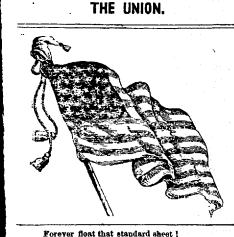
THERE DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS—invariably in advance for the time ordered. THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS, Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at THREE DOL-LARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

The Press MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1862.

Washington's Birthday! ITS OBSERVANCE THROUGHOUT



With Freedom's soil beneath our feet.

THE CELEBRATION IN PHILADELPHIA.

A CARNIVAL NIGHT. GRAND MILITARY REVIEW.

Impressive Public Meetings.

A GENERAL ILLUMINATION.

SALUTES UBIQUITOUS.

Merry-Makings and Rejoicings. &c. &c.

A day of general and spontaneous rejoicing-a night of illumination and carnival—passed away with Saturday. There may have been more splendid occasions; there have been none characterized by more earnestness and intenseness. And few days have left behind them recollections so pleasant or so permanent, and feelings so ardent, patriotic, or liberal. There were, for the time, no local differences; for the reminiscences of the anniversary, and its victorious precursors, engrossed all individual and party ambitions. The city of Penn, with its thousand sisles, alters, and worshippers, became a great fane, where the birth of a nation's redeemwas celebrated, and gratitude expressed for the riumph of its consecrated arms. Ushering in of the Day.

The celebration of the 22d commenced, properly, at midnight on Friday. Quantities of old pistols nd fowling pieces were discharged, and night was Coward merning the discharges increased in num. per and frequency, being delivered from the ouths of cannon, and at sunrise there was a imultaneous roar from all points of the compass, so that it seemed all the town had gone off at once a perfect arder of patriotism. As the day flushed. nd there seemed some hopes of a favorable foreon the citizens began to come forth. At nine clock Chestnut street was filled with pedestrians and squibs and orackers were being thrown under heels by mischievous urchins, to the manifest indignation of endangered riders. Folks from the country were in town by the score, and all the members of the Legislature. There were plenty of thieves abroad, also. Somebody said that the two latter facts explained each other. The halls of the ontinental Hotel were crowded, and a constant eam of people went in and out of the long aisles. customary respects to the bar-room. Ineed, all the tayerns thrived, and egg-nog was made t the several bars in immense bowls, whence it was oled out by the ladle-full. Many ladies were broad; carpenters and tinners could be seen at the consetops hanging out transparencies and flags, and oon all Chestnut street was canopied by starred nd striped bunting, through the long arch of which ne could look down Chestnut street, over the eads of the people, and see the shipping in the elaware likewise flagged and flaunting. There ere hanners everywhere; ribbons and festooncolors hung from many buildings; and after while the military could be seen in every direcon, hastening toward their several rendezvous for e purpose of participating in the parade.

THE MILITARY DISPLAY.

The great feature of the day was the grand and agnificent turn-out of the military ordered by Gornor Curtin, in obedience to a resolution of the gislature, calling for inspections, with a view to ertain the number of available men under arms, e character of the equipments, and the effective capons at the disposal of the military authori-

After the line had been formed on Broad street, extended from Market street far beyond Prime. overnor Curtin passed down the line, and afterards took his place on the platform in front of the ademy of Music, where the members of the Leslature, Mayor and City Councils, and invited sts were assembled. The military passed in reew, and gave the Governor a marching salute. THE ROUTE.

After this part of the ceremony had been comed, the line of march was taken up over the folwing route: Up Pine to Fifteenth street, up Fifenth to Walnut, out Walnut to Nineteenth, up neteenth to Chestnut, down Chestnut to thteenth, up Eighteenth to Arch, down Arch Iwelfth, down Twelfth to Chestnut, down Chestto Third, down Third to Walnut, up Walnut to

The line of march was formed in the following High Constables, mounted

erve Corps of Police, under Lieutenant Henderso Major General Robert Patterson and staff. First City Troop, Captain James. cond Pennsylvania Cavalry, officered as follows: COL. PRICE'S REGIMENT.

COL. PRICE'S REGIMENT.

clonel, K. Butler Price; lieutenant colonel, Williams; major, Joseph P. Brinton; second major, Charles F. gart; adjutant, Charles Chauncy; first battalion adjutant, Albert C. Walker; accord battalion adjutant, jamin Chembers; third battalion adjutant, Albert V. it; quartermaster, John A. Ellison; surgeon, Wm. Taggart; assistant surgeon, Wm. M. Weidman; rermsster sergeant, James Lynch; commissary sert, Louis Chateau; sergeant major, — Watson. ompany A—Captain, Joseph Archambault; first liegunt, Frank Evans; second lieut-nant. N. Taylor. nt, Frank Evans; second lieut-nant, N. Taylor, mpany B—Captain, Stephen F. Hanson; first lieu-nt, John W. Haseltine; second lieutenant, Aifred mpany C-Captain, John Fitzwater: first lieuteh. mpany D—Captain, W. L. P. Brinton; first lieu-nt, David H. Leche; second lieutenant, George C. mpany E.—Captain, Cabriel Middleton; first lieute-William W. Anderson; second lieutenant, Butler

mpany K—Captain, Joseph E. Wilson; first lieute, —— Snyder; second lieutenant, —— See.
mpany G—Captain, James Coxe; first lieutenant,
lon Sloan; second lieutenant, Bobart Brinton.
mpany H—Captain, A. Frazer; first lieutenant,
rt Selp; second lieutenant, C. Nawbold.
mpany I—Saptain, —— Johnson; first lieutenant,
lipple; second lieutenant, —— Stone.
mpany K—Captain, —— Long; first lieutenant,
Jones; second lieutenant, —— Airgoed.
mpany L—Captain, —— Wood; first lieutenant,
larylor; second lieutenant, —— Haileck.
ompany M—Captain, Joseph Steel; first lieutenant,
(Gattes; second lieutenant, —— Campbell.
ulents of the Polytechnic College, uniformed and
ad. Uniform, invisible green and silver; Ploneers
axes; Flag with P. C. E., the initials of the name of
cors—Polytechnic Corps offEngineers—in silver, or mrany F-Captain, Joseph E. Wilson; first lieute-

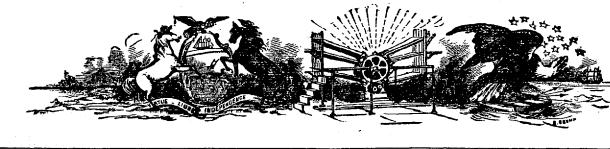
COLONEL ANGEROTH'S REGIMENT. is 112th Regiment P. V., (heavy artillery,) officered

llows: lonel, Charles Angeroth. eutenant Colonel, John H. Obertouffer. ajor, William Candidus, Sr. Jutant, Oharles G. Zimmerman. artermaster, A. P. Bilyeu.

nuant, Onaries G. Zimmerman.
artermater, A. P. Bilyeu.
rgeon, B. Griswold.
sistant Surgeon, James D. Linton.
splain. John H. Hassler.
geant Major, Paul L. Higgins.
artermater Sergeant, William H. Meloher.
muissary Bergtant, William H. Berger.
ief Bugler, Hugo Thoinhardt.
spital Steward, A. J. Shafhirt.
mpany A.—Captain, Charles Auer; first lieutonant,
Dharles Hamfler; first sieutenant, Jr., Otto Lutz;
d Hentenant, Henry Glahn. Men, 92.
npany B.—Captain, Charles Kascher; first lieuteSr., Milton Benner; first lieutenant, Jr., Fradefleyer; second lieutenant, Max Heine. Men, 93.
npany C.—Captain, Joseph Looven; first lieutenant,
g. Erhardt Fiecler; first lieutenant, unior, Charles
g. second lieutenant, Decatur Holbert. Men, 85.
pany D.—Captain, David Sadler; first lieutenant,
c, Charles Beine; first lieutenant, junior, Nichojas
g.; second lieutenant, Edwin Longuire. Men, 99.
pany E.—Captain, E. S. Bowand; first lieutenant,
John H. Oberteuffer, Jr.; first lieutenant,
pany F.—Captain, william H. McClure; first lieum. Men, 93.
pany F.—Captain, William H. McClure; first lieutenant,
senlor, William Candidus, Jr.; first lieutenant,
senlor, William G. Candid

in, so. G.—Captain, James I. Anderson; first lieu-or, Charles N. Cadwalader; first lieutenant, ard M. Groundie; second lieutenant, Joseph

H—Captain, Thomas Wilhelm; first lieuten. J. S. Jardin; first lieutenant, junior, Edward



a atesis.

VOL. 5.-NO. 173. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1862.

De C Loud; second lieutenant, John R. Hamilton. Men, 95. Company I.—Captain, Gust. L. Brown; first lieutenant, senior, Charles Angeroth, Sr.; first lieutenant, junior, A. B. Angeroth; second lieutenant, J. H. Kelouaves and Cadets. sey. Men, 85. Company K.—Captain, Amzi S. Fuller; first lieutenant, genior, Presley Cannon; first lieutenant, junior, John B. Kreppe; second lieutenant, John II. Gonsinger. Men. 94. FIRST BRIGADE, P. M. First Regiment of Artillery, Capt. Thomas P. Parry, ommanding. First Regiment Infantry, Major Alexander E. New-Second Regiment Infantry, National Guards, Major J. W. Fritz.

Minetieth Regiment, P. V., officered as follows:
Colonel, Poter Lyle; lieutenant colonel, William A.
Leech; major, Alfred J. Sellers; quartermaster, Fredk.
Gerker; surgeon, J. Shreeve; assistant surgeon, W.
Stille; quartermaster sergeant, Samuel Ronor; sergeant
major, Charles Rickards; commissary sergeant, E. Gorecision of regulars. gas.

