

B. F. Meyers, Editor and Proprietor

ATTENTION, CONTINENTALS.

All persons belonging to the new military corps of Bedford, entitled the "Continental," and those who wish to join are hereby called upon to meet at the Court House, on Saturday, March 16th, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for drill. By order of the Captain.

B. MIDDLETON, Drill Sergeant.

Democratic State Convention.

The representatives of the Democratic Party of Pennsylvania, who met in Harrisburg on the 21st and 22d ult., struck the first effective blow in our good old Commonwealth, for the peaceful settlement of the deplorable difficulties between the South and the Republican party. They spoke out boldly and nobly in favor of the equality of the States and equal rights in the Territories. They resolved that so long as their power could prevent it, no intestine war should rage between the sections for the extermination of brothers who differ from one another in nothing except the question of the freedom, or slavery, of the negro. They resolved that no armed aggression should ever be attempted upon the people of the South, by the men who have necessarily aggrieved them and stirred them up to mutiny. They resolved that the North should first "pull the beam out of its own eye," before it should presume to extract the mote from the eye of the South.

The Democracy of the State, by this action of the Convention, are once more re-united and re-established. Two hundred and fifty thousand voters, aye, if need be, two thirds of the voters of the Commonwealth, will rally upon the platform adopted by the Convention, for the restoration of peace and unity to a distracted and divided country. The Democracy of Pennsylvania have taken up the gauntlet thrown down by the defiant Republican leaders, and have published to the world that they stand ready to hurl back the dark cohorts of the North who seek to plunge the country into a bloody and desperate civil war. "The Union" is the motto of the Democracy, but "Union and Peace" is the watchword to which the Democratic masses will respond.

The harmony and unanimity of the Convention is an auspicious augury for the future of the country. It is the clear and unmistakable foreshadowing of the early redemption of the Keystone State from the misrule of Black Republicanism. The Douglas men have forgotten their favorite in their devotion to the welfare of the country. The Breckinridge men have buried their hostility to their fellow Democrats beneath the desire to bring back peace and prosperity to our endangered and unhappy country. In future the Democracy of Pennsylvania will make the language of the poet their motto,

"Trust no future how'er pleasant, Let the dead past bury its dead; Act, act in the living present; Heart within and God o'erhead."

Important Rumor.

There is an unconfirmed rumor that John Bell, of Tennessee, John A. Gilmer, of North Carolina, and Simon Cameron, of this State, are to be members of Mr. Lincoln's cabinet.—This report has thrown the "Republicans" into an agony of disappointment. If it be true, we are ready, as should be all good citizens, to give Mr. Lincoln all the praise due him for so discreet a selection of his cabinet.

"Broad Top Miner."

We are in receipt of the first number of a new paper just started at Coalport, Huntingdon Co., by A. Tyhurst. The typographical execution of the paper is excellent, and its editorials evince considerable tact and ability. We welcome Mr. Tyhurst into the editorial fraternity, and hope that his enterprise may meet with abundant success.

The Bedford Lyceum will meet in the Court House on Saturday evening. Declamer, S. L. Russell, Essayist, J. H. Filler. Question for debate: "Resolved, that in the event of no compromise being effected, it is the duty of the general government to acknowledge the independence of the States which have established a Southern Confederacy." Ad., G. H. Spang, Neg., O. H. Gaither.

The Tonnage Tax Bill has passed second reading in the Senate, and will doubtless soon pass finally. We will publish the bill and vote upon it at an early day.

The Starving Indians.

Atmos, Feb. 21.—A deputation from the Potawatomi, consisting of three chiefs, came yesterday, and applied for relief for their tribe. After sitting a few moments in Gen. Pomeroy's office, Tassonihare, a venerable chief, arose and said:—"We have heard that you are a great Father of the whites. Will you become a father to my starving people?—Two of my tribe are dead already, and many are in danger of starvation, if not immediately supplied. Our wives and children were crying as we when we left. They said, if you come back empty we starve. The snuffboxes have been cut off—the traders will not send us food for we have no money, our horses and cattle are dying, and we have no seed to plant. We left our home on Lake Michigan.—My wigwam stood where now is the great city of Chicago. We were removed from Council Bluffs. Never in my life have I seen such suffering among my people. If you help us we will live—if not we shall die."

