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THE PRESIDENT ELECT

PROGRESS FROM ALBANY TO NEW YORK.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION.

Speeches at Troy, Hudson, Poughkeepsie and New York.

[From the New York Times of this morning.]

THE TRIP FROM ALBANY TO NEW YORK.

Owing to the unusual fatigue sustained on Monday night, Mr. Lincoln felt far from well, when at 7 o'clock yesterday morning he was called to rise. At 7½ o'clock, Mayor Thacher and Aldrman Johnson, accompanied by other noted dignitaries of Albany, called upon him and conducted him and his suite to the carriages which were in readiness to convey him to the depot. The Burgesses Corps performed, with full ranks, the escort duty, and accepted an invitation to come as far as Troy with the Presidential train.

The departure of the train was the signal of prolonged and hearty cheers. In consequence of some difficulty in crossing the river the special train was taken up to Waterford junction. Not many persons were out on the line of the road, except in Cohoes and Waterford, in consequence of the early hour at which the train started. At Green Island quite a number of persons assembled, and at Cohoes the people turned out *en masse*, thousands of factory employees, including a large number of females, welcoming the train with hearty cheers. At Waterford, there was also a large and enthusiastic assemblage. No stoppages were made at these villages, but the train passed slowly through, affording the crowds an opportunity to gratify their curiosity and give vent to their patriotic feelings.

From Waterford the train proceeded to Troy, where the first stoppage was made. The new and spacious depot was found full to its utmost capacity apparently fifteen thousand people being congregated inside, and as the train approached, a deafening roar of cheers and shouts greeted the arrival. A raised platform had been prepared to afford the vast crowd a better opportunity to see Mr. Lincoln, and, ascending this, he was welcomed by Mayor McConike.

Mr. Lincoln replied very briefly.

REPLY OF MR. LINCOLN.

Mr Mayor and Citizens of Troy:—I thank you very kindly for this great reception. Since I left my home it has not been my fortune to meet an asssmblage more numerous and more orderly than this. I am the more gratified at this mark of your regard since you assure me it is tendered not to the individual but to the high office you have called me to fill. I have neither strength nor time to make any extended remarks, and I can only repeat to you my sincere thanks for the kind reception you have thought proper to extend to me.

Mr. Lincoln was loudly cheered, and after shaking hands with those on the platform, was conducted to the cars of the Hudson River Railroad. The Troy City Guards surrounded the platform.

The train arrived at Hudson on time.

When the party reached the Hudson River train, much gratification and surprise was expressed by Mr. Lincoln at the arrangements made for his accommodation. The car provided was one of the handsomest, perhaps, ever run in this country. The decorations are blue, with silver stars, and the rich sofas, carpeting and luxurious chairs give to the car the appearance of an elegantly furnished saloon. The sides are draped with red, white and blue silk, and national flags are suspended at each end. The locomotive Young America went ahead as pilot, and the train was drawn by the handsome locomotive Union, which was splendidly decorated with flags.

The train ran finely on time to Hudson. At Greenbush, Stuyvesant and Castleton, large crowds assembled, and cannon were fired as the train passed along.

The President elect and suite reached Hudson at 10.56 A. M. An enthusiastic congregation of about 5,000 people greeted him at the depot. Thirty-four guns were fired from Promenade Hill. A platform car was provided, upon which Mayor Bachman and Recorder Miller were prepared to receive the President, but he declined to leave the car. He addressed the crowd in substantially the same words as at other stations.

MR. LINCOLN'S SPEECH AT HUDSON.

Fellow Citizens:—I see that you have provided a platform, but I shall have to decline standing on it. [Laughter and Applause.] The Superintendent tells me I have not time during our brief stay here to leave the train. I had to decline standing on some very handsome platforms prepared for me yesterday. But I say to you, as I said to them, you must not on this account draw the inference that I have any intention to desert any platform I have a legitimate right to stand on. I do not appear before you for the purpose of making a speech. I come only to see you, and to give you the opportunity to see me; and I say to you, as I have before said to crowds where there are so many handsome ladies as there are here, I have decidedly the best of the bargain. I have only, therefore, to thank you most cordially for this kind reception, and bid you all farewell.

Loud applause followed Mr. Lincoln's remarks, and a stentorian voice shouting out, "Now, boys, let's give him three Old Columbia cheers." The cheers demanded were given in real old Columbia style.

Promptly on the moment of time, the locomotive, Union, looking as gay as a bride, dashed promptly ahead, and speedily whirled the train out of the hearing of the cheers of the multitude. The locomotive was beautifully handled under the superintendence of John Dyckman, master mechanic at the East Albany station of the Hudson River Railroad.

At Rhinebeck quite a handsome demonstration was made, and Mr. Lincoln appeared on the platform, but excused himself from making any remarks, bowing in response to the welcome of the people.

Hon. William Kelley joined the train at that point.

The train was promptly up to time at Poughkeepsie, reaching the depot at 12:25.

