The Pittsburgh Post.

VOLUME XIX. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 23, 1861. NUMBER 139.

The Daily Post.

JAMES P. BARR,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:—Daily, Five dollars per year, strictly in advance. Weekly, Single subscriptions Two Dollars per year; in Clubs of five, One Dollar.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

Arbitration Committee of the Board of Trade

For January and February.

JOSEPH DILWORTH, V. P. JAMES PARK, JR.
J. J. GILLESPIE. G. R. PAULSON,
JOSHUA RHODES.

TO LETS for SALE at this office.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTH-DAY.

The Military Parade—The Bauquet at City Hall—Toasts, Speeches, &c.

As we anticipated, the 22d of February, commemorating, as every American knows, the birth of the immortal George Washington, was better observed yesterday in our city than for some years past.

The patriotic spirit of many of our citizens was exhibited by the display of the stars and stripes from warehouses and dwellings in every part of the city, while some of the business houses (especially those on Liberty street) were closed.

The great feature of the day was the military parade, which was looked for with interest by the crowds who thronged the streets after ten o'clock, and whenever the brigade passed a given point the street was lined with spectators on both sides. The interest manifested was greater from the fact that the New Zouaves and the Lafayette Blues were to make their first appearance in uniform.

The companies met on Water street at one o'clock in the afternoon, pursuant to order, but some time was occupied in arranging them properly and it was two o'clock before the cortege started. They marched in the following order: Brig Gen. J. S. Negley and staff; Maj Gen. J. McK Snodgrass and staff; Col Hiram Hultz and staff; Brigade Inspector Alex. Hay; Officers of Allquippa Guards, on horseback; Pennsylvania Dragoons, Capt G. P. Verbeldoth, 30 men; National Lancers, Capt. Deloroth, 12 men; four old soldiers in carriage; Jackson Independent Blues, Capt. S. A. McKee, 80 men; Washington Infantry, Capt. Thos. A. Rowley, 39 men; Turtle Creek Guards, Capt Kunkle, 26 men; Pennsylvania Zouaves, 15 men; Allegheny Rifles, Capt. Casper Gang, 20 men; St. Clair Guards, 16 men; Turner Rifles, Capt. Eschelman, 20 men; Lafayette Blues, Capt. F. W. Wilkinson, 14 men; Pittsburgh Zouaves, Capt. R. B. Roberts, 30 men; Duquesne Grays, Capt David Campbell, 50 men.

The new Zouave company looked well in their new uniform, and attracted much attention. With more experience in drilling and marching, they will be a fine company. The Lafayette Blues also looked well, and marched well. Their uniform consists of blue cap, red jacket and blue pants The Greys looked very well, as usual, and went through the drill with their customary precision. We are consrained, however, to say that the Washington Infantry marched and manoeuvred better than any other company on parade.

After parading through some of the principal streets of both cities, the brigade was brought to a halt on West Common, Allegheny, and reviewed. They then returned to the city and were dismissed. The Greys and Zouaves, after separating from the brigade, visited the residence of Hon. H. Hepburn, and serenaded him. They drilled for some time on Penn street, between Hay and Pitt, and then marched to their armory, where they were dismissed. The Lafayette Blues also drilled for a short time on Fifth street, after dismissal.

The entire display was most creditable to the military and our city, while the music of many instruments served to arouse the enthusiasm of young and the patriotism of old America.

The military and civic banquet at City Hall, in the evening, though the attendance was not as full as it should have been, taking into consideration the trouble and expense incurred in the arrangements, which were on the most liberal scale, was very satisfactory to all in attendance.

The hall was most tastefully decorated. The walls were embellished, at every available point, with oil paintings and fine engravings, selected with a due regard to the occasion and very appropriate. Over the entrance was suspended a large American flag, and many of the gas brackets were ornamented with wreaths of evergreen. But the stage exhibited more care in its decoration than any other part of the room. From the mouth of the American eagle, in the center, was suspended, by a ribbon, a fine picture of Washington, handsomely framed, with long strands of evergreen extending from it to a point above the entrance to the side rooms on either side terminating in a wreath, encircling, on the right, a picture of the gallant Maj. Anderson, and on the left, a view of his stronghold, Fort Sumpter. At each corner of the stage was a pile of destructive looking shells, flanked by a miniature cannon, a large flag near each, several smaller flags at intervals, and in the centre an immense bomb. At the right hand corner was an officers marquee, while the left side front was occupied by a table for reporters, covered with an American flag. On the floor, around the stage, muskets were stacked. The door at the rear of the stage, in the centre, was concealed by a thickset of evergreen, and the floor covered with sawdust, to drown "the tramp of many feet."

