CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER

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CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Saturday Evening, February 23, 1861.

Astounding Intelligence.

Lincoln leaves Harrisburgh in a Special Train, and Travels all Night incog. through Baltimore to Washington--Great Excitement of the People Everywhere.

The telegraph brings astonishing news. Lincoln reached Washington this morning, twelve hours in advance of the appointed time. He *runs* through Maryland, traveling in a night train, and *in cog.* at that. He gives Baltimore the go by altogether. He is evidently frightened, dare not trust his life in the Mob City.—Dispatches from Washington, it is said, hurried him through.

Gen. Hicks or Gen. Scott must have telegraphed him. They know more about the plots and the plotters than any body else. We can believe now that "Old Abe" did not dare visit his mother in Kentucky. We fear he is wanting in pluck. If this flight cannot be reasonably accounted for, Maryland will take umbrage at this imputation upon her honor, and the public mind will be fired up and her secession will be inevitable.

☞ Read the despatches.

Watch and pray.

When will Sumter be Attacked?--When will Pickens be taken?--When will Southern Cruisers Commence Depredations Upon Northern Ships!

Since South Carolina has become merged in the Southern Connfederacy, she has to act under a Government of States with President Davis at his head. She is no longer the Independent Sovereignty she was, and therefore will do no acts of war without orders from head quarters. To know when Fort Sumter is to be attacked we must look to Montgomery, Alabama, and not to Charleston, South Carolina.

It is evidently the policy of the Cottonists to do nothing offensive to the border States in hopes of bringing them into their Confederacy in due time. If the Peace Congress fails to agree, as it most assuredly will, and the President elect in his forthcoming Inaugural declares for coercion, as he assuredly will, then the Cotton and the border States will be driven together under the plea of self defence, and will inaugurate a Government of resistance. Matters will remain as they are until then, but on the occurrence of those events open hostilities will commence and we shall have fighting at sea, at all the Southern Forts, and along our whole frontier line. As against Lincoln's coersive policy officially promulgated, all the Slave States will make common cause. They will not only attempt, by force, to drive us out of all the Southern Forts, Navy Yards, Arsenals, &c., but from Washington itself. An extra session of Congress will be called and the whole country put under tribute of money, men, and martial law.

Thus matters loom up in the future as seen through our political horroscope. We hope for better things, but Black Republicanism and its antipode, slavery, can no more harmonize and agree than oil and water can commingle. Ever since the great National Democratic Party at Charleston, a party which had stood by every section of the country and fought the battles of the Union and the Constitution unflinchingly for half a century, ever since that Party found dissolution a necessity, we have despaired of the Republic. The country is left no alternative but to decide for Lincoln's policy of coercion—a long and bloody war, or peaceable secession and the best terms we can make. "Let every man's opinion concerning the Republic be written upon his forehead."

Where was the Mayor?

On the great occasion of the Chief Magistrate of the Nation visiting Cleveland, the Chief Magistrate of the city was absent. Why was this? The *Herald*, the Mayor's organ, (we do not mean to say that he is sole owner of that concern, for we are informed that he is only part owner) says, that his Honor is on important business at Washington, of more consequence to the city than receiving Presidents, &c.

A private letter informs us what that "important business" is. Mr. Senter, owing to the unfortunate position he took in the Backus, Riddle and Wade contest for Congress, finds an insurmountable obstacle in the way of his ambition for the Cleveland Post Office on Collectorship in the person of the triumphant Riddle; who as the member elect from this Congressional District like other live men and radical Republicans in other Districts has got something to say about these affairs. Mr. S. is left no other alternative but to seek a position less local and extending far beyond the influence and baili-wick of the Cuyahoga member. He goes for the Marshalship of this Northern District and is said to have the friendship of Wade, the Senator from the Northern District, which makes him a formidable candidate. He is known as belonging to the conservative wing of the party and commands the influence of such men as Corwin, Ewing, Schenck and Backus. It has been further ascertained that he has hitched teams with Benedict of the *Herald* who is a candidate for the Post Office and the two are driving *tandem*.

It is conceded that Senter is not only peculiarly qualified for that position and would make an efficient and popular public officer, but he has more tact than all his competitors put together. If, however, he fails on the Marshalship, on the ground that the best offices in the District must be necessarily given to Cleveland, and therefore this should be taken from the county; he will die game and demand that his political yoke-fellow (and business partner) Benedict, shall at least be provided for.

This programme is a very probable one, and that he is in Washington now laying the ropes to carry it out, is much more plausible to "old politicians" than that he is lobbying for a "Government fence" as intimated by his disinterested friend of the *Herald*.