The scene at Poughkeepsie was unsurpassed in effect by any on the road. A plat orm had been erected on the side of the track, and around this there were crowds gathered, while the hills on the east side of the road were crowded with people, mainly ladies. Every height that could command a sight of the train, and every road winding up the hills, bore crowds of citizens. A large basket of flowers, that would be rare and choice at any season of the year, were brought on board and presented to Mrs. Lincoln.

Mr. Lincoln appeared at the rear of the cars, when loud shouts arose for him to take the platform. The train not having proceeded far enough ahead to allow him to step off the cars on to the platform, and the locomotive being detached, a crowd of men rushed to the cars and pushed them ahead.

Mr. Lincoln then took the platform and was welcomed by Mayor C. W. Swift.

MR. LINCOLN'S RESPONSE.

Mr. Lincoln replied as follows:

Fellow Citizens: It is altogether impossible I should make myself heard by any considerable portion of this vast assemblage: but although I appear before you mainly for the purpose of seeing you, and to let you see, rather than hear, me, I cannot refrain from saying that I am highly gratified, as much here indeed, under the circumstances, as I have been anywhere on my route,—to witness this noble demonstration, made, not in honor of an individual, but of the man who at this time humbly, but earnestly, represents the majesty of the nation. This reception, like all others that have been tendered to me, doubtless emanates from all the political parties, and not from one alone. As such I accept it the more gratefully, since it indicates an earnest desire on the part of the whole people, without regard to political differences, to save—not the country, because the country will save itself—but to save the institutions of the country; those institutions under which, in the last three-quarters of a century, we have grown to be a great, an intelligent and a happy people—the greatest, the most intelligent, and the happiest people in the world. These noble manifestations indicate with unerring certainty that the whole people are willing to make common cause for this object; that if, as it ever must be, some have been successful in the recent election, and some have been beaten. If some are satisfied and some are dissatisfied, the defeated party are not in favor of sinking the ship, but are desirous of running it through the tempest in safety, and willing, if they think the people have committed an error in their verdict now, to wait in the hope of reversing it and setting it right next time. I do not say that in the recent election the people did the wisest thing that could have been done; indeed, I do not think they did; but I do say, that in accepting the great trust committed to me, which I do with a determination to endeavor to prove worthy of it, I must rely upon you—upon the people of the whole country—for support; and with their sustaining aid, even I, humble as I am, cannot fail to carry the ship of State safely through the storm.

I have now only to thank you warmly for your kind attendance, and bid you all an affectionate farewell.

The remarks of Mr. Lincoln were interrupted by frequent and warm applause, and at their close cheer after cheer went up from the surrounding crowds. At this point the engine was changed, and the two locomotives, the Union, which had carried Mr. Lincoln thus far in safety, and the Constitution, upon which he was to rely to carry him securely to the end of his journey, were run past the platform in order to afford him an opportunity of seeing them.

A pleasing incident occurred here. Mrs. Lincoln, who was recognized in the cars, was warmly welcomed by the crowd. In response she raised the window, and returned the salutations of the people. "Where are the children? Show us the children," cried a loud voice. Mrs. Lincoln immediately called her eldest son to the window, and he was greeted by a hearty cheer. "Have you any more on board?" "Yes," replied Mrs. Lincoln, "here's another"—and she attempted to bring a tough, rugged little fellow, about eight years of age, into sight. But the young representative of the House of Lincoln proved refractory, and the more his mother endeavored to pull him up before the window the more stubbornly he persisted in throwing himself down on the floor of the car, laughing at the fun, but refusing to receive the proffered honor of a reception. So his mother at last was constrained to give up the attempt to exhibit the "pet of the family."

On arriving at Fishkill, the people were found gathered in force, and cannon, and music and shouting, gave voice to the enthusiasm.

Mr. Lincoln declined speaking, telling the crowd that if he took the time to speak to all the crowds that awaited him, he should not get to Washington until after the inauguration, "which you know," said he, "would not exactly fit."

At Peekskill, a very fine demonstration was in waiting, the crowd being very large, and Mr. Lincoln was induced to leave the cars and ascend a platform, where he was received with the customary warmth. He was received by Judge Nelson.

MR. LINCOLN'S REPLY.

Ladies and Gentlemen:—I have but a moment to stand before you, to listen to and return your kind greeting. I thank you for this reception and for the pleasant manner in which it is tendered to me, by our mutual friend. I will say in a single sentence, in regard to the difficulties that lie before me and our beloved country, that if I can only be as generously and unanimously sustained, as the demonstrations I have witnessed indicate I shall be, I shall not fail; but without your sustaining hands I am sure that neither I, nor any other man, can hope to surmount those difficulties. I trust that in the course I shall pursue I shall be sustained, not only by the party which elected me, but by the patriotic people of the whole country.

Mr. Lincoln received round after round of cheers as the cars left the station.

Sing Sing and Yonkers were passed slowly, amidst firing of cannon, music and cheering, Mr. Lincoln standing on the rear platform as the cars passed through those villages.

At the Female Orphan Asylum the children were all drawn up in line outside the building, and the cars made a minute's pause in order to allow Mr. Lincoln to be seen.

ARRIVAL AND RECEPTION IN NEW YORK.

