where resided a man named Dunstan; the Indians fired his dwelling, took his wife prisoner, killed his babe in his sight; with five other children, his horse and his gun, he retreated, followed by the Indians. Finding the savages nearing him and his children, he

alighted, resolved to seize one of his children, mount his horse and flee from his pursuers. He dismounted among his five children, but which should he take, and which four should he leave behind to the cruelty of the savages? His resolution failed him—he loved them all. When the moment for separation came, his arms were paralyzed; he could take none. A new resolution he formed, to save all or die in the attempt. All were saved.

Mr. Chairman, Kentucky can not give up either of the States. She is ready to stake life, property and honor for the defense of all her sisters. She has inscribed it upon her block in the monument to the memory of Washington, “That under the teachings of Washington and the auspices of Heaven, Kentucky will be the last to give up the Union.”

I expect, if not within my own time, at least within that of my children, the thirty-three sovereign States will be increased to half a hundred.

Again I say to the people of Ohio, we love your patriotism; we love your great State; we love you; and here, in the presence of Washington, with the flag of this great country above us, we pledge ourselves that the Union shall be preserved.

Mr. PICKETT, of the House of Representatives of Tennessee, then arose, and, on behalf of that State, responding to the same toast, made a speech that elicited the warmest plaudits from the audience. We were, however, owing to the confusion around us, unable to catch all he said. He spoke of his having been for a number of years actively engaged in politics in his own State, and of his never having before witnessed such a patriotic expression on the part of any people as in Ohio. When he heard the booming of cannon in this State, did he find alienation on the part of the people? No. But they met him with open arms. So firmly would such feelings cement this Union, that nothing would effect its destruction.

Mr. Speaker **NEWMAN**, of Tennessee, made the following announcement.

In the name of Tennessee, we, the Representatives, invite the Executive and the Legislature of the people of Ohio, to come to Tennessee, and accept of *our* hospitalities.

Governor **MAGOFFIN** stated that the people of Kentucky had invited the Legislature of Ohio, to visit them, but inasmuch as the Legislature is in session, and the invitation coming at so late an hour, they found their duty to their constituents prevented them from accepting it. He hoped, however, that at some subsequent day the invitation would be accepted, and the people of Kentucky would show how they reciprocated their hospitality.

The third toast was read, as follows :

3. Indiana—Our Sister State, cemented to us by our common blood shed upon her soil.

Music—"March to the battle field."

Responded to by **GORDEN TANNER**, Esq., of Indiana.

After a brief preface, Mr. Tanner said :

Indiana intends to say she is for the union of these States, and will spend her money and blood, if need be to preserve it. When the time comes for action, if it ever come, her voice, her eloquence, her bullets, will be found for the united North-west. So far as I can speak for Indiana, I return thanks for the magnificent ovation which her humble Representatives have received at your hands. Never have I in my life seen, and never expect to again, anything like the demonstration made to-day by the glorious State of Ohio.

We will go home to Indiana, and will tell her people the honor done to her Representatives; and I assure you, at some future time, when the people of the States of Ohio, Kentucky,

Tennessee, of Illinois, of the whole North-west, indicate their intention to visit our State, they will receive a warm reception. We have the money to do it, we have the heart to do it, and will do it, so help me God.

4. The Governor and Legislature of Ohio—The Queen City tenders her allegiance to the sovereignty of the State.

Responded to by Hon. ROBERT C. KIRK, Lieut. Governor, and Hon. R. C. PARSONS, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Music by Menter's band.

LIEUT. GOVERNOR KIRK'S SPEECH.

Gentlemen of Kentucky and Tennessee.

The present occasion is one which causes the heart to beat quickly, and the mind to portray high hopes for the future. To meet and mingle as we do now, for the purpose of interchanging thoughts, will generate that confidence, and renew that fraternal feeling which should naturally exist between members of the same great Confederacy, but which has been alienated by the baneful influence of party spirit; that kind of party spirit which the good, the great, the immortal Washington, so much dreaded. Never has my heart gloried with so much pride for the people of my native State, as to-day. Who could witness this spontaneous outburst of popular feeling among the masses, and doubt the loyalty of our people to the Union. The deep feeling manifested by them to-day, should impress you with their fealty to our glorious Confederacy. The thought of disunion has never entered their honest hearts for one moment. They have sworn that this Union shall remain and continue while time itself shall last, and they declare here to-night, that all the powers of hell can not move it; and why? Because they know it emanated from God, and has its home in the hearts of honest men. They say in the language of the poet:

"Thou, too, move on, O! Ship of State,
 Move on, O! Union, strong and great;
 Humanity, with all its fears,
 With all its hopes of years,
 Is hanging breathless on thy fate.
 We know what master laid thy keel,
 What workmen wrought thy bits of steel,
 Who made each mast, each sail, and rope,
 What anvils rang, what hammers beat,
 In what a forge, and what a heat
 Were shaped the anchors of thy hope."

It has been written, as it were with the finger of God, in glaring capitals of living light, in characters of unalterable brightness upon the margin of the heavens, that this Union shall be perpetual, and it brands that man as a traitor who will give utterance to the accursed thought of disunion. As the Representative of an intelligent people, I say to you, they know and feel the cost, and consequent value of this Confederation of States. They know that this beautiful superstructure of self-government is based upon the immovable foundation of equity and truth; that its apex reaches the heavens, and is crowned by the blessing of God. They know, too, the power of the great truth, that we are children of the same kind parents, brothers of the same blood, and joint heirs to the same rich legacy, secured to us by the heroic virtues of our patriotic fathers. I say to you, Brothers of Kentucky and Tennessee, in behalf of Ohio's sons, farewell, and they hope this reunion will long be remembered as an important one in our history; and we also hope that we may meet in the future, with the same fraternal feeling that has characterized your visit to our State. May the discordant note of disunion be forever hushed, and may peace, contentment, and happiness pervade our land.