King Cotton Kicked.

Senator Wade struck a blow at King Cotton n an amendment, which was carried, to encour age the cultivation of flax, raising the duty on flax seed from ten to fifteen cents a bushel.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

Why should an American Senator "strike blows" at the most extensive industry of the American people. Suppose a Southern Senator should deliberately propose an act of legislation "to strike a blow" at Corn? With what indignation would not the whole North howl! And yet this measure of Mr. Wade, leveled at an industry which occupies most of the North, as nearly all of the Gulf States, a part of a scheme of legislation which, under pretence of being "protective," is not only obstructive, and prohibitory and partial, but penal and vindictive in its character, is applauded by the N. Y. *Post* How sectional passions, prejudices and partizanship, discolor the logic of men!

☞ Letters received from Fort Sumter state that the South Carolinians have erected an impregnable barrier of railroad iron at Cummings' Point, at a point so near the fort as to enable them to do much mischief. Fort Moultrie has also been much strengthened.

Kansas.

The Governor on Thursday laid before the Legislature a memorial from the Kansas Legislature asking aid for their suffering citizens.

The Flag of South Carolina.

We present below an engraving of the flag of South Carolina, as adopted by a decision of her Legislature. It is described as being on a dark blue ground, with a crescent, horns upright, in the upper inner corner. The center is a white oval, with a palmetto tree in yellow or gold in its center, as represented. Some exception having been taken to the color of the tree, the Legislature, before it adjourned, decided to reject the white oval, and in its place the tree, in white appears on the blue ground.

The Montgomery Convention.

We hail the following from Mr. Rhett with a loud guffaw:

Mr. Rhett—I think our proper course is to elect a President of the Convention. On the part of the deputies from South Carolina, I present the name of a gentleman for that office who has been illustrious on the arena of the general government—whose fame is so co-extensive with the length and breadth of this whole country—I nominate the Hon. Howell Cobb, of Georgia, President of this Convention. [Applause.]

There is no doubt of that, Mr. Rhett; not only "co-extensive with the length and breadth of this whole country," but you might have added also "depth," so far as the Treasury Purse was concerned.—*Vanity Fair.*

Mysterious.—The Coldwater *Union* is responsible for the following, which we cannot vouch for, having no belief in ghosts: "We have been told by a gentleman of veracity," it says, "and can vouch for the truth of a part ourself, that for a period of six weeks, at intervals, a succession of strange noises have been heard in that beautiful and costly structure, St. John's church, now in course of erection on Woodward Avenue, Detroit, much as if a person was at work sorting lumber, planing, driving nails, opening and shutting doors and windows, etc. To such an extent were these mysterious noises made, even when the building was carefully guarded, that complaint was frequently made by a number of people of being disturbed, and the worthy rector and his family seriously annoyed. At one time the bell could not be rung, and at another it sounded as if cracked. Our friend is not a believer in ghosts, and, with revolver in hand, has chased the phantom from base to turret, and, though the noises were above and around him, he could not ascertain the cause."

In a Bad Fix.—Caroline says crinoline is an institution which feminines bow down to, for its comfort, and which masculines admire for its grace. She hopes, however, there will soon be an invention for detaching it. A lady sat down upon a revolving stool in one of the fashionable dry-goods stores, and upon attempting to rise, found the "hoops" so completely and firmly entangled under the top as to anchor her, for the time being, to the spot. One of the clerks, seeing her embarrassed condition, scarcely knew how to proceed, but finally ascertained that the only way of releasing the lady was to unscrew the top of the revolving seat: this accomplished the lady was set at liberty.

Steam on the North River.—It is evident from the preparations thus early making, that the traveling public may anticipate a lively competition for the pleasure and profit of their company upon the peaceful waters of the lordly Hudson during the coming summer. The New York *Times* says it hears of two entirely new lines, which will be started by men of capital, energy and experience. The people's Line will, of course, be contiued.

An Army of Five Thousand Blacks in Canada.—It is stated, by a correspondent of the New York *Herald*, that there is an organized body of five thousand negroes in Canada West, who only await "the signal of civil war between the North and South," before tendering their services to the North. The *Herald* says the North would not under any circumstances, accept the services of the worthless vagabonds alluded to in any other capacity than that of boot-blacks.

Heavy Shipments of Wheat to New York by Railroad.—The Buffalo Express says: "S. K. Worthington is now engaged in shipping to New York by railroad, a lot 36,000 bags of wheat, containing a total of 72,000 bushels.—This is, probably, one of the largest shipments of grain ever made by Railroad."

