

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.
Wednesday, February 27, 1861.

The Latest News.

Sudden departure of Mr. Lincoln from Harrisburg. Mr. Lincoln left Harrisburg on Friday evening very unexpectedly, having received a despatch from Washington to be there on Saturday. He took an express train to Philadelphia, and connecting there with a regular train for Baltimore, he arrived in Washington early in the morning, and had a conference with President Buchanan, the Peace Commissioners, Senators Seward, Cameron, etc. It was not known in Harrisburg that Mr. Lincoln had left town until a late in the morning, when of course, the disappointment was very great, especially among the politicians, and the Baltimore Committee of Reception that had arrived in the evening previous. The secret of Mr. Lincoln's sudden and unexpected departure from Harrisburg, was to avoid a difficulty at Baltimore, as it had been rumored that a mob might attack the train upon which Mr. Lincoln had agreed to arrive in that city.

Mr. Lincoln's arrival at Washington. Washington, Feb. 23.—I have already informed you of the unexpected arrival of Mr. Lincoln in this city. He was received by the depot by Senator Seward and Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, and proceeded very quietly to Willard's Hotel. A private letter received here from Mr. Lincoln last night announced this change in his program. He was escorted by high authorities here to come through Baltimore in the night, in order to avoid a difficulty growing up in that city about who should receive him and how it should be done. He was accompanied by Mr. Montgomery of Illinois, and Mr. Allen of New York. Mr. Lincoln, after getting some rest, breakfasted privately.

Senator Seward received official intelligence on Thursday evening from Baltimore, that a most diabolical plot had been successfully arranged, on the part of a secret organization in Baltimore to assassinate the President-elect on his arrival in that city. Mr. Seward communicated this intelligence to a few private friends, and it was determined to despatch a messenger at once to Philadelphia, informing him of the fact, and urging him to take an earlier train, which would bring him through in the night. Mr. Lincoln said he had received intelligence of a similar nature. A special train was accordingly arranged, and he departed at once for Washington.

It is positively denied by Baltimoreans that any such organization exists, or that any plot has been devised to murder the President-elect. The feeling and sentiment of the people of Baltimore is very bitter against Mr. Lincoln, so much so, indeed, that violence might have been attempted. It is regarded as a very wise move in giving them the slip.

Baltimore, Feb. 23.—The most ample arrangements had been made here for securing the safe and respectful transit of Mr. Lincoln through the city. The police were all out and fully equipped. All good citizens were anxious that no indignity should have been manifested.

The apprehension continued was that certain disreputable butchers had lately attached themselves to the Republican organization here, and who were expected to make a demonstration, would have aroused a bad feeling in the minds of some and caused a disturbance. Gen. Foster was truly eloquent in alluding to the troubles of the country and was rapturously applauded throughout.

Mr. Ira C. Mitchell proposed that Capt. W. H. Davis, of Bucks, J. R. Hunter, of Allegheny, and C. W. Carrigan, of Philadelphia, be appointed temporary Secretaries of the Convention. Not agreed to.

Mr. Cessna said, we are all of one mind, and all came here for one purpose, and 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. A scene of confusion followed in regard to delegates whose names were not on the printed list. Several gentlemen rushed forward with names on slips of paper, which were read. Some amusing scenes occurred, but everything passed off as pleasantly, and certainly more orderly than could be expected from such a large assemblage.

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

Mr. Cassiday moved to except from the election of the rule the contested seats in the Third District of Philadelphia, as he was satisfied that they could be settled between themselves. Agreed to.

Mr. Cessna offered the following resolution: 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 elect a member or members from their own number equal in number to the number of Senators to which said district shall be entitled, and report their several selections to the Convention.

The following resolution, offered by Cessna, gave rise to much discussion, but it was finally adopted: Resolved, That a committee of thirty-three be appointed to report to the Convention resolutions expressive of the views and opinions thereof—that said committee shall be elected by the delegates resident within the limits of each Senatorial District, who shall select a number of members equal in number to the number of Senatorial District, who 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 Myler, S. M. Zulch, Jacob Turney and John W. Maynard.

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

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

Mr. Cessna opposed the motion. He therefore 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. Cessna moved to reconsider the vote by which the Convention agreed

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 21.

The Democratic State Convention assembled in Brant's Hall, Harrisburg, on Feb. 21. Hon. Wm. H. Welsh, Chairman of the State Executive Committee, called the Convention to order at 9 o'clock.

Mr. Carrigan moved that the Rev. Dr. Nevins, of Lancaster, be invited to open the Convention with prayer.—Agreed to.

