CIRCULATION, 2000 COPIEST

Hamma street, Gar. The think of the control of the

THE STATE CONVENTION. The proceedings of the Democratic State Convention, had at Brant's Hall, in Harrisburg, on Thursday and Friday last, will be found published at considerable length in our columns. The Convention was one of the greatest opolitical assemblages, in point of numbers and talent, that ever convened in Pennsylvania, and the platform unanimously adopted, as laid down in the resolutions, will be heartily endorsed by every Democrat and

every true conservative man in the State. The commencement of the Convention was a little stormy and turbulent, perhaps unavoidable in so large a body, but that soon passed off after the business was got completely under way, and the close of the proceedings were orderly, pleasant and agreeable in the extreme. There seemed to be but one feeling and that was for union and harmony in our ranks; and for conciliation and compromise in the adjustment of our National difficulties The old feuds and heart burnings in the party were all sacrificed for the good of our common country, and the Democracy of Pennsylvania will from henceforth be a united and victorious

The speeches delivered during the sittings of the Convention by Gen. Foster, Mr. Witte, Rev. Dr. Nevin, Judge Shannon, Mr. Randall, Judge Lewis, Mr. Welsh, Col. Tate and others, were able, eloquent and patriotic, and excited unbounded enthusiasm from the immense assemblage present.

MALLWas a great day for the Democracy of Pennsylvania, and we doubt not the good effect that will follow from the action of the Convention will umply repaysthe delegates for all their trouble and expense in getting

THE HOPE OF THE COUNTRY. It must be apparent to every sensible man who can take a calm survey of men and things, that the Democratic party is the only political organization that has not been "crushed out" by the triumph of a sectional President, and that "still lives to save the Union and per petuate the glorious institutions of our common country. Hence, its mission now is to boldly step forward and roll back the waves of fanaticism which threaten the destruction of the Union.

The Republican party, although secure of the spoils of office, is already annihilated by its own victory, a fact which will be fully demonstrated in the next six months. False principles cannot long triumph with the American people. The first attempt to carry them out is already convulsing the Nation from its centre to its circumference; and while the country is bleeding at every pore, those who are now flushed with victory are "quietly' folding their arms, and proclaiming that they have no compromises to make-that "nobody is hurt," "nobody is suffering any-

The Democracy everywhere are already aroused, and are preparing to avenge the wrongs infleted on the country. The Repubicany will haver dain another are more deceived than we ever were before in the potency of public opinion.

MR. LINCOLN IN LANCASTER. We are pleased with Lancaster. The ar-

rangements for the reception of President LINCOLN and suite, on Friday last, were complete; and the good order observed under the admirable management of Capt. HAMBRIGHT and the Police of the City, was the subject of hearty congratulation by all who witnessed it. Mr. Lincoln himself, we understand, expressed himself highly pleased, and remarked that he was better treated in Lancaster than at any other city or town he passed through in his entire route since he left home.

AS WAS EXPECTED:

The Sunbury and Eric Railroad Company has succeeded in passing its bill through the Republican House of Representatives, by a large majority. Its passage in the Senate is considered certain. The bill allows the Company to issue bonds to the amount of \$5,000,000, and secure the same by a first mortgage; the State taking a second mortgage for \$4,000,000, being the sum due the Com monwealth for the original purchase, princi pal and interest. The bill was put through under the whip and spur of the previous question, and the State may now whistle for her \$4,000,000.17 1176.55 (27.37.1)

MR. LINCOLN AT WASHINGTON. Mr. Lincoln reached Washington city on Saturday morning at 6 o'clock-having unexpectedly left Harrisburg at 6 o'clock the previous evening in a special train for Phila delphia, where he took the night line for Washington.

Various reasons are assigned for this hasty exit from Harrisburg. One story is, that he feared assassination in Baltimore. Another is, that he fled for the purpose of avoiding the horde of ravenous office hunters assembled to lay siege to him. This is about the best reason we have heard. Still another account says that he was summoned to Washington by Mr. SEWARD for high reasons of State. Certain it is, that he is in Washington and that soon after his arrival he and Mr. Seward called on the President, and had a long talk with him at the White House.

COMMUTATION OF TONNAGE DUTIES. The bill commuting the Tonnage duties on. the Pennsylvania Railroad, passed a final reading in the House of Representatives on Wednesday morning, and will now go to the Senate, where it will no doubt be finally dis-

posed of in the same way. The vote on final passage was as follows: YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Acker, Aschom, Austin, Ball, Bartholomew, Blair, Breasler, Brewster, Burns, Butler, (Carbon.) Butler, (Crawford.) Byrne, Galdwill, Gowan, Graig. Douglass, Duffield, Dunlap, Elienberger, Gaskill, Gibboney, Goehring, Graham, Harvey, Hillman, Hoffue, Huhn, Koch, Lawrence, Liesening, Lowther, M Donough, Marshall, Moore, Morrison, Mullin, Ober, Osterhout, Peirce, Preston, Pughe, Randall, Reily, Ridgway, Robinson, Roller, Geltzer, Shafer, Sheppard, Smith. (Philadelphia,) Teller, Thomas, Walker, White, Wildey and Davis, Speaker—57.

Speaker-57.
NAVE Messrs. Alexander, Anderson, Armstrong Anaxa-messrs: Alexander, Anderson, Armstrong, Armstrong, Armstrong, Armstrong, Armstrong, Armstrong, Armstrong, Armstrong, Armstrong, Bliss, Boyer, October, Britan, Collins, Cope, Duncan, Diamant, and Michael Britan, Kiline, Lichtenwalther, Michael Britan, Michael Brita

policy rejects all compromise and prefers Man le his wiedors grester then the doombined wisdom of his predecessors? sintle same

PROCEEDINGS OF THE

Democratic State Convention fall.

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

Mr. Carrigan moved that the Rev. Dr. Nevin, of Lancas.

Jr. by invited to togen the Convention with prayer. Mr. Carrigan moved that the Rev. Br. Novin, of Lancaster, by invised to open the Convention with prayer Agrees to.

Dr. Novin delivered a fervent and impressive prayer, in which he dwalt with much fieling on the distrasted state of the country.

Mr. Welah read the call under which the Convention had been assembled. 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 perved the proceedings of the Convention.

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

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,

Mr. Irs. O. Mitchell proposed the name of Jacob Zaeguer,
Rsq., of Butler county.

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

Mr. Cesms offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Chairman of the State Executive
Committee appoint two tellens; 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, and the colrection.

No delegate whose right to a seat is contested shall be per
mitted to vote for temporary Chairman, and the tellers
the shall not declare any person elected until said person shall
have received at least two hundred votes, unless otherwise
declared by this body.

Table Channon proposed

mitted 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. Feater be declared, by acclamation, the permanent Chairman of the Convention. This was received with wild shouts of applause.

Gen. Foster returned his sincere thanks for the honor confered 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 would discharge his duties in accordance with what he considered right. We had not brought this trouble upon the country, but it was for us to restore harmony and peace, to mits our hearts and hands in such measures as were essential for the crists. 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. W. H. Davis, of Bucks, J. B. Hunter, of Allegheny, and C. W. Carrigan, of Philadelphia, be appointed temporary secretaries of the Convention. Agreed to.

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

Mr. Cassan sald, we are all of one mind, and all came here for one purpose, and hoped that the Convention.

Agreed to.

Mr. Carrigan proceeded to read the list of delegates. A scene of confusion here ensued in regard to delegates whose names were not on the printed list. Several gentlemen rushed forward with names on alips 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 approximated on contested scale. Average to.

Mr. I'ra U. Mitchell moved that a committee or seven be appointed on contested seats. Agreed to.

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

Mr. Cessna offered the following resolution; which was

"Mr. Cassna offered the following resolution; which was 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.