MR. SPEAKER PARSONS' SPEECH.

Mr. President:

While I cheerfully respond, on behalf of the Legislature of the State of Ohio, to the toast that has just been read, I

suppose, sir, I shall be strictly in order, if I do not confine myself exclusively to the text. Sir, I can not refrain, as I cast my eyes over this vast assembly, gathered as it is from so many States of this Union, from expressing the pride and satisfaction I feel at this fraternal and ennobling spectacle. Sir, I should be recreant to my duty, did I not, in the name of the House of Representatives, whose servant I am, and in the name of the Legislature, bid you welcome to the hospitalities of the State of Ohio. Sir, the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana and Ohio, are so intimately connected by the ties of blood, of neighborhood, and the early struggles and hardships of their pioneers and patriots, that a common history, and a common interest endear them to each other. The kindly and affectionate feeling with which the people of Ohio regard the people of her sister States, has been strikingly displayed all along the route we have traveled this day. I ask you, gentlemen of Kentucky and Tennessee, if you have not witnessed in the magnificent ovation paid you this day, from the time you left our capital, until the present moment, the spontaneous, hearty, and overwhelming testimonial of the regard of the people of Ohio, toward the people of her sister States? I put it to you, gentlemen of Kentucky and Tennessee, if the children, scarcely two years old, in their mother's arms (and we have seen thousands of them to-day), have not shaken their little hands in your faces, and bid you welcome and God-speed? Aye, so it is, sir—so it will ever be—Ohio and her children love this Union, and will maintain it as their fathers gave it.

Mr. President—I have been asked to-day, whether this same cordial hospitality would have been extended to these, our guests, had they passed to the northern part of our State, to the beautiful city upon the Lake Shore. Sir, I take pride and satisfaction in answering that question. Sir, my home and a part of my constituents dwell in that beautiful city—in the heart of the *Western Reserve*. I have the honor of representing seventy-five thousand of those people on the floor of our House of Representatives. Sir, the people of

the *Reserve* are the descendants of the people of Massachusetts and Connecticut. They need no eulogy from me. They have their own ideas of right and wrong, their own views upon all and every subject, and dare maintain them when they believe them right, at every hazard. But, sir, however much they may differ from our friends upon some subjects—when it comes to the sacred rights of hospitality—when it comes to a question of expressing a fraternal and cordial good will to their brethern of sister States—then, sir, their hearts and their homes are spread wide open, and their hospitality is second to none on the face of the globe. And, sir, they are as loyal to the *Union* of these States, as they are to their God!

Mr. President—Ours is a partnership in these great States of the Mississippi Valley, that like that of the boy and his sister in the kitten—can not be divided. A little boy and girl agreed to divide the ownership of a kitten between them, and the tail end of the bargain fell to the boy. Shortly after the kitten was heard mewling frightfully, and the little girl sprang to the rescue, inquiring what was the matter? O, nothing at all says the boy; I only trod on *my* part of kitty, and *your* part *hollered*. So it is with us. If a blow is aimed at the interests of either of these States, the others feel it and will resent the wrong.

Menter's Band, by request, played the Anvil Chorus, "bringing down the house."

Nicholas Longworth, Esq., sent word that he would keep open house, during the morning of Saturday, to the guests. It was enthusiastically greeted.

A flag was sent into the hall, just at this time, with the following note, the reading of which was received with enthusiastic cheers:

"This Flag belonged to the barge Triton. On the 23d of December, 1814, the day the British came from

the Lake to the Mississippi, the Triton was sent from New Orleans across the river to bring over the United States 44th Regiment, then stationed on that side of the river. When the regiment arrived, the flags were hoisted amid the most enthusiastic cheering of the men.

“The Triton was a brig-rigged barge, or vessel, owned by Baum & Wallace, and employed in the trade between New Orleans and Cincinnati, burden one hundred and thirty tons, and drawing five feet water. On going in company of two other barges, they overtook General Carroll’s Division at Fort Pickering—now Memphis. The flags were hoisted and a salute fired, and the compliment returned by the Tennesseans with hearty cheers.”

The flag was made in the autumn of 1811, by a party of Cincinnati ladies, and presented to Messrs. Baum and Wallace.

The following toast was then read :

5. Memphis, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Columbus—
Not quite a straight line; but Cincinnati straight, and proud
to welcome her sister municipalities.

The Mayor of Nashville, MR. HOLLINGSWORTH, responded saying :

“Enough has been said of the union of the States, and it becomes my duty to speak of the union of cities. The great cities mentioned are not perhaps in the geometrical line, but I think they are straight enough; while the politicians who are present have said enough to set the Union right, I deem it prudent and proper that the representatives of the great commercial metropolis of these States should say that the commercial line is not broken—while the Union is being saved, it is necessary that the commercial emporiums should be looked to. The commercial intercourse heretofore existing between Nashville and Cincinnati has been most satisfactory,

and as I hope profitable, and I believe and hope that such will be continued. I believe nothing in the shape of fanatics of the North or hotspurs of the South can deter us from devotion to the Union, and from the friendly relations which now we exhibit.

Mr. Mayor CRAWFORD, of Louisville, eschewed speech-making, and called upon Mr. PENNEBAKER, Representative of Louisville, in the Legislature, to rise and speak for her and him both, which Mr. Pennebaker did in a brief and handsome manner.

Thereupon the Mayor of Cincinnati called upon Mr. Eggleston, President of the City Council, to prove that Cincinnati is "straight."

Mr. EGGLESTON rose and replied :

This was the last place at which I expected to be called out to make a speech, but it has been peremptorily said to me that I must respond for this little village of Cincinnati.