Dr. Nevins 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 been assembled. He then made a short and eloquent address. He believed that the Democrats were now firmly united. When danger threatened the country the party flocked together as a band of brothers. He hoped that unity and harmony would pervade the proceedings of the Convention.

Mr. John Cessna, of Bedford, proposed the name of Hon. 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 Zeigler, of Butler co.

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 one of whom, as his name is called, shall indicate his desire for temporary Chairman of the Convention.

No delegates 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 200 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 loud shouts of applause.

Gen. Foster returned his sincere thanks for the honor conferred upon him to preside over so large a Convention. He was but little versed in parliamentary rules, but through the indulgence of the members of the Convention, he discharged his duties in accordance with what he considered right. He had not brought this trouble upon the country, but it was for us to restore harmony and peace, to unite our hearts and hands in such measures as were essential for the crisis. Gen. Foster was truly eloquent in alluding to the troubles of the country and was rapturously applauded throughout.

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to adjourn until half-past seven o'clock, and to adjourn until ten o'clock tomorrow morning. After some discussion the motion was withdrawn.

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

Mr. Cassiday 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. Cassiday 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 seven o'clock this evening.

The Convention re-assembled at 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.

The case of the contested election in Cambria county, was decided unanimously against Richard White and his colleagues.

Thos. A. Simmons, of Philadelphia, was admitted in place of Judge Campbell.

The report of the Committee on Credentials was adopted unanimously.

The Committee on permanent organization reported the following gentlemen as Vice Presidents and Secretaries of the Convention:

VICE PRESIDENTS.
Henry Gildea, Richard Ludlow, H. Clark, Hon. George S. Leiper, Gen. J. H. Hubbard, Richardson L. Wright, Gen. 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. W. L. Devart, Hon. Ephraim Banks, A. W. Loomis, Rev. John W. Nevins, Dr. Isaac Wilkes, Peter McIntyre, Hon. James Nill, Hon. Job Mann, James T. Leonard, Hon. James Clark, Col. A. Manchester, Samuel McKee, Joseph R. Hunter, Wm. Hirs, Hon. M. C. Trout, Charles E. Taylor and Patrick Carr.

SECRETARIES.
Josiah Randall, George W. Irvin, Edmund Buckley, John Zeigler, Dr. J. Stewart Leach, George R. Clark, W. H. H. Davis, Morton Fry, Charles Kissler, W. H. Gallaher, John De Young, E. Ferguson, Col. M. Hammond, J. J. Woreline, Henry C. Parsons, John Cummings, John B. McAllister, S. T. McAdam, Samuel H. Reynolds, Dr. E. Haldeman, Henry Latimer, James B. Sanson, John Porter, James Louth, James A. Gettys, Jos. G. Richey, James B. Barr, John Sill, Jacob Zeigler, Wm. McKnight, 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.

Henry D. Foster, John Scott, Esq., Hon. James Clark, and Rev. Dr. Zeigler, answered calls of the Convention in addresses full of eloquence and lofty patriotism, and which were received by the crowded house with great enthusiasm.

At a late hour the Convention adjourned until morning.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 22.—The Democratic State Convention re-assembled this morning in Brant's Hall, and was opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. John W. Nevins, of Lancaster.

The Committee on Resolutions, through their chairman, Hon. Ellis Lewis, reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

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 Government of the United States, although limited in its authority to the subject enumerated in the Federal Constitution, possesses within those limits supreme authority, and has the usual and necessary powers for preserving itself and enforcing its laws.

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 to the last prop of freedom, and as the great exponent in self-government, which is to light the nations of the earth to liberty and independence.

Resolved, That the Democratic party possesses the recuperating 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 calamities of his "irrepressible conflict," declares there is nothing going wrong.

Resolved, That the people of the Southern States contributed their exertion and treasure to the acquisition of the Territories, equally with those of other States, and that the principle which recognizes the equal rights of all the States in the same, is founded on the clearest equality 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 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 legisla-

tion 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 patriots—men of business—workmen—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 transgressing their rights shall remain unrevoked; and the states books of the 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 purpose which animated the fathers of the Republic; and that we apply 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 an act of a partizan, and not a patriot.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the immediate repeal of the 95th and 95th 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.

After the reading of the resolutions as amended, P. C. Shannon, Esq., of Pittsburgh, moved that the report of the Committee be adopted by the Convention standing up; which was done; and the report of the Committee was adopted with three hearty cheers that made the welkin ring—not a voice dissenting.