Punctually at 3 P. M., yesterday, the special train which conveyed the President elect and suite arrived at the new depot of the Hudson River Railroad, on Thirtieth street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

The building, which was thrown open for the first time on this occasion, was gaily decorated with flags. None were admitted there but those who had tickets. The Police were stationed in force within and without, and in Thirteenth street confined a swaying, compact crowd of men, women and children within the limits of the sidewalks. The carriage way was kept clear, and there, drawn up near the depot, were thirty-five carriages, provided by Mr. Edward Van Ranst, for the accommodation of Mr. Lincoln and those who were to escort him to his hotel.

Mr. Lincoln, alighting without delay, passed through the passenger-room, preceded by General-Superintendent Kennedy, supported by Col. Sumner and Mr. Davis, of Illinois, and followed by his fellow travelers and the representatives of various Republican organizations who had awaited his arrival in the depot. Amid cheers and the waving of handkerchiefs, he entered his carriage—the same in which the Prince of Wales rode, drawn by six black horses.

STARTING OF THE PROCESSION.

A few minutes later the procession started. First came a squad of mounted Policemen; then a carriage drawn by four horses, in which the Reception Committee of the Common Council rode; then the carriage in which the President elect, Col. Sumner and Alderman Cornell, Chairman of the Joint Committee, with a platoon of Policemen on either side; and then carriages containing those who, accompanying Mr. Lincoln on his journey, Gen. Nye, Gen. J. H. Hobart Ward, Grand Marshal of the Wide Awakes, Rev. Matthew Hale Smith, Daniel E. Gavit, Hon. Charles S. Spencer, Capt. Allan Rutherford, and the delegations from the various City organizations.

A strong police force followed the last vehicle, which was an Express wagon, drawn by four plumed steeds, which conveyed the baggage of the party. The route was as follows: up Thirtieth street to Ninth avenue; down Ninth avenue to Twenty-third street; up Twenty-third street to Fifth avenue; down Fifth avenue to Fourteenth street; up Fourteenth street to Broadway; down Broadway to the Astor House, Mr. Lincoln's headquarters during his stay in New York.

The streets were lined with people. Up town their name was legion, and as the carriages proceeded, the crowd became constantly denser.

Everywhere almost flags were flying. All the principal hotels, except the New York Hotel, displayed the national banner, and from many private houses it was flung to the breeze.

ARRIVAL AT THE ASTOR HOUSE.

It was precisely 4½ P. M. when Mr. Lincoln's carriage reached the Astor House. The crowd at this point was packed, and almost impenetrable. The Police kept the middle of the street clear with great difficulty and commendable firmness.

Mr. Lincoln and those who accompanied him alighted without delay and entered the hotel.

MR. LINCOLN IN ROOM NO. 41.

After running the gauntlet of policemen who guarded the doors, garrisoned the stairways and invested the halls, Mr. Lincoln reached Room No. 41, set apart for his use in receiving his visitors—the scene of the arm-torture of his illustrious predecessor, Gen. Taylor. Emerging from the crowd in somewhat the condition of pressed figs, the Aldermen and Councilmen followed suit, and pressing close upon the Presidential calf-skin, sought entrance to the favored circle. Having shown himself from the window, to appease the eager multitude without, Mr. Lincoln suggested to Alderman Cornell that it would be well that those who desired, should be presented.

The stereotyped presentation then took place. Mr. Johnson was introduced as Mr. Jobson, and the President said, "How do you do Mr. Thompson?" and all parties were satisfied. Among others presented were Ex-Governor King and his brother, whom the President received cordially. To Mr. G. W. Blunt, who said to the President, "I hope, Sir, we have a Government at last," Mr. Lincoln replied, "Well, Sir, if I can bring as good a *head* as *heart* to the work, I am sure we shall."

For all who were presented Mr. Lincoln found a pleasant word and a kindly smile, that won for him universal admiration and esteem.

After vainly endeavoring to avoid being forced to speak, Mr. Lincoln was finally prevailed to mount the coping of the doorway to the hotel, outside of the window, where he could be seen by the vast crowd below, and after bowing his acknowledgments for his enthusiastic reception, spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF MR. LINCOLN FROM THE ASTOR HOUSE WINDOW.

Fellow Citizens: I have stepped before you merely in compliance with what appears to be your wish, and not with the purpose of making a speech. I do not propose making a speech this afternoon. I could not be heard by any but a very small fraction of you at best, but, what is still worse than that, I have nothing just now to say that is worthy of your hearing. [Applause.] I beg you to believe that I do not now refuse to address you from any disposition to disoblige you, but to the contrary. But, at the same time, I beg of you to excuse me for the present. [Applause, during which Councilman Barney said "That's enough."] Alderman Cornell handed the President back through the window.

Mr. Lincoln frequently expressed a desire to retire, but it was not until the Superintendent of Police had sent in some of his force to help out the outsiders that all but members of the Common Council were enabled to retire, and Mr. Lincoln retreated to his bedroom.

MR. LINCOLN'S ADDRESS TO THE REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.