Gompsny A.—Captain, John Durang; first lieutenant,
William Davis; second lieutenant, James Moore.
Company B.—Captain, Jacob M. Davis; first lieutenant, William Warner; second lieutenant, Samuel moore. — Captain, John Davis; first lieutenant, John Gorgas; second lieutenant, William Howlings. Company D—Captain, —; first lieutenant, Anthony Morin; second lieutenant, Richard Davis. Company E—Captain, John Barnes; first lieutenant, Redward Towry; second lieutenant, Company F—Captain, D H V. The Review by the Governor. Company F.—Captain, P. H. Jacobus; first lieutenant, Nathan Raymond; second lieutenant, John T. Riter, Company G.—Captain,; first lieutenant,; so-cond lieutenant, Janes Meade.
Company H.—Captain, William Rush; first lieutenant, James S. Wilson; second lieutenant, William Ellis, Company I.—Captain, Charles F. Maguire; first lieutenant, Francis A. Chadwick; second lieutenant, S. H. Zell.

Zell.

Company K.—Captain, J. Belsinger; first lieutenant,
Charles Prike; second lieutenant, John Harris. COLONEL STANTON'S REGIMENT. COLONEL STANTON S. REGIMENT.

Band.

Sixty-seventh Regiment, P. V., officered as follows:
Colonel, John F. Stanton.
Lieutenant Colonel, H. B. Burnham.

Major, — White, of Indiana county.

Surgeen, Robert Barr, of Indiana county.

Assistant Surgeon, A. W. Pittines, of Philadelphia.
Company A.—Captain, J. H. Arndt; first lieutenant
D. B. Burnham; second lieutenant, L. Troch.
Company B.—Commanded by Lieut. W. E. Tucker.
Company C.—Captain, J. C. Hrwifer: 'fast lieutenant Company B—Commanded by Lieut. W. E. Tucker, Company C—Captain, J. C. Urwiler; first lieutenan L. T. Borchers; second lieutenant, J. E. Eldred. Company D—Captain, G. K. Slutter; first lieutenan C. L. Edmonde; second lieutenant, A. C. Barry. Company F—Lieutenant Flick. Company F—Lieutenant Flick. Company H—Captain J. C. Robinson. Company H—Captain J. C. Hagenbuch. Company I—Captain, J. Eggleton; first lieutenant, W. Simpson; second lieutenant, E. J. Wecks.

COLONEL STEINROOK'S REGIMENT, P. V. SECOND BRIGADE, P. M.

THIRD BRIGADE, P. M. PHILADELPHIA HOME GUARDS. PHILADELPHIA HOME GUARDS.

Brigadier General A. J. Pleasenton and Staff, as follows: Assistant adjutant general, Major William Bradford; assistant inspector general, Major A. J. Cohen; assistant quartermaster general, George W. Simmons; aids de-camp, John A. Merritt, E. Spencer Miller, Thomas B. Dwight, Alexander J. Harper; assistant surgeon general, Dr. Nölll.

Company A. First Regiment Artillery, Captain Chapman Biddle, with battery of ten-pound Parrott guns, drawn by four hoises.

Music.

FIRST BATTALION, FIRST REGIMENT OF RIFLES. Major, Henry Presser. Company A, Capt. A. Schoon-bein; Company B, Captain Henry Eggling; Comeany C, Capt. John Schaffer; Company B, Capt. F. W. Thomas; Company E, Capt. Lewis Winter. ormpany E, Capt. Lewis Winter.

FIRST BATTALION, SECOND REGIMENT OF RIFLES.

Major, Charles E. Greeff. Company A, Capt. Levering; Company B, Capt. B. B. Wilson; Company C, Capt.

Jos. Horn; Company D, Capt. George A. Corbie; Company E, William F. Rich.

pany E, William F. Rich.

GYMAST ZOUAVES.

First Regiment Infantry. Lieutenant Colonel J. Ross
Snowden commanding. The officers of the regiment
are: Major, Leonard Meyers; major, Robert M. Foust; adjutant. Michael Lukens, quartermaster, H. V. Lesler; paymaster, Wm. T. Snodgrass; surgeon, H. O. Paist, M. D.; sergeant major, A. H. Keen; color sergeant, Jos. H. Bacon.

Uompany A, Capt. John A. Heisler; Company C, Capt.

Aquilla Haines; Company D, Capt. W. W. Binder;
Company E, Capt. E. P. Nicholson; Company F, Capt.
Henry Manderson; Company G, Capt. Barr; Company
H, Capt. L. Kelley; Company I, Capt. John Motz;
Company K, Capt. S. Hart.

COL. DARE'S REGIMENT. Second Regiment of Infantry, officered as follows: Colonel, Charles P. Dare; lieutenant colonel, John Newsumet; major, Lewis A. Scott; adjutant, William H. Daniels; quartermester, — McCiclian. Company B, Capt. B. G. Barney; Company B, Capt. Wm. F. Bichmond; Company C, Capt. B. Kirk Spear, Company D, Capt. William C. Cook; Company E, Uapt. Childs; Company F, Capt. Joseph Patton; Company G, Capt. E. H. Grant; Company H, Capt. William Penrose; Company J, Capt. Adamson; Company K, Capt. Charles Alden.

Third Regiment of Infantry, companded by Major L. Second Regiment of Infantry, officered as follow Third Regiment of Infantry, commanded by Major L. The company officers are Company A, Cant. W. W. Ying; Company B, Capt. Brady Company C.

wint; Company B, Capt. Draw; Company C, Capt. Cochran; Company D, Capt. Ploughman; Company E, Capt. Blaylock; Company F, Capt. Frazois Hughes. Company D, First Artillery P. H. G.—Capt. E. Spen-Company D—Capt. M. Hastings, with twenty-pound arrott battery, drawn by six horses. First Squadron First Regiment of Cavalry. First City Troop, P. H. G., Cant. John Ray on Light Cavalry, Captain J. W. Hall

LIGHT INFANTRY REGIMENT OF CADETS. LIGHT INFANTRY REGIMENT OF CADETS.
First Battalion Philadelphia Cadets, Capt. Albe
Hiasko, composed as follows:
Commonwealth Light Infantry, Captain Prevost.
Philadelphia Artillery, Captain Ingersoll.
Marion Light Infantry, Captain H. O. Butcher.
Quaker City Artillery, Captain Frank Miller.
Union Artillery, Captain Isaac Star, Jr.
Garde Lafayette Cadets. Lieutenant Watson.
Pannsylvania Cadets, Captain Snow. Wilmington Cadets. The Cadets did not march in a body, but were scat

red among the different brigades.] RESERVE BRIGADE. Brigadier General Frank E. Patterson and staff. Band.
First Regiment Gray Reserves, Colonel Peter C. Ell-

Band.
Third Regiment Gray Reserves, Colonel C. E. Eakin.
Fourth Regiment Gray Reserves, Colonel William H. Band.
Second Regiment Blue Reserves.

An Independent Parade. The Curtin Hussars, now encamped on Ridge avenue above Girard College, made an independent paradeearly in the morning to celebrate the day. They were accompanied by a fine band of music, and marched over route previously agreed upon. Mrs. Frishmuth, wife of the colonel, presented a handsome silk flag to the regi ment while on the march. The following is a list of the

fficers of the regiment:
Colonel, Wm. Frishmuth, Philadelphia.
Lieutenant Colonel, L. B. Pierce, Bradford county.
Major, Jacob Kohler, Philadelphia.
Major, Darius Titus, Warren county.
Major, William Laws, Philadelphia.
Adjutant, Harry W. Graeff, Philadelphia.
Adjutant, First Battalion, G. Washington Henric,
farrieburg.

Adjutant, First Battalion, G. Washington Henric, Harrieburg.
First Surgeon Major, J. D. Schoales.
Second Burgeon, Charles B. Cruize.
Quartermaster, Harvey B. Beakirt.
Company A.—Captain, Charles A. Friele; first lieutenant, John Johnson; second lieutenant, Max Komigs-

nant, John Johnson; second leutenant, Max Komigsburg.
Company B—Captain, G. H. Hammar; first lieutenant,
J. B. King; second lieutenant,
Company C—Captain, John Ehrenberg; first lieutenant, I. Myers; second lieutenant, L. Kebeutefer.
Company D—Captain, D. Sherts; first lieutenant, S. Stewart; second lieutenant, Jacob Stewart.
Company E—Captain, John Herzog; first lieutenant,
— Fornaut; second lieutenant, F. A. Gablamby.
Company F—Captain, W. Bell; first lieutenant, D. D.
Jenkins; second lieutenant, D. A. Irwin.
Company G—Captain, A. Hartman; first lieutenant,
— Shannon; second lieutenant, Patrick McIntyre.
Company H—Captain, — Fisher; first lieutenant,
— Keefer; second lieutenant,
Coupany I—Captain, E. Gerry; first lieutenant, Albert
Bonsali; second lieutenant, Jos. S. Gillespie.
Company K—Captain, M. Poyne; first lieutenant, A.
S. Titus; second lieutenant, D. Chase.
Company L—Captain, — Lang; first lieutenant, A. Company L—Captain, — Lang; first lieutenant, A. ubb; second lieutenant, F. Walker. Company M—Captain, — Linton; first lieutenant,

The whole number of soldiers in the parade was estimated at 10,000, and the display was one of the finest ever witnessed in Philadelphia. Eleven o'clock was the hour fixed for the assembling of the military, but for several hours before immense crowds gathered in the immediate neighborhoods of the locality fixed for the forms. tion of the lines. It was a goodly sight to see the crowds of people packed in the streets through which the seldiers passed. Notwithstanding the squeezing, and pushing, and destruction of good clothing, the people did not murmur, but bore the affliction patiently during the wear; hours they were doomed to await the arrival of the procession. As the procession would pass any given point times that personal injuries would be all some of the neople. At Third and Chestnut street the crowd was particularly great, and after the military had passed the rus Third to Fourth, and in Third street, north and south of

Chestnut, was a crushing mass of humanity, and it was a matter of astonishment where the people came from and how they got out and found their places of destination. The brigades composing the First Division Pennsyl vania Militia formed on Broad street, right resting on Walnut street, and the turnout was creditable to the re triotism of the members. None of the companies turned out much more than a squad except the old Nationa Cnards. The First City Troop were out in the stri king uniform of the corps, and looked extremely well. They numbered about thirty men. The "Gray Regiment" of artillery, under the command of Captain Parry, paraded six companies. The "Irish Brigade" did not number fifty men, all told, and proved how many of ts members are now in active service, battling for the flag and the Union. The Garde Lafayette, with their bright crimson pants, and the Philadelphia Zeusves to-gother, did not parade more than twenty men. Frenchmen have caught the patriotic infection, and the thinned ranks of these two mentioned companies establishes the Union, for the establishment of which Lafayette and lochambeau did so much in the Revolutio The captains of the different companies of the First Division were ready with their "morning reports," detailing the exact strength of their respective corns.

