

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, March 2, 1861.

On Saturday last, THOMAS JEFFERSON, at present Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate, took leave of that body; on which occasion he delivered the following ADDRESS:

Speech of the Senator.

To give the usual opportunity of appointing a President pro tempore, and to people to retire from the chair of the Senate; and as the time is near at hand, when the relations will cease, which have for some time subsisted between this honorable house and myself, I beg leave before I withdraw, to return them my grateful thanks for all the instances of attention and respect with which they have been pleased to honour me. In the discharge of my functions here it has been my conscientious endeavor to observe impartial justice, without regard to persons or subjects; and if I have failed of impressing this on the mind of the Senate, it will be the circumstance of the deepest regret which I may have erred at times. No doubt I have erred. This is the law of human nature. For honest errors, however, indulgence may be hoped.

I owe to truth and justice, at the same time to declare that the habits of order and decorum which so strongly characterize the proceedings of the Senate, have rendered the amusements of their President an office of little difficulty; that in times and on questions, which have feverishly tried the sensibilities of the house, calm and temperate discussion has rarely been disturbed by departures from order.

Should the support which I have received from the Senate, in the performance of my duties here, attend me into the new field in which the public will be transferred, I flatter myself as commencing under the happiest auspices.

With these expressions of my dutiful regard to the Senate as a body, I ask leave to mingle my particular wishes for the health and happiness of the individuals who compose it; and to tender them my cordial and respectful Adieu.

TIL JEFFERSON.

Feb. 28, 1861.

The Address was referred to a Select Committee.

Yesterday afternoon arrived in this city, ASHUR BURR, Vice-President elect of the United States. On his arrival, he delivered the preceding day, and was welcomed by a general salute from the Observatory. After which a number of patriotic citizens having assembled at Mr. Evans, it was unanimously agreed that the following address should be presented to him:

Baltimore, February 28th, 1861.

Sir: Many of the citizens of Baltimore, who have just now heard of your arrival among them, beg leave to congratulate you and themselves upon the success of the late election of the President and Vice-President of the United States of America. They, in a particular manner appreciate that patriotism which dignified competition for the presidential chair, with that other eminent character who has usually been called to it, as fitting a just value upon the will of the people.

By order of the meeting, THOMAS M. HEDDERY, Aaron Burr, Esq., Vice-President elect of the United States of America.

To which Col. Burr, Vice-President elect, made an elaborate, verbally, the following reply:

That he felt sensible of the honor done him by the citizens of Baltimore, although he had not time to gratify his feelings upon this occasion, by giving a written answer to the address presented to him; if he had, he might, perhaps, have departed from his written answer, nevertheless, that he might be permitted to express his disapprobation of addresses of this kind; they had generally been esteemed mere matter of form; and in our time we had seen them made safe of an engine, and pre-stituted to particular purposes;—That he felt great satisfaction at the event of the late election, not that one or two particular men were elected, but because it was the triumph of principle. As to the chipping between the will and wishes of the people,

in opposition to that great and good man, Mr. Jefferson, to whom a large portion of the people of this country had fondly looked as a fate depoter of their liberties, he should, in doing so, consider himself unworthy of confidence, ungrateful to his own feelings and to the principles by which he had always been actuated. He again repeated his thanks to the citizens for their address, assuring them that Baltimore and its inhabitants would always claim his best services, and requesting that to believe that every exertion in his power should be drawn forth for the interest, happiness and prosperity of the United States.

It is not the ambition of this Paper to be the organ of personal panegyric. But the sentiments expressed by Mr. Burr on this occasion are so consonant to the principles of genuine republicanism, that we merit the thanks of all its true friends. A fervent spirit of adulation is at all times and in all countries disgraceful. Of this spirit personal addresses are too generally the vehicle. At the present time, which may be deemed to be the dawn of the bright era of the triumph of principle, and in this country, whose political institutions are knowledge no other greatness than that derived from talents and virtues, it becomes the enlightened friends of republicanism to cling exclusively to principle, and to commend, not men but measures; unprejudiced for the great truth that principle imparts forever the fame, however individuals may change.

The bill for reducing the NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT of the United States, which passed the House of Representatives on Friday, may be considered after the Presidential election, as the most important act of the session. Most of the other measures of the House have been negative ones.