Dr. Bruce Petriklin, Esq., of Huntingdon, moved that a committee of seven be appointed to proceed to Washington City and deliver copies of the report of the Committee of Thirty-three to the President and Vice President of the United States, our Senators and Members of Congress, and also a copy to each of the members of the Peace conference.

This resolution was amended by increasing the Committee to thirty-three and appointing Gen. H. D. Foster its Chairman. The resolution was then adopted.

Eloquent and patriotic speeches were then made by Hon. Ellis Lewis, Hon. Richard Vaux, Gen. H. D. Foster and others, after which the Convention adjourned.

THE TWENTY-SECOND OF FEBRUARY AT THE Capital of the Keystone State.

Reception of Mr. Lincoln.

RAISING THE AMERICAN FLAG!

Grand Military and Civic Display.

Speeches by Mr. Lincoln, Gov. Curtin, Mr. Palmer and Mr. Davis.

The ever glorious 22nd of February, 1861, will long be remembered by the citizens of this city, and the thousands who visited Harrisburg on Friday last.—The day opened auspiciously; and before the sun was up, the streets were alive with people; still every train added to the crowd, until there was a perfect sea of moving humanity. By 10 o'clock, all the military had arrived, numbering some thousands, and a more magnificent display we never witnessed. The military, civic societies and firemen formed, and marched over the route previously designated. All along the line the houses were thronged with spectators, while the streets and sidewalks were filled with the orderly multitude, who had come far and near to witness the grand display.

While the procession was moving, minute guns were fired from the arsenal, and as the line turned up State street from Front, the display was most beautiful. The military formed in double column on both sides of the street, through which passed the carriages containing the Governor and the committees, and the old soldiers—that gallant remnant of the patriots of a past age—bearing the flag to be raised over the Capitol.

At half-past twelve o'clock, the flag being properly adjusted to the ropes, the Old Soldiers commenced elevating it to the top of the towering flag-staff.

As it reached the cornice of the main building, it suddenly expanded, and as its meteor stripes kissed the clear cold air, the immense crowd of spectators burst forth in shouts that made the welkin ring again. The cannon, too, on Capitol Hill sent out its thunder tones in response, while the brass bands struck up the "Star-Spangled Banner" with a will that showed they too had caught the patriotic inspiration of the day.

As soon as the flag was run up, E. H. Rarigh, Esq., clerk of the House of Representatives, read to an immense multitude assembled in front of the Capitol, Washington's Farewell Address to the people of the United States.

RECEPTION OF THE PRESIDENT ELIOT.

As soon as this part of the ceremony was concluded, the procession re-formed and proceeded to the depot to meet the President elect. The special train

containing the distinguished guest and suite, arrived at half-past one o'clock, when he was escorted to an open barchou drawn by six white horses, which proceeded, followed by the entire procession, to the Jones House, where the President elect alighted and was conducted to the portico in front of the Hotel by his Excellency, Gov. Curtin. The appearance of the President and the Governor was greeted with cheers by the assembled multitude.

After the cheering had somewhat subsided, Gov. Curtin welcomed the President as follows:

Sir.—It is my pleasure to welcome you to the State of Pennsylvania, and to extend to you the hospitality of this city. We have frequently heard of you, and we have seen you in a distant place, and every word that has fallen from your lips has fallen upon the ears of an excited, patriotic but loyal people. (Applause.) Sir, as President elect of the United States, you are called to the discharge of official duties at a period of time when the public mind is distracted and divided, when animosities and distractions divide the people of this hitherto happy and prosperous country. You must take, sir, no easy task. You must restore fraternal feelings. You must heal up discord. You must produce unity in place of hostility and restore prosperity, peace and concord to this unhappy country. And future generations will rise up and call you blessed.

Sir, this day, by act of our Legislature, we unfurl from the dome of the Capitol the flag of our country, carried there in the arms of men who defended the country when defence was needed. I assure you, sir, there is no star or stripes craned and on its aure field these stars and stripes, thirty-four stars, the number of the bright constellation of States over which you are called by a free people, in a fair election, to preside. We trust, sir, that in the discharge of your high office, you may reconcile the unhappy differences now existing, as they have heretofore been reconciled.

Sir, when conciliation has failed, read our history, study our traditions. Here are the people who will defend you, the Constitution, the laws and the integrity of this Union.

Our great law-giver and founder established this government of a free people in deeds of peace. We are a peaceful, laborious people. We believe that civilization, progress and Christianity are advanced by the protection of free and paid labor.

Sir, I welcome you to the midst of this generous people, and to the God who has so long watched over this country, give your wisdom to discharge the high duties that devolve upon you, to the advancement of the greatness and glory of the government, and the happiness and prosperity of the people.