The Home Guards, under Brigadier General Pleason-ton, formed on Twelith street, right resting on Spruce. The different companies were out in full strength, and s feature of this division was the artillery. The cannon were grim looking enough to satisfy the most warlike, and to give us a faint idea of war. The 20-pound Parroti guns were drawn by six horses, and the 10-pound Parrot ouns were drawn by four horses. Each gun was com plete in its equipage of caisson, &c., and the batteries had a blacksmith's forge attached. Two brass howitzers were drawn by hand by the members of Company C, Captain Marks John Biddle, and members of Company D, Capt gether in the line. The Home Quards were first to

viewed by Gen. Pleasonton, and then moved into line on Broad street, with the First Division, where the centre was assigned them. The Reserves, under Brigadier General Frank Patter on, paraded with full ranks, and looked well. After forming on Locust street, right resting on Eighteenth street, as a separate corps, the four regiments joined the 7. Pennsylvania—The Keystone of the Federal Union; line on Broad street. Nearly all the members of both the the yet maintains her prestige both in the councils of the nation and on the tented field, rve Brigade and the Home Guards wore overceats.

The exceptions were with three or four companies of In addition to this force on parade for review and inspection, Colonel Price's cavalry regiment, Colonel Angeroth's artillery regiment, and the infantry regiments of Inlanals Lule. Staunten, and Stainfook, accepted an inritation to unite with the division and parade. These lifferent regiments paraded with very full ranks. Colonel taunton's regiment was armed with muskets, while the other regiments paraded without arms. The cavalry and well notwithstanding this drawback. These regiments ecruited for active service, were assigned positions the right of the line, being preceded only by the First City Troop. The men gave unmistakable evidence of having been well drilled, and marched with almost the

The Police Telegraph Office. A large gong, the sound of which was heard for several nuarcs, was placed at the window of the Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph, Fifth and Chesnut streets. As the line passed this point, the gong was struck about once very minute, and had a very fine effect. The whole parade occupied about an hour in passing any given point. All along the route flags were flying from stores and private dwellings. The windows were bronged with ladies, who gracefully waved their hand-terchiefs as the procession passed by.

A large stage had been erected in front of the Academy of Music, and room for two or three hundred city and ate officials was secured where they could witness the show without inconvenience. This was taken possession of by the city authorities and invited guests. At one o'clock Governor Curtin came upon the ground in a barouche drawn by four horses, accompanied by Mayor Henry and a couple of military officials. The party were securted by Major General Patterson and his staff, and by the First City Troop, the members of which presented a very fine, soldierly appearance. On reaching the right of the line, the Governor stood uncovered in the vehicle, and he was driven down the line to the extreme left, escorted as we have already described. Me was then driven rapidly back to the centre, and, with the gentlemen who accompanied him in the carriage, he took his stand upon the platform. The entire column then counormarched, and the whole passed in review of the city and State authorities. The route was then passed over and the troops were dismissed. The streets through which the soldiers passed were densely packed with people, the windows were crowded, flags and patriotic insignia were displayed in great profusion, and the scene was one to be remembered.

THE PUBLIC MEETINGS.

The Legislature in Independence Hall. The invitation extended by Major General Patterson the members of the Legislature to witness the review f military was very generally accepted. Arrangement and been made by the committee of Councils to formally receive the Governor and members of the Legislature in Independence Hall, and at half past eleven o'clock in the morning the members assembled in the sacred Hall. Governor Curtin was also present, The members of the municipal Government arrange

themselves in a circular form. Presently, Governor Curtin, supported by Hon. George R Smith on the left, and the Sergeant-at-arms of the Senate, entered the Hall. The members fellowed two and two On the arrival of the party in the Hall, Mr. Theodore Cuyler, president of the Setect Council, addressed them Bs follows:

SPEECH OF THEODORE CUYLER. Governor Curtin and Gentlemen of the Legislature: In the absence of the mayor of our city, the duty of receiving you and welcoming you to its hospitalities devolves upon mo. The city of Philadelphia welcomes the Chief Executive of the State, and the assembled Legisla-Chief Executive of the State, and the assembled Legisla-ture, amid the classic associations of this hallowed spot. It is well that, on this day, which commemorates the birth of the father of our national independence, and on this spot, which is made holy by its association with the greatest event in our country's history, and in this hour, when that treason which has no parallel, save in that first treason when rebel angels assailed the majesty of high Heaven, we should listen anew to the words of imperial stater of his Country. mortal Father of his Country.

May the spirit of those good men who in times past illustrated our country's history by their wisdom, patriotism and courage, and whose faces look down upon us about this spot, abide upon us always.

Gentlemen of the Legislature, again, in behalf of the people of Philadelphia, I greet you one and all with a hearts welcome to this venerated and sacred Hall. [Applause.]
Mr. Lewis W. Hall, Speaker of the Senate, responded

SPEECH OF SPEAKER HALL.

Mr. President of Speaker Hall.

Mr. President of Select Council: Permit me, on behalf of the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania, to return to the Select and Common Councils of Philadelphia the sine-sec tables of the Legislature on the Cordial phis the sine-sec tables of the Legislature on the Cordial phis the sine-sec tables of the Legislature on the Cordial phis the sine-section of the Legislature on the Cordial phis the common spatriotically. Less than one year ago, sir, the loyal hearts of the people of this great nation were called upon to mourn. A thrill of horror ran through the bosoms of all, upon beholding the attempt of missuided men to destroy the beautiful fabric erected upon Freedom's thrine that the great and good men whose suniversary we celebrate, and whose memory we whose anniversary we celebrate, and whose memory we fondly cherish, took so exalted and conspicuous a part to Hiablish.
For a time, sir, our country was indeed wrapped in For a time, sir, our country was indeed wrapped in gloom—despondency may have seized upon some; but in those dark moments the loyal people arose with one accord, and in less than a single year the thunders of Ronnoke, of Fort Henry, and of Fort Ponelson, have dispelled the cloude, and the sunstine of peace has illuminated the western horizon, foretokening a brighter day to come. [Applause.] And we can congratulate ourselves upon the return of a speedy peace—an honorable prace, in the preservation of the national Constitution and the maintenance of the laws. [Applause.]

On this sacred spot, in these sacred walls, with all the sweet recollections of the past pouring in upon us, let us endsavor to justly value the life, and still more, admirate hyrcepts of Washington. [Applause.] The General Assembly of Pennsylvania, actuated by these feelings, were led to force the wall method of observing the anniversary of the birth of the great Washington [Applause.] to come and mingle with you, to hear proclaimed in the City of Brotherly Love and rejoice with you in the great truths contained in the Farewell Address of the great and good man who was first in war, first in poace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen.

Mr. President of Select Council, permit me again to return our sincere thanks for the generous walcome extended to us by the prople of this great metropolis, which the loyal State at large feels so justly proud of. [Applause.]

After the close of these formalities, the State and city legislators, and the officials who accompanied them, took their seats in carriages, and were driven to the Academy of Music in the following order: The Civic Procession.

The Civic Procession.

The Governor, Mayor, President of Select Council, and Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements.

Judges of the Supreme Court, United States Court, and Querter Sessions.

Speaker of Senate, Speaker of House, and President and Clerk of Common Council.

Officers of the Senate and House of Representatives.

Heads of the several departments.

Members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

MEETING IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC. The Committee of City Councils having the matter in charge had secured the Academy of Music, and it was arranged that as soon as the review was over the party on the stage outside the building, and the holders of ticket distributed among them by the members of Councils. uld pass into the Academy, and take part in the exer cises there. This programme was carried out, and the oxes were half filled with ladies, while the parquet was appropriated to the Councils and the members of the Le-

The stage was handsomely "set," and comfortable seats were arranged upon it. These were occupied by the Governor, Bishop Potter, Major Henry, Judges of the Courts, the Governor's military staff, and a nur of prominent citizens and officials. After the performs ce of several national airs by the orchestra, Mayo lenry stepped forward, and said: MAYOR HENRY'S SPEECH.

"For the first time in the history of the nation the President of the United States has issued a special proclamation, inviting the people to meet together for the purpose of paying proper observance to the birthday of the Father of his Country and of listening to the reading of his Farewell Address, and the City Councils of Phitadelphis have, in accordance with that proclamation, invited you to meet them here. Bishop Potter will now offer prayer."