A Swindling Hackman Taken in.—A knavish hack-driver, at Chicago, having to drive an old lady about a mile, to the house of her friend, persuaded her that it was four miles, as he had to take a circuit to avoid a broken bridge. Driving her about the city for an hour, he set her down at the house of her friend, who, being informed of the charge he had made, got him to carry the luggage into a dark room, locked him in, and kept him there till he had refunded $2 50, by slipping the cash under the door.

Become a Millionaire.—Robert J. Walker has suddenly become a millionaire, by the decision made in the United States Supreme Court, involving the title to a quicksilver mine in California, estimated to be worth ten millinos of dollars. Mr. Walker is proprietor of one-fifth of this valuable mine, and was offered, not long ago $2,000,000 for it, provided the court should give a favorable decision. That decision has now been given, and Mr. Walker, who was, to use his own words, "a beggar in the morning," went home to his dinner a millionaire. The disastrous condition of the country may, however, prevent his immediate realization of his "expectations."

Terrible Weather in England.—During a recent terrific snow storm in England, forty of the laborers on the Rosedale Railway, driven from the works by the severity of the weather, sought shelter in the Esklitt huts, on a bleak Yorkshire moor, where they were snowed in, and over forty-eight hours elapsed before they were dug out, almost exhausted with cold and hunger

Southern Indiana and Illinois.—In the Louisiana House of Representatives, on Friday, Mr. Lindsay, of New Orleans, introduced a joint resolution inviting the southern portion of Indiana and Illinois, which gave large majorities against Lincoln, to form a pro-slavery State and join the Southern Contederacy. The resolution was referred.

—The English Parliament has convened. The Queen, in her speech, expressed her feryent wish that there may be an amicable adjustment of the difficulties in the United States. England thus far manifests no disposition to take advantage of them for selfish ends.

—"Where are you going?" said a young gentleman to an elderly one in a white cravat whom he overtook a few miles from Chicago. "I am going to heaven, my son; I have been on my way there for eighteen years." "Well, good by old fellow; if you have been traveling towards heaven eighteen years and got no nearer to it than Chicago, I'll take another route."

—"Now, gentlemen," said a nobleman to his guests, as the ladies left the room, "let us understand each other; are we to drink like men, or like beasts?" The guests, somewhat indignant, exclaimed, "Like men, of course."—"Then," replied he, "were going to get jolly drunk, for brutes never drink more than they want."

—"There is no place like home," said a brainless fop, the other evening, to a pretty young lady. "Do you really think so?" said the young lady. "Oh, yes," was the reply. "Then" said she, why don't you stay there?"

Washington, Feb. 19.—Colonel Sumter, former member of Congress writes here from South Carolina that Fort Sumter will be taken either before, or immediately after the 4th of March, whatever sacrifice of life it may occasion. This he states is a sure thing, and all arranged. The writer says that he himself is engaged in the movement, and his character leaves no doubt about his sincerity.

Snow.—For the past two weeks it has snowed almost incessently, there being at present about four and a half feet of snow on the ground, and still it snows! There has fallen this winter nearly or quite double the amount that we had last, and there is no calculating how much more we may have.—*Superior News.*

THREE BLIND RATS.

Contemptuously inscribed, without permission, to Messrs. Cobb, Floyd and Thompson.

Rats leave a sinking ship, they say;
Would you the reason seek?
The rats know best how long to stay—
They helped to make the leak.

The vermin's flight let none dismay,
Let none from duty shrink;
All hands to work, the leak to stop!
The good ship shall not sink!
—*Vanity Fair.*

NEWS ITEMS

—Tha hog cholera is sweeping off herds of swine in various parts of Rhode Island. The Providence *Journal* says the malady is infectious and epidemic, and adds: "In this section it has heretofore been confined principally to hogs brought from the West, and distributed in New England through the Brighton and other markets; but all the hogs that have died recently in this vicinity were raised here.

Grain Trade.—The export of grain from the United States to Europe during the past year has been unequalled. In the year 1859, 2,590,937 bushels of grain were exported to Great Britain; in 1860 there wege 23,820,820 bushels exported, being an increase of 21,590,957. Never before has the surplus prrduct of the United States risen to such gigantic proportions.

Will Not Resign.—The Baltimore correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune* states that Mr. Justice Wayne and Mr. Justice Campbell of the U. S. Supreme Court, the one from Georgia and the other from Alabama, have both determined not to resign their offices, notwithstanding the secession of their respective States.

—In six of the public schools in Philadelphia drill exercise is taught by Capt. Harvey, and with manifest good results. The cost to the pupils is but a cent per week. The Controllers have authorized Capt. Harvey to introduce his system in all the schools.