The guests did not assemble early, but at ten o'clock the hall presented a picturesque appearance. Soldiers in brilliant uniform, and ladies in gay dresses moved to and fro, while three tables, extending the entire length of the hall, were almost overburdened with the good things shortly to be partaken of. A guard of soldiers was stationed in the lobby and another inside the door to receive tickets.

The gallery was occupied by the Washington Cornet Band, which discoursed most eloquent music, enlivening all present They received merited praise during the evening, and as the band is composed of excellent musicians it was not inappropriately bestowed.—This band is rapidly gaining in favor and popularity with our citizens.

We come now to the most interesting part of the entertainment—the banquet. It was not until half past ten that the supper march was struck up, when the company, led off by Brig. Gen. Negley, fell in by twos, took the circuit of the room, and then seated themselves at the table. Two of the long tables were completely filled, and the third partially. It is estimated that not less than four hundred persons partook of the banquet.

The supper itself was excellent, being served up by Col. J. Fricker, who almost excelled himself in its preparation. The table was covered with all the delicacies and relishes of the season, fish, flesh, fowl and game, while the minor and side dishes, tea, coffee, soups, desserts, &c., were not forgotten. The company seated at table, a half hour was spent quietly, the only sound, being the clanking of dishes and table cutlery and an occasional voice giving some order to the ubiquitous waiters. This was an important feature of the evening.

Supper discussed, the waiters were for a time busied in removing the dishes from the table, while the company seemed to look forward to the dancing which the clearing away of the tables indicated was to follow.

The hall being cleared, the assemblage was called to order by T. J. Bigham, Esq., and an organization effected as follows:

President—Hon. George Wilson.

Vice Presidents—Hon. Charles Shaler, Capt. S. G. M'Gee, Alliance, O., Col. Linn, Washington county, John Carnahan, Thos. Steele, Esq., Jasper E. Brady, Esq.

Secretaries—H. H. Smith, F. E. Foster, W. H. Moody, Wm. M. Hartzell.

Master of Toasts—T. J. Bigham.

Toasts were now in order, and the regular toasts were read in order by T. J. Bigham, and responded to as recorded below, the band playing an appropriate air after each toast was read:

1. The Day we celebrate. Music: "Washington's March." Eloquent response by Jos. Knox, Esq.

2. The President of the United States. Music: "Hail Columbia." [Mr. Bigham stated that Capt. R. B. Roberts, of the Pittsburgh Zouaves, had been selected to respond to this, but he was not present, and he would therefore connect this toast with No. 8 and call upon J. E. Brady, Esq., to respond.] Mr. Brady responded, saying that he hoped Mr. Buchanan, at the close of his official career, would find a pleasant retirement at Wheatland, and go down to his grave in peace, passed a high eulogy on Mr. Lincoln and then, spoke at some length on the Union and its preservation, of which he expressed good hope.

3. The Governor of Pennsylvania. Music: "Harrisburg March." John H. Hampton, Esq., replied in eloquent and appropriate terms, referring to Mifflin, McKean and Franklin, great lights in the early history of our State, and hoping that our present Governor may emulate their virtues.

4. The Army and Navy. Music: Red, White and Blue. Gen. J. S. Negley was called to respond to this, in connection with No. 7, which he did by reading some remarks which he had prepared.

5. The Judiciary. Music: "Dixie's Land."

6. The Union. Music: "Star Spangled Banner." Hon. Chas Shaler was called to respond, which he did most eloquently. He agreed with other speakers as to the importance of the Union, but thought the cause of its impending dissolution was that for the last fifty years Democratic administrations had ruled the country and protected our commerce, while now the enemies of Democracy have got the power, and spurn the Constitution. He his opinion the only thing that can preserve the country is the restoration of the principles of Madison, Monroe, Jefferson, Jackson and the Democracy of old. He denied the right of secession, but said the seceding States could not be brought back by coercion. He thought the only way to save the Union was to restore the Democracy to power after the close of the next administration.

Here Mr. Bigham frisked about the stage, and seizing an American flag, said that on Monday week they intended to inaugurate an administration which would be the legitimate successor of that of Jefferson, Madison and Monroe. Then, flourishing his flag and smiling all over his face, he requested the band to play the "Star Spangled Banner."