This festival that has been given to these four States is well worthy of our consideration. This is one of those occasions that this company has never seen before! When we look around to see what we are, we have reason to be proud, for we remember that it is but a few years ago that Virginia brought forward another daughter, after Kentucky was born, and sent her out into the great North-west, and from her we have risen. Now we have been inviting our sister cities to come in and see our progress, and to have a jovial time, and a good time.

It affords me great pleasure to greet you all. We are next born to Kentucky, and Tennessee is our neighbor. We are not strangers. I trust we have proved to them that we are not. I trust that we have proved to them that we are their friends, and that we will stand by them while they protect the great charter of our liberties. This demonstration to be sure is a small one, but I tell you we had but a little time to

get it up. If you had but given us a week or so that we could get our people out, we would have shown you an old fashioned demonstration; but we hope you will not let this be your last visit. We intend to invite you again on some future day, and then I think we will show what a Cincinnati crowd can do.

At this point, the HON. JOHN YOUNG BROWN, the youthful member of Congress elect, from Kentucky, yet debarred by his years from taking his seat, was vociferously called out, and on rising was hailed with applause.

SPEECH OF HON. JOHN YOUNG BROWN.

My Countrymen :

I cordially thank you for the flattering call you have made upon me, and greet you, to-night, with feelings of profound pride and satisfaction. I hail this demonstration as an additional assurance of the perpetuity of this great Union, of which we are common members.

As I approached your beautiful city from Louisville, there was a welcome came from the shores of Ohio that was answered back from Kentucky, and the echoes of those cannon mingled together and went up to heaven. Thank God those guns were unshotted—they rang out a salvo of peace and friendship, and no tocsin of fraternal war. Tennessee and Kentucky, and Ohio and Indiana, by their representative men are here to-night, gentlemen, in the bonds of mutual love and devotion to our common country, colossal as it is in character, and precious for the incalculable blessings it secures to us as its citizens.

Man is an epitome of wonder. There are majesty and beauty in his form; splendor and potency in his mind. His restless energies have bridged the deep—pushed far and wide the conquests of civilization; enriched him with the treasures of earth; made the desert to bloom as the rose; his genius roams conquering through space, and has wrung from nature's

secret realms almost all that would make him great ; and standing thus, proud and powerful, crowned with so many triumphs of science and art, the American can boast that his ancestors' brave hearts and strong arms won the right to make and their wisdom fashioned a Constitution—the grandest offspring of human reason, under which our people have reached man's highest earthly estate, and his fullest and most perfect development of manhood. The citizen moves upon our soil proud and free, feeling the possession of those high qualities and rights which were vouchsafed to him by his Creator, and the incentives of the essence of divinity that approximate him to his immaculate model.

As our destinies are so high and our liberties so great, it devolves upon us, here and now, in this hour of peril, to look to the worth of our sires ; to be about the work of the Union, by preserving which we can go down to the tomb, as we have lived, to boast the most splendid history that ever graced the page of time. It behooves us to look about it ; that wise action and temperate counsel may guide and enable us to pass through the danger now around us, as we have through all those which, in times past, have threatened our country. (Immense applause.)

I saw to-day, the workman from his shop, the merchant from his desk, the lawyer from his office, the minister from his study, men of every occupation, mingling in one grand crowd to welcome the delegations from Tennessee, Kentucky and Indiana. We can not appropriate that compliment to ourselves ; it was no testimonial to Kentucky ; it was no meed of honor to Tennessee ; it was not a token of respect for Indiana, but one great ovation, one noble outpouring of the broad, popular heart of Ohio, testifying to the love for the Union of our country—the Union and the Constitution.

(Applause which prevented the speaker from proceeding and three cheers given for Ohio.)

The women were there with their sweet smiles, with eyes brightened and hearts bounding with the patriotic inspiration of the occasion ; aye, even the little children ran along,

clapping their innocent hands with joy—for what? To hail the flag of the Union—to commend our love, our Union and our Constitution.

I have read somewhere in history or poetic legend, that a Swiss mother once saw her darling child ranging on the Alps, watching an eagle in its flight. He was in danger, yet she dare not follow to his rescue, lest, fleeing from her in his wanton play, he should be dashed down the lofty precipice. She thought, and in the quick invention of maternal love, tore the covering from her breast, and baring her blushing bosom to her boy, she beckoned him; the truant smiled, rushed to her loving arms and was safe; and when the guardian Genius of American Liberty and the Union—which is the mother of all our greatness—that genius that presided at Lexington and Bunker Hill—that was present when the cannon of Yorktown boomed—that was abroad at the old capital of the Montezumas, when our victorious banner was unrolled there—stands now at your National Capital, with the Constitution of the country in one hand, and the Flag of the Union in the other (cheers), beckoning you, by the names and bones of your sires, your common battle-fields, and all the proud traditions and glorious history of the past, to stand together in your strength, without distinction of North or of South, a living breastwork in defense of this grandest achievement of human patriotism. (Great applause.) Will not Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee, and all the other States of this Confederacy, join in the band that “carries the flag and keeps step to the music of Union?” (During the rapturous applause which followed, the speaker withdrew; but, upon frequent calls, he continued:)

May this Union never be dissolved. (Applause.) Let it live on forever. Babylon, Greece, Rome—all these have passed away—the highway of time is scattered over with their ruins. All poetry is full of funeral songs, and almost every page of history records the story of the struggles of some government that is fallen now or rocks on its foundations. Let us profit by the lesson. Our government is not one

whose safety is in the power of its executive arms ; it is not one cemented by lust of conquest or love of empire ; it has better than these—a deep, firm, broad foundation in the hearts and the affections of the great American people. As long as the beautiful Ohio river washes the shores of Northern and Southern States ; as long as the Mississippi—the great Father of Waters—pours his gathered tribute to the gulf ; as long as our mountains point to heaven ; as long as there is a spot in the heart of this great people that will beat the echo back and answer the glorious memories of the past, let us go on, as members of one common family, playing the same national airs and singing the same national songs, owning and venerating together the same sublime monuments of our country's greatness ; loving, sustaining and defending the priceless blessings of this legacy of ours, and building up to a yet higher measure of renown this nation, that is already the life, light, ornament and hope of the world.