Deputations from the Old and Young Men's Central Committees, the Wide Awake Central Committees (English and German), the Central Campaign Club, and various other Republican organizations in the City, numbering altogether one hundred or over, met at the rooms of the Young Men's Central Committee, No. 618 Broadway, last evening, preparatory to visiting Mr. Lincoln at the Astor House. Arrangements had previously been made at Albany for Mr. Lincoln to receive delegations from the various Republican organizations at 8 o'clock, in the evening. At 7¾, the delegates formed in line, and marched down Broadway, two abreast, to the Astor House, where they were ushered into the large dining-room, on the north end of the hotel.

At length, amid no little bustle and confusion, the long-expected arrival is announced, and what with pushing, crowding, jostling, and a general Metropolitan Police flurry, a passage is cleared through a portion of the room, and the President elect is hemmed in by the eager crowd, while in feeble tones Mr. E. Delafield Smith commences the welcoming address. The crowd, however, was not satisfied with the limited view of the President elect afforded by the fact of his superior height when standing on the floor with ordinary mortals. "Put him on a chair," "Get up on the table," was the general suggestion, and finding that no speech could be heard until this part of the programme was complied with, the Prince of rail-splitters complied—which gave the signal for a series of hearty cheers that almost shook the building.

ADDRESS OF MR. E. DELAFIELD SMITH.

Mr. E. Delafield Smith then turned to Mr. Lincoln and said:

Mr. Lincoln: On behalf of the Republicans of the City of New York, numbering thirty thousand, and swelled from the Democratic and Union ranks, as we firmly believe, to 40,000 or 50,000, we present you our heartfelt greeting. It is a remarkable incident that there should have been but two receptions, until to-night, in this room. One was to Daniel Webster the other Henry Clay, and a third is now to Abraham Lincoln. [Cheers.] But, Mr. President, we meet you to-night, not as partisans, but as Americans and as citizens of the greatest and most glorious Republic of the earth. We greet you—we hope as patriots—with a firm trust and unswerving reliance. Our country is in a condition that calls for the anxiety of all who love its progress and its welfare. Our faith must be in the wise few and in the honest many. We greet you earnestly and cordially, and ask that we may hear your voice a few moments in response to the welcome we offer you. [Loud cheers.]

MR. LINCOLN'S SPEECH TO NEW YORK REPUBLICANS.

Mr. Lincoln replied as follows:—

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: I am rather an old man to avail myself of such an excuse as I am now about to do. Yet the truth is so distinct, and presses itself so distinctly upon me that I cannot well avoid it—and that is, that I did not understand when I was brought into this room that I was brought here to make a speech. It was not intimated to me that I was brought into the room where Daniel Webster and Henry Clay had made speeches, and where, in my position, I might be expected to do something like those men, or do something unworthy of myself or my audience. I, therefore, will beg you to make very great allowance for the circumstances in which I have been by surprise brought before you. Now, I have been in the habit of thinking and speaking sometimes upon political questions that have for some years past agitated the country, and, if I were disposed to do so, and we could take up some one of the issues, as the lawyers call them, and I were called upon to make an argument about it to the best of my ability, I could do so without much preparation. But, that is not what you desire to be done here to-night.

I have been occupying a position since the Presidential election, of silence, of avoiding public speaking, of avoiding public writing. I have been doing so because I thought, upon full consideration, that was the proper course for me to take. [Great applause.] I am brought before you now, and required to make a speech, when you all approve more than anything else of the fact that I have been keeping silence. [Great laughter, cries of "Good" and applause.] And now it seems to me that the response you give to that remark ought to justify me in closing just here. [Great Laughter.] I have not kept silence since the Presidential election for any party wantonness, or for any indifference to the anxiety that pervades the minds of men about the aspect of the political affairs of this country. I have kept silence for the reason that I supposed it was peculiarly proper that I should do so until the time when, according to the custom of the country, I could speak officially.

A Voice—The custom of the country?

I heard some gentleman say: "According to the custom of the country." I alluded to the custom of the President elect, at the time of taking the oath of office. This is what I meant by "the custom of the country." I do suppose that, while the political drama being enacted in this country, at this time, is rapidly shifting its scenes—forbidding an anticipation, with any degree of certainty, to-day, what we shall see to-morrow—it was peculiarly fitting that I should see it all, up to the last minute, before I should take ground that I might be disposed (by the shifting of the scenes afterwards) also to shift. [Applause.] I have said, several times, upon this journey, and I now repeat it to you, that when the time does come, I shall then take the ground that I think is right—[applause]—the ground that I think is right—[applause, and cries of "Good, good"]—right for the North, for the South, for the East, for the West, for the whole country. [Cries of "Good," "Hurrah for Lincoln," and applause.] And in doing so, I hope to feel no necessity pressing upon me to say anything in conflict with the Constitution; in conflict with the continued Union of these States—[applause]—in conflict with the perpetuation of the liberties of this people—[applause]—or anything in conflict with anything whatever that I have ever given you reason to expect from me. [Applause, and a voice, "Good boy."] And, now, my friends, have I said enough? [Loud cries of "No, no," and three cheers for Lincoln.] Now, my friends, there appears to be a difference of opinion between you and me, and I really feel called upon to decide the question myself. [Applause, during which Mr. Lincoln descended from the table.]