There being a general desire among those present to spend the remainder of the time in dancing, the reading of the remaining toasts was dispensed with. We append the rest, as originally prepared:

7. Madison, Hamilton, and Clay, the fathers—Jackson the defender of the Constitution.
8. The President (elect) of the United States.
9. The Volunteer Soldiery.
10. The Bar.
11. Our Manufactures.
12. Our Commerce.
13. The Press.
14. The Ladies.

The band accordingly struck up a lively air, and when we left, during the small hours, there was a fair prospect of the revel being kept up until daybreak.

The banquet, altogether, passed off well, giving complete satisfaction to all concerned, except, perhaps, the Committee, who regret that their efforts were not more liberally seconded by the public in a large attendance.

We are requested to return thanks, on behalf of the Committee, to Messrs. Knox, Dodd & Co. and others, who loaned them articles for the decoration of the hall.

Everything considered, the 22d was well celebrated in Pittsburgh.

For the Pittsburgh Post.

Great Excitement in Butler County.

A gentleman of this city, who has just arrived from Butler, informs us that the company of which L. Z. Mitchell, Esq., is President, now boring for oil on the land of J. Gallagher, in Clearfield township, made a great strike one day last week. The well is only one hundred feet in depth. In its passage so far the auger passed through several strange, geological formations. Under the sand rock, at the depth of eighty feet, was found a log two feet in diameter the fibre was in an excellent state of preservation. On examination, by the aid of a microscope, it was discovered that the wood was the same as that of hackleberry of the present day.

A fine vein of cannel coal was next penetrated, six feet in thickness; immediately under this, was a thin layer of rock salt; and some little distance below, a two feet vein of fine white marble; beneath this again was a thick stratum of grey limestone and chalk. When down ninety-eight feet the auger struck a hard, flint rock, which, after incredible toil and trouble, was penetrated, when immediately there rose to the surface and over the top of the conductor a foaming stream of a singular substance much the color and consistancy of yeast. The neighborhood became greatly excited, and no one was wise enough to tell of what the strange material was made, until a sagacious old woman, with the assistance of an humble griddle and bit of bacon, made the wonderful discovery that it was nothing in the world but pure *hocky heat batter*.

Our informant mentions that the excitement was intense, and companies are forming in all directions to tap the great fountain of batter. From present indications, it is believed that there is a vast subterranean lake of the pure material underlying all that portion of the county.

THE KANSAS FUND.—The following additional contributions to the Kansas fund were received at the Mayor's office yesterday:

Klee, Kaufman & Klee, Allegheny, and their employees	$ 11 00
Cambria Temple of Honor, No. 16, Johnstown	10 00
Moneka Social Temple, No 16	10 00
T. & J. McCance's Employees	20 00
	61 00
Amount previously reported	3,200 02
Total	$3,261 02
Amount remitted	2,962 52

Two boxes of clothing and shoes were also received from the congregation of the U. P. Church, East Liberty, through their pastor, Rev. McFarland.

LAST NIGHT OF BLITZ AND HIS LEARNED CANARY BIRDS.—Hundreds attended the exhibitions of this skillful conjurer yesterday afternoon and evening, and all manifested the greatest satisfaction. The birds were a little contrary in the afternoon, but after a little coaxing went through with their parts. Perhaps they thought they were entitled to a holiday rest. Our readers should not fail to witness the interesting exhibitions which he begins anew gives, and all should remember that this afternoon and evening will conclude the present series, as we are informed by the manager that he intends to open his temple of wonders in Philadelphia next week. Ladies and children should attend this afternoon at 3 o'clock *and all this evening.*

SENT BACK HOME.—A young man named James Aughinbaugh from Chambersburg, charged with entering a house in that place burglariously and robbing it of about $90 in money, was arrested on Liberty street yesterday by the Mayor's police and lodged in the lombs. He was to have been taken back to Chambersburg by the three o'clock train this morning, in charge of Mr. George Gross, High Constable of that city.

WE learn that a movement is on foot to get up an amateur theatrical performance, the proceeds to be devoted to the relief of the poor. We trust the intention may be carried out, and that a good sum may be realized for the needy.

DISCHARGED.—Mayor Wilson yesterday discharged his Chief of Police, Robert Hague owing to a disagreement as to the proper discharge of the duty of the latter in a particular instance. His successor has not been named.

ANOTHER OIL STRIKE.—We are informed that a vein of oil has just been struck on the farm of W. W. Wallace, near Tidicute, which yields eighty barrels per day.