Penetrating.—An English paper says, that in punching the eyeholes of needles by hand, children, who are operators, acquire snch dexterity as to be able to punch a human hair and thread it with another for the amusement of visitors.

Significant.—In the year 1341, during the brief existence of the Lone Star Republic of Texas, a letter sent from Arkansas to Brazonia, paid the following postoge: $1 56! Fifty-two letters can now be sent over the same route for that amount.

Weather at the South.—At Charleston, South Carolina, last week, the weather was unusually mild. Peach trees were in full bloom, green peas had been in blossom for a week, and strawberries were beginning to form. The *Mercury* anticipates that about the middle of next mouth strawberries and green peas will be among the table luxuries supplied to Major Anderson at Fort Sumpter.

Fort Morgan.—The Mobile *Tribune* says:—"The European vessels hoist the State colors in leavivng our harbor, but occasionally the Northern United States skippers refuse this courtesy, and have to be brought to by the argument of a little powder, proceeding out of the mouth of one of the guns of the fort. We trust that presently they will be on better terms with 'The Confederated States of America,' and will take pleasure in giving them the respect which is their due, and which, God willing, they intend to enforce, if it be refused."

—South Carolina's preparations to attack Fort Sumter are much like those of the boy to jump a ditch. The young man ran so far in order to get up sufficient momentum to carry him over, that he exhausted himself and succeeded admirably in falling in. The sovereign State of South Carolina will moan long and loud over the taxes inciden to keeping guard around the frowning walls of Sumter. The substance of the State is wasted without stint in preparing for an attack that in all probability will not be made.

Stay Law Defeated.—The bill suspending the collection of debts in Alabama for the period of fifteen months, which had previously passed the House, was finally defeated in the Senate of that State on the 5th inst., by a tie vote.

— Dr. S. Moore, formerly a member of Congress, and director of the Mint, and President of the Hazleton Coal Company, died in Philadelphia on the 18th inst.

The Money Pressure.—The comptroller of St. Louis advertises for sale, on account of delinquent taxpayers, a list of property in that city filling thirteen columns of the *Republican*.

Cotton in Nicaragua.—The Minister in London of the Republic of Nicaragua has issued a notice stating that the President of the Republic and the Legislature will grant extraordinary privileges to cotton planters.

—Stewart, the New York city dry goods millionaire, was so much pleased with something that Fanny Fern wrote that he sent her the richest silk dress pattern he had in his store.

—There are one thousand one hundred and two newspapers, and four hundred and eighty-one magazines now published in Great Britain.

Nearily one-half of the latter have a religious character.

—An English paper says that in punching the eycholes of needles by hand, children, who are the operators, acquire such dexterity as to be able to punch a human hair, and thread it with another for the amusement of visitors.

—At Lockport' N. Y., on Friday, (the cold day.(a couple rode nine miles in on open sleigh for the purpose of being married. The gentleman had his face and ears frozen, and the lady her nose, but they succeeded in their purpose, and, no doubt, felt warmer afterward.

Effects of Tobacco.—Dr. Griswold, of the *Sunbeam*, says:

"We cannot help believing that the use of Tobacco in any form is a vice, and deleterious to health, but it is hard to reconcile this opinion with such a fact as that Ralph Farnham, who remembers the American Revolution in which he was an active participant, has been an inveterate smoker since since he was forty years old; and that Grant Thorbun who wrought out the nails with which the first City Hotel, in New York was shingled,—is not only a great smoker, but excessive coffee drinker, and still enjoys health.—Grant Thorbun used to show a sample of these nails in a vial, to his customers when he kept a seed store on the ground now occupied by the Metropolitan Hotel New York., he having taken them from the shingles at the demolition of the building, some forty years previous."

Slaveholding Indians.—The returns of the sensus for the four slaveholding Indian communities west of the State of Arkansas, have been received by the Department at Washington.—The communities referred to are the Chocktaws, Cherokees, Chickasaws and Seminoles. Most of these Indians' head of families are slaveholders. The Seminoles were the only tribe which refused to let the Assistant Marshal enumerate their slaves. Several thousand slaves are owned by he tribes taken in the aggregate.

☞ Coal.—Mineral Ridge at $3 and Briar Hill at $3,50 ℔ ton, at the yard, received daily from the mines by the C. & M. R. R. at my yard, West Side, Columbus Street Bridge.

☞ Orders sent through Post Office will be promptly attended to.