BISHOP POTTER'S PRAYER. Bishop Potter, arrayed in his official robes, then stepped forward, and while his hearers stood in respectful siferred to the great peril through which the country had passed, to the brighter day that was dawning, and to the noble example of Washington. He commended that example and the teachings of the Farewell Address to his hearers. He prayed for a restoration of the Union-for the blessing of God "upon all those in authority." and

THE FAREWELL ADDRESS. After the Bishop had closed his prayer and the band had performed a national air, the Farewell Address of Washington was read by Professor Allen, president of Girard College. After the reading of the Address the

The Dinner at the Continental. The dinner given at the Continental Hotel to the Governor and members of the Legislature, and invited guests, by City Councils, was emphatically a success. The dining-room at the hetel was decorated with Ameriroom, and five others placed at right angles to this, the

In the centre of the long table was placed an immens andelabra on a mirrored vase, and immediately in front of this was stationed Mr. Cuyler, who presided upon the sion. On the wall, over the President, was draped the American flag, around a well-executed oil painting of Governor Curtin. Then cam e Speaker Hall, of the Senate, Judges Thompson, (Supreme Court), Thompson, (Common Pleas), Ludlow, and Allison. To the left of the Chair, Major General Patterson was seated, and next to him Justice Woodward, and in order, Speaker Rowe, ginia fame; Brigadier General Pleasonton and staff. There were a number of other military and civil dignita ries, including Quartermaster General Hale, Colonel J. P. Owen, Mr. Frost, Speaker of the Virginia House of Representatives, and General Cramer, of Western Vir-

The tables were decorated in a handsome manne with confectionery pieces, fruits, and silverware. The bill of fare was a most complete one, and from half past even o'clock until nine ample justice was done to the good things furnished. Finally, Mr. Cuyler called the assemblage to order with a few apt words, and introduced the first regula

THE TOASTS. THE TOASTS.

1. The Memory of Washington—" First in War, first in Peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

2. The Fresident of the United States.

3. The Governor of the State of Pennsylvania.

4. General George B. McClellan—The pride of our city and State; the master-spirit of the campaign.

5. The Army of the United States—They have ever shown by their deeds of valor, that American soldiers, actuated by patriotic motives, are invincible.

6. The Navy of the United States—"Nemo me impune lacessit."

8. The Union-Traitors cannot destroy; patriots will o. The Onime-Praisor Samue destroy, parries with ever uphold it.

9. The Constitution.—The great guarantee and primary law of our liborities; it shall over be maintained inviolate, so long as the sons of Pennsylvania have an arm or a 10. The Legislature of Pennsylvania-Our honored

guests.

11. The Volunteer Soldier; of Pennsylvania—Swelling the ranks of every division of the army, and everywhere sustaining the ancient glory of our great Commonwealth.

12. The Press—The safeguard of our liberties, when controlled by patriotism. 13. Woman—To her arms only do we surrender.

The music was furnished by Hassler's Band. When the second teast was announced. Gen. Patterson

proposed nine cheers for the United States, and they were given with a hearty good will. SPEECH BY GOVERNOR CURTIN. The third regular toast brought out Governor Curtin.

The third regular toast brought out Governor Curtin. He said:

Unaccustomed as he was to cerements of such an occasion, he could not reply to the toast if it had been directed to himself. He could say something to it in reply, as it was directed to the office which it had been the pleasure of the people to confer upon him, and therefore he should say something of the State. He could see nothing but good to come of these interchanges of courtesies between gentlemen representing different parts of the same State. When our railroads shall be completed, the people of this metropolis will be brought more directly in contact with the interior of the State, and they would there find a people than whom there could be found none more deserving or hospitable. When the history of the rebellion comes to be written there will be no page more bright than that which records the sacrifices of Pennsylvania. [Applause.] This is not the time to discuss political issues, nor to make political platforms. [Oheers]. There are two classes of montonly. One class is indifferent or disloyal, and the other loyal. [Applause] And after 100,000 men have left their homes in Pennsylvania to sustain the Union, we still find another army ready to take the field. (Applause.]

It is pleasant to celebrate the birthday of Washington in the city where the Declaration was given, and the recollections of the past gather thickly around us as we remember that this is the cuty where Washington lived. This is truly the cradle of Liberty, for when the Declaration was promulgated, the idea of free civil government first found its form and had its birth in the city of Philadelphia. [Cheers].

Governor Ourtin referred to the fact that General Washington, at one time, marched his army through tion was promingated, the mea of tree cars government first found its form and had its birth in the city of Philadelphia. [Cheers].

Governor Curtin referred to the fact that General Washington, at one time, marched his army through Philadelphia, as he himself stated, that it might snoourage the loyal and the true, and intimidate those who faltered in their duty. He did march that army through Philadelphia. He marched eleven thousand men. That was his army. Now, Pennsylvania furnishes one hundred thousand, and the city of Philadelphia twonty-seven thousand three hundred and fifty! [Nine cheers.] More men paraded this day than fought at Brandy who. Philadelphia, after all her contributions, now parades eight thousand well-appointed troops, ready to take the field. You talk of this rebellion succeeding! It required no such fact as have been thrust upon us for the last ten days, to convince the man who leves his country that this rebellion cannot succeed. Some time ago, I had occasion to say that my heart was sad at seeing so many of my people armed, to take part in this strife, but tonight it is light, for, thank Cod, my country is afe. [Applause.]

night it is light, for, thank God, my sountry is safe, [Applause.]
Governor Curtin closed with the earnest wish that all might live to see the coming Fourth of July, when the stars and stripes shall be floating from all the forts, and when the leaders of this rebellion shall have suffered with the halter, or have escaped, and then we shall colorate the strongest Government on the face of the aarth.

Three cheers were given for Governor Curtin.
To the fifth regular tosst, Mr. Dolman called upon General Patterson to respond. This was received with hearty cheers.

GEN. PATTERSON'S SPEECH. GEN. PATTERSON'S SPEECH.

My friends, I am very much obliged to you for your call upon me, but I am puzzled to know by what right you make it. I am not in the army; I am a ratired gentlemen of the army present. Besides, if I was able, I think the starch has been taken out of me by looking at the display to-day. I would not attempt to speak for the army, when the army is speaking for itself. [Cheers.] The army speke for itself in Western Virginia, under a general who is present here as a guest—General Kelloy. [Cheers.] The army speke for itself at Springdeld, under the gallant and lamented Lyon, one of the not-lest soldiers that ever belonged to any army. [Cheers.] The army speke at Cumerland, under my old friend deneral Thomas. [Cheers.] It spoke for itself at Rounoke, under the command of the gallant Burnside. [Cheers.] It has recently spoken at Clarksville, and although I am not a prophet, nor the son of a prophet, I may venture to say that before this day week it will speak at Nashville. [Cheers] that before this day week it will speak at Nashvillo. [Cheers]

The army has spoken for itself always. With such men as we have now—rid of some—with the rank and file reasonably well insertucted, and very well led in most cases, and under the command of a son of our own city—[applause—it will succeed, let those who choose carp if they will. [Applause.] Led by the scientific and well-trained, the self-reliant and indomitable McClellan, and following that flag, where will they stop? [Cheers.] It may men t with checks, it may men with reverses, but organized and led as it now is, engaged in a holy cause

organized and led as it now is, engaged in a holy cause in putting down an unprovoked rebellion, that it will speak for itself in the future is certain. [Cheers.] The President then read the twelfth regular teast, which he said was the day, and yet one-of the hest of the children when the called upon Mr. Honry D.M. core, the State Treasurer of the said upon Mr. Honry D.M. core, the State Treasurer of the said upon Mr. and he called upon Mr. Henry D.M core, the State Treasurer, to respond to it.

Mr. Moore said that when he was informed by a frient, but a few moments ago, that he would be called upon to respond to the sentiment in honor of, Woman, he could scarcely think that his friend was in earnest, but now that it had proved to be a reality, he must say that he could feel but little less than obliged to his kind friend for the compliment which had placed him in that position. But, Mr. Chairman, if I should go home to my wife and tell her that I failed to respond to a sentiment in honor of woman. I should blush myself, and I know she would blush for me. Sir, in the response which our friend Senator McClure gave to the toast in aonor of the navy, he said that when the history of this war was written, the brightest page upon it would be that which recorded the gallant and heroic deeds of our navy. While I would not detract in the least from the merit and honor which is so justly due to our gallent navy, I must, nevertheless, take issue with the honorable Senator. I maintain that, when the history of this rebellion is written, one of the brightest pages upon it will be that which shall record the self-sacrificing spirit and the patriotic deeds and offices in behalf of our sick and wounded soldiers on the part of the women of America! Why, Mr. chairman, when the President, in April last, issued his proclamation calling upon the true and loyal men of the land to assist when the President, in April last, issued his proclamation calling upon the true and loyat men of the land to assist bim in austaining the Union, the Constitution, and the laws, the WOMEN of our land, the wives and mothers of the needs your services; go and do your duty; and, sir, it response to that call, every hill-top and mountain, an response to that call, every full-top and mountain, and every valley in our State and country, gave forth their thousands and tens of thousands to do battl- for their country, and to sustain the honor and glory of our nation. Sir, when England wrote her history of the Crimean war, and recorded the deeds of her soldiers upon that battle-field, she pointed with pride and pleasure to a Florence Nightingale, who sang her sweet notes of comfort and consolution around the couches of her sick and dving soldiers; and while we award them and her all

comfort and consolution around the couches of her sick and dying soldiers; and while we award them and her all the honor and praise which is justly their due, we also can point with a just pride and pleasure to one who, for long years, has ministered to the comforts of suffering humanity, and who has been hovering around the couches of our rick and dying soldiers, scattering her deeds of mercy and kindness like a ministering angel, in the person of Miss Dix! Oh, Mr. Chairman, what an eventual year of trial and trouble has the last one been to our beloved cauntry! The strength and durability of our institutions have been tried and tested as never before were the institutions of any other nation. And this trial has been the more severe to us, because it came upon us so suddenly, and so unexpectedly, when we were but poorly prepared, and little expecting the midnight assassins and traitors who aimed a death blow at our Republic! But, thank God, they have struck no vital part yot, for the nation lives to punish traitors, to assert its strength, and to vindicate the indestructibility of our republican institutions.