DISTRICT C[illegible] *Wednesday*, Feb. 21.—Before Judge Han[illegible] Borough of Manchester vs. Wm. Robin[illegible] action to recover expenses of grading Bo[illegible]street, in the above borough, amounting to $1,22[illegible] trial.

NEW DIVORCE BILL.—A bill making some changes in the divorce laws of the State has been introduced into the Legislature. It provides that the jurisdiction of Courts of Common Pleas of this Commonwealth shall hereafter extend to all cases of divorce from the bonds of matrimony for causes now designated by existing laws of this Commonwealth, when either or both of the parties were or may be, at the time of the occurring of said causes, domiciled in another State or foreign country. Provided, that no application for the divorce shall be received by said Courts, unless the applicant shall have been a citizen of this State, and shall have resided therein at least one whole year previous to the filing of his or her petition or libel. Any woman who shall have had a *bona fide* residence in this State at least one whole year previous to the filing of her petition or libel, shall be a citizen for the purpose of this act.

THE KANSAS RELIEF FUND.—Mayor Wilson yesterday received a letter from Gen. S. C. Pomeroy, Secretary of the Kansas Relief Committee, dated Atchison, K. T., Feb 6th, 1861, acknowledging the receipt of the fifth remittance from Pittsburgh, $385. The accompanying statement shows receipts from various sources, of 1,721 022 lbs wheat, flour, beans, corn, meal, fish, dried fruit, etc., during the month of January of this city, and special contributions amounting to Dec. 580 lbs—866 472 lbs. in all—have been distributed—the severe snow storms and intense cold weather rendering it impossible, from the inability of teamsters to reach Atchison, to distribute the entire amount received. The last two remittances from this city have not been acknowledged.

BUTLER COUNTY ITEMS.—Caleb Richmond, Esq., was found dead on the Brownsdale road, near Butler, on Thursday evening last, by a young man who was returning home from church Mr. Richmond had been at Methodist church, and was returning, when, it is supposed, he received an apoplectic stroke, and sat down to rest, and died in the cold. He was an old man, a good christian, and respected by the community.—Mr. Frank Hilliard, of Washington township, while attending at his saw mill last week, slipped and fell against the saw, which was in operation at the time, completely severing one of his arms between the elbow and shoulder. It is reported that oil has been struck at the Glade Mill, at a depth of 180 feet.

A NEW PROPOSITION.—In the State Senate, on Tuesday, Mr. Irish read a bill which proposes to take $2,000,000 of the bonds given by the Pennsylvania Railroad to the State as payment for the Main Line, and transfer them to the Connellsville Railroad, to be used by that company to build a railroad along Sherman's Valley, and thence by Bedford to tap the Connellsville Road, the said Connellsville Company to issue to the State, in lieu of said bonds, first mortgage bonds to a similar amount. It is thought by many that the object of this bill is to impede or prevent the passage of the Sunbury and Erie bill, and that for the commutation of tonnage duties.

GRADUATES IN DUFF'S MERCANTILE COLLEGE.—Eleazer Fink, Pittsburgh; G. W. Ewing, Clinton, Pa., R. H. Lee, Hulton, Pa.; D. S. George, Lebanon, Pa.; D. J. Fraser, Wellsville, Ohio; S. B. McKown, Sewickley, Pa., S. J. Heath, Jefferson, Pa.; H. Wood bury, Plymouth, Ind.; J. B. Millikon, Academia, Pa. All of whom passed an honorable and highly satisfactory examination, and who will no doubt hereafter do credit to themselves and to the faculty of this favorite establishment.

DR. WINDSHIP, who has so thoroughly perfected his physical training that he can fire 1,500 pounds and perform a variety of other herculean feats of strength, gives a lecture this evening upon Physical Culture, at Concert Hall, under the auspices of the Pittsburgh Gymnastic Association. Not only will this lecture be amusing and instructive, but the Doctor will show of what wonderful development the human muscle is capable, under proper training, by practical illustrations of the most surprising character. There is much curiosity here to see and hear Dr. Winship and concert Hall will be crowded.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—On Thursday of last week, Mr. Macy, residing near St Clair, Westmoreland county, was in the woods cutting down timber, and the tree lodged on one side by, force of a limb which, falling, struck him about the head and body, producing concussion of the brain, with fractures of the shoulder blade, collar bone, and ankle joint. He was found in the condition described, entirely insensible, and exposed to the rain and cold winds of the afternoon. He was recovering at last accounts.