It has been attempted to continue the Section law. To the honor of the nation the attempt has failed. It has been attempted to renew the act prohibiting commercial intercourse with France at the very period when a war would be declared by the constituted authorities of the nation, which refuses unity and commerce between the two countries, had taken effect these restrictions. This attempt also has failed, though its defeat was not accomplished without a bold appeal to the sentiments of national honor, and an exposure of the principles of an act that tended to crush every advance that had been made to reconciliation in peace.

But in the act regarding the Navy, something is actually done. Millions are saved to the country; and that spirit, which was halting by rapid strides, to hurry the United States into measures calculated to embroil her with the maritime powers of Europe, is arrested. In a state of peace, unsharpened by foreign alarm, it may rationally be hoped that our citizens will coolly estimate the contracted benefits and evils produced by a naval establishment.

As in all the measures of government the great interests of the community should be pursued, and all legitimate partial interests conducted harmoniously with these, by this rule it will be proper to determine the propriety of a naval establishment, and the degree to which it ought to be extended.

At present it cannot be denied, that great divisions on this subject exist among our citizens. Nor is this division solely the result of those dominant political principles that seem generally to determine the creeds of politicians. Many of the federalists are against an extended navy, and some of the republicans for it. But whatever variety of opinion may exist as to its eventual increase or diminution, it is believed that at the present period the great body of the people will find a sentiment of gratitude to their representatives for relieving them from a great and heavy expense.

We will endeavor, without attempting great precision, to fix the financial effect of the reduction made. The present naval establishment consists of 40 vessels of various classes, viz: 5 of 44 guns 4 22 4 24 8 20 to 24 3 18 2 16 5 12 7 Gallies.

The annual expense of them, as stated by the Secretary of the Navy, amounts to \$2,280,440 Dollars.

The Bill passed by the H. of R. reduces the navy to 5 of 44 guns 3 36 2 39 4 24

Of these frigates 5 of 44 guns and 1 of 36 guns are to be kept in a state of readiness for service—the other 7 are to be laid up. The annual expense of this establishment, as estimated by the Secretary of the Navy is: Dollars, 380,000. If from the existing expense be taken the future annual expense viz: 380,000 Dollars. There will appear to be an annual gain of 1,000,440 Dollars. All the remaining national vessels are to be sold. There are, 1 frigate of 36 guns 1 24 3 20 to 24 9 18 2 16 5 12 7 Gallies.

The writer of these remarks has not immediate access to data, enabling him to fix the cost of these vessels. But from a late report of the Secretary of the Navy, and from other information in his possession, their actual cost appears to have amounted to about 2,000,000 of dollars, including articles of stock which have been consumed. It is difficult to estimate the proceeds of sales at this time; but they may be calculated upon as between one million and half a million of dollars.

No remarks are made in relation to the marine corps, as the measures of our future President, on whose discretion its continuance is to depend, can not yet be conjectured.

Civic Feasts have been given at New York, and Baltimore, expressing of the joy of the republicans on the election of Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr to the two first executive offices of the United States. The President has nominated Thomas Johnson, William Graham and—Simmes, Judges of the Circuit of Columbia. Information received from Southampton County, in Virginia, as late as the 14th of February, states the entire suppression of a partial infurrection of the blacks that took place in that country. Thirty negroes the blacks have been convicted and have been ordered to be transported.

Died on Friday last Mrs. Margaret Silvester, aged 78, a native of Bolton, Massachusetts.

(OFFICIAL.)

LIBERTY AND EQUALITY. The Hague, 22d Oct. 1860, 67th year of the Batavian Republic. The Minister of Exterior Relations of the Batavian Republic, to Mr. Bourne, Consul General of the United States of America. Sir: By an Arrêté, dated on the 18th of October, the Executive Directory has authorized the Minister of Finance, to take possession, in the name of the Batavian people, of the bank, called The Nordstrand, lying along the exterior coast of the Island of Föschilling, and to put under the administration of the incumbent of the Island. Hitherto vessels wrecked on the bank have not been protected by any regular police, which has been a subject of much inconvenience; but at present vessels and cargoes, which may be directed there, will be treated in conformity with the laws and usages of the coast, in force in this country.