The f. llowing resolution, also offered by Mr. Cesun, gave rise to much discussion, but it was finally adopted:

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 relected by the delegates resident within the limits of e.ch Senatorial District, who shall select a member or members equal in number to the number of Senators to which such district shall be entitled, and report their selections to the Convention. Said committee as selected shall elect ifs 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 The President of the Convention announced the follow-ing gentlemen as the committee on contested seats. Ira C. Mitchell, S. B. Hayes, J. A. Gibson, Michael Mylert, S. M. Zulich, Jacob Turney and John W. Maynard. Mr. Mead moved that two door keepers 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. Cesson apposed the motion. He therefore moved that the Convention adjourn. Not agreed to. Mr. Kerr renewed the motion to adjourn for fifteen minutes. Carried.

inutes. Carried.

The recess having expired, the committees of two from ach Senatorial District on organization and resolution

each Senatorial District on organization and resolutions were amounced.
[The committees from Lancaster county were: on organization, Messrs. North and Kline; on resolutions, Messrs. Hiester and Steinman.]

Mr. Cessna moved to reconsider the vote by which the Convention agreed to adjourn until half past seven o'clock, and to adjourn until ten o'clock to morrow morning. After some discussion the metion was withdrawn.

Mr. Josiah Kandali 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.

with it.

Mr. Samuel J. Randall said that Mr. Cassiday occupied a
sest in the last National Convention, and represented a
district in which he did not live Mr. Cressvell moved that the question be referred to the Committee on Credentials. Agreed to,
The Convention thereupon adjourned until half past leven o'clock in the evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention re-assembled at hair past 7 c'clock.

Mr. Ira C. Mitchell, from the Committee on Credentials, unanimously reported in favor of Wm H. Witte as a substitute for Frank P. Magoe. This was received with applicable. pplause.
The case of the contested election in Cambria county, colleagues.
Thomas 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: onlowing genement as vice rresidents and Secretaries of the Convention:

VICE PERMINTS.

Henry Gildea, Richard Ludlow, Hugh Clark, Hon. George S. Leiper, Gen John 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 Sienker, Wm. L. Dewart, Hon. Ephraim Banks, A. W. Loomis, Rev. John W. Nevin, D. D., D. I. Isaac Winters, Peter M'Intyre, Hon. James Nill Hon. Job Mann, James T. Leonard, Hon. James Glark, Col. A. Mauchester, Samuel M'Kee, Joseph R. Hunter, Wm. Hirst, Hon. M. C. Trout, Charles E. Taylor and Patrick Carr.

SECRIABLES.

Trout, Charles K. Taylor and Patrick Carr.

Joslah Randall, George W. Irvin, Edmund Buckley, S. Morton Zulich, Dr. J. Stewart Leech, George R. Glark, W. H. Davis, Morton Fry, Charles Kissler, W. H. Gallagher, Jno. De Young, E. Ferguson, Col. M. Hammond, J. J. Woreline, Henry C. Parsons, John Cummings, Jno B. McAlester, S. T. M'Adam, Samuel H. Reynolds, Dr. E. Haldeman, Henry Latimer, James B. Sansom, John Porter, James Louther, James A. Gettys, Joseph G. Richey, James B. Barr, John Sill, Jacob Zeigler, William M'Knight, J. Dennis James, B. J. Nicholson.

Judge Shannon made an eloquent speech, in which he counselled 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.

sult 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 Mr. Cresswell moved that Hori. Wm. H. Witte be invited to address the Coivention. Carried unanimonaly.

Mr. Witte was conducted to the stand amidst much appliance. 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 if he had not be would not be here. Philadelphia was one Senatorial District, dipided into four sub divisions. He denonneed the introduction of mere technical objections as foreign to the subject.

the subject.

Mr. Witte said this was no time for the gratification of Mr. Witte said this was no time for the gratification of Mr. Witte said this was no time for the gratification of the time when men were brought together in assemblages, 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 Englishmen, Wilberforce. He traced the history of the Democratic party in eloquent and glowing language.

traced the history of the Democratic party in eloquent and glowing language.

Mr. Witte in closing his remarks paid a most glowing thibute to the Union. He said that the Keystone of the Federal arch was disturbed 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 reconstructed Federal Union. May God consecrate the work.

Mr. Witte was frequently interrupted with boisterous applates.

applause.
Mr. Foster fellowed Mr. Witte. He was received with

Mr. Foster spoke at some length, in a glowing strain of eloquence and lofty patriotism.

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 adjourned until 9 o'clock to morrow

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Convention, met at 9 o'clock, a.m. After prayer by the Rev. D. Nevin, Dr. Acker, of Montgomery county, moved that the proceedings of a Democratic meeting held in Montgomery county some time ago be read; which n houseomery county seems of the first busines in order to be the report from the Committee on Resolutions.

The Committee not being ready to report at that time, R. Bruce Petrekin, Esq., of Huntingdon county, moved that the Farewell Address of the Father of his Country be read; which was agreed to; and at the request of the Convention, Captain Jacob Zeigler, of Bailer country, rend the Farewell Address of Gen. George Washington, in his usual fine style. rend the Farewell Address of Gen. George Washington, in his usual fine style.

Daring the reading of the address, Captain Zeigler was frequently interrupted by the enthusiastic applians of the Convention. When those passages which alinde to the feelings of fraternal love and regard which should ever distinguish the American people, and the equal and even handed justice, which, we as a people, should accord to the people of all the States, the feelings of the Convention knew no bounds, but burst forth in long continued cheering.

Speaker—57.

Nays: Messars: Alexander, Anderson, Armstrong, Barisley, Bisel, Bixtler, Blanchard, Bliss, Boyer, Brodhead, Clark, Collins, Cope, Duncan, Dismant, Donlay, Elliott, Frazier, Happer, Hayee, Heck, Hill, Manifold; Myers, Patterson, Reiff, Bloads, Schrock, Bmith, (Berks,) Stehman, Stoneback, Strang, Tracy, Taylor, Williams, and Wilson—41.

On the change of Administration, March Ath, there will be five living ex Presidents of the report of the Committee of Thirty-three on Resolutions, made his appearance on the stand, amidst the Committee of Resolutions, and anounced that the Committee of the Convention, and anounced that the Committee of the report, in a few well-timed and eloquent remarks. He said that the Committee, of which he had the honor to be Chairman, was a large committee, as he knew it was in tall gent (for the Convention had chosen it). It represented the realing of the commonwealth, and all shades and that the Committee of Which he had the honor to be Chairman, was a large to fine the commonwealth, and all shades and the property of the convention had chosen it). It represented the realing of the address, Mr. Tate, of Columbia county, moved that Washington's Farewell Address be published as part of the proceedings of the Conmittee of Thirty-three on Resolutions, and the Committee of Thirty-three on Resolutions, and the committee, of which he had the honor to be Chairman, was a large of the Convention and county and the chosen of the Committee of Thirty-three on Resolutions, and the committee of Thirty-three on Resolutions, and the committee, of the committee, as he knew it was in the committee of Thirty-three on Resolutions, and the committee, of the committee, as he knew it was in the committee of Thirty-three on Resolutions, and the committee, of the committee, of the committee, as he knew it was in the large that the Committee of Thirty-three on Resolutions, and the committee, of the committee, of the committee, as he knew it was in the large that the Committee of Thirty-three on Resoluti

about to submit. You will find resolutions on all the great issues involving the present impending difficulties that now distract the country, and among them a resultion-frequently of the proposing all sorts of agression upon those rights.

This announcement beingth the whole Convention for their feet, who in three hearty cheers gave rent to their feet, who in three hearty cheers gave rent to their feet who in three frequently of the Convention. We are surry that we sunnot do fall justice to the elegant of the Convention. We are surry that we sunnot do fall justice to the elegant many a of the venture of the Convention. Suffice it is say, that they were conched in language of thrilling elegance, and had about these the ring of the tries penceration metal.

tion.

**Ecological That every State is bound by the Constitution of the United States to all in deligering up facilities
slaves to their owners, and all logislation which withholds
such aid or throws obstacles in the way, is unconstitu-

substituted in accordance with the tederal quies of any respective-Battes.