THE ECLECTIC MAGAZINE.—Messrs Hunt & Eaton, Fifth street, send us the Eclectic Magazine of Foreign Literature, for March. It is a good number and contains a fine likeness of Lord John Russell, also Shakespeare brought before Sir Thomas Lucy for Deer Shooting. The reading matter consists of choice selections from the foreign reviews and magazines.

PITTSBURGH AND EAST LIBERTY PASSENGER RAILWAY.—The company controlling this line are procuring a number of new cars, to be placed on the road about the first of March, after which date cars will be run on the Minersville and Wylie street branch every ten minutes instead of every twenty minutes as at present.

THE CITIZENS OF LAWRENCEVILLE propose holding a meeting at Robinson' Hall, on Monday, to take measures to secure better accommodations on the passenger railway line, or provide some other means of conveyance.

THE GIAMBONI CONCERT, on Monday evening next promises to be a fine affair and well attended. From the well known capabilities of those who are announced to take part in the concert, we have no doubt it will be an excellent entertainment and worthy of a liberal support.

MEETING OF THE BAR.—The meeting of the Bar, called for this afternoon, for the purpose of selecting a member for the appointment of second assistant Judge of the District Court has been postponed in consequence of advices from Harrisburg. By order of the committee.

CONVICTED.—W. C. Harris, the post office thief, recently arrested in this city for stealing a quantity of stamps from the office at Richmond, Jefferson county, Ohio, was tried at Steubenville on Wednesday, and convicted. The fellow will doubtless go the Penitentiary.

BAYARD TAYLOR will lecture before the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association, at Concert Hall, on Thursday evening next, the 25th of February. Subject—"Humboldt."

DISTURBING A SCHOOL.—A lad, aged about eleven years, was taken before Mayor Drum yesterday morning, upon a charge of disturbing the First Ward public school, Allegheny. He was discharged upon payment of costs, but all boys offending in this way hereafter will be promptly punished.

DR. STEBBINS & MUNSON, dentists, have formed a partnership and opened an office at 105 Fifth street, second door below the Cathedral. See their card.

DENTISTRY.—Dr. C. Sill, No. 246 Penn street, attends to all branches of the Dental profession.

SMITH, PARK & CO.,
NINTH WARD FOUNDRY, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Warehouse, No. 149 First and 120 Second Streets.

Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil, Retorts and Stills, Gas and Water Pipe, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Steel Moulds, Pulleys, Hangers and Couplings.

Also Jobbing and Machine Castings of every description made to order.

Having a complete machine shop attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. [illegible]

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Congressional News.

Washington City Items

HARRISBURG CONVENTION.

Mr. Lincoln's Speeches at Philadelphia and Harrisburg.

Celebrations at Washington, Baltimore, Chicago, Cincinnati and Louisville, etc, etc.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamship America.

&c., &c., &c., &c.,

HARRISBURG, Feb. 22.—The Democratic State Convention assembled this morning in Brandt's Hall, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. John W. Nevins, of Lancaster. The Committee on Resolutions through their Chairman, Hon. Ellis Lewis, reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

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

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

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

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

Resolved, That the resolutions offered in the United States Senate by the patriotic Senator from Kentucky, and known as the Crittenden plan of compromise, present a satisfactory basis for the adjustment of our difficulties. The measures therein specified are wise, just and honorable—calculated to end the present deplorable agitation, and prevent forever its recurrence.

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

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

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

Resolved, That we are in favor of an immediate repeal of the 95th and 96th sections of the penal code of Pennsylvania except so far as relates to the crime of kidnapping, because said sections stand in the way of a strict enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Law.

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

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

On motion, a committee, consisting of thirty-four members of the Convention was appointed to convey the resolutions to the President of the United States.

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

HARRISBURG, Feb. 22.—The train reached Harrisburg at 2 o'clock, P. M., its arrival being announced by the firing of a salute.—On Mr. Lincoln's appearance on the platform he was greeted with enthusiastic applause. He was immediately conducted to the barouche in waiting to which were attached six white horses. A procession was formed headed by a troop of horse, the rear being brought up by an extensive military escort. On arriving at the Jones House, Mr. Lincoln appeared on the balcony and was introduced to 5000 people who completely blocked up the space in front of the hotel. Gov. Curtin welcomed the honored guest to the capitol of the State of Pennsylvania, with the assurance of the cordial sympathy of its people, who looked to him to restore peace, amity, and good feeling throughout the country, and if reconciliation should fail, notwithstanding all patriotic efforts, they would be ready and willing to aid by men and money to maintain their glorious Constitution. In conclusion he hoped that God would aid his efforts in sustaining the government and the property of the people.