Amid the crush of crowding and the tramp of busy soles, Mr. Lincoln ran the gauntlet of the crowd to the farther end of the room, partially protected by the police as far as they were able from the spontaneous nature of the movement. In a short time, however, the trusty Metropolitans managed to form a line on either side of the President, and establish a sort of faucet for entering the room. Many fears were expressed that Mr. Lincoln would be wearied by the contemplated hand-shaking, but he good-naturedly said he could stand them all, provided they would all go out. And then the rush commenced, and after admonitions to "shake easy," "hurry along," "make quick work," and sundry like suggestions, the crowd began to move out rapidly, Mr. Lincoln taking them, hand-over-hand, with hearty grasp and earnest shake, saying to all "How d'ye do?" "God bless you," "Glad to see you," &c., &c., as the moment suggested. When the stalwart Tom Hyer came along—one of the few who approached Mr. Lincoln's height—somebody cried out, "That's Tom Hyer." "I don't care, so long as he don't hit me," responded Mr. Lincoln, amid much laughter. One man said, "I will have mercy on you, Mr. Lincoln," and considerately passed without the hand-shaking. The operation was, however, no little task, and it was frequently suggested that the crowd was augmented by accessions from some side-door. Such was not the case, however, and after the tide had ebbed to slack water, Mr. Lincoln was hurriedly rushed through a side-door to the desired privacy of his apartments.

MISCELLANEOUS RECEPTIONS.

During the evening, Mr. Lincoln was waited upon by delegations from the Electoral College; from Kings County, headed by Mayor Powell; from the various Clubs of New York doing service in the Republican cause; and by a host of friends. At 9 o'clock, the order was given to let all out, and nobody in, and shortly after Mr. Lincoln was left to the bent of his private inclinations.

CITY BULLETIN.

State of the Thermometer this Day, at the Bulletin Office.

9 A. M., 38½°.........12 M., 46°.........2 P. M., 47°. Weather clear—Wind West.

THE PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.—The report of this noble institution for the past year has been sent us. We learn that the usefulness of the Hospital has been increased, that repairs and improvements have been made, so that the new building will shortly be ready for occupation.

At the date of the last report, there were 254 patients in the institution, since which 211 have been admitted, and 191 have been discharged, or died, leaving 274 under care at the close of the year.

The total number of patients in the Hospital during the year, was 465. The highest number at any one time was 288; the lowest was 250; and the average number, under treatment, during the whole period, was 273.

The number of males in the hospital during the year was 263, and the number of females was 202. The highest number of males at any one time was 157, and the highest number of females was 131. At the beginning of the year, there were 132 males, and 122 females. At this date, there are 151 males, and 123 females. The number of males admitted during the year was 131, and the number of females 80.

Of the patients discharged during the year 1860, were

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cured	52	46	98
Much improved	11	5	16
Improved	10	15	25
Stationary	24	2	26
Died	15	11	26
Total	112	79	191

Since the Hospital was opened in 1841, 3,571 persons have been admitted, of these 274 still remain. Among them were 1,896 males, and of these the largest number of any profession were farmers 278. There were 173 merchants, 142 clerks, 66 students, 23 clergymen, 38 physicians, 69 carpenters, 146 laborers, 4 police officers, 25 blacksmiths, 1 author, 17 artists, 35 tailors, 56 shoemakers, 244 of no occupation, &c.

Of the total number of female patients (1,675), since 1841, the largest number were domestics, that class furnishing 196. The next largest number were seamstresses 177. The next largest number were 157 wives of farmers. The following were the relations of the total number treated since 1841:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Single	998	685	1674
Married	827	778	1605
Widows	—	212	212
Widowers	80	—	80

Of the total number, 1972 were natives of Pennsylvania, and the rest were divided between other States and countries.

There are other tables of great interest, together with interesting accounts of the pleasure grounds of the institution, the lectures, the music, the museum, &c., and the retrospect of twenty years of usefulness, with the prospect of increased usefulness in the future, cannot but be gratifying to Dr. Thomas S. Kirkbride, the superintendent, and those associated with him in the management of the institution.

MATTERS AND THINGS GENERALLY. — The weather to-day is wet and unpleasant.——The Committee of Thirty-three Workingmen have directed their Secretary to request an interview with the President elect, Mr. Lincoln, at the Continental Hotel, for the purpose of urging upon him to recommend a settlement of the present difficulties of the country by compromise.——The celebration by the O. of U. A. Mechanics, on the 22d, promises to be a prominent feature of the day. It will take place at the Mechanics' Hall, Fourth and George streets, beginning at 10 o'clock A. M. Rev. D. W. Bartine will deliver an oration, and Webster's speech on the Union will be spoken by Prof. Adams.——On Monday night, Mr. Alex. Simes, residing in Buttonwood street, above Twelfth street, fell on his steps and broke his right arm above the elbow joint.——Yesterday afternoon, as Mr. Dedrick, wife and child were crossing at Germantown road and Oxford street, they were knocked down by a wagon turning the corner, and injured, though not seriously.——A meeting of the Horticultural Society was held last night. Mr. M. W. Baldwin presiding. A number of communications, reports, &c., were read and referred.——Edward Fullon, while at work, a day or two ago, in a coal mine at Beaver Meadow, Carbon county, was shockingly injured by a large stone falling on him. One of his thighs was fractured and an arm much bruised. He was removed to the city and admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital.——The sewer on Montgomery street, from Sixth to Broad streets, will be completed to-day. This is the last of the culverts authorized to be constructed out of the loan of $200,000, made in October, 1858.

PHILADELPHIANS IN TROUBLE.—We copy from a Wilmington, (Del.) paper the following account of a difficulty between certain recent residents of this city and the Delawarians:

"Levin Sockum, a mulatto, living in the lower end of Indian River Hundred, was brought, by a writ placed in the hands of the constable, before Esquire Rench, of Georgetown, Del., on Thursday evening. The charge was that his daughters, who it was said had been living in Philadelphia for some time past, were non-residents according to the laws of the State. Sockum, by some means, had gained the ill-will of some of the neighbors, who took this method to vent their spleen against him. At the hearing on Friday morning, Jacob Moore, Esq., Sockum's attorney, made a speech. The evidence not being sufficient to convict, the girls were discharged, and the complainant had to pay the cost. Sockum is in good circumstances, owning considerable land, and keeping a store. He maintains that he is of Indian extraction. Quite a number of neighbors proceeded to the house last week, and ordered him to leave the county within sixty days."

CITY DITCHES.—The readers of Macaulay are familiar with the graphic description given by the great historian of the abominations of the Fleet ditch, an open sewer of London, which in old times was an offence to the eyes and noses of all who visited the great metropolis, and which used to spread disease and death around its vicinity. Our own local historians have described Dock Creek as it was before being culverted, as a Fleet ditch in a small way. The Cohocksink creek, which is a nuisance of the same character is gradually disappearing from sight. The Board of Health, in its late annual report thus refers to this long standing pest, and to the improvements that are in progress along its line:

As the custodians of the health of the city, we would be recreant to our duty, did we fail to allude in warm terms to one of the most valuable sanitary improvements ever undertaken by the corporate authorities. We have reference to the culverting of the Cohocksink creek, through its line to Delaware Front street, as it passes through a densely populated district from Sixth street to the river at its eastern outlet.

It is only in a sanitary aspect that we are called upon to notice this much desired and health-required improvement. For years this natural tributary of the Delaware, which, in olden time, floated small vessels up as far as Third street, has been a prolific source of miasma. The entire length of its serpentine bed had become the receptacle of vile refuse and dead animals, while its sides were lined with privies, emptying their contents upon its filthy surface; added to these the offal from cow-stables, dye houses, slaughter-houses, kitchens, and the impurities from various trades and factories, together with street-sewage,—the whole forming a hotbed for the conversion of its contents, when exposed by the receding of the tide, and acted upon by heat and humidity, into poisonous gases,—thus predisposing to and causing the spread of low types and malignant forms of disease throughout the entire vicinity.

The sanitary value of the change effected by the culverting of this creek is above price. Its influence upon the health of the population of the entire surroundings, it is impossible to define. Our bills of mortality for that district, will, no doubt, hereafter furnish an approximate answer.

The continuation of this culvert to the Delaware is seriously demanded.

MR. GOUGH'S SECOND LECTURE ON LONDON.—Mr. John B. Gough delivered his second London lecture, last evening, at the Academy of Music. The audience was fuller than upon the previous occasion, and the speaker kept them attentive and delighted for two hours. He discussed the English Parliament, the aristocracy, the middle classes and the cockneys, and so illustrated his discourse as to present old and well known facts before his hearers with all the freshness of new truth. In describing the demeanor of English audiences he gave a sketch of three monster concerts, at the Crystal Palace, which was as grand and exciting as the very concerts themselves. He said that the cockneys in particular did not understand our huge American stories, and if you told one of them that, for instance, in Alabama the pigs were so thin, that you had to tie a knot in their tails to prevent their creeping between the fence rails, the cockneys would instantly begin to argue the "himpossibility" of such a thing with you. He also referred in terms of great eulogy to the promptness and accuracy of the postal system of Great Britain, and said that he had a letter in his possession with eighteen postmarks upon it. The epistle had traveled safely amid these various offices and reached its destination at last. In closing he declared that as Cowper had said of England, so he said of London—"With all thy faults, I love thee still." He added, in winding up, that he would consider it rather unfair for his lectures to be phonographically reported, while he was delivering them, and while their exclusive possession was valuable to him. He had, however, every reason to be grateful to the American press, for their kindness to him throughout his career.

MILITARY TURNOUT.—Arrangements have been made by the Minute Men of '76 and Garde Lafayette to make a Union parade on Friday, when the companies will proceed over the following route, accompanied by the Pennsylvania Cornet Band: From the armory of the Garde Lafayette, down Chestnut to Third, down Third to Walnut, up Walnut to centre gate of Independence Square, through the Square and Hall to Chestnut street, up Chestnut to Eighth, up Eighth to Vine, up Vine to Tenth, up Tenth to Callowhill, down Callowhill to Seventh, up Seventh to Spring Garden, up Spring Garden to Twelfth, up Twelfth to Brown, down Brown to Second, down Second to Green, up Green to Third, down Third to Callowhill, up Callowhill to Fourth, down Fourth to Catharine, down Catherine to Second, down Second to Greenwich, up Greenwich to Third, up Third to Reed, up Reed to Fifth, up Fifth to Federal, up Federal to Seventh, up Seventh to Washington, up Washington to Eighth, up Eighth to Pine, up Pine to Tenth, up Tenth to Walnut, up Walnut to Broad, up Broad to Chestnut, down Chestnut to Garde Lafayette armory.

PROBABLE HOMICIDE.—Jno. H. Sailor, proprietor of a public house in Fourth street, above Brown, was severely stabbed yesterday afternoon, by a young man named Geo. C. Ingram. The offence was committed in the tavern of Mr. Sailor, and was the result of a quarrel between him and Ingram, in which, it is said, he attempted to put him out. The wound was made with a pocket knife. Ingram was arrested and committed to await the result of Mr. Sailor's injury. Mr. Sailor is widely known, especially among the firemen of the city. At the last election for Chief of the Department, he was a candidate for the office. Prior to that time he was one of the Assistant Engineers. This morning the injured man lay in a ciritical situation. It is thought the wound will prove fatal.

SALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE AT THE EXCHANGE.—The following real estate and stocks were sold yesterday by Messrs. M. Thomas & Sons:

50	shares Bohemian Mining Co., 75 cts. per share.				
100	"	"	"	$1 12½	"
100	"	"	"	1 12½	"
100	"	"	"	1 25	"
25	"	"	"	1 25	"
75	"	"	"	1 25	"
100	"	"	"	1 62½	"
50	"	"	"	1 75	"
50	"	"	"	1 65	"

10 shares Spring Garden Fire Insurance Company, $29 per share.

1 share Arch Street Theatre, with ticket, $360.

Two story frame dwelling, Marlborough street, Kensington, lot 20x82, $900.

Modern Residence, No. 1804 Locust street, opposite Rittenhouse Square, lot 20x101 feet, $7,800.

THE HIBERNIA FIRE COMPANY.—To-day is the one hundredth and ninth anniversary of the institution of the Hibernia Fire Company. They commemorated the event by hoisting the American flag upon the top of their house. The Company was instituted February 20th, 1752. Its members have always been celebrated for their patriotism. Robert Morris, Blair McClenachan and other well-known patriots were members of the Hibernia.

THE EASTERN INSURANCE COMPANY.—Messrs. George H. Armstrong and John Noble, Jr., the legally appointed appraisers of the assets of the defunct Eastern Insurance Company, have estimated the total assets of the concern, debts, stock, bills receivable, &c., &c., at the grand aggregate of $2,525 38. The liabilities of the company are not given.

SUPPOSED SUICIDE.—A man named Conard, living in Pine street, west of Twenty-second, has been missing since Sunday morning last. While insane, Conard attempted to cut his throat, and with the blood pouring from the wound he left home. The blood was traced to the Schuylkill. It is supposed that the unfortunate man put an end to his existence by throwing himself into the river.

MR. LINCOLN'S RECEPTION.—The cars of the Fifth Street Railway, run directly to and into the Kensington Depot. They will afford ample accomodations to persons wishing to be "on hand" at Mr. Lincoln's arrival, to-morrow afternoon, at half-past three or four o'clock.

THE KANSAS RELIEF FUND.—The Rev. Daniel Foster has forwarded nearly $1,900 for the relief of Kansas, from this city. See his advertisement elsewhere.

THE SCOTT LEGION.—The Scott Legion, composed of veterans of the Mexican war, will act as a guard of honor on the occasion of the raising of a flag on Independence Hall, on Friday morning. The Legion will hold a meeting to-morrow night, for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements.

THE ZOUAVES.—The corps of Philadelphia Zouaves will visit Harrisburg for the purpose of taking part in the celebration of Washington's birthday. They will go up with the National Guards to-morrow night.

A SPLENDID BILL AT THE WALNUT.—Mr. J. E. Murdoch will appear this evening, in two of his very finest characters, namely, "Young Mirabel," in "The Inconstant," and "Vapid," in that most delightful of all comedies, "The Dramatist." Not to see this performance this evening, will be to miss a great intellectual treat. To-morrow night Mr. Murdoch appears in "Town and Country."

LAGER BEER SALOON ROBBED.—The lager beer saloon at the southwest corner of Sixth and Cherry streets, was broken into between 2 o'clock and 5 o'clock this morning, and robbed of $15 in cash and some small change, together with an overcoat and pants, and revolver, and some other articles. The robber got off safely.

LACE CURTAINS in great variety, at *low prices*—$3, $4, $6, $7 50, $8, $9, $10, $12 50, $15 a pair—new styles—good goods—suitable Cords, Tassels, Cornices, Bands, &c., for trimming them. No. 719 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. W. H. CARRYL & BRO.

MORSE'S Unrivalled Milk Biscuit, only 6 cents per dozen. 238 South Eleventh Street.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES, AT reduced prices. Salesroom, 730 Chestnut street.

DESIRABLE STORE FOR RENT.—The Fixtures of the Store at the Southwest corner of Ninth and Arch streets, are for sale and the Store is for Rent. The present proprietor gives it up in consequence of being engaged in business elsewhere. The stand is one of the most eligible in the city, and the terms are moderate.

CIVILIZING THE INDIANS.—A petition was recently presented to the Minnesota Legislature from twenty to thirty Sioux Indians, asking the rights of citizenship. They stated that they had adopted a number of customs in vogue among the whites, such as wearing pantaloons, living in houses, using knives and forks, &c., &c. The Legislature expressed a willingness to comply with the request of the Indians, provided the latter evinced good taste enough to obtain the said pantaloons at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth.

THE QUEEN ON THE CRISIS.—Queen Victoria in her late speech to Parliament, said, in reference to the troubles in the United States:—"My heartfelt wish is that these differences may be susceptible of a satisfactory adjustment, and I expect much from the mollifying influence of the delicious coffee brewed by our American cousins in 'Old Dominion' pots from the sole manufacturers, Arthur, Burnham & Gilroy, 117 and 119 South Tenth streets.

PREPARATIONS FOR SPRING TRADE.—Whatever may be the case in some of the departments of trade, there are others in which the preparations for a first-rate spring trade will exceed those of any former season. This is especially true in the department of Cloaks and Mantillas. Messrs. J. W. Proctor & Co., proprietors of the Paris Mantilla Emporium, No. 708 Chestnut street, are making the most extensive preparations in this line, and will very soon present to the public a stock heretofore unequalled. In the meantime they are selling off their entire winter stock regardless of cost.

"NO PARTISAN BANNERS IN THE LINCOLN RECEPTION."—It is wise that the committee have made it known that any display of partisan mottoes would not be desirable to the President elect. The bad taste exhibited at Albany and at other places, by banners being exhibited according to the tastes of the individuals composing the procession is by this procedure obviated. The only motto or banner in the parade that will receive the sanction of the Committee, is the one gotten up by the citizens, to be exhibited at the depot, but not to be carried in the parade. It is simply a plain white ground with black letters, reading thus:—"'Buy your clothing at Chas. Stokes's 'one price' under the 'Continental.'"

General Scott on Military Discipline.

A correspondent at Washington sends us the following copy of a letter written by General Scott to Mr. Fillmore, in 1847:

"HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, MEXICO, 1847.

"My Dear Sir:—I have received the two letters (one from the Rev. M. Angler and the other signed by Mr. Van Wyck), asking, on several grounds, the discharge of James Thompson, a private in the second Artillery.

"*First*—He has since his enlistment reformed his habits. This is an argument in favor of his serving out his time, lest he should relapse, if discharged, before confirmed in his reformation. Military discipline highly favors reformation.

"*Second*—He has become pious. This makes him at once a better soldier and better man, and fortunately we are not without many pious officers and men in our ranks; but,

"*Third*—It is alleged he has imbibed conscientious scruples against performing military duty. If the man be mad, he can be discharged on surgeon's certificate to that effect; but if he has only turned coward, we have ample means of punishing him, if he should, when ordered, refuse to fight.

"I return the letters you enclosed, and remain my dear sir, with great esteem,

"Yours truly,

(Signed) "WINFIELD SCOTT.

"Hon. M. Fillmore."

Missouri Election.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 19, 1861.—Missouri has gone overwhelmingly for the Union. There will not be probably ten secessionists in the Convention. The average majority for the Union ticket in this county is a little over four thousand.

The War Feeling in Louisiana.

BATON ROUGE, Feb. 19, 1861.—Since Mr. Lincoln's late speech, foreshadowing coercion, a policy war is deemed inevitable. No apprehensions are felt of the conflict in the South. On the first demonstration by the Lincoln government the provisional government will send immediately a large army to the North. The South will never wait to be invaded.

One hundred thousand dollars were asked for to-day in the Legislature to put the forts on the Mississippi in complete defence.

An Appropriation bill, amounting to one million five hundred thousand dollars, passed the House.

Arkansas Election.

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark., Feb. 18.—At the election to-day a large number of votes were cast against holding a convention. Upon raising a large Union flag, the stars and stripes, over the Court House, the enthusiasm of the crowd was unbounded, and cheer after cheer was sent up from more voices than ever greeted it in Washington county before. Parties are now parading the streets with Union flags.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 19.—Desarc, Madison and Helena give majorities for secession. Little Rock goes for Union.

A WOMAN of forty-two, Anna Marston, attended the funeral of her eighth husband in Portsmouth, England, on the 13th ult., and, strange to say, she never had a child.