Resolved, That the resolutions diered in the United States Sounts by the particite 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 out the present deplorable agitation and prevent forever its recurrence. We commend this plan or something similar to patriots—may of business—working men.—political parties—to, the people everywhere; and we call upon all who love their whole country and desire to preserved; to raily to spuch plan of compromise and carry

call upon all who love their whole country and desire to preserve it, to rally to such plan of compromise and carry it through. 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 shy armed signession upon the Southern States; especially so long as laws contravening their rights shall remain unrepealed 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; add unsecured by proper amendatory explanations of the Constitution.

orientees we explain the same pain to be proposed which an imated the Fathers of the Republic; and that an appeal to the people of Pennaylyania will manifest their hearty concurrence in all researchable and constitutional measures for the preservation of the Union, moneistently with the rights of all the States conduct of the present Governor of Pennsylvania, in counding as clustryly, his selection of Commissioners to the Peaco Conference to the Republican party, and excluding 230,000 freemen of Pennsylvania from any representation. In that body, was the act of a partizen, and not of a partice.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the immediate repeal of the 95th and 95th sections of the Pean Gode of Pennsylvania—except to far air relates to the crime of kidnapining—because said sections, at and in the way of a strict enforcement of the fugitive slave law.

**After the reading of the resolutions was finished, P. C. Bhannon, Exq. of Pittburg, mored that the report of the

nforcement of the jugitive siave law.

After the reading of the resolutions was finished, P. C. hannon, Esq., of Pittsburg, moved that the report of the hombittee be adopted by the Convention standing my, which was done; and the report of the Committee was dopted, with three hearty cheers that made the welkin ing,—not a voice dissenting.

R. Bruce Petrkin, Esq., of Huntingdon, moved that a nommittee of seven be appointed to proceed to Washington Stry and deliver copies of the report of the Committee of Phirty-three to the President and Nice President of the United States, our Sebastors and members in Congress; and also a capy to each of the members of the Peace Congress now in seasion at Washington City. This resolution was amended so as to increase the Committee to thirty-four; which charted.

amended so as to increase the Committee to thirty-four; which chrises.

The following gentlemen compose that committee:
Hod. H. D. Esster, Chairman; Wastmoreland; P. W. Hughes; Schupiklii, James G. Campbell, Butler; G. W. Cass, P.C. Shannon. Allecheny; W. H. Case, Northumberland; J. W. Mayused, Lycoming; Richard Vaux, C. W. Carrigan. Josiah Randall, Juo. H. Hurchinson, Ellis Lewis, George Williams, Thomas J. Roberts, Philadelphia; Henry M'Millen, Montgomery; Victor E. Piolett, Beadford; John Creawell, Blair; A. J. Dull, Armstrong; Eph. Banks, Mifflin; Steuben Jenkins, Luterne; Geo. Sanderson, Hugh M. North, Lancaster; Robert E. Moneghan, Chester; Ira C. Mftchell, Ceutra; A. L. Roumfort, Dauphin; R. Bruce Petrikin, Huntingdon; J. Y. James, Warren; C. Lamberton, Clarion; D. Kaite, Fayette; M. C. Trout, Mercer; Geo. H. Bucher, Cumberland; J. L. Getz, Berks; William Patton, Erie; Samuel Wetherlil, Northampton; R. A. M'Connell, Greebe', John D. Roddy, Somerset, Asa Packer, Carbon; Adam Ebaugh, York; G. W. Brewer, Franklin; L. S. Coryell, Bucks; Thomas Chaifant, Montour. On motion of Hon. Josiah Randall, the Cheirman of the Convention, Hon. Henry D. Foster, was added to the committee and made chairman.

Capt. Jacob Ziegler, of Butler, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention are hereby tendered to Folyard E. Degan, of the City of Philadelphis, for the Joan of two large dags for the use of the Convention, on which our noble sisterhood of States is indicated

Quarters."
motion, Hon. Josiah Randall addressed the Conven-On motion, Hon. Josiah Randall addressed the Convention in a strain of fervent patriotism for about twenty-five minutes, and concluded by giving the celebrated toast which he said he had the honor of hearing delivered from the lips of its author, the lamented Commodore Decaur, at a public dinner in Philadelphia, in 1813.—"Our country—may she always be right, but 60 of bless her, right or wrong, our country." Mr. Randall left the stand amid the deafening abouts of the whole Convention.

Dr. S. Morton Zulich, of Philadelphia, offered the following resolutions, which was adopted:

Resched, That the proceedings of this Convention be published in pamphlet form under the supervision of the Chairman of the State Executive Committee, and a copy of the same be furnished to each member of the Convention.

ention. George W. Brewer, Esq., of Franklin county, moved that George W. Brewer, Ed., virtues and the thanks of the Convention be tendered to the Chairman, Hon. H. D. Foster, for the able and impartial manner he had presided over the deliberations of the Convention, which motion was put by Vice President Hon. James Nill which motion was put by Vice President Hon. James Alli, of Franklin county, and carried by acclamation.

The Convention called out Mesers. Vaux of Philadelphia, How W. H. Weish of York, Hon. P. O. Shannon of Allegherf, Mr. Tate of Montour, and John Cessna of Bedford, who severally responded in patriotic strains that elicited unbounded applianse. Dr. Keiger of Allegheny, was also called upon, who responded in an eloquent man-

her.

The Chairman of the Convention returned his thanks to

WHICH SHALL BE PRESERVED!

The plain question now presented to the North is, shall the Republican party or the Union break? The New York Tribune says that the Republican platform must be lived up to or the Union is broken into fragments. The Democratic party and the conservative Republicans say that the Union must be preserved at all hazards, no matter what becomes of party organizations and party platforms. It is, (remarks the Patriot & Union,) a simple question of value. Which is worth the most, the Union or the Republican party? We have managed to live happily and prosperously without a Republican party for many years, and can do so for many years to come; but can we live without the Union? When the reality of this issue is fully realized, we imagine there are very few men living in the State of Pennsylvania who would not rather see the Republican party sink into nothingness, than that the Union should be broken into fragments and the country converted into the theatre of a

bloody, fratricidal war. "Compromise not only destroys the government and destroys the Union, it destroys the Republican party," says the Tribune. Well, if the Republican party is so inimical to the interests of the Southern States that it cannot survive a peaceful settlement of the troubles it has created and cherished, it ought to perish. Whenever a party gains the ascendancy in a country whose organic law was created by compromise, that cannot afford to perpetuate the existence of the nation in the same spirit of mutual accommodation, this fact affords sufficient evidence that it was constructed upon a wrong basis. There is nothing left for it but to do right or break. If it persists

in wrong doing, it deserves annihilation. If the Union is not to be preserved by compromise. because compromise would injure the Republican party, how can it be preserved?

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

CHANAN.—On Wednesday evening last, in respo-to the people of the city and county, irrespect who were desirous of evincing in some public w

thrilling elogience, sink had about these the ring of the city, and selecting up. Sanum which was the region of the city, and selecting up. Sanum which was the resolutions of the Committee in lear, distinct and eloquent manner.

The following are the resolutions:

Recoiled, That the States of this Union are sovereign dindependent over every subject not surrendered to the triplo of the Pederal Covenment, and they have no doubt but that an old-fash completion in the history of the country.

A General Committee of Arrangements was raised at the other was another to the federal Covenment, and they have no constituted as for the country.

A General Committee of Arrangements was raised at the other are bound by the Constituted as follows:

and independent over every subject not surrendered to the country 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 institutions will be received. That the Government of the United States, will as foreign invasion.

Resolved, That the Government of the United States, although limited in its authority to the subjects enumerized by the Special Education of the States was founded by the wisdom of our pair of the States was founded by the wisdom of our pair of the States was founded by the wisdom of our pair of the States was founded by the wisdom of our pair of the states was founded by the wisdom of our pair of the states was founded by the wisdom of our pair of the states was founded by the wisdom of our pair of the states was founded by the wisdom of our pair of the states was founded by the wisdom of our pair of the states was founded by the wisdom of our pair of the states was founded by the wisdom of our pair of the states was founded by the wisdom of our pair of the states was founded by the wisdom of our pair of the states was founded by the wisdom of our pair of the states was founded by the wisdom of the states was founded by the states wisdom of the states of the states was founded by the states was founded by the states was founded by the states wisdom of the states of the states was founded by the decision of the states wisdom of the states to the same and treatment of the wisdom of the states was founded by the decision of the states

appy to learn that our friend Col. J. FRANKLIN REGIST, this city, was appointed on the 22d inst., and is now sting as an Assistant Examiner in the U. S. Patent Office, he appointment is an excellent one, as it has been given a gentleman of acknowledged shilly for the duties of nat office. Col, Expart has been for many years an acting that office. unt onice. (.vo), ENGARY has been for many years an acting Agent for precuring Patents for our, Inventors, and has been of great assistance to that worthy class of citizens.—
He is well known as the Ambor of the Life of Robert Patton, and has fully exhibited his talents as an historian by the publication of several superior works on the Mechanic and metall Atts.. We are glad to be brounded the success of our external felond.