Mr. Lincoln responded, returning thanks for the cordial expression of good will, and referring to the distracted condition of the country. He trusted that a resort to arms would never become necessary. In his efforts to avert that calamity, he must be sustained by the people. He certainly brought an earnest heart to the work, and it should be no fault of his if he failed.

In the conclusion of his remarks, the procession again formed in line and proceeded to the Capitol, Mr. Lincoln occupying a seat beside Mr. Curtin. The Hall of the House of Representatives was densely crowded, and there was some delay before the arrangements could be perfected for the conduction of the ceremonies.

Speaker Palmer, of the Senate, was introduced to the President elect, by Governor Curtin, and proceeded to address him as follows: Honored Sir—In behalf of the Senate of Pennsylvania, I welcome you to the Capitol of the State. We deem it a peculiar privilege, and a happy omen that while on your way to assume the duties of the high office to which you have been called at this momentous period, in our national history, we are favored by your presence at our seat of government on the anniversary of the birthday of the Father of his Country. The people of Pennsylvania, upon whom rests so large a share of the responsibility of your nomination and election to the Presidency, appreciate the magnitude of the task before you, and are fully prepared to sustain your administration, according to the Constitution and the laws. Whatever differences of opinion existed prior to the election as in the canvass, they, as law-abiding, Constitution Union loving people, have no difference among them as to your right to claim their duty to claim their support.

Accordingly they are assembled here to day. Men of all parties and shades of opinion to welcome and honor the Constitutionally chosen President of the Union. Nor have we received with indifference the public expressions of your views on a subject closely affecting the material interests of Pennsylvania, that it is not only the right but the duty of the government while providing for a revenue by a tariff to so regulate the duties to afford protection to the industrial interests of the country. It was, therefore, with profound satisfaction that we heard your recent expression of the policy of the government. We are deeply impressed with the honor of your visit at this interesting time and pledge ourselves to preserve the integrity of him whom the people have elevated to the chair of Washington, and to whom they have confided their highest interests, hopeful of the beneficent results of the wise and just measures which we trust and believe will signalize his Administration.

Speaker Davis welcomed Mr. Lincoln in behalf of the House of Representatives, pledging the devotion of the people to the Union.—Pennsylvania, though always for peace, stands ready to pledge with men and money to sustain the Government, if necessary, in enforcing the laws. The one wish, the one prayer of all is for the success of the new administration in the maintainance of the Union.

Mr. Lincoln replied: "Gentlemen, I appear before you, only intending to make a few remarks in response to what has been said to me. I thank you most sincerely for this reception, and the generous words in which your support has been promised me. On this occasion I will take the opportunity of thanking your great Commonwealth for the overwhelming support it gave not to me personally but the cause which I represent, and which I think is a just one, in the late election. (Loud applause.) Allusion has been made to the fact—the interesting fact, perhaps we should say, that I for the first time appear within the Capitol of the great Common wealth of Pennsylvania upon the birthday of the father of this country In connection with that beloved anniversary so intimately connected with the history of the country. I have already gone through one exceedingly interesting scene this morning at Philadelphia.

Under the kind conduct of gentlemen there was, for the first time allowed, the privilege of standing in old Independence Hall, and have a few words addressed to me, then affording an opportunity of expressing myself. Besides this, our friends there had provided a magnificent flag of our country and had arranged it so that I was giving the honor of raising it to the staff. (Applause.) And when that flag went up I was pleased that it went to its place by the strength of my own feeble arm, when, according to arrangement, the cord was pulled and it blaunted gloriously to the wind, without an accident, in the light glowing sunshine of morning. I could not help hoping that there was in the entire success of that beautiful ceremony, at least something of a omen of happy events to come, (applause,) nor could I help feeling then, as I often have felt that in the whole of that proceeding I was the very humble instrument. I had not provided a flag; I had not made an arrangement for elevating it to its place. I had applied but a very small portion even of my feeble strength in raising it. In the whole transaction I was in the hands of the people who arranged it, and if I can have the same generous co-operation of the people of this nation, I think that the flag of our country may yet be kept flaunting gloriously.