There are fanatics—men who love an idle fame—who would have their names on the popular tongue. Erostratus fired the Ephesian Temple, and Cataline attempted treason against his native country, but our repose is in the popular feeling, our great safety is in the love of the masses, North and South, for the principles of our Constitution—equal *Rights* and *Justice* to all sections, and relying upon these we will steer through the dangers of the day, cheered on by the bright promises ahead, and like the sun that passes through the cloud, it is dimmed but to appear with a renewed and much more glorious splendor.

There is a promise in this meeting ; there is a basis upon which to build a hope. Cornelia, when asked for her jewels, pointed to her children. American patriots, if asked for our National Jewels, could we not point around us here in this festival—the meeting of our great States—and say there are our Union's children and our jewels.

[The speaker again retired, while a perfect thunder of applause greeted him. He was again called out, and again he continued].

Gentlemen, we have come among you. You have met us with that cordial hospitality, that respect and love which we Kentuckians, in our egotism, can not claim for ourselves, (three cheers were given for Kentucky). We would be glad to welcome you into our midst; to see you; to have you mingle with us as we have mingled with you around the festive board. We hope it will be so.

We have learned, indeed, that Ohio, Tennessee, Indiana, and Kentucky join in one spontaneous and earnest hosanna to the Union, and rather than fanaticism shall undo the work of our fathers, let Plymouth's sacred rock, hallowed by the feet of the Pilgrims, be placed on the pinnacle of Bunker Hill Monument, and I would to God that monument could be reared to the zenith, that each and every man in the country, from the cotton-fields of the South, the prairies of the great West, the lakes and granite mountains of the North, might have his morning vision brightened by that symbol of American patriotism, and daily renew his devotion to the Sires of Seventy-Six.

I am called a member of "Young America"—be it so, for Young America is a power in the land. As a member, then, of Young America, hailing from Kentucky, I extend to that part of the Young America of these other States—the young men who are the pride and hope of their gray-headed fathers—who must be their representatives and successors—the perpetuators of their fortunes, fame and honor, an invitation to join me in the pledge, that so long as a heart beats in our bosoms, so long as the flag of the Union waves, we will use every effort consistent with honor, principle and justice, to bear undivided this most glorious offspring of time to the shores of eternity—to guide in safety this unmatched ship of State; fashioned after a model never equaled in political architecture, onward and onward on the sea of prosperity and glory, freighted with a united, brotherly, free and happy people, to that port, to be reached only when the curtain of time shall fall.

6. The Judiciary—An upright Judge—the embodied spirit of liberty and law—the steadfast pillar of our perpetuity.

MR. HENRY STANBERRY responded briefly, referring to the devotion of Ohio to the Union, and the interest of the city of Cincinnati in the preservation of friendly relations with her sister cities.

7. The Great West—The High Constable of the Nation commands the peace of the Union: let Sedition disperse—the Riot Act has been read.

Response by DUDLEY WALKER, of Kentucky, and BENJ. J. LEE, of Tennessee.

SPEECH OF MR. WALKER :

*Mr. Chairman, and Fellow-citizens of Ohio,
Tennessee, Indiana and Kentucky :*

I feel complimented and proud to have the pleasure of addressing you upon this most grand occasion. Truly is the toast significant in sentiment, conception and phraseology. It imports what we have heard from high quarters—that this Union is endangered; that there were those who seriously contemplated its dissolution.

But are there any now in this vast assembly, representing millions of freemen, who have any fears upon the subject, if true to our pledges, that have been made and responded to by more than fifty thousand people assembled? We have pledged ourselves not to interfere with the constitutional rights of each other, leaving the States of this glorious Confederacy to rule and govern their domestic institutions in their own way. Then I repeat, if mindful of these, how can it be dissolved? Though politicians, in part seeming to reflect the public sentiment, may talk of it, yet it will not be done. As has been said, where would you commence, and how? In the language of the toast—the Great West—the “High Constable, the

great North-west, has read the rioting act, and commanded peace in the nation."

Sir, contemplate the sublime spectacle, the like of which has never been witnessed in this government. Upon the shores of my own loved State did the Executive and Legislative departments of two sovereign States meet, in conjunction with a representation from Indiana and Ohio. We met amid the booming cannon's roar, the waving of the "Stars and Stripes," and the shouts of thousands; and when we left, thousands at the water's edge attested their lively interest and bid us God-speed; and all along the shore, on either side of the beautiful Ohio, were we hailed with similar demonstrations, until within a few miles of your own city, when, under the escort of two noble steamers as we reached the "Queen of the West," the enthusiasm increased. All along the line to your beautiful Capital (Columbus) did the excitement increase, where we were received in a most imposing style by your Legislature, in open session, amid the shouts of the citizens.

To-day, sir, as we traveled in a different section, your own gallant citizens united in the same feeling; and need I refer to our reception here? The most grand and imposing, perhaps, that has ever been witnessed in this Union—a reception by at least thirty thousand people, who accompanied us to your most magnificent Opera House. The stars and stripes of our common country floating from every conceivable place of your massive buildings, lofty domes, spires and from almost every conceivable object. For all these, I can only say, we tender to you heartily our most cordial, heartfelt thanks. To describe our feelings would beggar language. Dissolve this Union so long as we are true to the Constitution and the laws. No, sir. As well might we attempt to burst asunder the fetters that bind us down to earth in the chains of everlasting gravitation itself. There may be some, in different sections of this country, that would be willing to see it wrecked upon the rock or engulfed in the whirlpool.