The chief is a fine looking Indian and speaks fluently, and with great emotion. He represented that 250 of his tribe were in the most destitute condition, which was corroborated by statements from that part of the country. Gen. Pomeroy loaded ten wagons for them with provisions, which will last them till spring.

Democratic State Convention.

The Democratic State Convention assembled at Brant's Hall, in Harrisburg, on Thursday last, Feb. 21st, at 3 o'clock, P. M. The deliberations of the Convention were opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. JOHN W. NEVIN, of Lancaster. After some confusion Hon. H. D. FOSTER was unanimously elected President of the Convention. He was assisted by thirty three Vice Presidents and as many Secretaries, among the former of which was the HON. JOB MANN, of our county. On motion of Hon. JOHN CESSNA, a committee on resolutions was appointed, consisting of one from each Senatorial district and chosen by the delegates from such district. The Convention was then addressed in a very able manner by Messrs. WITTE, FOSTER, SCOTT, of Huntingdon, Dr. NEVIN and others. The Convention then adjourned to meet the next day at half past nine o'clock.

The Convention having re-assembled, on motion the Farewell Address of Washington was read by one of the clerks. The Committee on resolutions then made, through their Chairman, JUDGE LEWIS, the subjoined report, which was adopted amid the most uproarious and boisterous applause. After speeches by Messrs. SHANNON and Dr. KEYSER, of Pittsburg, VAUX, of Philadelphia, and CESSNA, of Bedford, the Convention adjourned. The following are the resolutions:

Resolved, That the States of this Union are sovereign and independent over every subject not surrendered to the control of the Federal Government, and they have no right to interfere with each other's domestic institutions, but are bound by the Constitution of the United States to protect and defend them against domestic insurrection as well as foreign invasion.

Resolved, That the Union of the States was founded by the wisdom of our patriotic ancestors—is sanctioned by the experience of our whole political existence, and has secured to us unexampled prosperity at home and respect abroad. The Democratic party will cling to it as the last hope of freedom, and as the great experiment in self-government, which is to light the nations of the earth to liberty and independence.

Resolved, That the Democratic party possesses the recuperative power which nothing but integrity can give, and is determined to sacrifice on the altar of patriotism all individual interests and past dissensions, and unite as a band of brothers to rescue the country from the control of those who are seeking its destruction; that this country, with the best form of government that ever was devised, is surrounded with dangers and difficulties which threaten its very existence; and yet the Republican party refuse all reasonable terms of compromise, and their leader on his way to take possession of the Government, seemingly satisfied with the disastrous culmination of his "irrepressible conflict," declares "there is nothing going wrong."

Resolved, That the people of the Southern States contributed their exertions and treasure in the acquisition of the territories equally with those of the other States, and that the principle which recognizes the equal rights of all the States to the same, is founded on the clearest equity and supported by the decision of the highest court of the country. It ought, therefore, to be sustained by every law-abiding citizen, until a satisfactory dividing line can be settled by an amendment of the Constitution.

Resolved, That every State is bound by the Constitution of the United States to aid in delivering up fugitive slaves to their owners, and all legislation which withholds such aid or throws obstacles in the way, is unconstitutional and should be repealed, and suitable enactments substituted in accordance with the federal duties of the respective States.

Resolved, That the resolutions offered in the United States Senate by the patriotic Senator from Kentucky, and known as the Crittenden plan of compromise, present a satisfactory basis for the adjustment of our difficulties. The measures therein specified are wise, just and honorable—calculated to end the present deplorable agitation and prevent forever its recurrence. We commend this plan or something similar to all patriots, men of business, working men, political parties, to the people everywhere, and we call upon all who love their whole country and desire to preserve it, to rally to such plan of compromise and carry it through.

Resolved, That we will, by all proper and legitimate means, oppose, discountenance, and prevent any attempt on the part of the Republicans in power to make any armed aggression upon the Southern States; especially so long as laws contravening their rights shall remain un-repealed on the statute books of Northern States and so long as the just demands of the South shall continue to be unrecognized by the Republican majorities in those States, and unsecured by proper amendatory explanations of the Constitution.