I pause for a moment, but to repeat some words uttered at the hotel in regard to what has been said about military support, which the general government may expect from the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in an emergency. To guard against a possible mistake of my meaning do I recur to this. It is not with any pleasure that I contemplate the possibility that a necessity may arise in this country for the use of the military, (applause.) While I am exceedingly gratified to see the manifestations upon your streets of your military force here, and exceedingly gratified at your promise here to use that force upon proper emergency.—While I make these acknowledgments, I desire to repeat, in order to preclude any possible misconstruction, that I do most sincerely hope that we shall have no use for them. (Applause.)

I promise that so far as I may have wisdom to direct, no painful a result shall in anywise be brought about, it shall be through no fault of mine. (Cheers) Allusion has been made by one of your honored speakers to some remarks recently made by myself at Pittsburgh in regard to what is supposed to be the especial interest of this great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. I now wish to say in regard to that matter, that the few remarks I uttered on that occasion were rather carefully worded. I took pains that they should be. I have seen no occasion since to add to them or subtract from them. I have them precisely as they stand. (Applause). And now gentlemen of the General Assembly of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, allow me again to return you my most sincere thanks.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22.—The ceremony of raising the flag with thirty four stars over the the Hall of Independence, by Mr. Lincoln, this morning, was attended with all the solemnity due to such an occasion; and the scene was an impressive one. At the rising of the sun, crowds of people streamed from all quarters of the city toward the State House, and soon ever inch of ground was occupied. A large number of ladies were present, and the weather was cool and bracing.

At seven o'clock Mr. Lincoln was escorted to the Hall, where he was received by Theodore Cuyler, who warmly welcomed him to its venerable walls in this hour of national peril and distress, when the great work achieved by the wisdom and patriotism of our fathers seems to be threatened with instant ruin. Mr. Lincoln responded as follows:

Mr. Cuyler, I am filled with deep emotion at finding myself standing here in this place where were collected together the wisdom, patriotism and devotion to principle from which sprung the institutions under which we live. You have kindly suggested to me that in my hands is the task of restoring peace to the present distracted condition of the country. I can say in return, sir, that all the political sentiments I entertain have been drawn, so far as I have been able to draw them, from sentiments which originated, and were given to the world from this hall. I have never had a feeling, politically, that did not spring from sentiments embodied in the Declaration of Independence. I have often pondered over the dangers which were incurred by men who assembled here and framed and adopted the Declaration of Independence. I have inquired often of myself, what great principle or idea it was that kept this Confederacy together. It was not a mere matter of separation of the colonies from the mother land, but that sentiment in the declaration of which, gave liberty not alone to the people in this country, but hope to the world in all future time. (Great applause.) It was that which gave promise that in due time the weight will be lifted from the shoulders of all men. This is the sentiment embodied in the Declaration of Independence. Now, my friends, can this country be saved upon that basis? If it can, I will consider myself one of the happiest men in the world if I can help save it. If it cannot be saved upon that principle, the result will be truly awful. But if this country cannot be saved without giving up that principle, I was about to say, I would rather be assassinated on this spot than surrender it. [Applause.] Now in my view of the present aspect of affairs, there is no need for bloodshed or war; there is no necessity for it. I am not in favor of such a course, and I may say in advance that there will be no bloodshed unless forced upon the government. Then it will be compelled to act in self-defence. (Applause.) My friends this is an wholly unexpected speech. I did not expect to be called upon to say one word when I come here. I supposed I was merely to do something toward the raising of a flag. I may, therefore, have said something indiscreet. (Cries, no, no.) I have said nothing but what I am willing to live by, and, if it be the pleasure of the Almighty God, to die by.

Mr. Lincoln concluded amid great applause. The members of the Councils pa'd their respects to him, and the procession moved directly towards the platform erected in front of the State House. On Mr. Lincoln's appearance on the platform, he was hailed with outbursts of applause from the surrounding multitude.

Mr. Benton, of the Select Council, made a brief address, inviting him to raise the flag. Mr. Lincoln replied in a patriotic speech, stating his cheerful compliance with the request. He alluded to the original flag with its thirteen stars: the number increased as time rolled on, and we became a happy and powerful people, each star adding to the general prosperity. The future is in the hands of the people: 'twas on such an occasion we could reason together, and re affirm our devotion to our country and the principles of the Declaration of Independence. Let us make up our minds that whenever we do put a new star upon our banner it shall be a fixed one, never to be dimmed by the horrors of civil war, but brightened by contentment, prosperity and peace.

Let us go on extending the area of our usefulness, add star upon star, until their light shall shine over five hundred millions of free and happy people." Lincoln then threw off his overcoat in an off hand, easy manner, the backwoods style of which caused many good-natured remarks

Rev. Bishop Clarke addressed the Throne of Grace in an impressive prayer. Many spectators uncovered themselves.