And here, sir, on this ballowed exeming this day. day for our common country, for almost and better day for our common country, for almost every breeze which now comes to us from the South and West brings to us the exulting shouts of our galant and victorious army and navy. And let us not forget, in the pleasure of our congratulations that we owe much of their heroic deeds and explicits to the comfort and kind ministrations and encouragement they receive from the women of America.

OTHER SPEECHES, Calls were now made for General Kelley, and he responded in a few words, excusing himself on account of physical weakness. He was greeted with immense cheering.

Senator McClure responded for the navy. Senator McClure responded for the seventh toast, and stated, in the course of his remarks, that the ancestors of Mr. Lincoln came from Berks county, and that the grandfather of Mr. Lincoln was in the Convention that framed the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Cuyler begged to trespass upon the regular toasts by proposing one to the loyalists of the Commonwealth of Virginia. proposing one to the loyalists of the commonweater Virginia.

Mr. Frost, Speaker of the House of Representatives of the House of Representatives of the House of Representatives of the House of the Hou Virginia, responded in a most eloquent manner, detailing the schemes of the mad and ambitious politicians of South Carolina and Georgia to draw Virginia into Secsaaion many years ago. At the close of his speech three cheers were given for At the close of his speech three cheers were given for Western Virginia.

Mr. Wm. H. Witte responded to the eighth toast. One of the crying evils of the day, and the one to which he attributed our present troubles, was the disregard of authority, no matter in whom vested. Our children should be taught implicit evedlence to the legally-constituted authorities under which they lived.

Justice Woodward responded to the ninth toast, and Mr. Cesens to the tenth. Captain Donavan responded to the last toast.

the last toast.
The party secarated about half past 11 o'clock. The Old Soldiers' Meeting. The old soldiers of the War of 1812 met in the Supreme Court room to celebrate the day. An organization was effected by caling Vice-president Major B. H. Springer to the chair. Mr. John H. Frick officiated as secretary. A committee, consisting of Alderman Peter Hay, Col. C. G. Childe, and Col. John Thompson, was appointed to draft resolutions. Hay, Col. C. G. Childs, and Col. John Thompson, was appointed to draft resolutions.

While the preparation of the resolutions was in progress, the Ferewell Address of Washington was read by Alderman Feter Hay. The reading was listened to with profound attention on the part of the veterans.

The committee then reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

RESOLUTIONS.

RESOLUTIONS.

A year ago the surviving soldiers of the war of 1812, residing in Philadelphia, held their accustomed meeting to celebrate the anniversary of Washington's birthday. An unnatural, fratricidal war had just been inaugurated, which threatened to desolate the fairest portions of the land. Many of our associates, who then gladdened that meeting by their presence, have since passed away, with gloomy forebodings of a speedy dissolution of that beloved Union which, in the days of their early manhood, they had gallantly defended against the assaults of a foreign foe, but which they foared was about to fall beneath the blows of domestic treason. We meet to-day under far happler auspices. Our suddenly-raised levies, which at first met with some sad reverses, have been transformed into veterars not inferior to any in the world. Our gallant navy, the pride of the nation, greatly augmented, has nobly sustained its historic prestige, and victory is everywhere perching on the star-spangled banner, whilst the misguided rebels against our beneficant republican institutions are in the last agonies of despair, and the Prospect of a speedy solution of all our difficulties, and the restoration of law and order throughout all our borders, is now clear and bright. It is eminently proper under these chroumstances, that this association should give an expression of its feelings on this interesting occasion: therefore.

Resolved, That each return of the 22d of Fabruay serves but to increase our admiration of the true courage, the profound wisdom, and exalted patriousm of the Immortal Washington—"first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his country war, it is in peace, and reso of the Father of his Country, which has just been read, as an invaluable legacy, which should be pondered and prized by every American citizen who loves his courtry and its institutions, as containing a rich fund of practical political wisdom, inferior only to the lessons of inspiration. piration.

Resolved, That all honor is due our gallant officers, soldiers, and sailors, for the heroic courage and constance with which they have borne the star-spangled banner of the Union to victory, in the face of difficulties and dan gers before which men of ordinary firmness would have

quailed.

Resolved, That whilst we cordially join the universal

gratulations of the nation at the glorious victories achieved by our gallant army and navy, we have to laiment the loss of many of our best and noblest citizens, who have fallen gloriously in harness, in the cause of

their country, and whose memory will flourish in immortal youth; and we are also called to mourn the decase of many of our members, who are rapidly melting away like snow beneath an April sun; the wail of sorrow thus mingking with the shoat of victory, the leurel shaded by the oppress.

Resolved, That even at our advanced period of life we are willing to risk everything to hand to posterity the glorious freedom achieved by the heroes of the Bevolution.

volutioz. After the passage of the resolutions, Colonel Childs moved that the old soldiers form in a body and march to the Continental Hotel, to pay their respects to the Governor and members of the Legislature, and that a committee be appointed to wait upon the Governor and apprise him of the fact. The motion was agreed to, and Colonel Samuel Paynter, Captain William T. Elder, Captain George Emorick, and John H. Frick, were appointed the committee. THE GOVERNOR AND THE OLD SOLDIERS.

The committee immediately waited upon the Governor, and were cordially received. They stated their budiness, and were informed by the Executive that it would afford him great pleasure to see the veterans of the war of 1812. Under the command of Col. Robert Carr, who is now Under the command of Coi. Robert Carr, who is now upwards of eighty years of age, the defenders marched to the Continental, and were formed in line in the hall.

The Governor was then introduced, and cordially shook each one by the hand. He then mounted upon a chair, and made a neat speech, in which he returned his thanks for the vusit, and made happy allusions to the recent victories of the Union army. He referred to the large number of men furnished by Pennsylvania to grush the rebullion, and said that as the old soldiers had once served their country with honor, their services would not again be required. The work of to-day was for younger men.

The Governor concluded by remarking that he should be most happy to return the visit of the old soldiers at their next regular meeting on the Fourth of July, when their next regular meeting on the Fourth of July, when he trusted that there would be a glorious celebration in honor of the restoration of the Union. Cheers were then given for Governor Curtin, the Con-stitution, and the Union, and for the Army and the Navy, and the veterans separated.

The Volunteer Refreshment Committees. The anniversary was duly celebrated by the Coopershop and Union Volunteer Refreshment Committees. The morning was ushered in by the firing of a national salute, and as the first gun bosmed, the national standard was run up upon the flag-staff connected with the establis ment. At 11 o'clock the large number assembled at the saloon were edified by the reading of Washington's Farewell Address by Mr. C. F. Mansfield. At meridian a salute was fired, and again at sundown, and in the eve

Religious Observances. Religious services were beld in various churches. he Second Presbyterian Church a large congregation assembled to hear the Parewell Address read by the Rov W. J. R. Taylor. The pastor, Mr. Shields, made an introductory address and prayer, in which Washington was described as a Christian patriot and soldier, who left prized in times like the present. The hymn, "My coun try, 'tis of thee,' was sung by the congregation, at the close of which Dr. Boardman made an address suitable to The synagogues of the Jewish persuasion were all open, and the Rabbis in charge took occasion to pay a just and merited tribute to the memory of Washington.

The Rev. S. Morals, at the synagogue on North Seventh street, was very fervid and eloquent in his allusions to the great trials through which our country was passing; and happy people.
At the several prayer meetings in the evening, prayers ry and her defendors. At the church in Seventh street, below Arch, Washington's Farewell Address was read from the original copy, which had been kindly loaned by Mr. Lennox, of New York, its preprietor. Mr. Lennox purchased the nanuscript a few years since from the heirs of David

The Arsenal. The employees of the Schuylkill Arsenal presented o the lady of Superintendent Allegood a service of silver plate, comprising eleven pieces-a complete tea set and salver, and a pitcher and two goblets resting upon another salver. Work was suspended at the Arsenal, and

Claypoole, who was the first printer to put the address

The Blind Asylum. The pupils of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind celebrated the day by appropriate musical exercises, and the reading of Washington's Farewell Address,

The U.S. Mint. An interesting meeting took place on Saturday at the U.S. Mint. The meeting was held in the adjusting room, which was beautifully decorated with flage by the ladie The Hon. James Pollock, the present director, was called to preside, after which a very solemn and impressive projectives niede by Mr. A. G. Rowland; singing "My country, 'tis of thee;" the reading of Washington's Fare.
well Address by Professor James C. Booth. "The Stat Spangled Banner " was then sung as we have never heard it sung before, with deep feeling and interest. Gov. Pol-lock then followed in one of those beautiful and elegant addresses, for which he is so justly celebrated. can scarcely do justice to this excellent address which was full of patriotism, and well suited to the oc-casion. He dwelt particularly upon the character of the immortal Washington, whose birthday we this day celebrate. He alluded in eloquent terms to our recent victories; that our glorious Union would yet be tri-umphant; that rebellion would be speedily crushed, and our country once more rejoice in peace and prosperity. He closed his address with a few feeling remarks to the ladies who were present, and urged them to emulate the patriotism of the mothers of the Revolution. After Gov-Pollock's address the meeting adjourned with singing Columbia the Gem of the Ocean," which was sung with

great interest by all present. Salutes. During the day salutes were fired at different points in the city. At the navy yard three salutes of twenty-one guns each were fired—one at sunrise, at mid-day, and at sunset. The Moyamensing Hose Cempany alone fired another at noon, and the third at sundown. A salute of James Page Library Company in Girard avenue, east of Shackamaxon street. Col. Angeroth caused a salute of thirteen guns to be first from Camden. At Frankford, Washington Fire Company fired a salute of one hundred guns. A similar salute was fired at Manayunk. The citizens of Germantown also fired a salute of one hun-

dred guns on the Old Battle Ground. Accidents During the Day. About half past 12 o'clock, some of the members of the forthern Liberty Engine Company were firing a salute at Oak and Green streets, when the cannon exploded, Injuring the driver, Mr. Wm. Swallow, very badly about his leg broken and was otherwise badly injured. One piece of the gun, weighing thirty-five pounds, went up in the air and came down in Front street, above Noble, falling story, breaking a "cross-piece" of a bedstead, four Another plece struck the lower part of a spout of the house of Mr. Stevenson, in Oak street, above Green, breaking it in half and nearly killing Mr. Stevenson. Another fragment, weighing ten pounds, came very near striking a woman on the head, at Delaware avonue and killed, as the street was full of people at the time. The annon weighed one hundred and sixty pounds, and belonged to Mr. William Ruff.