Resolved, That in the dignified and prudent reserve of the southern border States, and in their conciliating overtures, we recognize the same patriotic purposes which animated the Fathers of the Republic; and that an appeal to the people of Pennsylvania will manifest their hearty concurrence in all reasonable and constitutional measures for the preservation of the Union, consistently with the rights of all the States.

Resolved, That the conduct of the present Governor of Pennsylvania, in confining exclusively his selection of Commissioners to the Peace Conference to the Republican party, and excluding 230,000 freemen of Pennsylvania from any representation in that body, was the act of a partizan, and not of a patriot.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the immediate repeal of the 95th and 96th sections of the Penal Code of Pennsylvania—except so far as relates to the crime of kidnapping—because said sections stand in the way of a strict enforcement of the fugitive slave law.

CONFESSION OF A MURDERER.—A physician named Rowe, about a year ago was murdered near Oxford, Ind., and his body found concealed in a swamp. Last week George W. King, a hotel keeper, with whom Rowe boarded, was arrested and confessed that he and two other men, named James Rogers and H. Haggitt, committed the deed and robbed him of \$2,000 which they had previously ascertained he had in his possession. Rogers is in custody but Haggitt is still at large. Rowe had resided at Oxford but a short time previous to his death. A mail driver was murdered about the same time, and the parties are also suspected of his death.

FROM WASHINGTON CITY.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Sudden Departure of Mr. Lincoln for Washington.

[Special Dispatch to the Bulletin.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—In the Peace Conference this morning, Mr. Chase, of Ohio, offered a startling proposition to the following effect:

That whereas, it is inexpedient to proceed in the consideration of the grave matters involved in the resolutions of the State of Virginia calling this Conference together, until all the States have participated in its proceedings, and until ample time is afforded for deliberation among all the delegates:

Therefore resolved, that the Convention adjourn to meet again on Thursday, the 4th of April, and that the President of the Convention be requested to address letters to the Governors of the several States, urging them to appoint Commissioners to this Conference, to meet at that time.

The resolution led to an exciting and earnest debate, and there is a prospect that it may be carried.

Mr. Van Wyck, upon whose life an attempt was made on Thursday night, is lying in a somewhat dangerous condition from the wound he received.

At nine o'clock this morning the Cabinet was called to an extraordinary session. One of the members says the business was most important.

Some of the members of the Virginia delegation in Congress, lately addressed an important letter to Postmaster General King demanding to know why they were not consulted before he presumed to remove the route agents in Virginia, who had left their duties to aid the secession movement. Mr. King sent them a reply that is said to have been perfectly withering.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—At noon, to-day, the people in the Capitol got news of Mr. Lincoln's unexpected arrival in Washington, this morning. Up to that time few people in the city knew of it.

All sorts of speculations were set afloat as to its cause. One report is that General Scott telegraphed to him to come immediately.—Another is that he was sent for because yesterday there was a chance of the adoption of the modified Guthrie plan in the Peace Conference, and that his presence imperatively demanded, either to sustain the straight out Republicans, or to go in for a compromise.

Mr. Lincoln occupied a high berth in a sleeping car, so that even people on the same train did not know he was on board. He was met at the station by a few friends who were in the secret, and was driven immediately to lodgings at Willard's Hotel.

Soon after he arrived he retired to rest for a short time. Among the earliest callers on him were Mr. Washburn, of Illinois, and Mr. Seaward.

Soon after it became known that he was in town, the people began to flock towards Willard's, and it became necessary to engage a number of policemen in the lower halls of the hotel. The crowd increases as the news spreads through the city; but at this time (12½ o'clock) hundreds are still incredulous about Old Abe's being here.

Mr. Van Wyck is not any better. The object of the attempted assassination could not have been robbery, as nothing was taken from him. Some skilful detective officers, of Baltimore, are on the track of the assassins, and it is strongly intimated that three other members have been picked out for similar attempts. A good deal of excitement is caused by this affair.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—I P. M.—Vice President Hamlin arrived here early this morning, having come on from New York by last evening's train, without stopping on the way. He visited both Houses of Congress this morning and was warmly welcomed by his friends.