But this Union must exist upon the purity of its principles, adherence to the Constitution and the loyalty of its citizens

to the laws. These, and these alone, can sustain it. The history of the world attests the correctness of the position. Greece remained invincible until after the conquest of Persia; and the Spartans needed not the protection of walls and battlements so long as they adhered to the stern rules of the inflexible Lycurgus. Where now is Rome, who trod down nations and subjected them to the sway of her imperial scepters? Where now is Babylon, once great and mighty? Gone! gone! If we will but prove true and loyal, loyal to the Constitution, to the interests and the rights of all alike, granting to life, liberty and property all needful constitutional protection, we will accomplish what seemed to be "manifest destiny," the dissemination of light, knowledge, liberty and correct principles throughout this broad-spread earth. Our laurels, plucked from many a hotly contested battle-field, challenge the thought, almost, that they were plucked from the depths of immortality itself. Let us cultivate fraternal feelings and rebuke those who act inconsistent with the principles spoken of, whether they hail from the snow-capped hills of the North, or the rich valleys of the "sunny South," whether from the gilded plains of the East, or the table lands of the West, and we will live on, and on, and on, a contented, virtuous and happy people, transmitting to our posterity the rich inheritance bequeathed to us by a noble ancestry, the jewels of whose minds would have sparkled with undimmed luster amidst the most gorgeous array of European genius, and would have done honor to themselves and country in the councils of nations. Sirs, in the language of the toast, the great West, the high constable of the nation, commands the peace of the Union—let sedition disperse—the riot act has been read.

8. Henry Clay and Andrew Jackson—The Orator of Ashland, the Hero of the Hermitage. Their lives honored the States whose soil preserves their ashes. As long as their example is remembered, neither personal rivalries, nor party excitements, nor sectional jealousies, can make us forget our patriotism.

Responses from Messrs. W. L. MARTIN and WM. EWING, of the Tennessee Legislature, and HENRY W. RUST, Kentucky Senator, were made.

Mr. MARTIN, of Tennessee, responded as follows :

Men of Ohio: I am called on to respond to a sentiment complimentary to Clay and Jackson. I am no eulogist. The names of Clay and Jackson are inscribed on the pages of history. Although differing in politics from the hero of Tennessee, whose humble tomb is in view of the road which I travel in passing from my home to Nashville, yet I accord to him, love of country, high, commanding powers of mind, and, above all, a strong, abiding love for the Union of these States. He it was who announced, at an important epoch in our country's history, that the Federal Union must be preserved.

But I am expected to say something about Henry Clay. GLORIOUS OLD HAL! who can do justice to thy memory? There (pointing to a full length portrait of Mr. Clay), there stands the glorious old patriot, the greatest statesman this country has ever produced. In his comprehensive patriotism, in the fullness of his noble, magnanimous heart, he exclaimed, "I know no East, no West, no North, no South." He was for his *country*, and his *whole* country. I feel to-night, surrounded by the Representatives of three great States, that in my own heart I indorse this patriotic sentiment of the GREAT STATESMAN. I feel that you are all my brethren, all members of the same great family. Notwithstanding the efforts of designing men, North and South, this Union will be preserved. The destinies of this great nation are in the hands of Him who does all things well. God himself has heretofore preserved us as in the hollow of His hand, and He will continue to preserve it.

I am glad we are here, I am rejoiced to be permitted to mingle my voice with yours in proclaiming fidelity to the Constitution and the Union. I am from the South, where I was born, and where I have lived and where I expect to die.

All my feelings and sentiments are with and for my own beloved State; yet I am not only a citizen of the State of Tennessee, but I am also a citizen of the United States. The whole country is mine and is yours.

We of the South ask nothing but the rights secured to us by the Constitution. These rights we have, these rights we will continue to insist on. Grant us these rights and the difficulties between the North and South are at once settled. Cease the agitation of the negro question and we are at peace.

And now, men of Ohio, farewell. I shall go home with different and more favorable opinions in reference to the people of your noble State than I had heretofore entertained. I hope that this interchange of feeling and sentiment will induce us hereafter to look upon each other as brethren. I hope it will result in good to us and the whole country.

MR. RUST'S SPEECH.

Mr. Chairman, and you my Countrymen:

I say my countrymen, because we are all citizens of a common country—of the same great and glorious Confederacy. And we are proud to know that we have such a country.

Sir, there is no man, no matter to what particular spot of earth his destiny may have driven him, who was born under the protection of the star-spangled banner, that glorious ensign of liberty which waves in triumph over every sea, and over every land, who is not proud to claim as the home of his birth the United States of America. Sir, it is such feelings as these, that to-night animate my bosom, and make me feel proud that I am an American citizen.

Although born and reared in the State of Virginia—God bless the Old Dominion!—and now an adopted citizen of the State of Kentucky, yet I have the gratification of knowing that whithersoever I may roam throughout this broad land, I can meet as friends and greet as brothers, thousands of my countrymen, all having a common object in view—all desiring the perpetuity of the Union, and the preservation of the Constitution.

Mr. Chairman, when I this night cast my eyes around me, and behold the brilliant array of learning and of ability which surround me, I can not but feel that those friends who have called on me for a speech, have been prompted rather by the excess of a kind partiality than the exercise of a sound and discreet judgment in the generous, though unfortunate call they have just made. Nor can I proceed to respond to that call without tendering to them my grateful acknowledgments for so unmerited a mark of their consideration and regard.

Mr. Chairman, seldom before have I had the honor of addressing so distinguished an audience; seldom, indeed, have I had the pleasure of mingling with so many distinguished patriots and statesmen—never, before, did I behold such a scene as this. Sir, no such grand and imposing spectacle was ever before beheld in America, as the assembling together, at a time like the present, of the legislative bodies of three such great States as Tennessee, Kentucky and Ohio—all mingling together upon terms of perfect friendship—all desiring the happiness and prosperity of their country—all determined to vindicate and uphold the sanctity of the Constitution and the laws. And now that we are here, resolved into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, let us pause, and contemplate for a few moments the grandeur and glory of our country.