THE BIRTH DAY OF WASHINGTON-DEPAR

THE DIRITH DAT OF WASHINGTON. DEFAR THE OF THE MILITARY AND FIREMEN FOR HARRISUGGO-RE-CEPTION OF MS. LINGUIN-AN HUMERSE CROWD—THE ENTRY SLASM.—A more glorious February morning never dawner than that of Eriday. When the sun rose not a single cloud siss.—A more glorious Yebruary morning never dawned than that of Friday. When the sun rose not a single cloud floated under the deep blue sky. The air was sharp and bracing, and at the early hour we refler to there was every indication of a pleasant and beautiful day. The advertised departure of the special train for Harrisburg, at 6 o'clock, drew to the depot a large number of persons to witness the departing train. Owing to some accident in the neighborhood of Middletown, to the morning train east, the special train did not start until 7 o'clock. The train consisted of some eight or ten cars, which were quits full.

The military companies and firemen, which left in this train were the Lancaster Penchies. Capt. Frankin, 35 muskets; the Jones-Artillary, Safe Harbor, Capt. Hess, 40 muskets; the American Fire Company, under the marshalship of Mr. Charles A. Heinitsh, 40 men, equipped. The Funchies were accompanied by their superb Bilver Band of 15 piecess and the American Fire Company took with them the fine Jackson Rifles Band, and also a beautiful new silk fies. The Union, owing to the late hour at which they concluded to yislt Harrisburg, were unable to procure music, but were equipped in their new hats, drab shirts and black overcoats. They also took with them their new silk fies.

Praylous to starting the hand also a wombar Mr. Praylous to starting the hand also a wombar Mr. Praylous to starting the hand also a wombar Mr. Praylous to starting the hand also a wombar Mr. Praylous to starting the hand also a wombar Mr. Praylous to starting the hand also a wombar Mr. Praylous to starting the hand also a wombar Mr. Praylous to starting the hand also a wombar Mr. Praylous to starting the hand also a wombar Mr. Praylous to starting the hand also a wombar Mr. Praylous to starting the hand also a wombar Mr. Praylous to starting the hand also a wombar Mr. Praylous to starting the hand also a wombar Mr. Praylous to starting the hand also a wombar Mr.

their new-hats, drab shirts and black overcoats. They also took with them their new slik flag. Previous to starting, the bands play-d a number of popular and patriotic airs in the depot. The train moved out of the depot amid the cheers of the multitude and the inspiriting strains of music.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE EXCEPTION OF MR. LINCOLM.
At an early hour North Queen street was astir with moving crowds. Flags were stratched across the street at various points, and there was every indication of a hearty welcome to the "rising sun" of the Nation.
For two hours previous to the arrival of the special train, anys The Express, the neighborhood of the depot presented a most animated -scene. The streets, the windows, and the balconies were crowded with men, we

of handscrohefs.

The arrangements for the reception of the President elect in this city were admirable, under the direction of Capt. Hambright. In addition to the extra police force detailed for the occasion, the Jackson Bifles, in citizens' dress, were on the ground and formed an avenue for the passage of the President elect and suite to the Cadwell House, and they passed through the immense throng without the least difficulty. Mr. Wood, the President's agent, was so much places with the extraorgenetic hare the the

cut the lesst difficulty. Mr. Wood, the President's agent, was so much: pleased with the arrangements here that he did not fail to take occasion to express his admiration.—He said the arrangements were the best which they had yet met with since leaving Springheld.

SPECH OF MR. INSOLN.

The President elect was escorted to the balcony of the Cadwell House, fronting on Chesnut atrect, when Mr. Dickey, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, appeared, and said that it afforded him much pleasure to introduce to the citizens of Lancaster, without distinction of nexts, the Hop. Abstant Jáponio. President elect of the time to make any at length, and not the strength, and, worse than all, I have no speech to make. I come before you to see and be seen, and, as regards the ladies, I have the best of the bargain; but as to the gentlemen, I cannot say as much. There is plenty of matter to speak about in 'these times, but the more a man speaks the less he is understood; the more he says one thing, the more his adversarial the matter and the same second the sale. Solomon says derstood; the more he says one thing, the more his adversaries contend he means something else. Solomon says there is a time for all things, and I think the present is a time for silence. In a few days I shall have occasion to speak officially, and then I will endeavor to put my thoughts in as plain a manner as I can express myself, and true to the Union and the Constitution, and the perpetual liberty of all the people. Until I so speak, there is no need to enter upon details. In conclusion, I greet you most heartily, and bid you farewell.

The remarks of the President elect were exceedingly brief, his time here being limited to a very few minutes,

ream.
When about to retire from the balcony, Mr. Lincoln was , while a good many in the crowd cheered a

THE HOWARD EVENINGS .- Prof. M. THE HOWARD EVENINGS.—ITOI. III. L. WICKERSHAM, of the State Normal School, lectured on Presday evening last to a full and appreciating audience. Subjet: "Solicitation for office by a candidate; ought it to be any objection to him in a republic?" The lecturer treated his theme ably and skilfully, and presented many interesting points for the disonession, which was participated in by Maj. Ditmars. Prof. Wise, Mr. McElroy, Prof. Brooks, Mr. Brubaker, Mr. Pinkerton, Dr. Gibbons and Margor Sandarson. Brocks, are bruneary are all the second of the exercise with some excellent vocal mosic.

The Mannechor were present, and enlivened the exercise with some excellent vocal mosic.

The lecture this eventing will be delivered by James Black, Esq. Subject: "Is the extended cultivation of the Vine in the United States for manufacture desirable?"

Somewhat Doubtful.—The Memphis Avallanche says that Professor Wise, of seronautic fame, is at present engaged in selling apples and candy at the street corners in that city. This is very doubtful, and will be news to our citizens, and none more so than our distibution of the doubt of the street that city. The service of the new hydriges upon the street the other day in the beat of health and spirits. He made no mention, however, of the new hydriges upon which he had entered, according to our good friends of the dualanche. Without a doubt some fellow has been imposing on their credulity. Prof. W, has not been from home for

THE LANCASTER FENCIBLES.—This splendid rganization attracted universal attention and admiration t Harrisburg on Friday last. For marching and soldierly at Harrisburg on Friday last. For marching and soldierly appearance no company present equalied them—so we have been informed by competent judges. The Band was the best on the ground. Among the visitors at the State Capitoi warmest in praise of the Fencibles and their Band was Col. ELISWONTH. the celebrated commander of the Chicago Conaves. The following complimentary notice is extracted from the Harrisburg Patriot:

The Lancaster Fencibles, Captain Franklin, was the next company: They numbered 35 men, and were dressed in the regular U. S. uniform, with a very neat overcoat of their own adoption. We take the privilege of, saying that the Fencibles are as fine a looking military company as can be found anywhere—we won't except any. They make an appearance that cannot be excelled.