The Pennsylvania delegation in the House have been in conference on the Tariff bill.—Some of the members said that while they would oppose the warehousing system and the tea and coffee duty, they would change their views rather than send the bill to a Committee of Conference.

JOURNEY OF THE PRESIDENT ELECT.

Sudden Departure for Washington.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 23.—The people of Harrisburg were astonished this morning by the announcement that Mr. Lincoln had started for Washington, at three o'clock this morning, having received despatches requiring his immediate presence in Washington.

Madame Rumor is as busy as usual. Some say there was a plot to assassinate him on his passage through Baltimore, but such a thing is not believed.

ARRIVAL AT BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 23.—Mr. Lincoln arrived here at 8 o'clock this morning, in a cab, and proceeded direct to Washington.

His family and the remainder of the party will arrive at 10 o'clock this afternoon.

Much excitement has been occasioned by this sudden move.

Reduced Rates of Letter Postage to Sardinia, via Bremen or Hamburg Mails.—The single rate of letter postage between the United States and the Kingdom of Sardinia, via Bremen or Hamburg mails, has been reduced from thirty to twenty-three cents, prepayment being optional, as heretofore. This reduced rate of twenty-three cents is the result of a reduction of the Sardinian and Swiss postage upon American correspondence conveyed by the Bremen or Hamburg mails, and goes into operation immediately. The newspaper postage to Sardinia, via Bremen or Hamburg mails, is four cents, prepayment required. This, however, does not include any Sardinian postage, but is the United States, German and Swiss postage only.

DEATH OF AN AGED PATRIOT.—The venerable John Johnson, of Ohio, whose arrival in this city was mentioned in December last, we regret to learn, was found dead in his bed at the Clay House yesterday morning. He was one of the companions of the immortal Daniel Boone, and when the remains of that celebrated pioneer were a few years ago removed and consigned to a final resting-place, the Legislature of Kentucky sent for Mr. Johnson, to act as one of the pall-bearers, and follow him to his last grave.—Washington Intelligencer.

Proceedings of the Democratic State Convention.

HARRISBURG, FEB. 21, 1861.

The Democratic State Convention assembled in Brant's Hall. Long before the hour of meeting, immense throngs were seen wending their way towards the above named place, among which were recognised many of the most prominent citizens of the State.

Hon. Wm. H. Welsh, Chairman of the State Executive Committee, called the Convention to order at 3 o'clock.

Mr. Carrigan moved that the Rev. Dr. Nevin of Lancaster be invited to open the Convention with prayer.

Agreed to. Dr. Nevin delivered a fervent and impressive prayer, in which he dwelt with much feeling on the distracted state of the country.

Mr. Welsh read the call under which the Convention had assembled.

Mr. John Cessna, of Bedford, proposed the name of Hon. J. W. Maynard of Lycoming, for temporary Chairman of the Convention.

Mr. John Cresswell proposed the name of Hon. George Sanderson, of Lancaster.

Mr. Ira C. Mitchell proposed the name of Jacob Ziegler, Esq., of Butler county.

A discussion took place as to the proper mode of choosing the temporary Chairman.

Mr. Cessna offered the following resolution: Resolved, That the Chairman of the State Executive Committee appoint two tellers; which tellers so appointed, shall make out a roll of the delegates duly elected to this Convention, and shall proceed to call said roll of delegates; each of whom, as his name is called shall indicate his desire for temporary Chairman of the Convention. No delegate whose right to a seat is contested shall be permitted to vote for temporary Chairman, and the tellers shall not declare any person elected until said person shall have received at least two hundred votes, unless otherwise declared by this body.

After some further discussion, Judge Shannon proposed that Hon. Henry D. Foster be declared, by acclamation, the permanent Chairman of the Convention. This was received with wild shouts of applause, and he was unanimously declared the choice of the Convention.