The flag, which was rolled up man-a-war style, was then adjusted, the signal fired, and amid the most excited enthusiasm, the President elect hoisted the national emblem aloft and stuff the folded bunting, and threw it out boldly to the winds. Cheer followed cheer until hoarseness prevented continuance.

The ceremony over, Lincoln returned to the Continental Hotel, followed by an excited crowd. Soon after breakfast he departed for the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot.

ELIZABETHTOWN, Pa., Feb. 22.—When the special train left West Philadelphia at 9:30 o'clock this morning, a considerable crowd gathered, but the mass of the people confined their attentions to Mr. Lincoln's departure from the hotel. A salute was fired as the train moved amid the cheers of the crowd. Mr. Lincoln's family accompanied him, occupying what is called the "Prince of Wales car."—At Downingtown, the train stopped for a few minutes. Mr. Lincoln responded in a few words to the cheers of the crowd.

The locomotive is handsomely decorated. It is the coal-burning smoke consumer, recently completed at the company's works, at Altoona. A telegraph operator is on board with apparatus, to make a connection with wires, in case of accident or detention. As the train neared Lancaster, a salute of thirty-four guns was fired from the locomotive works. The train stopped in front of the Cadwell House. The crowd was immense. According to previous arrangement, Mr. Lincoln was conducted to the balcony, and welcomed by Mr. Dickey, Chairman of the Lancaster Committee, who introduced Mr. Lincoln, who said: "Ladies and gentlemen of old Lancaster, I appear not to make a speech, I have no time to make them, nor do I make them on every occasion. I come before you to see and to 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 these times, but it is well known that the more a man speaks the less he is understood; the more he says on things, his adversaries contend he meant something else. I shall soon have occasion to speak officially, and then I will endeavor to put my thoughts in plain language just as I can express myself true to the Constitution and the Union, to all the States to perpetual liberty and to all the people. Until I speak there is no need of entering into details. In conclusion I greet you most heartly and bid you an affectionate farewell.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 22—SENATE.—Mr. Thomson presented several petitions from citizens of New York, in favor of the Crittenden resolutions.

Mr. King, of N. Y., presented a petition against the compromise, asking Congress to put down all rebellion and drive the traitors from the Union.

Mr. Trumbull, of Ill., and Mr. Wade, of Ohio, presented petitions against any compromise.

A number of private bills were passed.

The Post route bill was taken up.

Pending the consideration of the amendments, the bill for the payment of California, for the suppression of Indian hostilities being the special order was called up.

The bill for the payment of California for the suppression of Indian hostilities being the special order, was taken up. The bill was discussed till one o'clock, when it was postponed till to-morrow, and the miscellaneous appropriation bill was taken up.

Mr. Gwinn offered an amendment from the committee to make the Secretary of War carry out the contract with A. W. Thompson. This is known as the Chirique amendment.

Mr. Treesendar said he was somewhat surprised that that amendment had not been before the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Gwinn explained that members of the committee had not been found for it

The amendment was given up in the Deficiency bill on the ground that it could be placed on this bill.

Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas, moved to adjourn. He thought it due to the Senate to thus honor the memory of the Father of his country by attending to the business of his country.

The motion to adjourn was lost.

A question of order was raised and the right of Mr. Gwinn to offer an amendment from the Committee on Finance.

The amendment was laid over and ordered to be printed to be offered at some future time.

A long discussion ensued on questions of order as to the right to offer certain amendments Some further amendments were offered, when the Senate adjourned.

The House was not in session.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22.—The multitudinous early risers of this morning have been tenfold increased and at noon the streets were densely thronged. The Working Men's procession is passing Chestnut street, and a large number are in line. All the trades are represented, principally mechanics, who drag in carts their implements of labor rendered useless by the political troubles giving melancholy significance. Salutes were fired along the route. They proceeded to National Hall, where the National Convention of Workingmen is to be held this afternoon. The military are forming for a parade this afternoon. A liberal display of flags in all parts of the city. The weather is fine

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—A convention was held at Peoria, to-day, to express the opinion of the Republicans of the 4th Congressional district, on the course of their representative in Congress, the Hon. Wm. Kellog. Resolutions were adopted which declare principles the same as before the election. They express a love for the Union, and declare that the Constitution shall be maintained at all hazards.

The 4th Resolution says:—We enter our