C. R. EVATT.

☞ AGAIN WE SAY—Use DeLand & Co's Saleratus;if you have any regard for the health of yourself or family, throw to the dogs the miserable,impure stuff which has so long exercised your patience, and made your bread, pastry, &c., disgusting to look at or to taste. DeLand & Co's Chemical Saleratus is perfectly pure,and wil produce the most satisfactory results when used in preparing food. It is sold by most grocers and storekeepers Manufactured at Fairport, Monroe Co., New York.
sep11-d&wlt

☞ DIPTHERIA!—DIPTHERIA!—FOR THE cure of that dreadful disease—Diptheria—Perry Davis' Pain Killer is a specific, if resorted to in time. It should be used mixed with water. as a gargle, and the throat bathed with Pain Killer freely. Read what Dr. Walton writes, which is under date of Nov. 28, 1860, from Coshocton Co., Ohio:

"I am happy to inform you that the Pain Killer cures this new disease, Diptheria or Sore Throat, that is prevailing to so alarming an extent in this section of the country. On Walnut Creek, Holmes county, they use scarcely any other remedy, and it has never been known to fail in a single instance. This fact should be made known to the world."

Letters of a similar nature are daily received. The Pain Killer should be in every house. feb12-d&wlm

☞ WE HAVE NEVER SEEN AS STRONG testimony in favor of any medicines, as we have for Dr. S. A. Weaver's Canker and Salt Rheum Syrup, together with the Cerate. They must be good medicines, for such men as Rev. Jabez S. Swan, and others of that class would never have given their names to put forward further articles. They say that these medicines are a positive cure for all Humors, and we have no doubt but they are. If we were afflicted in that way we should give them a trial, and should advise our friends so to do. f12-d&w

☞ THE INVALID WILL FIND IT BENEFICIAL to give a fair trial to Dr. S. O. RICHARDSON'S CONCENTRATED SHERRY WINE BITTERS. It is extensively used, as it possesses a combination of ingredients which bring up and relieve the constitution of all impurities. feb12-d&w

GUERNSEY'S BALM.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

THE PEACE CONVENTION.

FOREIGN ARRIVAL

Lincoln's Speeches in Philadelphia and Harrisburg.

Washington, Feb. 22.—The following assistant surgeons of the army were confirmed: Short of Pa.; Minchin and Wager of Md., and Ramseur of N. C.

The following were confirmed as lieutenants in the navy to supply the vacancies occasioned by resignations, viz: Dalton, Bigelow, Bradford, Pythian, Coke, Shyock, Fitch, Harris, Eastman, Wallace, Hatfield, McDougal, Porter, Perking, Phillips and Lansdale.

Samuel J. Jones and Thirely were confirmed assistant surgeon in the navy in place of those resigned.

Thomas Mans of Kansas was confirmed as Attorney of the United States for the District of Kansas.

The federal troops paraded this afternoon apart from the district militia, but the detached bodies.

The Flying Artillery fired salutes from three points of the city.

The Peace Conference did not conclude its business to-day, as was anticipated, the time being consumed by speeches.

It is authoritively denied that any documents or letters for the South or elsewhere are improperly detained in the Washington Postoffice.

Numerous petitions are being received, asking Congress for a bankrupt law.

Representative Van Wyck of N. Y. was assaulted last night by three unknown persons, and wounded by a heavy knife, and while desperately resisting them, was knocked down. Recovering himself somewhat, he discharged a pistol. It is believed the shot took effect, as party retreated. Van Wyck reached his residence weak, but not in a dangerous condition.

Harrisburgh, Feb. 22.—The train arrived at 2 o'clock. Mr. Lincoln was escorted by the military to the Jones House, where he was introduced to the crowd by the Governor, who welcomed him to the Capital, and who said in case reconciliation fails, they will be ready to aid, by men and money, to maintain the Constitution.

Mr. Lincoln returned thanks. Referring to the distraction of the country, he said he hoped a resort to arms would never become necessary.

The President then proceeded to the Capital, where he was welcomed by the Speakers of the Senate and House.

Mr. Lincoln responded:

I appear before you to respond, in a very few words, to what has been said to me. I thank you most sincerely for this reception and the generous words in which support has been promised me upon this occasion. I thank your great commonwealth for the overwhelming support it recently gave, not me personally, but the cause I think a just one, in the late election. (Applauses.) Allusion has been made to the fact, the interesting fact. Perhaps we should say that I, for the first time, appear at the capital of the great commonwealth of Pennsylvania on the birth day of the Father of his Country In connection with that most beloved of the anniversaries connected with the history of this country, I have already gone through one interesting scene this morning, in the ceremonies at Philadelphia. Under the kind conduct of the gentlemen there I was for the first time allowed the privilege of standing in old Independence Hall (enthusiastic applause) to hear a few words addressed to me 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 feeling, and somewhat to harmonize and give shape to the feelings that had been really the feelings of my whole life.