Gen. Foster, upon taking the chair, said: Gentlemen of the Convention, I return you my most sincere thanks for the high honor you have conferred in selecting me to preside over the deliberations of so respectable an assemblage as the one before me. I must confess that, knowing so little of parliamentary rules, it will be almost impossible for me to discharge the duties incumbent upon me without your kind indulgence. I shall endeavor, however, to do what is right, but I am sorry you did not select a more competent presiding officer. It requires of me no lengthy speech at this time in the discussion of the causes that have almost irreparably dissipated our glorious country; a state of affairs brought about, not by any action of ours, nevertheless, we must lend our hearts and hands to repair and perpetuate it. Let us prove to the world, so far as it is in our power to contribute to such an end, this government founded upon Democratic principles, shall continue to exist in unity and harmony. [Applause.] I again thank you for the partiality shown in calling me to preside over your deliberations.

Mr. Ira C. Mitchell proposed that J. R. Hunter, of Allegheny, and C. W. Carrigan, of Philadelphia, be appointed temporary Secretaries of the Convention. Agreed to.

Mr. Zulich moved that a committee of five be appointed on credentials. Not agreed to.

Mr. Cessna said, we are all of one mind, and all speak here for one purpose. He hoped that the Convention would organize without confusion. He therefore moved that the temporary Secretaries read the list of delegates. Agreed to.

Mr. Carrigan proceeded to read the list of delegates.

Mr. Ira C. Mitchell moved that a committee of seven be appointed on contested seats. Agreed to.

Mr. Cassidy moved to except from the operation of the rule the contested seats in the 3d District of Philadelphia, as he was satisfied that they could be settled between themselves. Agreed to.

Mr. Cessna offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That in order to effect a permanent organization of this Convention, a committee of thirty-three shall be appointed to report to the Convention for its approval Vice Presidents and Secretaries; said committee to be selected by the delegates resident within the limits of each Senatorial district, who shall select a member or members from their own number equal in number to the number of Senators to which such district shall be entitled, and report their several selections to the Convention.

Resolved, That a committee of thirty-three be appointed to report to this Convention resolutions expressive of the views and opinions thereof—that said committee shall be selected by the delegates resident within the limits of each Senatorial district who shall select a member or members equal in number of Senators to which such district shall be entitled, and report their selections to the Convention. Said committee so selected shall elect its own chairman, and to this committee shall be referred all resolutions that may be introduced into the Convention, without amendment or debate.

The President of the Convention announced the following gentlemen as the Committee on contested seats: Ira C. Mitchell, S. B. Hayes, J. A. Gibson, Michael Mciert, S. M. Zulich, Jacob Turney and John W. Maynard.

Mr. Mead moved that two doorkeepers be appointed. Agreed to. He then moved that John Farrell and James C. Whalley be appointed. Carried.

A motion was made to take a recess for fifteen minutes.

Mr. Cessna opposed the motion, and moved that the Convention adjourn. Not agreed to.

Mr. Kerr renewed the motion to adjourn for fifteen minutes. Carried.

The recess having expired, the committees of two from each Senatorial District on organization and resolutions were announced.

Mr. Josiah Randall moved to accept Hon. Wm. H. Witte as a substitute for Mr. Frank P. Magee.

Mr. Cassidy opposed the motion. He moved to refer the matter to the delegates from Mr. Magee's district. He said that Mr. Witte did not live in the district.

Mr. Carrigan said that Mr. Magee was the only power to make a substitute, as the Convention had nothing to do with it.

Mr. Samuel Randall said that Mr. Cassidy occupied a seat in the last National Convention

and represented a district in which he did not live.

Mr. Cresswell moved that the question be referred to the Committee on Credentials. Agreed to.

The Convention thereupon adjourned until half-past 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION. The Convention re-assembled at half-past 7 o'clock.

Mr. Ira C. Mitchell, from the Committee on Credentials, unanimously reported in favor of Hon. Wm. H. Witte as a substitute for Frank P. Magee. This was received with applause.

They also reported in the case of the contested election in Cambria county, against Richard White and his colleagues, and in favor of the admission of Robert L. Johnson and colleagues. In the case of the Sixth Representative District of Philadelphia, they reported adversely to Charles L. Wolf, and in favor of the admission of George G. Thomas, upon a certificate dated the 6th of November, 1860.

Mr. J. A. Marshall moved to amend the report of the committee as to the Sixth District by inserting the name of Mr. Wolf in place of Mr. Thomas.

Mr. Wolf said he had no notice that his seat was contested.