But a few years over three quarters of a century have passed away, since our fathers of the Revolution published to mankind the Declaration of Independence, and laid the foundation for this, the mightiest Republic the world ever knew. Scarcely eighty-four years have elapsed since that memorable event, when all the civilized nations of the earth were astonished and amazed at the bold, yet dignified and determined declaration of sentiment contained in that instrument. And here we are to-day, in the possession of a vast and beautiful country, more beautiful, perhaps, than any on which the human eye ever paused for a moment to gaze; combining all the varieties of scenery, climate, soil and production, and in mineral wealth, agricultural resources and manufacturing facili-

ties, surpassing every other nation upon the whole face of the earth.

Then our country was composed of the original thirteen colonies, with scarcely three millions of inhabitants to defend her rights; without a navy to protect her commerce; without the means of carrying on the government. Now, it has grown to be a mighty empire, extending from ocean to ocean, abounding in all that is necessary to make a nation happy, prosperous and great; with a population of over thirty millions of free people; a commerce that encircles the globe, and a flag that floats triumphantly upon every breeze that wafts the stars and the stripes.

Sir, with such a country, with such resources, with such advantages for improvement in the arts and sciences; with such a field for the cultivation of the great tree of liberty which our fathers planted and gave as a legacy to us, and to the yet unborn millions of America's free sons; and in the enjoyment of all the freedom that is consistent with the nature of our governmental restraint, what should we not do to preserve this Union, and be enabled to hand down to posterity in unsullied brightness the character and glory of the American name? Sir, many things we should do, and many sacrifices submit to; and for the purpose of accomplishing so great a good, as that of preserving the Union, and preventing this experiment of self-government on which we have entered from proving a magnificent failure, I here pledge that Kentucky will sacrifice almost everything except her honor; submit to almost anything but to a deprivation of her rights, to humiliation and disgrace. But, sir, while I make this declaration on the part of Kentucky, let me say that Kentucky does not believe her brethren of the North—I mean the majority of them—wish to deprive her of the enjoyment of her just and equal rights, under the Constitution of the United States. Sir, I am for the Union—Kentucky is for the Union. But we believe that the Union can only be preserved by a strict observance of the provisions of the Federal Constitu-

tion, and a determination on the part of the North to cease intermeddling with the institutions of the South.

Sir, we live under one of the grandest and most sublime structures of human government that was ever instituted on earth to preserve and perpetuate the rational liberties of man. Shall it be destroyed? Shall we tear down the proud pillars which our fathers reared for the support of this mighty edifice, and say to liberty, go! take thy everlasting flight from the world, never again to return? No, sir, never. Around the heads of those who should thus attempt to destroy this fair fabric of ours, would gather a whirlpool of popular indignation that would sweep them forever from existence.

Sir, I must cease, and in conclusion, here is a toast:

“*To my Country*—May her flight continue to be onward and upward, and when the last syllable of recorded time shall be written by the finger of God upon the tablets of eternity, may she still be great and glorious, proudly careering in the broad galaxy of national greatness, without a single star being plucked from her colors, or a single stripe torn therefrom.”

9. The President of the United States—Earth’s first potentate, the servant of the people.

Mr. PAYNE, of the Senate of Tennessee, and Mr. WHITTAKER, of the Kentucky House of Representatives, responded eloquently.

10. The Army and Navy—The Angel of Peace, one foot upon land and one upon the sea, proclaiming that war shall be no more.

11. The Ladies—No Union without them, no dissolution with them.

Mr. RODMAN, of the Kentucky Legislature, was called upon to answer the latter toast, and in brief and elegant terms apostrophized the harmonious influences of the fair sex.

12. The Press—The first words printed by Faust, “God said, let there be light, and there was light.”

13. The Union of the States.

The health of Capt. Shirley, of the Cincinnati and Louisville Mail Line, was then drunk with a zest, and appropriately and felicitously responded to by the Captain.

The Glee Club, were called for, and sang an appropriate song, and the festivities closed about two o'clock Saturday morning, with three cheers for the Union.

The ceremonies attendant upon the visit of the Legislatures of Tennessee, Kentucky and Ohio, were continued on Saturday and up to the time our city's guests departed, in the same unabated and enthusiastic manner with which they were commenced. They were all furnished with badges, which were “open sesames” to all sights in the city, and all drives into the country. At the exhibition of these badges, all doors flew open, all hacks and carriages were commanded, all eatables and drinkables forthcoming, “without money and without price.” Thus equipped, on Saturday morning many persons visited the public institutions of Cincinnati, many rode into the country, and a large portion wended their way to the spacious Fifth Street Market Space, to witness a parade of the Fire Department of the city.

Saturday morning the guests were treated to a display of the Fire Department, and later in the day, were afforded an opportunity of witnessing its efficiency, practically. At nine o'clock the entire department, consisting of nine steam companies and four hand companies, formed on Race street and Fifth, and headed by Menter's Band, made a short circuit of the Eastern part of the city, and then entered the Fifth street market space, which had been cleared of

the people by the police, in order that the guests might have an ample opportunity to see and judge for themselves. Chief Engineer Megrue wisely ordered out the department in working order, no embellishments, no decorations, no efforts at pageantry, but in the grandeur of its mechanical ingenuity, to appear unostentatiously, and demonstrate its world-wide reputation in a practical manner.

Three engines were tested, the E. G. Megrue, smallest size, the A. B. Latta and Niagara, largest size. The two latter threw streams 1 1-2 inch in diameter and the former 1 1-4, and as the great volumes of water speeded from the nozzles, with giant force, the admiration of the distinguished guests was unanimous.