ILLUMINATIONS.

The Illumination of Chestnut Street. The great thoroughfare of Philadelphia has seldom been so beautifully lighted and crowded by concourses so vast and so enthusiastic. The illumination began westward, as far as the Schuylkill river, where the arsenal building was a blaze of light, and the homes of West Philadelphia sent a friendly illumination of hundreds of lights across the waters of the river. The magnificent residences in the locality of Twentieth street were all ablaze, and, from the dormer windows to the pavement, the glare of old-fashioned candles came through curtains of white lace, that softened and refined the light to a sort of silvery radiance. Very few houses between Sixteenth and Broad streets were not lighted, and one could read a newspaper for continuous squares in the artificial day The United States Mint, on Chestnut street, near Broad, was brilliantly lighted. The marble pillars in front of the building were covered with red, white, and blue stuffs. Upon the Chestnut-street portico was a large transparency, representing a

emale figure symbolic of Justice. Over the figure were the words-"The Union Triumphant." The windows of the building were all brilliantly lighted by means of candles. Thousands of people paused here to admire the The Grover and Bake sewing machine establish ment, 730 Chestnut, was handsomely illuminated

and decorated. In one window was a likeness of Washington, with the motto-"Our Whole Confederacy." In the other windw Webster, with the motto-"I Still Live." At the store of Cornelius, Baker, & Co., Chestnut street, above Seventh, the word

"Union," in a circular form, with a star at each end, in gas jets, formed a prominent display. Each window in the third story was embellished with a large and splendid ornate chandelier, in full blaze. The windows in the fourth story were illuminated with candelabras, each one containing thirteen candles, indicative of the original States of the American Confederacy. The entire front was in a blaze of glory. Crowds lingered in front of the building, and it was with difficulty that one could make his way through the densely packed humanity. The large and splendid white marble building of Yard, Gilmore, & Co . Chestnut street, above Sixth. was decked in festoons of red, white, and blue. On the front was a large transparency, containing, in letters of various hues, the following motto-"The Union and the Constitution, established by Washington and the heroes of '76; their descendants will preserve them forever." In the front of the store was a handsome portrait

silk. Flying from the windows of the establishment were white flags, with black border, each containing the name of a patriotic hero who had fallen during the rebellion. The store of Lewis Ladomus, 802 Chestnut, was illuminated from the basement to the eve.
The Philadelphia Billiard Saloon, at the northeast corner of Eighth and Chestnut, was pleasantly

of Washington, festooned in red, white, and blue

Builey & Co.'s palatial marble building, on Chest nut street, was illuminated on the front by a hori-

zontal line of gas jets, that shone like diamonds and dazzled the eye almost to blindners. The extensive establishment of Warner, Miskey, Co., chandellers, &c., was handsomely lighted with gas jots, representing the name of the firm, and otherwise so illuminated that it made a leading attraction of the carnival.

The Orleans House, on Chestnut, below Sixth. was brilliantly illuminated. The hotel of Samuel Miller also showered down patriotic rays, and was one of the best exhibitions of Chestnut street. Fireworks were set off in front

during the evening.

The express office of Kinsley & Co., at the northeast corner of Fourth and Chestnut, presented an appearance that attracted the attention of thounds, and elicited universal admiration. Portraits of Washington and other great patriots, and a pro-fusion of red, white, and blue, all combined to make a scene that could not help winning praise. A motto individual and appropriate was that at the store of Lincoln & Morris, at No. 728 Chestnut street—

"Wheat is King!" These words were displayed on a white ground, the whole being surrounded with a wreath of wheat in its natural state. There was a profusion of red, white, and blue ribbon displayed, some around the inner columns of the windows, like paint around a barber's pole. The whole scene was creditable, very pretty, and decidedly attractive. Ostrick feathers and flowers were likewise arranged in the windows.

In front of the store of J. H. Earle, on Chestnut, above Eighth, was a large transparency, represen ing the burning of a town. From the rolling clouds the spirit of Washington appears, a sword in one hand, pointing to the rear, while in the other hand extended, is an olive wreath. A laurel wreath decorates his brow. This transparency was taken down shortly after nightfall, as it was not intended

The State House should have been illuminated from the peak of the steeple to Independence Chamber, but an errant partiality that had devoted a thousand dollars to a dinner and jubilation could not purchase sufficient sperm to light up the old fane of Liberty. As it was, the janitor lit the gas brackets and a chandelier, and with the sickly light in the clock and in Council Chambers there was a ghost of illumination abroad.

On Chestnut street, above Fourth, the stationery store of S. C. Upham was in a blaze of glory, from the basement to the apex. The display was creditable to the patriotism of the enterprising proprietor.

The Board of Trade building, and the American

Hotel, on Chestnut street, both large edifices, were tastefully illuminated in every part. The office of The Press, in the large six-stor brick building, formerly the United States Hotel, Chestnut, above Fourth, was lighted with eight bundred candles, that gave it a very imposing and creditable appearance. All the reporters, editors, managers, and friends of the place, met in the rear of the business office and passed the evening pleasantly in mutual assurances of good feeling and gratified pride. The Crowd on Chestnut Street.

We have called the celebration of Saturday evening a carnival occasion, and truly the denomination is applicable to the immense crowds that swarmed Second, Third, Eighth, Arch, and Chest-nut streets. For hours, the jammed, pressing, gazing people moved slowly onward, uttering exclamations of delight at some unusual exhibition, or shricking, joking, and jolting, when forced aside or trodden upon. There was a due admixture of the rough element, but enough of the staid and respectable to overawe or intimidate them. The pickpockets had a carnival all to themselves, and the swell-mob came rushing pell-mell, like a watches that were in sight. At Eighth street, the currents that were passing north and south east and west. The shricks were terrible here. and all the vigor of the reserve officers some of whom were very brutal and hard-handed, by the way-was necessary to prevent collisions and bruises. The pavements became terribly muddy, owing to the enwer nessing into the street and back again to the curb. The square from Eigent to Ninth street was at one time a swaving, surging, swel tering mass of men and women, who could not

lights were soon put out. Other Illuminations. The residence of George M. Dallas, in Walnut street deserves especial attention, as does also that of J. M. Butler. Some windows were simply draped with large flags, others displayed pleasing and fantastic arrange-ments of red, white, and blue draping, while still others were glorious with stars. At one dwelling in Spru street, above Fifth, we noticed transparent pictures of Washington and his wife in the windows of the first floo A handsome design covered a portion of the front of the Arch-street Theatre. It represented a Goddess of Liberty, her feet on a carpet of stars, holding aloft a national flag. An eagle, his talons grasping a heap of canno palls, was bending at her feet, and the goddess held in her hand a shield, whereon, surrounded by olivibranches, was the face of Washington. A sea formed the background, with a fortress amidst the waves.

ble condition. At ten o'clock the rain began to

background, with a fortress amidst the waves.

The Washington Steam Fire-Engine Company had their house brilliantly illuminated. A magnificent display of fireworks added charm to the festive scene.

Longwood & Company, on Third street, below Wainut, was brilliant under the power of many burners, onclosed in lanterns.

The Continental Theatre was also in keeping with other patriotic establishments, being handsomely illuminated.

The display of flags, devices, and illumination, on Race and Arch streets, may be put down as immenso.

Many of the large private residences, surrounding Washington Square, were illuminated, and the interior decorated with flags.

We noticed the dwellings of Mr. Eddy, Col. Sickles, City Controller Hulty, on Wallace street, handsomely illuminated. luminated.

Some of the fire companies made patriotic displays at their houses. The Good Intent Hose Company had their house on Spruce street, above Sixth, brilliantly illuminated. They also displayed a transparency, bearing the following words: "Washington, our guide and our mometor."

nated. They size displayed a transparency, pearing the following words: "Washington, our guide and our mometor."

The residence of Mrs. Horstman, at Fifteenth and Arch streets, was splendidly illuminated, festconed flags heing arranged from the eaves to the first floor, and through the transparent glass a brilliant company could be seen assembled.

The Continental Hotel was adorned with a transparency which bore an appropriate motto. J. E. Caldwell & Co., next below the hotel, adorned their white marble front with wreaths, flags, &c.

The only illumination in the State House building was in the office of the local telegraph, on the first floor of the City Hall. This was brightly lighted, and gaily decorated with flags.

The Continental Theatre had, among other transparencies, illuminated pictures representing Generals Washington and McClellan. The windows of the Walnut, street Theatre were lighted with candles. The private illuminations on remote streets were numerous. In the remotest suborbs, the country houses were lighted, and even the abodes of the poor. The illumination, in fact, came as near being universal as it was possible to

fact, came as near being universal as it was possible in be on so slight notice. The display astonished the mo sanguine, and showed how deeply the news of our recent victories sunk into the recent THIRD STREET.

THERD STREET.

The newspapers made a good thing of the illumination, as, in addition to the illumination of the Press office referred to, the Ledger office, at the corner of Third and Chestnut streets, had a tasteful arrangement of gas jots, which formed a line of fire at the second story. Opon the corner there was a glittering star, formed of fire.