This communication cannot fail to be interesting to commerce and navigation, and we pray you, Sir, to transmit it to your Government, and invite it to give it the necessary publicity.

Accept Sir, the assurance of my high consideration, M. VANDER GOES. (Signed)

LIBERTY AND EQUALITY. GUSTAVIA, January 2d, 1861.

The Comptroller of the Tribunal of Commerce at the Swedish Island of St. Bartholomew, requires all captains of armed vessels under the French flag, to take freely paid the American (honour) Drapeau, capt. Daniel Melson, bound to New York, in compliance with the Convention agreed upon by the Plenipotentiaries of the French Republic and the United States of America, signed the 30th Sept. 1860, O. S.

B. BIGARD. (Signed)

A letter dated Carraoas, January 26th, 1861, to a respectable mercantile house, has the following Postscript: "I am writing the above, accounts have come from Porto Cavallo, that

of Santa Domingo is in the hands of Toussaint—how true I know not."

The Imperial army under Arch-Duke John, consists of about 80,000 men. The number of French troops in Germany, is said to amount to at least 150,000.

We learn from Riga, under date of November 9, that the Imperial Paper of December 11th—That a letter from Copenhagen, received there some days preceding that date, had given cause to many conjectures. This general, governor of Pomerania, had written to the Emperor, but latter, when the Emperor's Imperial majesty proposed to give a toast "In the health of the greatest man in Europe." The general, on a contrary, without having been in the health of the Emperor himself. "No (said the Emperor) it is that of Bonaparte that I wish to celebrate! After the honour of the world, they both exclaimed—'Huzza!' were the words of the Emperor. He read all the tables of Petersburg had followed the example.

HOUSE OF LORDS. Wednesday, Dec. 21st.

About half past three o'clock his majesty came to the house in his usual state and in his royal robes, being seated on the throne, gave the royal assent to the bills lately introduced, then paid a period of ten minutes to the petitioners, and following most gracious speech from the throne:

"My Lords and Gentlemen, I have the honor to thank you for the compliment of do not without returning you my particular acknowledgments for the distinguished industry and zeal with which you have applied yourselves to the interesting objects, which you have so judiciously selected for my most especially recommended to your attention.

It has been my earnest wish that nothing should be omitted, which could tend to the comfort and relief of the people, in the present dearth of provisions, and to procure a sufficient supply till the produce of the next harvest can be brought into the market.

The diligence with which your enquiries have been conducted, has afforded you the best means of ascertaining the true circumstances of our present situation; and the extensive measures which you have wisely adopted in consequence, for diminishing the consumption of grain, and procuring an increased supply, will I doubt not, be found productive of the most salutary effects.

Much has been said, and much has been done, in the disposition which will, I am confident, be manifested by all those who have the means of carrying into execution my solemn recommendation, and injunction, issued at your meeting, for the adoption of all practicable economy in the use of those articles which are necessary to the subsistence of the poorer classes of my subjects.

The time exact for the commencement of the Union of Great Britain and Ireland will necessarily terminate your proceedings on this important subject; but I am persuaded that the consideration of it will be resumed, with the same zeal and temper, on the first meeting of the parliament of the united kingdom.

The early period which I have appointed for that meeting, will afford a peculiar opportunity of comparing whether you may have necessarily left any unfinished and of considering what measures may tend further to alliate the pressure on my people, or to prevent the danger of a general dearth.

Gentlemen of the house of commons. I thank you for the readiness with which you have granted the supplies necessary, under the present circumstances, for the public service.

My lords and gentlemen. The detention of the property of my subjects in the ports of Russia, contrary to the most solemn treaties, and the want of British forces in that country, have excited my just indignation, which you and all my subjects will, I am sure, participate.

I have already taken such steps as this occasion indispensably required; and it will afford me great satisfaction, if they prove effectual, but if it shall become necessary to maintain, against any combination, the honor and independence of the British empire, and those maritime rights and interests, to which you so properly and our security must always essentially depend, I entertain no doubt, either of the success of those measures, or of such an event, I shall be enabled to exert. As to the determination of the parliament, and my people, to attend you a day