After these engines had been withdrawn, a second contest was had between the Citizen's Gift and the Mississippi, which resulted in the former exceeding all her previous attainments, and throwing water the unprecedented distance of three hundred and twenty feet. This is the greatest feat ever performed by a steam fire engine, and entitles the old favorite to still wear "the horns."

At two o'clock a fire occurred on Sixth street, west of the C., H. & Dayton Railroad. To this large numbers of the Legislators flocked, and their admiration of the morning was changed to enthusiasm at the order, efficiency and dispatch of the department. For the sake of seeing the streams play upon the fire, many of them entered the burning bulding, and as a reward for their inquisitiveness, emerged drenched to the skin and satisfied with their experimental search after knowledge.

VISIT TO NICHOLAS LONGWORTH.

At the conclusion of the exhibition of the Fire Department, the guests, accompanied by the members of City

Council and the Committee of Arrangements, repaired in a body to the residence of Nicholas Longworth, in compliance with an invitation extended them at the banquet Friday evening. Ample preparations had been made for their reception. A number of tables were spread, covered with tempting edibles, and bristling with bottles of the venerable host's famous Catawba wine. The universal sentiment was that of the poet :

"Very good in its way
 Is the Viergeyay,
 And the Sillery soft and creamy ;
 But Catawba wine
 Hath a taste more divine,
 More dulcet, delicious and dreamy."

During the entertainment of the three Legislatures at Mr. Longworth's, Saturday, Hon. Mr. UNDERWOOD, of the Tennessee delegation, offered the following sentiment :

Nicholas Longworth—The representative man of the times when the value of the National Union was not made a subject of discussion and calculation. Thank god, some such yet live !

To this W. J. FLAGG, Esq., of the Ohio Legislature, on behalf of Mr. Longworth, responded with the following sentiment and remarks :

The Three Trees—The Ash of Kentucky, furnishing the wood of the lance, emblem of chivalry ; the Hickory of Tennessee, rock-rooted, storm-defying, emblem of strength ; the Buckeye of Ohio, blooming and refreshing as woman, emblem of beauty. Chivalry, Beauty and Strength, the Vine that has its home on the hills of Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee, shall twine arond them all, binding trunk and branch into an emblem of Union—not the bundle of dry and sapless rods of

the Roman Republic, but in a living *fasces* of perpetual growth.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN. I was, as you all know, one of the Committee of the Ohio General Assembly which went to Louisville to invite our brothers of Kentucky and Tennessee to visit our Capital. We went to the hall of their festivities in the name of peace, speaking words of conciliation, and holding out a pale flag of truce. We returned with them in triumph, draped in the red, white and blue of the national banner. They have gone with us to our seat of government; they have broken our bread; they have tasted our salt, and been pledged in our full cup; they have felt the warmth of our palms, and the pulses of our hearts; they have stood beneath our dome, whose decorations showed to the upturned eye only symbols of the Union; they have stood in our legislative halls before the Speaker's marble throne, and beheld sculptured there *one* emblem for the State and *two* for the nation.

We have been refreshed and gladdened with the presence of our cousins of Tennessee and Kentucky, and hope they, in turn, are content with us. We trust they will never regret having left their logs unrolled, and their axes unground, to come and spend a week with their *federal relations*.

Ten cars conveyed us to Columbus; *twenty* cars brought us back. In the grand proportions our movement has attained in the congress of sovereignties, into which have swollen the celebration of a railroad opening and a steamboat excursion, we all seem to have forgotten the beginning. Our thoughts, our feelings, our voices are given for the Union, and only for the Union. I am well aware of the pacific influences of commerce. To be valid, every bond to keep the peace must have a money penalty. The fiber of cotton which binds Great Britain in amity with us, and the filament of silk which allies us to France, are stronger than rods of steel or cables of iron. There is much excellent harmony in the chink of silver; there is sweet music in the ring of gold; but while by no means despising the blessings of a barter of commodities, we have found in this, our reunion, a nobler interchange of good will;

a more fruitful commerce of love; an immeasurable profit of mutual esteem, confidence and brotherhood!

The heart's core of the West is henceforth inseparable. Tennessee, Kentucky and Ohio have said it. What they say, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri will swear to; and what those six great powers vow to sustain shall stand, and not all the powers of darkness may prevail against it.

The trinity of States has spoken to the Congressional disorganizers, who infest the national capital, in a voice, the sound whereof shall shake them in their shoes, and the meaning whereof is: "Cease instantly your bickerings; let each faction call off its dogs and tie up its fools, and proceed to business." We will let them know, and we will let all who inhabit that sterile tract of the Far East lying between the mountains and the sea know, that there is a West, as sure as there is a God in Israel!

THE DEPARTURE.

At one o'clock, P. M., nearly all the members of the Kentucky Legislature took their departure for their State capital, on the Central Kentucky Railroad to Lexington, on a special train placed at their service, by R. B. Bowler, Esq., the Superintendent of the road. They were accompanied to the depot by the Committee of Arrangements and members of the City Council, and were joined in Covington by large numbers of the citizens of that place. Loud and hearty cheers greeted them as the iron-horse sped away into the "bowels of the land."

The Tennessee delegation left on board the Jacob Strader, a few hours later in the day, that leviathan steamer having been detailed especially for this purpose. A large concourse of people assembled to witness their departure, and wish them a safe and pleasant return to their homes. Their departure was signalized by appropriate leave-tak-

ings. FLAMEN BALL, Esq., made the following short and pertinent address on behalf of our citizens :

Ladies and Gentlemen of Kentucky and Tennessee :

When brother separates from brother, when sister parts with sister, when friend removes away from friend, there is but one word in our language which it pains the heart to utter. It has become my office now, as the humble representative of the men, the women and the children of Ohio, to pronounce that word : and now, enfolding you all in a fraternal embrace, with sorrowing heart, I bid you all farewell, farewell, farewell.