The Evening Journal displayed a great number of transparencies, and colored paper covered the window panes. The Evening Bulletin building was covered with small flags, and along the line of the cornice, at the second story, small glass lamps were suspended. The cond story, small glass lamps were suspended. The windows of the structure were lined with red, white, and blue tissue paper, and illuminated. The North American office exhibited the word "Victory" in gas jets at the second story. The Inquirer made a handsome display of motions and small flags. The Transcript office was nicely lighted, and at the Dispatch office the windows were ruddy.

The Illumination at Germantown. Perhaps the handsomest, because the most general of Fernaps the analogomes, because the most general or the suburban illuminations, occurred at Germantown. Standing upon the Wissahlokon hills at Bittenbouse street, we could see, one by one, the lights blaze outfrom the regiestic dwellings that environ the village, and final ly the town hall, with its tall spire, was lighted, making in the end, a perfect pyramid of fire. Some of the old fashioned German cottages that lie along Main street shared the honors of the evening, and we noticed one very eld woman, that looked as though she might have seen the battle of Germantown, placing with tremulou fingers a few candles in her window. The old lady was not too old to honor Washington, and enter into the war-

could mark the household assembled, in very many cases, edifying themselves by reading the Farewell Address. The document was passed from husband to wife, each reading a part, and thence to the children, who seemed lelighted that they could read, in turn, some memorabl sentences of the great Father of his Country.
Such pictures of republican simplicity and devotion the fabric of their Union are themes too lofty for the pen of the journalist. They need the exuberant fancy of the poet to tell them aright, and their philosophy is not

too subtle for even the uncertain eye of the sophist.

The village, hallowed by bloody and brave memories, had grown to be a part of a great city, where labor, having persevered to wealth, retired to close its useful and honorable career. These—the capitalists—and their neighbors, the poor, rejoiced alike. No tax to benefit the one and oppress the other had been imposed, nor had anything of local or national import happened wherebone class of the people gained at the expense of the other. All were blessed alike in the common ownership of the memory of Washington and the fame of our r cent victories. Germantown, therefore, was ablaze with happiness. From the towers of the Gothic mansions at the hill-tops lanterns were hing, and the bright light traced figures against the gloom that looked like new onstellations. Orion's belt was never so bright to us as he lights of intense brightness that etretched across the neaks of some of the steeples.

A majority of the houses along the Main street were

huminated, while those located upon the cross streets

were not at all backward in lighting up. Those who did not use spermaceli burned the gas in all their front rooms, ved equally as well, and gave a pleasant vari ance to the brilliant scene. Some of the dwellings were fixed up very tastefully, and several transparencies were displayed in different parts of the houses. Along Tulpehocken street every house was illuminated. The Town Hall and the house of be Fellowship Fire Company were illuminated from the top of the cupols to the first floor, and presented a very TWO CENTS.

The bells of the various churches and the several fire engine houses, and also the ene on the old school bouse, which had stood for upwards of a hundred years, were rung at sunrise, noon; and sunset. During sheday a selute of one hundred same was fired upon the old battle.

The people of Frankferd were not backward in their participation of the celebration of the day. The Warlingon Fire Company took the lead, and fixed a salute of one hundred gams. This company also raised'a large and beautiful flag in the morning, and had their house gally decorated with the American emblem. In the evening the house was brilliantly illuminated. The police station and numerous private dwellings, were also lighted up.

The Day in Washington.

The sad event at the President's mansion exrcised a manifest influence upon the celebration of the day, which was temperate though joyful. A general desire in the midst of the festivities prevailed to evince a respectful deference to the feelngs of the afflicted family.

The day was ushered in by the pealing of bells and continual roar of countiess cannon at the navy yard, arsenals, and fortifications built by the A grand review of cavalry, artillery, and in-

fantry then took place opposite the Capitol, at which General McClellan, on making his appearance, was loudly cheered. All the flags were thrown to the breeze, and the different camps were gaily decorated by the soliers. The Sturgis Rifles, of Chicago, McClellan's body-guard, had an effigy, labelled "Jeff Davis," suspended from a tree in front of their building, on he corner of Tenth and Louisiana avenue. The statue of Freedom, for the dome of the Capi-

tol, received its finishing touches on Saturday, at the studio of Clark Mills. The large national flag, presented a short time since to the Washington Monument Association, was raised on the staff on the summit of the obelisk o day at noon.

The Day in the Capitol. [From our Special Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22, 1862. The heavy roll of cannon startled our sleepy townsmen at the dawn of day. The batteries around the city thundered forth a rapid salute in honor of the anniversary, which was answered and echoed among the hills, mingling with the soft music of the reveille. The morning was damp and beavy. An impenetrable mist had settled over the Virginia shores, and our public buildings, which look so neat and pretty in a clear sunny morning, were sodden and tearful. The Capitol was in a condition of inconsolable grief. The rain dripped from the caves and massive walls, coiling around the columns and marble ornaments, and leaping from step to step in lazy, sluggish streams. It was such a day as one would choose for his. funeral—very sad, and dull, and gloomy. As the morning advanced the rain increased, and the umbrellas began to appear. This was a fatal sign, for

no recorded celebration was ever conducted under umbrellas, and the prospect of the present was very dreary. The death of Mr. Lincoln's child, and the universal feeling of sympathy for the stricken father and family, cast a sadzess over the community. The arrangements for a grand illumina-tion had been completed, and it was intended to light up the Capitol and the public buildings. The people, generally, were preparing to take part in these demonstrations, but the suggestion of the Cabinet was adopted by Congress, and the festivity postponed. As noon approached the rain ceased, and the highways became more passable, although the mist still hung over the earth. Thousands flocked to the Capitol, which was to be the scene of the princip

celebration; and long before the hour of noon its damp cold stairs were crowded with an eager; be seeching, and patriotic throng. The arrangements for popular admission to the ceremonies were nepessarily exclusive, and the favored multitude were compelled to run the gauntlet of the envious eyes surrounding the doors. The House of Representatives assembled at noon and proceeded to consider the question of receiving the rebel flags, directed to be presented by the Secretary of War. The Senate full, but, with the exception of a mere routine matter of Dusiness, the members spent the hour in social intercourse, exchanging congentuations with the Cabinet Ministers, officers, and distinhave enjoyed the view, owing to their uncomfortafall, whereat the crowd soon scattered, and all the guished strangers present. The Cabinet were assembled in the President's room, every member being present. The foreign legations were largely represented, and the marble chamber, in the rear of the Senate Chamber, was filled with a bustling company of affable gentlemen, who chatted quite pleasantly, and discussed the weather in a dozen anguages. The officers of the army and the navy fraternized very cordially in the Supreme Court room. The hour after noon was an hour of general preparation, and, as the hand approached one, Mr. Etheridge, the Clerk of the House, entered the Senate and announced that that body was now

awaiting the arrival of the Senators and other guests to proceed with the ceremonies of the day. A few moments of bustle, and at 1 o'clock the procession formed, preceded by Mr. George T. Brown, the Sergeant-at-arms. The Vice President, Mr. Hamlin, and the Secretary of the Senate, Mr. Forney; the Senators, and officers of the Senate formed in line and passed out of the chamber. The members of the Cabinet followed, headed by the Secretary of State, Mr. Seward, and the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Chase. As they passed into the corridor the members of the Diplomatic Corps, headed by M. Mercier, the French minister, and Baron Stoeckl, the Russian minister, fell into line. As they passed the Supreme-Court room the officers of the army and navy, headed by Gen. McClellan, concluded the procession, the distinguished citizens and invited guests having gone before. In the Rotundo a battalion of infantry was drawn up in line, and, as the officers appeared, presented arms. In the old House of Representatives the rebel standards, captured at our recent victories, were displayed to a curious and patriotic crowd Some of these flags represented the Confederate Government, and bearing the insignia of the wellknown "stars and bars." Others were merely the flage of a State, with divers legends and inscriptions. Some were beautifully worked in heavy silk, fringed with gold-one from Louisiana, particularly, being a fine piece of rebel embroidery Passing on, however, the procession soon reached the door of the House. The members arose at the entrance of their distinguished guests. The Vice President and Senators took seats on the left of the Speaker, in the front part of the House, the Cabinet Ministers, members of the Supreme Court, and the Diplomatic Corps assuming the corresponding seats opposite. The officers of the army and the navy were on the right, in the centre of the floor, the Representatives and invited guests occupying the remaining space. Mr. Speaker Grow presided—and the assembly becoming quiet, quietly rapped the desk with his gavel. The Chap-lain, Rev. T. H. Stockton, came forward, the mul-

titude arose, and he offered up the following beau-

tiful and fervent O Lord, our Lord! how excellent is Thy name in all the earth, who hast set Thy glory above the heavens. In Thy presence how little is our great-ness. Here the representatives of the republic, the representatives of kingdoms and empires, ministers, representatives of kingdoms and empires, ministers, magistrates, logislators, and judges, officers of the army and navy, and persons of all ranks and classes of society, fully remembering our folly, and that there is no escape for us, we hasten under the shadow of Thy promise, beseeching through Thy meroy forgiveness of our iniquities, transgressions, and sins. Renew, inspire, and sanctify us, that we may make an acceptable offering to Thee, through Thy Holy Scripture. Blessed be Thy name forever, for the beneficence of Thy providence and the redeeming progress of Thy grace in blessing all nations.

nations.

Blessed be Thy name for this great land, for the people of it, and for the blessing of Liberty and Equality which they enjoy, and the strength of the Government which controls it. Blessed be Thy name for the forethought, the charity, the unity, bravery, enterprise, industry, and prosperity of our fathers.

Blessed be Thy name for the pure, and wise, and useful citizens whose history adorns our annals.

Blessed be Thy name, cepecially for the supreme foreight which gave Moses to Israel and Washington to America. ton to America.