Mr. Lincoln being introduced to the crowd, spoke as follows:

Gov. Curtin and citizens of the State of Pennsylvania: Perhaps the best thing that I could do would be simply to endorse the patriotic and eloquent speech which your Governor has just made in your hearing. I am quite sure that I am unable to address to you as I wish.

Reference has been made by him to the distraction of the public mind at this time and to the great task that lies before me in entering upon the administration of the General Government. With all the eloquence and ability that your Governor brings to this theme, I am quite sure he does not—in his situation he cannot—appreciate as I do the weight of that responsibility. I feel that, under God, in the strength of the arm and wisdom of the heads of these masses after all, must be my support. As I have often had occasion to say, I repeat to you—I am quite sure I do not deceive myself when I tell you I bring to the work an honest heart; I dare not tell you I bring a strength should fail. I shall at least fall back upon these masses, who, I think, under any circumstances will not fail.

Allusion has been made to the peaceful principles upon which this great Commonwealth was originally settled. Allow me to add my meed of praise to those peaceful principles. I hope no one of the Friends who originally settled here, or who lived here since that time, or who live here now, has been or is a more devoted lover of peace, harmony and concord than my humble self.

While I have been proud to see today the finest military array, I think, that I have ever seen, allow me to say, in regard to those men that they give hope of what may be done when war is inevitable. But at the same time, allow me to express the hope that in the shedding of blood their services may never be needed, especially in the shedding of fraternal blood. It shall be my endeavor to preserve the peace of this country so far as it can possibly be done, consistently with the maintenance of the institutions of the country. With my consent, or without my great displeasure, this country shall never witness the shedding of one drop of blood in fraternal strife.

And now, my fellow-citizens, as I have made many speeches, will you allow me to bid you farewell?

At half-past two o'clock the Senators, members of the House and the military escorted Mr. Lincoln to the hall of the House, where, after order was restored, Mr. Palmer greeted him on behalf of the Senate as follows:

HONORABLE SENATOR: In behalf of the Senate of Pennsylvania, I welcome you to the Capitol of our State.

We deem it a peculiar privilege and a happy omen, that while on your way to assume the duties of the high office to which you have been called, at this momentous period in our national history, we are honored by your presence at our seat of government, on the anniversary of the birthday of the Father of our Country.

The people of Pennsylvania, upon whom rests so large a share of the responsibility of your nomination and election to the Presidency, appreciate the magnitude of the task before you, and are fully prepared to sustain your Administration of the Government, according to the Constitution and the laws.

Whatever differences of opinion existed previously to the election as to the political questions involved in the canvass, they are a law-abiding, Constitution and Union-loving people, and there is no difference among them as

to your right to claim, and their duty to render such support.

Accordingly, here-to-day are assembled men of all parties and of every shade of political opinion, to welcome and to honor you as the constitutionally chosen President of the United States.

Nor have we observed with indifference the recent public expression of your views on a subject closely affecting the material interests of Pennsylvania. That it is not only the right, but the duty of every general government, while providing revenue for its support by means of a Tariff, so to regulate the duties on imports as to afford adequate protection to all our industrial interests of the country, is universally admitted by our people.—It has, therefore, afforded them profound satisfaction that you have been known recently to declare that this is also your view of the true policy of the Government.

Deeply impressed with the honor of your visit at this interesting time—proud of the presence among us of him whom the people have so recently elected to the Chair of Washington, and to whom they have so largely confided their highest interests—hopeful of the beneficial results of the wise and just measures which we trust, and believe, will signalize your Administration, and soon restore harmony and prosperity to our country, I again, in the name and in behalf of the Senate bid you a cordial welcome to our Capitol.

At the conclusion of Senator Palmer's remarks, Speaker Davis addressed the President.

REMARKS BY SENATOR DAVIS.—It becomes my duty—and certainly it is a pleasant one—to welcome you in behalf of the members of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, and to express to you their pleasure in meeting you in this Hall.

We are proud and gratified to meet you, and bid you welcome in the name of Pennsylvania, as the President elect of the United States.

This is not the time nor the occasion for making a formal address to you.—The people are here to see, and, if possible, hear you speak, in whose ability and integrity they have placed their hopes, and who is soon to preside over the destinies of this great nation.—Pennsylvania contributed as much to your election, to your present exalted though arduous position, as any other State in the Union, and although her voice has always been for peace, and her flood waters fields unbought with blood, yet I believe I speak the sentiments of her entire people, when I say she is willing to pledge her resources—men and money—to maintain the Constitution, sustain the Government, and enforce the laws.