This was fittingly responded to by Mr. PAYNE, of Tennessee, and Mr. WHITTEN, of Kentucky, each of whom, on the part of their respective representatives, returned thanks for the cordial welcome that had been extended, and the magnificent hospitality they had received during their visit to Cincinnati.

About four o'clock the boat shoved out, amid the wildest and most enthusiastic cheers from deck and shore. The Strader, graceful as a swan, first moved up the river a short distance, and then turning, sailed past the city at railroad speed. A fine brass field-piece had been brought upon the Public Landing, and as the magnificent floating-palace shot by, the echoes among the Kentucky hills were aroused by its repeated discharges. At the first report, the bells of a fleet of steamers lying in the river were set in motion, and amid their merry peals, the reverberations of artillery, the cheers of the crowd, and the waving of many adieux, the steamer and our distinguished guests disappeared from view.

So ended, we trust with the happiest results, the most imposing demonstration ever witnessed in the great Valley of the Mississippi.

A P P E N D I X.

A "HOMEWARD BOUND" INCIDENT.

Saturday evening, while the hours were wearing pleasantly away in the cabin of the Strader, it was intimated that the presence of all the guests was desired in the ladies' cabin. When that spacious saloon was crowded, Mayor Crawford proposed to organize the meeting by the appointment of Lieut. Gov. Newman, of Tennessee, as Chairman, which was agreed to, and Col. James S. Wallace was designated as Secretary. After a few pertinent remarks by the Chair, J. R. Davis, Esq., of the Tennessee Assembly, offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the generous courtesy and munificent hospitality extended to us by the Louisville and Cincinnati Mail Line Company, deserve the most cordial acknowledgement from the Representatives of Tennessee and Kentucky, now its guests.

Resolved, That upon this neutral stream—the beautiful Ohio—the spectacle now presented of a meeting of the people of different sovereign States, congregated to express their attachment to the common Union, is a cheering type of national perpetuity, and that as long as the Alleghany, Monongahela, Miami, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Muskingum and other streams, feed the Ohio, so long the States from whence they flow will strengthen and swell the rising tide of popular sentiment which first received its impulse at the city of Louisville.

Resolved, That we express to Capt. DITTMAN and the officers of this boat, as well as to the owners, our appreciation of the seamanlike manner in which everything is regulated, and the high state of discipline manifested in every department.

Resolved, That the personal urbanity, kind attention, provident foresight and brotherly care of Capt. Z. SHIRLEY, the President of the Company, have been such as to merit our warmest thanks and place him *first among males*, as the Jacob Strader is first among *mail* boats.

Dr. Richardson, of Tennessee, then called upon Captain Shirley and addressed him as follows:

In behalf of the States of Tennessee, Kentucky, and Indiana, I have the pleasure this evening of returning you the sincere thanks of honest hearts for the kind attention which you have given us in the excursion to Cincinnati. From the moment we came aboard your beautiful steamer at Louisville until we landed at Cincinnati, we were the constant recipients of your kindness, and nothing was left undone to make our trip pleasant and agreeable.

We desire to express our appreciation of your attention and kindness to us, however, in something more lasting than an ordinary tribute of words, and for that reason I am directed by your guests to present you some silver plate, which has been procured for the occasion, with an inscription expressive of the sentiments of the donors. We trust you will ever remember, when looking on these beautiful presents, the friends whom you have so kindly served, the glorious object of their visit to Ohio, their warm and sincere devotion to the Constitution, and their fervent prayers for the preservation of the Union. Take them, then, as the gifts, free gifts, of your fellow-citizens, and hand them down to your children as a tribute of our respect for your kindness, and of our esteem for you as a gentleman.

This gift consisted of a massive silver pitcher, salver, and two goblets, inscribed, "Presented to Captain Z. M. Shirley by the Excursionists of the States of Tennessee, Kentucky, and Indiana, as a testimony of his hospitality during the excursion, January 20, 1860." In accepting them, Capt. Shirley regretted his want of oratorical power that he might do justice more to his feelings on the occasion of a compliment so delicately tendered. He disclaimed any special service, for it was his pride and his pleasure to meet every citizen of Kentucky, Tennessee and Indiana, in this great Union meeting, and to tender them all the kindness and civility in his power. He was proud of the compliment because he was proud of the donors, and if he could find language to express his gratitude for such an honor, he would still but feebly speak his thanks. Captain S. referred to the hospitality of Nashville on the opening of the railroad, and the warm greetings he had received there, as the motive which led him to tender the use of his boat for this excursion. The Captain, too, most gallantly alluded to the presence of the ladies, to their restraining influence on gala occasions like the present, and the happiness he felt at having so many of them his guests on this occasion. We must confess that we were unprepared for a long speech from Captain S. We thought he would grace-

fully acknowledge the compliment in a few words ; but he warmed up with his subject, was truly eloquent in his praises of Nashville, and fairly inspired when he began to speak of the ladies. After repeated outbursts of applause, he concluded by again expressing his thanks for the beautiful testimonial, which he would always cherish and hand down to his children as the evidence of one of the most gratifying incidents of his life. Full of anecdote and appropriate illustrations, the speech of Captain S. was a good one, and some of our law-makers might advantageously take a lesson from him.

Gen. J. Lane, of Tennessee, was requested by the ladies to respond to Capt. S., which he did in appropriate terms ; and then the meeting adjourned to the gentlemen's saloon, where sparkling Catawba flowed in copious streams for a long time. The whole affair, thus extemporized, was a happy one. The gift was beautiful ; the speeches appropriate ; the ladies clustering around the saloon looked like bouquets of beauty ; and as the noble steamer glided noiselessly down the Ohio, carrying her rich freight of love and life and angelic sweetness, we almost envied our friend Shirley as being the observed of all observers, the favorite of the gentlemen and the pet of the ladies.