Besides this, our friends there had provided a magnificent flag of the country. They had arranged so that I was given the honor of raising it to the head of the staff, (applause,) and then it went up! I was pleased that it went to its place by the strength of my own feeble arm. When, according to the arrangement, the cord was pulled, and it flaunted gloriously to the wind without an accident in the ligat of the glowing sunshine of the morning, I could not help hoping there was, in the entire success of that beautiful ceremony, at least something of an omen of what is to come. (Applause.) Nor could I help feeling then, as I often have felt, that in the whole of that proceeding I was a very humble instrument. I had not provided the flag; I had not made the 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 had arranged it, and if I can have the same generous co-operation of the people of this nation, I think the flag of our country may yet be kept floating gloriously. Cheering.

I recur for a moment to repeat some words uttered at the hotel, in regard to what has been said about the military support of the General Government may expect from the commonwealth of Pennsylvania in a proper emergency. To guard against any possible mistake, I recur to this, 'Tis not with any pleasure that I contemplate the possibility that necessity may arise in the country to use the military arm. (Applause.) While I am exceedingly gratified to see the manifestation upon your streets of your military force here, and exceedingly gratified at your promise to use that force upon the proper emergency, while I make these acknowledgements, I desire to repeat, in order to preclude any possible misconstruction, that I do most sincerely hope we shall have no use for them. (Loud applause.)

That it will never become their duty to spill blood, and most especially never to shed fraternal blood, I promise that in so far as I may have wisdom to direct, if so painful a result shall be brought about, it shall be through no fault of mine. (Cheers.)

Allusion has also 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 only to say in regard to that matter, that the few remarks which I uttered on that occasion were rather carefully worded and I have seen no occasion since to add to them or abstract from them. I leave them precisely as they stand. (Applause.)

Adding, only now, that I am pleased to have an expression from you, gentlemen of Pennsylvania, which is significant, they are satisfactory to you, and now, gentlemen of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, allow me again to return to you my most sincere thanks.

Speaker Palmer delivered an oration for the day—"Washington"—which was enthusiastically received.

Mr. Lincoln retired to his hotel, and the assemblage dispersed. The remainder of the afternoon and evening passed quietly by Lincoln receiving a few friends.

Philadelphia, Feb. 22.—The ceremony of raising a flag of 34 stars over the Hall of Independence, by Lincoln, was attended with all the solemnity due such an occasion, the scene being an impressive one. At the rising of the sun crowds of people streamed from all parts of the city towards the State House, and very soon every inch of ground was occupied, 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 its 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 the wisdom, the patriotism, the devotion to principle from which sprung the institutions under which we live.—You have kindly suggested that in my hands is the task of restoring peace to the present distracted condition of the country. I cay 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 sentiments which originated and were given to the world from this Hall. I have never had a feeling politically that did not spring from the sentiments 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 the Declaration of Independence. I have pondered over the tolls that were endured by the officers and soldiers of the army who achieved that independence. I have often enquired of myself what great principle or idea it was that kept this Contederacy so long together. It was not the mere matter of the separation of the colonies from the mother land, but that sentiment ih the Declaration of Independence which gave liberty not alone to the people of this country, but I hope to the world for all future time. [Great applause.] It was that which gave promise that in due time the weight would be lifted from the shoulders of all men. This is a 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 to save it. If it cannot be saved upon that principle, it will be truly awful, but if this country can't be saved without giving up hat 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 need be no blood shed or war; there is no necessity for it. I am not in favor of such a course, and I will say in advance there will be no blood shed unless it is forced upon the Government, and then it will be compelled to act in self defence. [Applause.]

My friends, this is wholly unexpected speech, and I did not expect to be called upon to say a word when I came. I supposed it was merely to do something towards raising the flag. I may, therefore, have said something indiscreet. [Cries of "No, no"] I have said nothing but what 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 committee, 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 rooled on, and we became a happy, powerful people.

Halifax, Feb. 22—The Royal mail steamship *America* from Liverpool at 10 a. m. of the 9th, via Queenstown on the evening of the 10th, arrived at this port at noon, and sailed at 2 p. m. for Boston.

The America had 34,565 pounds in specie in freight.

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 not chance of his being surrendered without the point being fully discussed. He could not say whether a habeas corpus writ would be obeyed in Canada, as it could not be executed immediately, as the St. Lawrence is 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 claims of the United States authorities must be established by showing that Anderson was guilty of murder according to the laws of England. No English Jury would convict Anderson, and the claim was not likely to be substantiated.