Blessed be Thy name for the birth, the life, the

filessed be Thy name for the birth, the file, the character, accomplishments, labors, achievements, and influence of the model man, and patriot soldier, and magistrate, whom we this day remember, not only as the first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen, but also as first in the admiration and veneration of makind.

Biessed be Thy name that Washington was a man of prayer—that he called upon Thee, not only in of prayer—that he called upon Thee, not only in private, but in public—and also, that he trusted in Christ, and was familiar, through prayer, at the Mercy Seat, and that in accepting office, filling ef-fice, and in resigning office, he called on Thee, com-

mending himself to Thy favor, and beseeching Thy blessing.

Blessed be Thy name for his Farewell Address Blessed be Thy name for his Farewell Address
—for the sentiments it contains, and which he himself recommended to our frequent use. And remembering that Thou art the God not of the dead,
but of the living—for all live under Thee—that
Washington is now as present to Thee as we ourselves are, though the doors of supplication have
been closed to him—still we, in his spirit, and in
his name, would address our supplications to Thy
Throne, that Thy beneficence might still be continued to us—that the free Constitution transmitted
to us might be secured and maintained, and that this
Administration, in every department, be stamped

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lines constitute a square. who art the Living One! At thy breath our cherished sister, the widowed Queen of England, silently mourns in her island home, and here our Presidential mansion is darkness and silence, and all over the world smitten hearts and broken hearts wait in faith, and hope, and patience, before Thee. God be merciful to us misorable sinners; pardon and sanetify, and save us all. And we pray Thee disappoint and atterly overthrow the plans, the atrocious and treasonable plans, of these in arms against the Government. Grant that the people themselves, who have been so grossly deceived, may soon lay down their arms, which they ought never to have taken up, and return to those who are anxious again to give them the embrace of are anxious again to give them the embrace of brotherhood. But, O'Thou Most High, let not the purposes of Thy Providence for our progress and social redemp-tion be stayed for a moment.

This concluded, Mr. Blair made a motion to ad-

mit the ladies in the lobby upon the floor, and a

moment later they swarmed in from the lobby and

cloak-rooms. The Speaker, again rapping his gavel, announced that Washington's Farewell Ad-

dress would be read by the Secretary of the Senate.

Mr. Forney, who was sitting on the right of the

clerk, rose, lifted the open volume before him, and

pausing a moment for the noise of the galleries to

lult, proceeded, amid a profound silence, to read. The Farewell Address of our Country's Father was never read to a more august assemblage. There were the statesmen of the Republic and the soldiers of the Republic, its venerable jurists, its chosen representatives, and citizens eminent in the more retired and uncetentations walks of life, Looking upon the venerable face of Mr. Crittenden, and the frail form of Chief Justice Taney, we were carried back to the early days of the nation, almost to the days of Washington himself. The eld issues and contests, under Jackson and Adams, which seem to this fierce and warlike age like the dream of a childish hour, came up once more from the dusky crypt of history. We saw the United States of another age, we saw the United States of to-day. There were the men who had done their country service in the early times of trouble, and, leaving the calm and gentle paths of retirement, they came once more upon the scene, to inspire with their blessing, if not to lead, as they led forty years ago. Advaned in the glory of their oailing; covered with gold, and silk, and emblems of war, with glittering sabres and tinkling epanlets, were the men upon whom our country has been compelled to turn in the hour of its greatest need. Handsome, ruddy, stately men they are, as they pace down the floor with clattering sabres, and their renowned little commander leading them. Ayplause in the gallery! Farewell to the days of peace and statesmanship—for we have put away the olive branch, and now worship the sword. They file away into their seats, scanned by thousands of eyes who follow every movement-Gen. McClellan. paler than when I last saw him, and with a few gray hairs straggling among his raven locks. There the same calm, imperturbable, and self-reliant face as ever, something thinner than when he reviewed his legions in November—for disease has been preying upon him, and traces of it linger on his brow. Butler, quiet and impassive; McDowell, tall and handsome; Heintzelman, rough and rugged; McCall, attentive and calm; Porter, ruddy and good-humored; Thomas, stately as a palm-tree, and others not so well known to fame, gather around their commander-in-chief. Commodore Wilkes, the captor of Mason and Slidell, is the object of much attention. In his tall, manly form and courteous bearing we fail to see the rude fellow who offended English taste so shockingly-but only the gallant, courteous, and high-minded sailor that he is, who did not fear to take any responsibility when in the discharge of his duty. We see old dynasties and new dynasties strangely commingling. The representative of a Napoleon quietly sa-Iutes the Secretary of State; while the lineal heir to Napoleon's throne, the descendant of the tant, in the uniform of an American captain, quietly conversing with Senator Sumner. That tall gen: tleman, with the open forehead, and large black beard, is the Prince de Joinville, who brought Napoleon's remains from St. Helena twenty years ago, and was the head of the French navy. Now he is a refugee from his princely possessions, and quietly mingles with a republican audience to hear the farewell words of a republican President. The scene has all the elements of interest, and possesses all the majesty of repose. Above the Speaker's chair, in their narrow kingdom, the ever-present newspaper men are busy catching the inspiration of the scene, and giving to the world the pageant which is now confined to the House of Representatives. Long lines of gaudy and fluttering hues encircle the ladies' gallery; we hear the soft, low whisper, the rustle of silks and fans, and see the glitter of jewelry and gold, rivalling and excelling the sterner pomp of the military men below. We pass into the other galieries only to find them overburdened with a uneasy, restless, and grumbling multitude, constantly rising and swaying until it is lost in the gloomy shadows which the

dark sky throws into the distant corners and re-For three-quarters of an hour we listen to the stately language of Washington, as every word and tone falls clearly and firmly from the lips of the Secretary of the Senate. There is an occasional bustle in the galleries, an occasional cry of order, a busy whisper passes along some of the benches, or a suppressed titter in the ladies' benches; but beyond this, no word is said, no sound is uttered—soldiers, sailors, statesmen, attentively regard the sentiments of the departed hero, At half past two the reading is over-the Vice President and Senators leave the Hall, and the military rise to depart. There is a minute or two of confusion above and below. A few pages rush upon Gen. McClellan and obtain his autograph, a number of senators and members gather around Secretary Stanton, who seems to be the lion of the hour. The com manding general passes along the siste, and a voice in the gallery shouts " Three cheers for George B. McClellan." The cheers are heartily given, and with the applause ringing in his ears the young commander passes from the Hall, followed by his brilliant retinue. A few minutes later and the assembled multitude has passed away, the House is once more quiet and deserted, and the ceremonies are

over. The Day in New York.

The celebration of Saturday, in New York, was more enthusiastic, unanimous, and imposing, than was ever before witnessed in that city upon the anniversary of the birth of Washington. It was a perfect evation of a loyal and grateful people to the memory of him whose name has consecrated their history. On church-spires, public buildings, stores, private residences, and across the streets, the Stars and Stripes were flying, from early morning, when the day broke with the booming of cannon, until midnight, when the city shome in a grand blaze of illumination.

in a grand blaze of illumination.

At sunrise a national salute was fired on the Battery. Many of the places of business and the banks were closed at noon. The City Hall was profusely decorated with flags; there were four on the roof and dome, four on the front face of the building, a very large and handsome flag in the interior fronting the entrance, and every one of the city buildings in the Park displayed at least one flag.

Old Trinity, which was the first church in the country to display the American flag after the fall of Sumpter, celebrated the anniversary with appropriate services at eleven o'clock in the morning. Drs. Vinten and Ogilby were the officiating clergymen, and the entire choir took part in the services. The 107th psalm of the Pasiter was chanted, followed by the ante-communion services. The Te Deum was then chanted, after which Dr. Vinton read Washington's Farewell Address. The 82d hymn was sung, and the services were concluded with preyers and the benediction.

The church was completely filled, and the audience was as large as is usual on Christmas, Easter, and other festal days. The church was completely filled, and the audience was as large as is usual on Christmas, Easter, and other festal days.

At noon, Mr. James E. Ayliffe, the bell chimer of Trinity, directed the ringing of changes on eight bells, followed by Hail Columbia, Yankee Doodle, airs from "Frs Dinvolo;" airs by De Beriott and other popular selections. The chimes rang one hour, and concluded as they began, with Hail Columbia and Yankee Doodle.

Across Broadway there was a large flag with a portrait of Floyd, and the motto "The thief Floyd Stealing Away." The same banner bore the pleasing words "Boanoke Island." and "Fort Henry and Fort Donelson." In ather parts of the city mottoes were displayed commemorative of the recent Union victories.

The demonstration of the Seventh Regiment (National Guards) took place at their hall, and was fitting in character. Rev. J. C. Ewer delivered a touching oration. In the evening, a grand concert by the band came off.

The Eighth Regiment (Washington Grays) and the Third Regiment Hussars turned out in parade.

The Order of United American Machanics assembled at Niblo's Garden, and listened to an excellent address from the Rev. J. C. Dutcher. excellent address from the Rev. J. C. Dutcher. In fine, the observance of the day in New York

will long be held in recollection. Oration of Hon. George Bancroft. At 1 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, the municipal celebration of Washington's birthday took place at the Cooper Institute, New York. After prayer and music, and the reading of the Farewell Address, Mr. George Bancroft was introduced, and

Throne, that Thy beneficence might still be continued to us—that the free Constitution transmitted to us might be secured and maintained, and that this Administration, in every department, be stamped with wisdom and virtue, and that the happiness of the people, under the anspices of liberty, may be more complete. That under Thy careful guardianship every nation yet a stranger to us may be induced to give us their applause, and seek our land as the home of adoption.

Now, O Lord, our God! in whose holy Heaven there is no sin, no disease, no violence, no death, we cannot close our prayer without a thought for our beloved President and his weeping household, grieving for the less of that pale beauty that reposes among them to bloom no more on earth forever.

O Lord, God! from eternity to eternity, Thou spoke as follows: