

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH. THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. THE AMERICA AT HALIFAX. MARKETS QUIET—CONSOLS 91 1/2.

HALIFAX, Feb. 22. The royal mail steamship America, from Liverpool, 10 A.M., 9th inst., via Queenstown, evening of 10th, arrived at this port at noon, and sailed at 3 P.M., for Boston.

The America has 234,565 in specie on freight. The ship Sarah A. Bell, before reported wrecked near Wexford, was in collision, Jan. 25th, with ship Henry Clay, from New-York.

BRITAIN. In parliament, Lord Palmerston stated that instructions had been sent to the governor-general of Canada not to give up Anderson without express orders from the imperial government, and there was, therefore, no chance of his being surrendered without the point being fully discussed. He could not say whether a habeas corpus writ would be granted in Canada, but it could not be executed immediately, as the St. Lawrence river was blocked up with ice, and it was impossible to take Anderson through American territory. He believed the case, according to the treaty, was quite clear, and that the claim of the United States must be established by showing that Anderson was guilty of murder according to the laws of England. No English jury would convict Anderson of murder, and the claim was not likely to be substantiated.

The new Indian loan of \$3,000,000 was all awarded at and above 93 1/2 per cent, which was the minimum fixed by the government. The total bids reached \$13,000,000, and the interest was 95 per cent. A prospectus is issued of a Jamaica cotton growing company. The Bank of England had agreed to the government proposition for reducing the allowance to the bank for the management of the national debt. The government payment is reduced by £50,000 per annum. The telegraph cable from Atrato to Corfu has been safely submerged.

FRANCE. The Paris Monitor announces the annexation of Morocco to France. It is reported the condition of the Bank of France continued to steadily improve, and a reduction of the rate of discount was shortly expected. The Paris bourse was firm and higher. Rentes 68 1/2, 69c.

ITALY. Several powder magazines at Gaeta had blown up, killing a great many men. The garrison had asked for forty-eight hours armistice to bury the dead, to which Gen. Canalis consented, and the necessary arrangements were made. The battery of St. Antonio was greatly damaged by one of the explosions, and one side of it had been destroyed by the besiegers. It was reported that a thousand sealing ladders had been sent to the fortress before Gaeta.

PRUSSIA. In the chamber of deputies an amendment to the address of the king was proposed, expressing the wish that Prussia should not remain in the German confederation. After debate, in which the ministers opposed the proposition, it was rejected by a very large majority. The king intends to proceed to Konigsberg in May to be crowned.

TURKEY. A late Constantinian dispatch says that the portes continues to refuse to consent to the prolongation of French occupation of Syria.

DENMARK. The Danish journals officially declare that the statement that the Emperor of Russia had demanded a blockade by Denmark to be pure invention.

MISCELLANEOUS. On Saturday evening, 9th inst., the Paris bourse closed at 68 1/2, for the rentes. Strong columns of Sardinian troops were marching through Umbria towards Naples. A portion of them had arrived at Perugia. The Italian committee of Rome had advised the citizens to participate in the gaieties of the carnival. Disturbances had taken place at Nola, Uscoli and Anellino.

COMMERCIAL. [By Telegraph via Queenstown.] LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET. The sales to-day (Saturday) were 6,000 bales, including 1,600 bales to special orders, and 4,400 bales closing with little inquiry and quotations barely maintained. LIVERPOOL BRADSTREET MARKET. The market for wool was quiet and steady. Wooled, Wash & Co. remain firm. Lint prices are easier. But quotations remain unchanged. 28s @ 61 1/2, 29s @ 61 1/2, 30s @ 61 1/2, 31s @ 61 1/2, 32s @ 61 1/2, 33s @ 61 1/2, 34s @ 61 1/2, 35s @ 61 1/2, 36s @ 61 1/2, 37s @ 61 1/2, 38s @ 61 1/2, 39s @ 61 1/2, 40s @ 61 1/2, 41s @ 61 1/2, 42s @ 61 1/2, 43s @ 61 1/2, 44s @ 61 1/2, 45s @ 61 1/2, 46s @ 61 1/2, 47s @ 61 1/2, 48s @ 61 1/2, 49s @ 61 1/2, 50s @ 61 1/2, 51s @ 61 1/2, 52s @ 61 1/2, 53s @ 61 1/2, 54s @ 61 1/2, 55s @ 61 1/2, 56s @ 61 1/2, 57s @ 61 1/2, 58s @ 61 1/2, 59s @ 61 1/2, 60s @ 61 1/2, 61s @ 61 1/2, 62s @ 61 1/2, 63s @ 61 1/2, 64s @ 61 1/2, 65s @ 61 1/2, 66s @ 61 1/2, 67s @ 61 1/2, 68s @ 61 1/2, 69s @ 61 1/2, 70s @ 61 1/2, 71s @ 61 1/2, 72s @ 61 1/2, 73s @ 61 1/2, 74s @ 61 1/2, 75s @ 61 1/2, 76s @ 61 1/2, 77s @ 61 1/2, 78s @ 61 1/2, 79s @ 61 1/2, 80s @ 61 1/2, 81s @ 61 1/2, 82s @ 61 1/2, 83s @ 61 1/2, 84s @ 61 1/2, 85s @ 61 1/2, 86s @ 61 1/2, 87s @ 61 1/2, 88s @ 61 1/2, 89s @ 61 1/2, 90s @ 61 1/2, 91s @ 61 1/2, 92s @ 61 1/2, 93s @ 61 1/2, 94s @ 61 1/2, 95s @ 61 1/2, 96s @ 61 1/2, 97s @ 61 1/2, 98s @ 61 1/2, 99s @ 61 1/2, 100s @ 61 1/2.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET. The provisions market is generally steady. Beef dull, but there is a good demand for the best quality. Pork quiet, new American 88c. Bacon dull. Lard dull and slightly declined. Quoted 56s @ 62s. 61. Tallow dull, but North American has advanced 1s. Butchers' Association 56s @ 61. 62s. 63s. 64s. 65s. 66s. 67s. 68s. 69s. 70s. 71s. 72s. 73s. 74s. 75s. 76s. 77s. 78s. 79s. 80s. 81s. 82s. 83s. 84s. 85s. 86s. 87s. 88s. 89s. 90s. 91s. 92s. 93s. 94s. 95s. 96s. 97s. 98s. 99s. 100s.

TRADE REPORT. The advices from London are unfavorable; there is but little inquiry and few transactions, and quotations are slightly maintained. HAVRE COTTON MARKET, 6th. Sales of Cotton for the week, 6,000 bales; Orleans Treas 40s @ 100 1/2, 10s @ 88c. The market opened buoyant, but closed dull. The stock in port amounts to 160,000 bales. THE \$5,000,000 LOAN. To-morrow the bids for the eight million loan will be opened. So far as can be ascertained, not many have been offered as yet.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT ELECT. Vice-President Hamlin arrived to-night. He was met at the depot, and escorted to the Washington house, where he is holding quite a levee. MORE RETALIATION. Considerable excitement is caused here by receipt of news of the seizure of three vessels belonging to citizens of New-York, at Savannah, by order of Gov. Brown. They were seized in retaliation for the detention of the arms seized by the police of your city some time since. The Montgomery convention has unanimously passed an act establishing the free navigation of the Mississippi. This must be considered magnanimous on the part of the confederate states.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22. It is a general holiday here. All the government and municipal offices are closed. The military display is large and imposing. National flags are flying in all directions. Bells are ringing, and a salute of thirty-four guns is being fired, one for each state in the Union. Philip Clayton, ex-Assistant Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, will leave for Montgomery, having been appointed to a similar position under the southern confederacy. The Senate has confirmed the following presidential nominations, among many others: Lieut. Col. Sewall to be colonel; Major Hoffman to be Lieutenant Colonel; Captains Bonford, Whiting, Winder, Eckert and E. K. Smith to be majors; Lieutenants Charles S. Stewart, Hunt, Foster, Bryan, Derby, Reno, McArthur, Hatch, Rddy,

STATE OF THE NATION. CELEBRATION OF WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY. MORE REPRISALS IN GEORGIA. Gov. Brown Seizes Three New-York Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22. The following named collectors of customs were confirmed: Thomas K. Lane, at Saco, Me.; George P. Bowden, at York, Me.; Jacob C. Hewlett, at Cold Spring, N. Y.; Alexander C. Balno, for the district of San Joaquin, California; Charles C. Phillips, at Puget Sound; Patrick Pagan, at Middletown, Conn.; George B. Hall, consul at Guaymas, and Taliferro Hunter, sixth auditor of the treasury.

THE SOUTHERN CONGRESS. THE MISSISSIPPI DECLARED FREE. ATTACK ON MR. VAN WYCK. FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22. THE DAY IN WASHINGTON. But little of interest has occurred here to-day outside of the wretched military display. Business was entirely suspended, the departments being closed and only the Senate in session. The day was mild and beautiful. The city was gaily decked with flags from one end to the other, and there was a general outpouring of the masses. It was anticipated that all the volunteer and regular forces here would join in procession down the avenue and be reviewed by the President, but as the government troops were about ready to march, the President countermanded the order, somewhat on the Brooklyn principle, and consequently the whole thing was thrown into confusion. The military then marched around by separate companies, much to their indignation, as well as that of the citizens, and finally withdrew. In the afternoon the President relented somewhat, and the heavy cannon of the artillery were dragged through Pennsylvania avenue, followed by a company of sappers and miners, without music for either.

IN THE SENATE. The Senate had under consideration the civil appropriation bill, which contains all the usual appropriations for light houses, beacons, buoys, &c., for all the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, including, of course, the coast of the seceding states. While no extra appropriation is made for beacons and buoys in Charleston harbor, to replace those destroyed, the usual yearly appropriations are not excluded. An appropriation is also made for the survey of the Florida keys. ATTEMPT TO TACK ON CHIRQUI. As anticipated, a desperate effort was made to tack the Chirqui scheme to this bill. In order to get it on, according to rule, it has to be reported from the standing committee; and Gwin, who offered it, made that declaration, which was repudiated by every member of the finance committee except one, who said he never heard of it in committee. Senator King denounced it as a swindle, and did not permit it to come in violation of the rule. So the lobby is again defeated.

MR. LINCOLN'S RECEPTION. The President elect will be received to-morrow at 4 P. M., by the mayor of the city and a committee of the local councils, and the citizens generally. In accordance with previous arrangements, there will be no military display. Mr. Lincoln and family will be escorted from the depot to their temporary residence by the congressional committee.

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION. William B. Astor, Hon. Wm. L. Dayton, of New Jersey, and Prof. Felton, of Massachusetts, were appointed regents of the Smithsonian institution. ANOTHER CANARD EXPOSED. The Postmaster General to-night authorized a committee to enable the Secretary of War to carry out the contract with A. W. Thompson. [This is what is known as the Chirqui amendment.] Mr. ESSENDEN (rep. Me.) said he was somewhat surprised that the amendment had not been before the Committee of Finance.

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THE SOUTHERN CONGRESS. MONTGOMERY, Feb. 22. Congress has unanimously passed an act declaring the establishment of the free navigation of the Mississippi. It gives general satisfaction.

THE NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE. RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 22. A large amount of business remains unfinished in the state legislature, but the day of adjournment has not as yet been postponed. Two more railroad bills passed the house to-day. The revenue bill with the senate amendment is now up in the house. The contention is about the land tax. Great anxiety is felt here concerning the action of the peace conference.

THE BOSTON COMMON COUNCIL CENSURE OF HON. CHARLES SUMNER. BOSTON, Feb. 22. The common council of this city, last evening, passed a resolution by a large majority, censuring Hon. Charles Sumner for his remarks in the Senate of the United States relative to the signers of the petition for the passage of the Crittenden compromise resolutions.

PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22. The democratic state convention to-day unanimously adopted a series of resolutions offered by H. N. Ellis Lewis, declaring for state sovereignty and the Union, the rights of the South in the territories. A committee was appointed to convey the resolutions to the President.

THE BRITISH SCHOONER QUICKSTEP. BOSTON, Feb. 22. The British schooner Quickstep, which was picked up, abandoned at sea, by the fishing schooner Aida, and brought to this port, was pumped out yesterday, when the bodies of four dead seamen were found in the cabin. It is supposed that the vessel was struck by a squall, and that before the men could reach the deck they were drowned. The Quickstep was bound from New-York to St. John, N. B.

MOVEMENTS OF MR. LINCOLN. Ceremonies at Philadelphia. FROM PHILADELPHIA TO HARRISBURG. RECEPTION BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE KEYSTONE STATE. SPEECH OF MR. LINCOLN. Our Correspondent's Account of the Trip.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22. The celebration of Washington's birthday, began this morning at daylight, by salutes being fired off in different parts of the city. Shortly after 7 o'clock, a flag containing thirty-four stars was hoisted by Mr. Lincoln, from a platform in front of Independence Hall, after an appropriate prayer and other ceremonies.

Independence square was filled with a mass of people, whose enthusiastic cheers were worthy of the occasion. A national salute was fired as the flag floated out in the morning sun. The day promises to be brilliantly celebrated. The working men are mustering in great force for a procession. Mr. Lincoln leaves here at 9 o'clock.

SECOND DISPATCH. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22. The ceremony of raising the flag of thirty-four stars over the Hall of Independence this morning, by Mr. Lincoln, was attended with all the solemnity due such an occasion, the scene being an impressive one. At the rising of the sun the crowds of people streamed from all parts of the city towards the State House; and very soon every inch of ground was occupied by a vast number of ladies being present.

The weather was cool and bracing. At 7 o'clock, Mr. Lincoln was escorted to the hall, and there received by Theodore Cuyler, who warmly welcomed him to his venerable walls in the hour of national peril and distress. When the great work, achieved by the wisdom and patriotism of our fathers seems 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, the patriotism, the devotion to principle from which sprang 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 the sentiment which originated and were given to the world from this hall. I have never been a seceder, politically, and did not spring from the sentiment embodied in the Declaration of Independence. I have often pondered over the dangers which were incurred by the men who assembled here, and framed, and adopted that Declaration of Independence. I have pondered over the trials that were endured by the officers and soldiers of the army who achieved that independence. I have often inquired of myself what great principle or interest has been kept this country together since we have been a free and confederate people so long together. It was not the mere matter of the separation of the colonies from the mother land, but that sentiment in the Declaration of Independence which gave liberty, not alone to the people of this country, but to the people of all the world for all future time. [Great applause.] It was that which gave promise that in due time the world would be lifted from the shoulders of this continent. The great principle 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 do any thing to save it. I am not here to be saved upon that principle it will be truly awful. But if this country cannot be saved without giving up that principle, I will not give it up, I would rather be assassinated on the spot than surrender it. [Applause.]

Now, in my view of the present aspect of affairs there need be no bloodshed or war. There is no need of a civil war. I am not in favor of such a course, and I may say in advance, that there will be no bloodshed, unless it be forced upon the government, and then it will be compelled to act in self defense. [Applause.] My friends, this is wholly an unexpected speech, and I did not expect to be called upon to say a word when I came here. I supposed it was merely to do some thing towards raising the flag; I may, therefore, have said something, indeed, but I am willing to live by, and if the pleasure of Almighty God, die by.

Mr. Lincoln concluded amid great applause. The members of the city council paid 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 Mr. Lincoln to raise the flag. Mr. Lincoln replied in a patriotic speech, stating a cheerful compliance with the request. He alluded to the original flag of thirteen stars, saying that the number had increased as time rolled on, and we became a happy, powerful people. Each star adding to it prosperity. The future is in the hands of the people. It was on such an occasion we could resolve together, resolutely our devotion to the 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 war, but brightened by the glory of peace and prosperity of peace. Let us go on to extend the area of our usefulness, adding star upon star, until their light shall shine over five hundred millions of free and happy people.

Mr. Lincoln then threw off his overcoat in an off-hand, easy manner, the bohemian style of which caused many good natured remarks. Rev. Mr. Clark addressed the throne of grace in an impressive prayer, many of the speakers uncoiling themselves when the flag was rolled up in a man-of-war style, then adjusted, a signal fired, and amid the most excited enthusiasm the President elect hoisted the national ensign. A stiff breeze caught the folded bunting and threw it out boldly to the winds. Cheer followed cheer until hoarse voices prevented a continuance. The ceremony over, Mr. Lincoln returned to the Continental hotel, followed by an excited crowd, breakfasted soon after, and departed for the Pennsylvania railroad depot.

ELIZABETHTOWN, Pa., Feb. 22. The special train conveying Mr. Lincoln left West Philadelphia at 9.30 A. M. There was a considerable crowd, but the mass of the people had confined their attentions to the departure from the hotel. A salute was fired as the train moved off, amid the cheers of the crowd. Mr. Lincoln's family accompanies him, occupying the "Prince of Wales" car. At Downingtown the train stopped for a few minutes, Mr. Lincoln responding, by a few words, to the cheers of the crowd. The locomotive is handsomely decorated. It is a coal burner and smoke consumer, recently constructed at the company's works at Altoona. At every stopping place along the route a crowd had assembled, and cheers were given for Mr. Lincoln, who appeared on the rear platform of the car, saying he must be excused from a speech. He merely came out to look and to be looked at. A telegraph operator was on board, with apparatus, to make a connection with the wires in case of accident.

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, where an immense crowd had congregated. According to previous arrangement, Mr. Lincoln was conducted to the balcony, and welcomed by Mr. Dickey, chairman

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HARRISBURG, Feb. 22. The train reached Harrisburg at 2 P. M., and was received with cheers and a salute. The town was extensively decorated with bunting, and the streets were swarming with people. Mr. Lincoln was seated in a barouche, drawn by six white horses. The procession was then formed. It was headed by a troop of horse, and the rear was brought up by an extensive military escort. Arriving at the Jones house, Mr. Lincoln appeared on the balcony, and was introduced to the people present, numbering about 5,000. The space in front of the hotel was completely blocked up.

Governor Curtin welcomed Mr. Lincoln to the capital of the state, with the assurance of the cordial feeling of the people, who looked to him (Lincoln) to restore amity and good feeling throughout the country. But if reconciliation should fail, they would be ready and willing to aid by men and money in the maintenance of our glorious Constitution. In conclusion, he hoped the Lord would aid his (Lincoln's) efforts to sustain the glory of the government and the perpetuity of the people. Mr. Lincoln responded, returning his thanks for the cordial expression of good will, and referring to the disaffection of the country, trusting that a resort to arms would never become necessary. In his efforts to avert that calamity he must be sustained by the people. He brought an earnest heart to the work, and it should be no fault of his if he failed.

At the conclusion of his remarks the procession reformed, and Mr. Lincoln proceeded to the capitol where he occupied a seat beside Governor Curtin, in the house. After some delay, Speaker Palmer of the senate was introduced, and addressed the President as follows: Honored Sir: In behalf of the senate of Pennsylvania, I welcome you to the capital of the state. We deem it a peculiar privilege and a happy occasion while on the way to assume the duties of the high office to which you have been called at this momentous period of our national history, we are favored by your presence at the seat of our government on the anniversary of the birth-day 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 to the position and questions involved in the canvass, they, as ardent admirers of the Constitution, Union-loving people, have no differences now. There is no difference among them as to your right to claim their duty, and they will render you support accordingly. Here, to-day, are assembled men of all parties and shades of opinion, to welcome and honor the constitutionally chosen President of the Union. Nor have we viewed with indifference the recent public expressions of your views on a subject closely affecting the material interests of Pennsylvania—that it is not only right but the duty of the government, while providing for revenue by a tariff, so to regulate the duties as will add to the protection to the industrial interests of the country. Your recent expressions, therefore, as to the true policy of the government, have afforded profound satisfaction. Deeply interested in the success of your visit to this interesting time, we pray God to direct him, whose will alone have elevated to the chair at Washington, and to whom they have largely confided their highest hopes, to prosper your administration, and to give you just measures, which trust they believe will signalize your administration.

Speaker Davis welcomed Mr. Lincoln on the part of the house, pledging the devotion of Pennsylvania to the Union. Pennsylvania, though always ready for peace, stands ready to pledge both men and money to sustain the government, if need be, to enforce the laws. In conclusion, he said the people had only one wish, one prayer, and that was for the success of the administration of Abraham Lincoln and the maintenance of the Union. Mr. Lincoln responded: I appear before you only for a very few, brief remarks in response to what has been said to me. I thank you most sincerely for the promise made me of generous words in which support has been promised me upon this occasion. I thank your great concern for the overwhelming support it recently gave, not me personally, but the cause which I have 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 at the general government of the father of his country, in connection with that beloved anniversary, connected with the history of this country. I appear already gone through one exceedingly interesting scene this morning in the ceremony of raising the flag at Philadelphia. Under the high conduct of gentlemen there, I was for the first time allowed the privilege of standing in old Independence Hall, enthusiastically cheering to give a few words of encouragement to us there and opening up to me an opportunity of expressing, with much regret, that I had not more time to express something of my own feelings, excited by the occasion, somewhat to harmonize and give shape to the feelings that had been in my mind, and the military paraded in force. The streets were crowded with ladies and gentlemen, and it being the darkest holiday, they were out in their gay attire, and happy as larks.

HON. WM. KELLOGG AND HIS CONSTITUENTS. CHICAGO, Feb. 22. A convention was held at Peoria to-day to express the opinion of the republicans of the Fourth Congressional district in regard to the course of their representative in Congress, Hon. Wm. Kellogg. The resolutions adopted declare that their principles are the same as before the election; express love for the Union, and declare that the Union must be maintained at all hazards. The fourth resolution says that "we enter our decided protest against the resolutions offered by Hon. Wm. Kellogg, our representative in Congress, and we earnestly urge him to an unflinching support of republican principles, as enunciated in the Chicago platform."

A motion to amend the resolution by adding "that if he cannot do so in his duty to resign" was lost by yeas 79, nays 88. Some of the delegates did not vote upon this motion. The fourth resolution was then unanimously adopted. Resolutions complimentary to Senator Johnson and Representatives Etheridge, Clenden and Davis, and Governor Hicks, were then adopted amid the wildest enthusiasm.

THE WORKINGMEN'S PARADE IN PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22. The multitudinous early risers of this morning have been tenfold increased, and now, at noon, the streets are densely thronged with people. The workingmen's parade is now passing through Third and Chestnut streets. A large 27-berth in line. All the various trades are represented. The machinists drag along in carts their implements of labor rendered useless by the general troubles of the country, salutes are being fired as they march along to their destination. They proceed to National hall, where the national convention of working men will be held this afternoon. The military are forming for a parade this afternoon. There is a liberal display of flags in all portions of the city. The weather is fine.

TELEGRAPHIC MARINE REPORT. QUANTICO, Feb. 23. The Spanish war-steamers Velasco is now at Quantico, bound in.

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Governor Curtin welcomed Mr. Lincoln to the capital of the state, with the assurance of the cordial feeling of the people, who looked to him (Lincoln) to restore amity and good feeling throughout the country. But if reconciliation should fail, they would be ready and willing to aid by men and money in the maintenance of our glorious Constitution. In conclusion, he hoped the Lord would aid his (Lincoln's) efforts to sustain the glory of the government and the perpetuity of the people. Mr. Lincoln responded, returning his thanks for the cordial expression of good will, and referring to the disaffection of the country, trusting that a resort to arms would never become necessary. In his efforts to avert that calamity he must be sustained by the people. He brought an earnest heart to the work, and it should be no fault of his if he failed.

At the conclusion of his remarks the procession reformed, and Mr. Lincoln proceeded to the capitol where he occupied a seat beside Governor Curtin, in the house. After some delay, Speaker Palmer of the senate was introduced, and addressed the President as follows: Honored Sir: In behalf of the senate of Pennsylvania, I welcome you to the capital of the state. We deem it a peculiar privilege and a happy occasion while on the way to assume the duties of the high office to which you have been called at this momentous period of our national history, we are favored by your presence at the seat of our government on the anniversary of the birth-day 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 to the position and questions involved in the canvass, they, as ardent admirers of the Constitution, Union-loving people, have no differences now. There is no difference among them as to your right to claim their duty, and they will render you support accordingly. Here, to-day, are assembled men of all parties and shades of opinion, to welcome and honor the constitutionally chosen President of the Union. Nor have we viewed with indifference the recent public expressions of your views on a subject closely affecting the material interests of Pennsylvania—that it is not only right but the duty of the government, while providing for revenue by a tariff, so to regulate the duties as will add to the protection to the industrial interests of the country. Your recent expressions, therefore, as to the true policy of the government, have afforded profound satisfaction. Deeply interested in the success of your visit to this interesting time, we pray God to direct him, whose will alone have elevated to the chair at Washington, and to whom they have largely confided their highest hopes, to prosper your administration, and to give you just measures, which trust they believe will signalize your administration.

Speaker Davis welcomed Mr. Lincoln on the part of the house, pledging the devotion of Pennsylvania to the Union. Pennsylvania, though always ready for peace, stands ready to pledge both men and money to sustain the government, if need be, to enforce the laws. In conclusion, he said the people had only one wish, one prayer, and that was for the success of the administration of Abraham Lincoln and the maintenance of the Union. Mr. Lincoln responded: I appear before you only for a very few, brief remarks in response to what has been said to me. I thank you most sincerely for the promise made me of generous words in which support has been promised me upon this occasion. I thank your great concern for the overwhelming support it recently gave, not me personally, but the cause which I have 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 at the general government of the father of his country, in connection with that beloved anniversary, connected with the history of this country. I appear already gone through one exceedingly interesting scene this morning in the ceremony of raising the flag at Philadelphia. Under the high conduct of gentlemen there, I was for the first time allowed the privilege of standing in old Independence Hall, enthusiastically cheering to give a few words of encouragement to us there and opening up to me an opportunity of expressing, with much regret, that I had not more time to express something of my own feelings, excited by the occasion, somewhat to harmonize and give shape to the feelings that had been in my mind, and the military paraded in force. The streets were crowded with ladies and gentlemen, and it being the darkest holiday, they were out in their gay attire, and happy as larks.

HON. WM. KELLOGG AND HIS CONSTITUENTS. CHICAGO, Feb. 22. A convention was held at Peoria to-day to express the opinion of the republicans of the Fourth Congressional district in regard to the course of their representative in Congress, Hon. Wm. Kellogg. The resolutions adopted declare that their principles are the same as before the election; express love for the Union, and declare that the Union must be maintained at all hazards. The fourth resolution says that "we enter our decided protest against the resolutions offered by Hon. Wm. Kellogg, our representative in Congress, and we earnestly urge him to an unflinching support of republican principles, as enunciated in the Chicago platform."

A motion to amend the resolution by adding "that if he cannot do so in his duty to resign" was lost by yeas 79, nays 88. Some of the delegates did not vote upon this motion. The fourth resolution was then unanimously adopted. Resolutions complimentary to Senator Johnson and Representatives Etheridge, Clenden and Davis, and Governor Hicks, were then adopted amid the wildest enthusiasm.

THE WORKINGMEN'S PARADE IN PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22. The multitudinous early risers of this morning have been tenfold increased, and now, at noon, the streets are densely thronged with people. The workingmen's parade is now passing through Third and Chestnut streets. A large 27-berth in line. All the various trades are represented. The machinists drag along in carts their implements of labor rendered useless by the general troubles of the country, salutes are being fired as they march along to their destination. They proceed to National hall, where the national convention of working men will be held this afternoon. The military are forming for a parade this afternoon. There is a liberal display of flags in all portions of the city. The weather is fine.

TELEGRAPHIC MARINE REPORT. QUANTICO, Feb. 23. The Spanish war-steamers Velasco is now at Quantico, bound in.