Permit me again to bid you welcome in the name of the Representatives of the people of Pennsylvania. The gloom that now hangs over our beloved country—when designing men are endeavoring to disturb the only safe safeguard of our liberties, *The Union*, we meet you, sir, with an abiding faith in the wisdom and justice of Providence and a firm reliance on your patriotism, prudence and ability to save the nation from the present impending danger. We deeply feel the responsibilities of the present hour, and the importance of the task before us.

There is no deception and no disguise in the ship of state is drifting in a dangerous and unknown sea. But we have every confidence in the steady hand and true heart of the pilot of our choice.

We have full confidence in the rectitude of your intentions, and the purity of your purposes; and our ardent prayer is now and will be for the success of your Administration, and the maintenance of the Constitution and the Union.

At the conclusion Mr. Lincoln arose and said:

Mr. Speaker of the Senate and also Mr. Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Gentlemen of the General Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania: I appear before you only for a very brief remarks in response to what has been said to me. I thank you most sincerely for this reception, and the generous words in which support has been promised me upon this occasion. I thank your great Commonwealth for the overwhelming support it recently gave—not me personally—but the cause, which I think a just one, in the late election.

Allusion has been made to the fact—the interesting fact perhaps we should say—that I for the first time appear at the Capitol of the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, upon the birthday of the Father of his Country.

In connection with that beloved anniversary, connected with the history of this country, I have already gone through one exceedingly interesting scene this morning in the ceremonies at Philadelphia. Under the kind conduct of gentlemen there, I was for the first time allowed the privilege of standing in old Independence Hall, to have a few words addressed to me there, and opening up to me an opportunity of expressing with much regret that I did not more time to express something of my own feelings excited by the occasion—somewhat to harmonize and give shape to the feelings that had been really the feelings of my whole life.

Besides this, our friends there had provided a magnificent flag of the country. They had arranged it so that I was given the honor of raising it to the head of its staff; and when it went up, I was pleased that it went to its place by the strength of my own feeble arm. When, according to the arrangement, the cord was pulled and it flung gloriously to the wind without an accident, in the light glowing sunshine of the morning, I could not help hoping that there was in the on-time success of that beautiful ceremony, at least something of an omen of what is to come. Nor could I help feeling then, as I often have felt, that in the whole of that proceeding I was a very humble instrument. I did not provide the flag; I had not made the arrangement for elevating it to its place; I had applied but a very small portion of even my feeble strength in raising it. In the whole transaction, I was in the hands of the people who had arranged it, and if I can have the same generous co-operation of the people of this nation, I think the flag of our country may yet be kept floating gloriously.

I recur for a moment but to repeat some words uttered at the hotel in regard to what has been said about the military support which the general

government may expect from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in a proper emergency. To guard against any possible mistake do I recur to this.—It is not with any pleasure that I contemplate the possibility that a necessity may arise in this country for the use of the military arm. While I am exceedingly gratified to see the manifestation upon your streets of your military force here, and exceedingly gratified at your promise here to use that force upon a proper emergency, while I make these acknowledgments, I desire to repeat, in order to preclude any possible misconception, that I do most sincerely hope that we shall have no use for them; that it will never become their duty to shed blood, and most especially never to shed fraternal blood. I promise that, (in so far as I may have wisdom to direct,) if so painful a result shall in any wise be brought about, it shall be through no fault of mine.

Allusion has also been made, by one of your honored Speakers, to some remarks recently made by myself at Pittsburgh, in regard to what is supposed to be the special interest of Pennsylvania. I now wish only to say, in regard to that matter, that the few remarks which I uttered on that occasion were rather carefully worded. I took pains that they should be so.—I have seen no occasion since to add to them or subtract from them. I leave them precisely as they stand; [applause] adding only now that I am pleased to have an expression from you, gentlemen of Pennsylvania, significant that they are satisfactory to you.

And now, gentlemen of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, allow me again to return to you my most sincere thanks.

SUPPRESSION OF FORTUNE TELLING.—The bill for the suppression of fortune telling passed the House on the 13th inst. It provides that any person who shall pretend, for gain or hire, to predict future events by cards, tokens, the inspection of the head or hands of any person, or by any one's age, or by consulting the movements of the heavenly bodies; or who shall pretend, for gain or hire, to effect any purpose by spells, charms, necromancy or incantation, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by any Court of Quarter Sessions in this Commonwealth, with fine and imprisonment. The first offence shall be punished with