The new Indian loan of three million pounds was all awarded at and above 98½ per cent, which was the maximum fixed by the government. The total bids reached three million pounds.

A prospectus is out of a Jamaica cotton growing company.

The Paris *Moniteur* announces the annexation of Morocco to France.

Prussia—In the Chamber of Deputies, an amendment to the address of the King was proposed, expressing the wish that Prussia might be placed at the head of the German Confederation. After debate it was rejected.

Turkey—A late Constantinople dispatch says the Porte continues to consent to the prolongation of French occupation of Syria.

On the 9th inst. the Paris Bourse closed flat at 68f65c for the rentes.

Strong columns of Sardinian troops were on the march from Umbria towards Naples.

A portion of them had arrived at Perugia.

Comercial.—Liverpool breadstuffs market generally quiet and stead. Flour quiet, prices easier. Quotations remain unchanged. Wheat steady, red 11@13s yellow 12@14s. Corn quiet and steady, white 38s6d@39s. Mixed and yellow 37s@38s.

Provision market generally steady. Beef dull with good inquiry for new. Pork quiet. Bacon dull. Lard dull and slightly declined, quoted at 56@58s. Tallow dull, North American has advanced 1s.

Prodtce Market—Broker's circular reports ashes dull, sugar steady, coffee dull, linseed oil easier.

London Markets—Baring reports wheat firm, white 63@68s. Flour 29s@33s. Iron dull, rails £5 5s, bar £5 10s.

Money Markrt—Saturday, Consols closed 91¾ for money, 92⅛@92⅜. The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £215,600.

Philadelphia, Feb. 22d.—The Democratic State Convention unanimously adopted a series of resolutions for State sovereignty and Union rights Rose on Territories, &c. A committee was appointed to convey resolutions to the President.

Montgomery, Feb. 22.—Congress has unanimously passed an act declaring the establishment of the free navigation of the Mississippi. It gives general satisfaction.

Indinapolis, Feb. 22.—The Soldiers' Convention, consisting of the old soldiers of 1812, Black Hawk, Florida and Mexican wars, convened in this city this forenoon.

The soldiers of 1812 outnumber, thus far, the soldiers of any other period since that time.—The come from all parts of the State, the meeting between some of them who have not met since they fought under the stars and stripes being quite affecting.

One called out for any who had fought under Gen. Jackson at New Orleans, or in the Bloody Creek war, but hearing no response, he took his seat and seemed wrapped in the thought of fighting his battles over again.

On motion, James Black, of Indianapolis, was called to the Chair, and Capt. N. Hayden was chosen Secrctary.

The names of the soldiers were then enrolled, which consumed the remainder of the morning. The Convention reassembled at 2 o'clock, when the following resolutions were introduced by Mr. Bishop, of Lafayette:

We, the soldiers of the war of 1812, and of subsequent wars, it is

Resolved, That we pro est against any change in the Constitution of the United States to conciliate traitors of any section whatever, and we maintain that treason should be put down in all parts of our common country, thereby verifying the fact that we have a government equal to any on earth, and to sustain which we have heretofore exposed our lives.

J. B. COBB & CO.,

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G. SECHRIST'S

HAIR RESTORATIVE.

The best Preparation known

FOR THE HUMAN HAIR.

Will restore white or gray hair to its original color.
Will restore the natural secretions.
Will remove all dandruff.
Will make the hair soft and glossy.
Will make the old young again.
Will preserve the hair to old age.
Will always fasten it, and stop its falling, and is one of the best toilet articles in use.

Read the following Certificate

Of Judge D. R. TILDEN, who is well known throughout Northern Ohio:

Cleveland, July 11, 1859.

Messrs. Helfer & Sechrist:—I have had a bottle of your Hair Restorative. I obtained it to prevent my hair from falling off, not supposing that it would restore the color, my hair being very gray, but to me very great surprise it has not only prevented my hair from falling, but has restored it to its original color. I had an aversion to being gray, and had made use of Wood's, Mrs. Allen's and other Hair Dyes but without success.

I have no hesitation in saying that this preparation of yours is far, very far superior to any thing of the kind now in the market.

Will you please send me a gallon of the Restorative by Express, and the price, and I will send the money by mail.

Yours truly, DANL. R. TILDEN.

Prepared by Helfer & Sechrist, Akron, O.

For sale by all Druggists. feb16-th&sa&w

Printing Material for Sale.