Mr. J. Hamilton said the proper organs in Philadelphia had decided the claims of Mr. Thomas to be invalid, and had ordered the election under which Mr. Wolf claimed the seat.

The amendment was adopted, and Mr. Wolf was admitted to his seat.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported the following gentlemen as Vice Presidents and Secretaries of the Convention:

Vice Presidents.—Henry Gildea, Richard Ludlow, Hugh Clark, Hon. George S. Leiper, Gen. John H. Hubbard, Richardson L. Wright, General Joseph Morrison, James T. Morehead, Col. Daniel Small, E. W. Hamlin, M. C. Tyler, Gen. W. S. Ross, A. M. Benton, Hon. Isaac Slenker, Hon. Wm. L. De-wart, Hon. Ephraim Banks, A. W. Loomis, Rev. John W. Nevin, Dr. Isaac Winless, Peter McIntyre, Hon. Jas. Nihl, Hon. Job Mann, James T. Leonard, Hon. James Clark, Col. A. Manchester, Samuel McKee, Joseph R. Hunter, Wm. Hirst, Hon. M. C. Trout, Charles E. Taylor and Patrick Carr.

Secretaries.—Josiah Randall, George W. Irvin, Edmund Buckley, S. Morton Zulich, Dr. J. Stewart Leech, George R. Clark, W. W. H. Davis, Morton Fry, Charles Kessler, W. H. Gallagher, John De Young, E. Ferguson, Col. M. Hammond, J. J. Woreline, Henry C. Parsons, John Cummings, John B. MacAlester, S. T. M'Adam, Samuel H. Reynolds, Dr. E. Haldeman, Henry Latimer, James B. Sansom, John Porter, James Loutner, James A. Getty, Joseph G. Richey, James B. Barr, John Sill, Jacob Ziegler, William M'Knight, J. Dennis James, R. J. Nicholson.

Judge Shannon made an eloquent speech, in which he counseled that we should listen to the words of wisdom from the lips of the gray-haired fathers of the party.

Mr. Stokes obtained the floor, when the Committee of Thirty-three on Resolutions were allowed to retire to consult together.

Mr. Jacob Ziegler moved that all resolutions be handed over to the Committee on Resolutions without reading. Adopted.

Mr. Cresswell moved that Hon. Wm. H. Witte be invited to address the Convention.—Carried unanimously.

Mr. Witte was conducted to the stand amidst much applause. He alluded to the peculiar circumstances under which he entered the Convention, and said that it was the first time that he was ever in a Convention. He stated that he had a clear right to be on this floor, and it he had not he would not be here. Philadelphia was one Senatorial District, divided into four subdivisions. He denounced the introduction of more technical objections as foreign to the subject.

Mr. Witte said this was no time for the gratification of mere political ambition or personal feeling. He looked back reverently upon the time when men were brought together in assemblies, which were not more important than the present to the people of Pennsylvania.

He dwelt upon the fact that Abolitionism was introduced into this country by an Englishman, Wilberforce. He traced the history of the Democratic party in eloquent and glowing language.

Mr. Witte, in closing his remarks, paid a most glowing tribute to the Union. He said that the Keystone of the Federal arch was distributed in its setting, although for many years the extension of the arch by the admission of new States, had disturbed neither its symmetry nor weakened its strength—now it had ceased to perform its function—the cement is crumbling, and the arch is broken. God grant that it may be renewed, and the stone itself be more firmly set in the brotherhood and fraternity of the people—in the equality of the States—and in the permanency and integrity of a re-constructed Federal Union. May God consecrate the work.

Mr. Witte was frequently interrupted with boisterous applause.

Mr. Foster followed Mr. Witte. He was received with three cheers. He said we owe a duty to the party to which we belong—that party is the party of the country. The Republican party could not to-day administer the affairs of the government on the principles laid down in the Chicago platform. He said that Abraham Lincoln had carried Pennsylvania by the misrepresentations of the Republican party; that he had been held up as the man for them on the tariff question, and he yet declared in Pittsburg, that he knew nothing about it, but that he would study it so as to be able to understand it. He also referred to his declaration, that there was nothing going wrong and nobody was hurt, while the whole country was ringing with the cries of distressed suffering operatives. Seven States gone from the Confederacy and an extraordinary Peace Conference assembled in Washington to prevent eight others from following.

He continued at length in the most pungent review of Mr. Lincoln and his party, and closed in a strain of eloquence and lofty patriotism that called forth the loudest demonstrations of applause.

He was followed by the Rev. Dr. Nevin, of Lancaster, who made a soul-stirring appeal to the patriotism of the Convention, and called upon them to set their faces against the shedding of fraternal blood, and to demand that peace and good will should be their chosen weapons for procuring the Nation's salvation.

The Convention then adjourned to meet on Friday morning at 6 o'clock.

SECOND DAY. FRIDAY, FEB. 23. The Convention was called to order at 9 o'clock by the President, and the Rev. Dr. Nevin invoked the blessing of God upon their deliberations.

On motion the Farewell Address of George Washington was read by Mr. Jacob Ziegler.

Hon. Ellis Lewis then proceeded to read the resolutions which were agreed upon by the Committee of which he was chairman and which are given in another column, after the adoption of which the Convention adjourned.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY. AT NEW YORK. New York, Feb. 22.—The weather is clear and mild, and the streets are thronged with people. The observance of the day has not been so general for many years.

At sunrise this morning salutes were fired at various points, and at noon a grand salute of five hundred guns was fired from the battery, by order of the Governor.

The military assembled on Broadway and Fourteenth street, and were reviewed by Gov. Morgan at two o'clock.

There was also to be a number of civic celebrations.

But little business is being transacted.—There is no corn nor provision market, and prices are generally without quotable change.

AT BALTIMORE. BALTIMORE, Feb. 22.—The day is generally kept as a holiday. At the Washington Monument a flag was hoisted at daylight this morning. Large vases, decorated with greens and brilliant flowers, are placed at the base of the Monument, and a band of music is in attendance. The military are parading the streets, which are thronged with people.

AT WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—This is a general holiday. All the Government and municipal offices are closed. The military display is large and imposing. National flags are flying in all directions. The weather is very pleasant. A salute of thirty-four guns—one for each State—is being fired.

The Federal troops, in the afternoon, paraded apart from the District military in detached bodies, and not en masse as was contemplated by the official programme, there having been a countermand of orders in the premises.

The Flying Artillery, in detachments, fired salutes in three different parts of the city.

AT CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI, Feb. 22.—Washington's Birthday was being celebrated on a grand scale. The weather is fine, and the streets thronged with people.

At sunrise national salutes were fired, and all the church and fire bells in the city rung.—The newspaper offices and all the public, as well as numerous private buildings, are decorated with flags.

The military display was magnificent, all the companies parading with full ranks, accompanied by the entire police department.

All along the line of the procession the streets were densely thronged. There will be a grand Union banquet given to-night, at the Burnt House.

AT RICHMOND. RICHMOND, Feb. 22.—The anniversary was well celebrated in this city. A full national salute was fired. The military paraded and the national flag was displayed liberally.—There was a general holiday among the people.

AT PITTSBURG. PITTSBURG, Feb. 22.—Washington's Birthday was celebrated to-day with universal spirit and enthusiasm.

The military of this city and the vicinity, had an imposing parade, and the streets were crowded. There are many strangers in town. A number of business houses were closed, and all the public and several private buildings were decorated with flags.

A grand civil and military ball to-night is the finale.

AT LOUISVILLE, KY. LOUISVILLE, Feb. 22.—To-day's celebration was a most enthusiastic one.

The ceremony of raising "the stars and stripes" over the Court House, by the ladies, at three o'clock this afternoon, was witnessed by the largest crowd ever gathered in Kentucky. A salute was simultaneously fired by the Artillery Corps, and the "Star Spangled Banner" sung by an immense number of voices.

An eloquent address was delivered by James Speed, Esq.

The military, in full rank, turned out, making an imposing display.

Most of the stores were closed, and business was generally suspended during the day.

AT CHICAGO. CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—The whole people went out to-day in their majesty, celebrating the day with the greatest enthusiasm. It exceeds any demonstration ever made here. Bells are ringing, cannon firing, and the voice of the whole city responds with patriotic devotion to the Farewell Address of the Father of our common Country.