FIRE AT ROCKTAND MILLS .- The alarm of FIRE AT ROCKHAND MILLS.—The alarm of fire on Friday evening about six o'clock, was caused by a messenger from Rockland Mills on horseback, who came tearing into the city:crying fire. It appears that about lighting up time, one of the bands in the carding room, in lighting up a lamb, accidentally let drop a small piece of burning paper, which fell among some waste cotton, on the floor. The waste took fice and in a very short time the room was enveloped in flames! The alarm was given, and the neighbors repaired to the mill with buckets, and with great exertions confined the fire to that room. The loss to Messer. Spencer. & Beardwan, is between three and with great exertions confined the fire to that room. The loss to Mesers. Spencer & Boardman, is between three and four hundred dollars. The alarm caused considerable commotion in the city; and a number of the fire companies started for Bockland, several of which reached there, but

started for Rockland, several of which reached there, but too late to be of any service, while several others did not get very far on account of the wratched condition of the roads. The will, however, will be taken for the deed. ANOTHER FIRE AT THE SAME PLACE.—On Sunday morning the dry-house connected with the establishment took, fire, but we learn that no estions damage was done. The fire REV. FRANCIS HODGSON, D. D. will preach in the First M. E. Church, Duke street, on Sunday morning next; and in the evening at St. Paul's M. E. Church, in

"THE CORNER" BALL .- Our jolly, fat friend, "THE CORNER" BALL .-- UIT JOHY, 121 ITIERU, "Judge" Caines, than whom a more whole-sould man does not live, gave a ball in honor of the birth-day lof Washington, at Fulton Hall, on Friday evening last. We were not present, but our reporter informs us that it was everything that could have, been desired, and everybody snjoyed themselves to their hearts' content. Miller's String Band furnished the music, and as a matter of course, it was glorious. Long, life to the gallant Drum Major of the 2d Brigade.

PATRIOTIC LETTER FROM A GALLANT SOLDIER.

At the close of the reading of the saddress, Mr. Tate, of Columbia county, moved that Washington Farewell Address be published as part of the proceedings of the Convention; which motion was adopted.

The Honorable Ellis Lewis, of Philadelphia, Chairman of the Committee of Thirty-three on Resolutions, made his appearance on the stand, amidst the cheers of the Convention, and announced that the Committee of Resolutions were ready to report. He prefered the reading of the report, in a few well-timed and eloquent remarks. He said that the Committee, as he knew it was intolly control the Common wealth, and all shades and tit; for it would establish the independence of a Southern Confederacy. Nothing can do it; for it would establish the independence of a Southern Confederacy. Nothing can do it; for it would establish the independence of a Southern Confederacy. Nothing can do it; for it would establish the independence of a Southern Confederacy. Nothing can do it; for it would establish the independence of a Southern Confederacy. Nothing can do it; for it would establish the independence of a Southern Confederacy. Nothing can do it; for it would establish the independence of a Southern Confederacy. Nothing can do it; for it would establish the independence of a Southern Confederacy. Nothing can do it; for it would establish the independence of a Southern Confederacy. Nothing can do it; for it would establish the independence of a Southern Confederacy. Nothing can do it; for it would establish the independence of a Southern Confederacy. Nothing can do it; for it would establish the independence of a Southern Confederacy. Nothing can do it; for it would establish the independence of a Southern Confederacy. Nothing can do it; for it would establish the independence of the Southern Confederacy. Nothing can do it; for it would establish the standard of the Committee of the Southern Confederacy. Nothing can do it; for it would establish the standard of the Southern Confederacy of the State that the Committee of the Souther

AN ELOQUEST LECTURE.—One of the ablest PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENCE.

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1.1.AUGURATION OF PILESIDENT DAPHILADELPHIA, Feb. 21st, 1861.

VIS--HIS INAUGURAL ADDILESS.

WESTER FORMS: It is possible that no pick here. and most elequent lectures ever heard in this city was delivered in St. Paul's M. E. Church, South Queen street, on Wednesday evening last, by Rev. ALFRED COCKMA, of Philadelphia. His subject was "Concentrated Energy."— Mr. C as a pulpit orator is, perhaps, without a superior in this State, but we had no idea that he had so good a con-

to the 'man't do anything" creatures or use cay, we supply the har him again.

Bey, Franklik, Moore, of Philadelphia, will, lecture in the same place, so morrow (Wednesdig) evening, on office factors. Bake of America. Mr. M. bak a high-reputation both as a preacher and jecturer, and we hope to see the shurch crowded in every part.

A GREAT EXHIBITION .- Morrison's Pan-tee

A GREAT EXHIBITION.—Morrison's Pan-tee-nathers, the greatest panoramle painting which has ever exhibited in this city, drew crowded houses at Fulton Hall several evenings last week. The different views are among the sublimest we have ever-witnessed, and the testimony of all who visited the exhibition is, that it more than merits the high encountums showered upon it by the press and peo-ple of the metropolitan cities.

The Pan-teo-nathers will be on sxhibition two more nights of present week. If there are any of our readers who have not yet seen this great exhibition, we would say to them go by all means. It is the arrest treat of a life-time, and your time and money cannot be spent to better advantage. The views of Nigara Falls, and Mammoth to them go by all means. It is the rarest treat of a life-time, and your time and money cannot be spent to better advantage. The views of Nigara Falls, and Mammoth Cave are alone worth the price of admission. The voryage across the Atlantic Ocean, from New York to Liverpool, as pictorially represented, is one of the most tratiful and beautiful things we have ever seen. The view of the Great City of London, the Scenery of the River Rhine, the ruins of the old cities of thisy and Greece—in fact everything in this exhibition is on a scale of splendor and magnificence seldom witnessed. To night the Proprietor of this Exhibition will make some more splendid presents to the audience after the Exhibition is over. He seams to abound in big Bibles, Cake Baskets, Silver Cups, Bracelets, Books, Jewleyy, &c. and he says he shall give them.away whether there are five persons or five hundred in the Hall. Go and see it done to night.

New Year's Day at Great Salt Lake City NEW IEAR SDAY AT GERAT SALT LAKE CITY.

We have received from our old and valued friend, Col.

S. C. STAMBAUGH, SUPPOPE. General of Usah Territory, a
copy of the Great Salt Lake Mountainer, of Jannary 12th.

The paper gives an interesting account of how New Year's
Day was spent in Great Salt Lake City. The anniversary
of the Colonel's birth-day occurs on the first day of the
year, and, as is his wout, he gave an alegant entertainment
to his friends in the far-off Mormon country. We hope the
Colonel may live to enjoy meny happy New Years, and
that he may soon return to the quick and beautiful shades
of his loved "Annadale." The Mountainer gives the following description of the entertainment:

that be may soon return to the quies and peautiful chades of his loved "Annadale." The Mountainer gives the following description of the entertainment:

"So far as we have been informed, however, the reception given by our friend, Col. Stambaugh, Surveyor General, was among those most numerously attended. His rooms were opened for visitors at 11 o'clock, a. m., and he received the greetings of his numerous friends until late the newning. Members of the Legislature, Government officials, (Federal and Territorial.) and citizens generally, of every sect and creed, paid him a visit and received a most cordial and, we believe, a heartfelt welcome.

"The Colored's rooms were incosomely decorated with evergreens, culled from our, high mountain and kanyon sides, and adornments emblematic of the time and the season, as he said to remind him and his friends of "boyhood's days," as well as to preserve an old-time custom. One feature in the varlety of decorations, tended strongly toprove his political pricellytities. In a conspicuous place on the wall of the room a large circular painting, or drawing, appeared, representing the States and Territories in harmonjous union. We may describe it as follows:

"The circle was about seven feet in circumference. It was girded by a chain (called the endless chain) with thirty-three links. Immediately inside of the chain, at the top; "The Sacred Circle" was painted in handsome letters, Naxt below the stars there appeared a circle of thirty-two stars, and in the centre of this circle appeared the thirty-third star, larger than the others, and surrounding which appeared in fine large-letters, "The Key Stone of the Key Love of the chain, at the top; "The Sacred Circle" was painted in handsome letters, Naxt below the stars there appeared a circle of thirty-two stars, and in the centre of this circle appeared the thirty-third star, larger than the others, and surrounding which appeared in fine large-letters, "The Key Stone of the Key Love of the circle was appeared, representing the sovere

States, but inside of the chain, five stars appeared, representing the Territories, the name of each printed above them. At the bottom of the picture, just inside of the chain, there appeared in large lettering, made to correspond with and form part of the term, "The Sacred Circle;" at the top, "Not a link shall be broken."

"We have seen these decorations since our return, and say the design and execution are excellent. Our friend, the Colonel, retains and expresses his conviction, firmly, as be has always done to us, that the Union is still, say, and will rise from the "family quarrel" stronger than efer. He believes in the prophetic as well as commanding language of the old hero Jackson and the counsel and political strength of his friend Buchanan, whom he continues to uphold as the two greatest and purest statesmen of this or any other age."

took place at the different armories of the companies of the 1st Regiment Lancaster County Volunteers, on the 13th inst., for Lieut. Colonel, in place of Owen Hopple. re-signed. The election resulted in favor of Lieut. MITCHELL J. WEAVER, of the Fencibles. This is a deserve ment to an accomplished gentleman and soldier. Union Meeting at London Grove .- Pur

UNION MEETING AT LONDON GROVE.—Pursuant to call, the clizens of Paradise and adjoining townships assembled at the public house of David McFalls, on Thursday evening, 21st inst., to take into consideration the state of the Union, and give expression to their feelings in favor of the perpetuation of our glorious institutions—On motion of Aaron Bain, Benjamin Phenneger was called to the thair, and George Bower, Richard E. Barrick, George Nelson, Daniel Suilivan, Richard E. Barrick, George Nelson, Daniel Suilivan, Richard E. Marke, George Nelson, Daniel Suilivan, Richard E. Barrick, George The following persons were appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the meeting: Geo. Bower, Richard E. Barrick and J. H. Eshleman, who submitted the following, which were unosulmously adopted:

WHEREAS, Since we consider it the duty of good and just men to practise forbearance and yield kindness in ordar to preserve society, and a corresponding duty calls upon individual States for the exercise of the same noble traits, in order to sustain the Federal fabric; therefore be it ridual States for the exercise of the same noble traits, in order to sustain the Federal fabric: therefore be it

Resolved, That a restoration of good feeling between the citizens of our common country—North and South—should be, and, we believe is, the paramount seeling in every patriotic heart, no matter how they may have been divided in political santiment. To that great object, now that the country is in imminent danger, should be serficed all sectional prejudies and the spirit of partizanship, which heretofore divided the people; therefore

Resolved, That the citizens of Paradise and adjoining townships, speaking, as they do, the sentiments of a large majority of the newsless of nor country and State, exercisity. townships, speaking, as they do, the sentiments of a large majority of the people of our county and Blate, earnestly commend to the attention of Congress the propositions of Senator Crittenden, of Kentacky, believing their adoption, or any other equally effective measure, would restore peace and harmony, arrest the progress of secession, and once more units all the States in one common bond of love. Resolved. That we are alike opposed to Abolitionism on the one hand, and secession on the other, and in favor of equal and exact justice to the North and South, still upholding the right of the General Government in the protection of its property and the collection of its revenues. Resolved. That we are in favor of the repeal of all Personal Liberty Bills, and, every other mantement that consultive ty Bills, and, every other mantement that consultively Bills, and, every other mantement that consultively Bills, and, every other mantement that

Resolved. That we are in favor of the repeat or an reronal Liberty Bills, and every other-machine that coniliers with the Constitution of the United States on the
subject of the rendition of fugitive slaves.

Resolved, That the above resolutions and the proceedings
of this meeting be published in The Lancaster Intelligencer, and all papers in the city which choose to copy.

The meeting was then addressed by J. H. Eshleman,
who advocated a love for the Union and an adherence to
the Constitution as it to wo is. as it now is.
BENJAMIN PHENNEGER, President.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY IN HAR-RISBURG. HARRISBURG, Feb. 22.

The city is crowded to day with strangers and military, quite a number of volunteer companies having arrived during the night and this morning, to participate in the cere monies of the day. The streets in every direction are thronged. The display of military is greater than was ever seen in Harrisburg and much excitement prevails. The Nationa Guards and Zouaves of Philadelphia, attrac much attention. There are companies pres ent also from Bethlehem, Reading, Pottsville Lancaster, Carlisle, Lewistown, and various ther places, making the total number of men in line not less than about 2.000. The streets are everywhere decorated with flags, and the whole city wears the appearance of a gala lay. The two Houses of the Legislature met morning, but without transacting any business, took a recess until 12 o'clock. to await the ceremonies of raising the flag upon the Capitol, which was to take place at that

The military, under the command of Gen. Wm. H. Keim, began to form upon Market street at 10 o'clock, and soon after I1 o'clock began to move towards the Capitol in the following order: Gen. WM. H. KEIM, Commanding Officer

General Officers and Staff. Officers of the Army and Navy. Military.
Soldiers of the war of 1812, bearing the Stars and Stripes.

Marshal, R. A. LAMBERTON. Governor Curtin. Heads of Departments. Judges of the Supreme and District Courts Officers and members of the Senate. Officers and members of the House.

Clergy. Masons. Odd Fellows, Civic Societies. Citizens.

Marshal, John B. Cox. Firemen.

The procession moved over several of the principal streets and reached the Capitol soon after 12 o'clock. During the progress of the procession a national salute of 34 guns was fired. Upon reaching the Capitol the military med in line, while the Governo Heads of Departments, members of the Legis lature, &e., proceeded to the Hall of the Ho where Washington's Farewell Address was read, after which the National Standard was ran up to the dome of the Capitol by the Soldiers of the War of 1812, having it in charge, and was saluted with 13 guns. The procession was then reformed and

returned to the Pennsylvania Railroad depot to await the arrival of the President elect On their way the military were reviewed by Governor Curtin. The train with Mr. Lin oln and suite arrived about half past 1 clock, and was announced by a salute of 21 guns.

After some delay the procession again moved forward, escorting Mr. Lincoln to Coverly's Hotel, where he was welcomed by Gov. Curtin. Mr. Lincoln replied briefly, after which the Hon. Robt. M. Palmer, Speaker of the Senate, delivered an oration suitable to the occasion. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed during

the progress of the procession, and the speed of Mr. Lincoln was voniferously cheered. After the conclusion of the ceremonies he was escorted to the Jones House, and the military

During the evening Mr. Lincoln held nublic recention Several of the military bands are serena ding members at the different hotels to night. The President elect leaves to morrow morning

Mesers. Epirons: It is possible that you may have heard of the expected arrival in the goodly city of brotherly fore of the distinguished splitter of rails and governments known as Abraham Lincoln, and said by some to be the President elect of the United States. Concerning this last

record our stubborn and unqualified dissent, since to us talking about raising a must to a position which does not exist Neither Abraham, Issae, nor Jacob therefore, saving by a stretch of the imagination, can now be inaugurated war the United States, upon the principle that pr lack from getting his supper, and unless Peace Commis peedily, to satisfy the Border States, it strikes us that the perations will be considerably diminished. Virginia is already growing restive, and the magnanimous patience of her sister States is becoming equally exhausted. But

cerning the visit of the Prince of Rails !

concerning the vint of the Prince of Rails?

The brillant imagination of Mr. Lincoln excited by the crasy height to which he had been told he was elected, began to revel in the prospective triumphs of a little trip about the country. In fact having heard his washwoman service for their country and received therefore the grate-ful homege of the Ladies and chivalry of the world, it is occible that Mr. Lincoln actually began to believe he had done something "-bis own slegant words amain e becoming to himself and grateful to the people. Modest rom the first he imagined the more circuitous he made his oute the sooner he would get to Washington, and the uffering, and that the panic is altogether an artificial one The idea is a joily one, but unfortunately Mr. Lincoln hasn't brains enough to carry it out; fully. His trip is a circultous one; why then don't he go to Charleston or Savannah, or why didn't he come round by way of New brisans? It it not too late yet, and he would have plenty

f time to be at the inauguration!

Well; and so ha is to be in the Keystone city this after noon. We give him a cordial welcome, and shall hope to hear one of "them speeches." Certainly you have heard of his fame as a sneaker, his sudden rise from mumdom t the heights of jocularity and talkativeness that cannot l stopped. And so unique, and original, and suggestive, and so pregnant with wisdom and common sense! By the way, what a delightful task Seward has in hand of revisng that "Inaugural," and making it fit for the public eye In literary matters we have first to speak of Messri Scott & Co's re-print of the Edinburgh Review, for January cism is the special feature of the present number of the Edinburgh. There are genial reviews of no less than three recent works of unusual prominence. Motley's new History Dr. Carlyle's Autobiography, and Prof. Tyndall's Glacier' of the Alps-the last two re-published in this country by Messrs, Ticknor & Fields, of Boston. Other articles are Naval Organization, the Victoria Bridge, the Kingdom of

Italy, etc., etc. Blackwood contains a fine review of the new work on Carthage and its Remains, soon to be re-published in this country, an article on School and College Life, one on Spontaneous Generation, the fine tale of Normon Sinclair. other instalment of the Judicial Puzzles—Eliza Fenning, and papers on Biographia Literaria, the Foreign Secretary etc. As will be seen, the number is a varied and excellent one. Messrs. Scott & Go's re-print will be served to read ers in a few days.

The fifth volume of Dean Milman's History of Latin bristianity is published this week by Messrs. Sheldon & , New York. This fine work is attracting the attention American scholars, among whom it is already as popul

ow being issued so rapidly from their industrious press, is Dr. Hagenback's History of Christian Doctrines, a new and improved translation under the editorial care of Prof. good will and kind offices. H. B. Smith, of Union Theological Seminary. This work is not, like too many of its kind, a systematized attempt at profound duliness. On the contrary it is as lively and spirited as a modern novel. The history of Doctrines inncludes something more than a formal account of ballefs. It naturally embraces much correlative info were wedded. The present volume begins at the establishages 'To us it is one of the most interesting works we

have ever read.

An able article on Cotton, from the London Review, will be found in the new number, 874, for March 2nd, of Littell's Living Age. Our English cousins are exceedingly exercised just now upon the subject, and various schem years however ere they will be able to draw sufficient for their wants from any other quarter than that to which they have so long been looking. The Baltimore Bonaparte. Wolff's Travels, etc., are the subjects of other articles in

and the denouement, in which Elsie is so fearfully con-cerned, though auticipated by the readers of the story,

and others, have all contributed to this entertaining and timely volume. It is by all odds the very best yet called out by the state of the country.

MR. LINCOLN'S RECEPTION IN NEW YORK .-The last great crowd that lined the sidewalks of Broadway for miles, was gathered to gaze at a foreign prince; yesterday, however, the throngs were reassembled to look on the man who is to be an American President. In one instance the guest was welcomed cordially, although a stranger, and the representative of institutions directly antagonistic to our own; in the other, the reception was cool that afforded to the type of democracy. It impossible not to contrast the kindly was impossible not to contrast the feeling entertained toward the city's visitor in last October with the sentiment which animated most of the spectators of yesterday's procession. It was sad to think that, for the first time in our history, a President elect was passing to the capital of a dissevered republic; that not only was he phant candidate of a party that finds but little sympathy in the metropolis of the land, candidate of a party that has torn as under the confederacy. No President of this nation ever travelled to his place of in-auguration before under such inauspicious rcumstances; none ever went gnarded all the way by policemen; none ever dreamed that he was passing through those whose hostility might be personal; none ever went on his way with fewer congratulations from the masses. Heretofore the defeated party has submitted with a good grace, and a hearty pride even in its submission Now many of those who helped to elevate Mr. Lincoln to his present position regard him only as the type and cause of the most frightful evils that ever befel the country. N. Y. Express.

DEMOCRATIC REACTION .- As far as heard from the town meetings held in the State last week indicate decided gains for the Democracy. Montgomery County elects 7 Democratic and Republican Supervisors; last year 3 Democrats and 7 Republicans. Chemung County. Democrats and 5 Republicans. The Dem cratic gain in these ten towns is about 500 votes. Steuben County, 10 Democrats and 1 Republican: last year, 11 Republicans .-These 11 towns last year, gaye 778 Republican majority. Fulton County, 5 Demograts and 5 Republicans—same as last year. Broome County elects 6 Democratic Supervisors. In Binghamton the average Democratic majority was 115. In Middletown the Democratic Supervisor is elected by 87 majority. The Republican Supervisor was elected last year by 30 majority .- New York News, of Tuesday. THE EDITORS BOOK TABLE.

THE EDITORS' BOOK TABLE.

"LIFE IN THE OLD WORLD; OR TWO YEARS IN SWITZERLAND AND ITALY,"—This is a new work just published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, from the advance manuscript purchased by them from the English Translator, Mary Howitt. It is abook of travels, and is called "Life in the Old World; or Two Years in Switzerland and Italy" The journeyings of Miss Bremer took her to Berne, Thun, Lausanne, the Rhigi, Zurich, Baale, Brussels, Antwerp, Parts, Montreux, Geneva. Neurchate, Lago Maggiore, Turin, Genoa, Pisa, Florence, Blouna, Rome, Naples, and all important or intermediate places. Her narrative of her observations and experiences is given in the form of a diary addressed to a friend, her mother and sister, to whom: "Homes in the New World." was addressed, having died since her, vieit to; this country. To this bertsviment Miss Bremer sinduses touthingly in the preface to her book. Her quick intelligence ensures a most spirited narrative, and as her literary position gave her unusual social advantages wherever the traveled, the this been able to introduce a number of most interesting abounds in the preface of the country. To distortives with a distinguished recopic that she met in har travels. This "Life in the Old World," is much lose time, and the enterprising publishers will be knew to find a large sals for it. For sale at Westhassfer's.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 18 .- The inaugural seremontes took place to-day at noon, and were un-foncedry the grandest pagernt ever witnessed in the South An immense crowd had ascended on the South Au minerse crowd had ascended on Capitol Hill, embracing the beauty of this vicinity and alarge collection of the military and outzens of the neighboring States.

President Davis commenced the delivery of his inaugural address at precisely, one o'clock. He said:

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Gentleman by the Comment of Company of Company of the Provisional two transmissions of Chief Erecutive of the Provisional two transmissions of the duties assigned me with an humble districts of my abitities, but with a sustaining confidence in the wisdom of those who are to guide and aid me in the administration of public affairs, and an abiting faith in the virtue and patriotism of the people. Looking forward to the speedy establishment of a permanent government, to take the place of this, and which, by its greater maria and physical power, will be better able to combat with the many difficulties which arise from the conflicting interests of separate nations, I enter upon the duties of the office to which I have been chosen with the hope that the beginning of our career as a Confederacy may not be obstructed by any hostile opposition to our enjoyment of the separate existence and independence which we have asserted, add, with the blessing of Providence, intend to maintain. Our present condition, achieved in a manner unprecedented in the history of nations, illustrates the American idea that Governments rest upon the comeant of the governed, and that it is the right of the people to alter and abolish governments when they were established. The declared purpose of the compact of Union from which we have with farm was to established. The declared purpose of the compact of Union from which we have with the man of the governed and the provider of the secure the blessings of thecty to ourselves and our posterity, and when, in the judgment of the severeign States now composing the Confederacy, it has been percented from the purpose for which it was established, a peaceful appeal to the ballot box declared that, so far as they were concerned, the Government oreacted to that compact of the confederacy it has each intensive the decla concerned, the Government created by that compact should cease to exist. In this they merely asserted

should cease to exist. In this they merely asserted the right which the Declaration of Independence of 1776 usined to be inalienable.

Of the time and occasion for its exercise, they, as sovereigns, were the final judges, each for itself. The impartial and enlightened verdict of mankind will vindicate the rectitude of our conduct, and it who knows the nearts of men will judge of the sincerity with which we labored to preserve the dovernment of our fathers in its spirit. The right, solemnly proclaimed at the birth of the States, and which has been affirmed and reaffirmed in the bills of rights of the States acceptageauty admitted into which has been affirmed and reaffirmed in the bills of rights of the States subsequently admitted into the Union of 1789, undeniably recognize in the people the power to resume the authority delegated for the purposes of Government. Thus, the sovereign States here represented proceeded to form this Confederacy; and it is by the abuse of language that their act has been denominated revolution. They formed a new alliance, but within each State its Government has remained—the rights of person and property have not been disturbed. The agent through whom they communicated with foreign nations is whom they communicated with foreign nations is changed, but this does not necessarily interrupt changed, but this does not necessarily interrupt their international relations. Sustained by a good solution in the former (hinton to the present Confederacy has not proceeded from any disregard on our part of our just obligations, or any failure to perform every constitutional duty—moved by no interest or passion to invade the rights of others—anxious to calitivate peace and commerce with other nations—if we may not hope to avoid war we may at least expect that posterity will acquit us of having needlessly engaged in it. Doubly jassified by the absence of wrong on our part, and by wanton aggressions on the part of others, there can be no cause to doubt that the courage and patriotism of the people of the Confederate States will be found the people of the Confederate States will be found equal to any measure of defense which our security

History extends from the year 1200 to 1284, and incindes the famous contest of Philip Augustus of France and John of England with Pope Innocent, the overthrow of the heretics of Lauguedoc, the famous crusades of Dominic and Frances, the troubled life of Fraderick II, the sige of Parma, and the whole career of the ambitions Innocent IV. Over this interesting and exciting period Dean Milman throws a charm that is absolutely fascinating.

Another of Messra, Sheldon & Co's valuable publications, ring or navigating community, such as the North-eastern States of the American Union. It must follow, therefore, that mutual interest would invite

follow, therefore, that mutual interest would invite good will and kind offices.

If, however, passion or last of dominion should cloud the judgment, or influence the ambition of those States, we must prepare to meet the emergency, and maintain, by the final arbitrament of the sword, that position which we have assumed among the nations of the earth. We have entered upon a career of independence which must be liftexively pursued. Through the many years of controversy we have had with our late associates, the Northern States, we have vaninly endeavored to secure tranquility and obtain respect for the rights to which we were entitled.

As a necessity, and not from choice, we have resorted to the remedy of separation, and, henceforth our energies must be directed to the condition of our resorted to the remedy of separation, and, henceforth our energies must be directed to the condition of our own affairs, and the perpetuity of the Confederacy which we have formed. If a just perception of mutual interests shall permit us peaceably to pursue our separate political career, my most earnest desire with have been fulfilled; but if this be denied us, and the integrity of our territorial jurisdiction be assailed, it will but remain for us, with a firm resolve, to appeal to our arms, and invoke the blessing of Providence in a just cause.

who was stoned used tooling. The Battimore Sonaparte, in a just cause.

As a consequence of our new condition, and with a view of anticipated wants, it will be necessary to provide a speedy and efficient organization of the branches of the Executive Department having special charge of foreign intercourse, finance, military and the postal service.

For the wasts of the suppress of defense, the Confederated

nouncement is made that Mrs. Stowe will commence her new novel, Agnes of Sorrento, in the May number. This aunouncement will give pleasure to many. It might to us if we were assured that there would be no meddling with slavery in the course of the story. As we say, the present number is a grand one, and we invite all to test the assertion by purchasing it at the nearest book store.

Messers. Ticknow & Fields have now published in two of their neat lême volumes, Dr. Holmes' contribution to the Atlantic Monthly, now issued under the title of Elies Venner, a Romance of Destiny. The snake charm which ruse through this story is managed with wonderful skill, and the denouement, in which Else is so fearfully concerned, though anticipated by the readers of the story.

which have interfered with our general welfare, it is cerned, though auticipated by the readers of the story, is related with the intensest dramatic power. The volumes are of just the size to slip easily into the pocket, and "Elsie" will find hosts of new readers.

A most timely volume is issued this day by Messre Radd & Carleton, New York. It is a collection of discourses presched from various pulpits on the occasion of the late National Fast, and published under the title of Fast Day Sermons, or the Pulpit on the State of the Country. Dr. Tomwell, of South Carolina; Palmer, or New Orleans; Dabney, of Virginia; Breckinridge, of Kentucky; Vandyke, of Brooklyn; (one of the most famous sermons in the collection;) the Rabbi Raphall, Dr. Vinton, and others, have all contributed to this entertaining and rights and promote our own welfare, the separation. not unreasonable to expect that the States from rights and promote our own welfare, the separation of the Confederate States has been marked by no aggression upon others, and followed by no domestic convulsion. Our industrial pursuits have received no check. The cultivation of our fields has progressed no check. The cultivation of our fields has progressid as heretofore; and even should we be involved in war, there would be no considerable diminution in the production of the staples which have constituted our exports, and in which the commercial world has an interest scarcely less than our own. This common interest of producer and consumer can only be interrupted by an exterior force which should obstruct its transmission to foreign markets—a course of conduct which would be detrimental to the manufacturing and commercial interests abroad.

> from which we have separated, a policy so detrimen-tal to the divilized world-the Northern States tal to the divilized world-the Northern States included-could not be dictated by even a stronger desire to inflict injury upon us. But, if otherwise, a terrible responsibility will rest upon it; and the suffering of millions will bear testimony to the folly and wickedness of our aggressors. In the meantime, there will remain to us, besides the ordinary remedies before suggested, the well-known restouches for retaliation upon the commerce of an enemy.
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> An experience obtained in public stations of a subordicate grade to this which your kindness has conferred upon me convinces me that care and tolt and disapprend to the which your kindness has conferred upon me convinces me that care and tolt and disapprend to the well-known and tolt and disapprend to the which your kindness has conferred upon me convinces me that care and tolt and disapprend to the well-known and tolt and the well-known are well-known and the well-known are well-known as well-known and the well-known are well-known as well-known and the well-known are well-known as well-known to the well-known as we red upon me convinces me that care and tolt and disap-pointments are the price of official elevation. You pointments are the price of official elevation. You will see many errors to forgive, many deficiencies to tolerate, but you shall not find in me either want of real or fidelity to the cause that is to me the highest in hope and of most enduring affection. Your generosity has bestowed upon me un undeserved distinction—one which I neither sought nor desired. Upon the continuance of that sentiment, and upon your wisdom and patriotism, I rely to direct and support me in the performance of the duty required he my hands. We have c anged the constituent parts but not the system of our twovenment. The Constituent formed by our fathers is that of these confeder-

facturing and commercial interests abroad.

Should reason guide the action of the Government

ands. We have c anged the constituent parts but not the system of our thovernment. The Constitution formed by our fathers is that of these confederate has been as a second of it, and in the judicial construction it has received, we have a light which reveals its true meaning.

Thus instructed as to the just interpretation of that instrument, and ever remembering that all offices are but trusts held for the perple, and that these delegated powers are to be strictly constant, I will hope, by due diligence in the performance of my duties; though I may disappoint your expectations, yet to retain, when retiring something of the good will and confidence which welcome my entrance into office. It is joyous, in the midst of perilous times, to look around upon a people united in hoart, where the purpose of high resolve actuates the whole—where the sacrifices to be made are not weighed in the balanne against honor and right, liberty, and equality. Obstacles may retard, but they cannot long prevent, the progress of the movement. Sanctified by its justice, and sustained by a virtuous people, reverently let us invoke the God of our fathes to guide and protect us in our efforts, to perpetuate the principles which, by His blessing, they were able to vindicate, establish and transmit to their posterity; and with the continuance of His favor, every gratefully acknowledged, we may hopenty. avor, every gratefully acknowledged, we may hope ully look forward to success, to peace and to poster

MONTGOMERY, Ala., February 18th.—The signing of the Provisional Constitution was the only business before the Congress, the day being otherwise consumed in the inaugural ceremonies.

To-night the city is illuminated. The President is holding a levee at Estelle Hall. Bands are playing, fire-works displaying, and the people demonstrating centraling.

rating generally. Twenty year's experience have tested

the virtues of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and the result is, that it is the best remedy extant for pulmonary and lung disease : embracing the whole range from a slight cold to confirmed consumption. Were it not for its merits, it would long since have "died. and made no sign.

There's a vile counterfeit of this Bal Bsam, therefore be sure and obuy bon that prepared by S. W. Fowth & Co., Boston which has the written signature of I BUTTS on the outside wrapper. Just nweb red benot