FROM 30 TO 40 FONTS OF WOOD TYPE, (some large size,) 15 or 20 fonts metal Job Type, one font of small pica, about 200 lbs, and a small Power Press is offered for sale at less than half price. Enquire at the PLAIN DEALER Office. feb5-d

DYSPEPTICS.

ARABACA FOOD.—ANOTHER SUPPLY JUST received at STRONG & ARMSTRONG'S.

New Advertisements.

Now Ready:

THE

Atlantic Monthly,

FOR

March, 1861!

CONTENTS:

German Universities, The Professor's Story, Gymnastics, Land locked, Two or Three Troubles, Harbors of the Great Lakes, The Man who never was Young, The Men of Schwyz, A Nook of the North, Behind the Mask, Diamonds and Pearls, Reviews and Literary Notices.

MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE'S NEW NOVEL.

The opening chapters of the new story by this popular writer will appear in the May Number of the Atlantic Monthly. Its title is

AGNES OF SORRENTO,

and it will be continued in succeeding numbers of the Magazine throughout the year.

Terms.—Single numbers, 25 cents. Three Dollars per year, postace paid to any part of the United States.

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Subscriptions may commence with any number; and as all the numbers are stereotyped, back numbers can always be furnished.

All orders should be addressed to

TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers,
135 Washington-st., Boston.

Juvenile Soiree.

Mr. BALLOU'S JUVENILE CLASS will give a Grand Soiree at

CHAPIN'S HALL,

On TUESDAY EVENING the 26th inst. Parents and friends are solicited to attend.

TICKETS 50 CENTS.

Dancing to commence with the Children at 7 P. M. after which the Company will enjoy a social dance.

MR. BALLOU'S second Juvenile Class will commence on Saturday, March 24, at 2 P. M. 23-3t

SPRING GOODS!

E. I. BALDWIN & CO.

—Will open this morning—

Elegant Nouveante de Paris,
Messina Broche,
Beautiful French Prints,
⅞ English Prints,
Challis, spring styles,
Delaines, spring styles,
—ALSO—
Mourning Goods,
Elegant Purple and Black Persians,
Mourning Prints, new styles,
Mourning Ginghams, new styles.
E. I. BALDWIN & CO.

ALEXANDER'S KIDS.

ONE HUNDRED DOZEN JUST RECEIVED—comprising every No. and shade.
E. I. BALDWIN & CO.

BLEACHED MUSLINS—WE OFFER THE 4-4 Bartlett Mills at ONE SHILLING, the cheapest goods at the price in the city.
E. I. BALDWIN & CO.

Roger's Citrate of Magnesia,

In 6 oz. Bottles in form of Powder.

AN AGREEABLE REFRIGERANT AND LAXATIVE.

Taken in the morning, regularly, it removes Bilious ness, Sick Headache and Constipation, correcting acidities and cooling of all febrile complaints. It can be taken freely by the most delicate at any time, when a mild purgative is required. It is a superior and economical substitute for SARATOGA and many Mineral Waters, as a cooling drink. It affords immediate relief after eating or drinking too freely. For sale wholesale and retail by C. S. MACKWNZIE and Mr. PARKER, Cleveland, and at the Macufactory, 192 Spring street, New York, and retail by most Druggists. Price 25 cents per bottle. feb22-6m

CARBON LAMP OIL.—RECEIVED THIS DAY, A supply double refined Carbon Oil.
W. MELHINCH, 64 Merwin St.

DOG FOUND.—A HOUND PUP, WHICH THE owner can have by proving property and paying charges. Apply to DANIEL KUNTZ, Cuyahoga Steam Furnace. feb21-2t*

CONFECTIONERY ESTABLISHMENT AND OYSTER ROOMS.

JOHN SCHRINCK HAS REMOVED to 23 Public Square, where he will be prepared at all times to furnish Festivals, Weddings, Parties, &c., with all varieties of

CONFECTIONERY,

And to supply the trade with every thing in his line at the most reasonable prices.

Oysters, Chocolate, Coffee and Tea,

Served up in excellent style.

☞ DINNER will be served from 12 o'clock till 2, for the accommodation of lady gentlemen and the public generally.

Candies, Figs, Almonds, Toys, Raisins, Brazil Nuts, Preserved Fruits, Jellies, Cigars, Oysters, Sardines.

John Quinn's celebrated Kennett Ale on draft, or by the dozen, in glass. feb21

H. D. Kendall & Co.

DRESS SILKS.

RECEIVED TO-DAY—A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT new styles Dress Silks in Plaid, Check and Broche embroidered, Traveling Silks, Paris styles colored Silks.

EMB