FIRST EDITION

INDEPENDENCE.

The Gelebration in This City.

How Sunday and Monday were Observed.

The Dedication of the New Washington Monument.

to lar as the weather was concerned, no finer or re propitious day for the celebration of the "4th July" could have dawned than yesterday. True, was the 5th, but then common consent had desig ed it as the day to be observed, and consequently calendar was made to yield to the festival-the was pushed forward a day. Bright and fair e the heavens; cool, clear, and bracing was the sphere. A hot time with mirth and powder was to be, and the weather kindly abated its warmth, so as to produce no exby the conjunction of the two. More one portly personage, who had ared himself for a sweating day, deemed the her very considerate. From early morn till night the winds blew refreshingly, and who was thankful? With many the 4th of July this year a triple holiday, beginning on Saturday and not ling up until 12 o'clock last night. During that as for weeks before, though then in anticipaone might hear the constant reports of exng crackers, pistols, and miniature cannon, the fumes of burnt powder, and listen to the of delighted youngsters. Yesterday all this and confusion reached its acme, wound up to it during the two eding days, then coming off with a grand burst flourish. Though times are hard and money arce, were the American youth, born with ideas of rth of July crackers, to be denied their accused sport? Not much; and the celebration just sed proves that their persuasions were potent id their fathers' pennies. No general and public rvance of the day under the auspices of the city prities took place, but then the extensive and ied private pyrotechnic displays and celebrations other kinds made ample amen is for this lack municipal interest. Last evening for several rs the beaven were ablaze with glory, the pale tars being dimmed by myriads of rockets and flery ales shooting towards them, like comets starting m below. Of course the streets were brilliant. rever you turned, revolving pin-wheels and triles, spheres of fire, bengal lights and other lights, volcanoes in active eruption, noisy packs of ckers with their flying sparks, and fire-works of ier descriptions, ad infinitum, met your eyes. s were jubilant, and their papas complacent. felt some movings of the patriotism awakened the time. As there was plenty of so was there plenty of water; as water is bad for the stomach, it must be nixed-swim a "fly," a "stick," or something of the

expended for the celebration of the time were headaches and smouldering bunches of pyrotechnic oper. The "glorious Fourth" is over.

SUNDAY'S CELEBRATION.

sort. Enough whisky was punished to float a

seventy-four gun ship of the olden time. Other verages in like proportions got inside of patriotic ekets. Some of the stuff was good and generous

me had and villainous. The latter had its usual fect in moving the spleen, and putting scorpions

men's bowels. Divers petty fights made the

streets lively. But who minds a black eye or a

mauled proboscis on the Fourth of July? They

who were thus ornamented are all right to-day. It

no breach of the peace; when they did, the Mayor's

officers kindly cared for them. By midnight every-

thing was quiet. Few noisy or unsteady in gait were

to be seen, an occasional cracker only was heard

nd all that remained of the thousands of dollars

Attendance of the Military upon Religious Ser-With the exception of the superfluors noise and brawls referred to below, Sunday, the proper anni-versary of our National Birthday, was signalized by but few unusual occurrences. The principal feature of the day was the attendance of several military organizations upon divine worship. There was no especial attempt at ostentation, the different bodies

narching quietly to church, in full equipment, with he exception of their warlike weapons. The Philadelphia City Guard, under the command of General St. Clair A. Mulhollond, assembled in Independence Square, at nine o'clock, in accordance with the recommendations of the Major-Genera commanding the division. A portion of the command proceeded to the Rev. Dr. Willetts' church at Eighteenth and Arch streets—the rest to the Cathe dral. The men were in full uniform, but carried no

The Artillery Corps, Washington Grays, attended Holy Trinity Church, at Nineteenth and Walnut They appeared in neat summer unifor with eide arms.

Company A. National Grays, Captain Maxwell, attended the Fourth Presbyterian Church, at Third

attended the Fourth Fressystem.

and Redwood streets.
Company I, Fritz Zonaves, attended the Western

M. E. Church, at Twentieth and Walnut streets.
Company F, Captain Morgan, of the same organization, atended the Cathedral.

tended the Olivet Presbyterian Church, at Twentysecond and Mount Vernon streets.

Company D. Grey Reserves, Captain J. Ross Clarke, attended St. Clement's Church, Twenty-third and apany A, Captain Dellaker; Company B, Cap

tain Cadwalader; and Company I, Captain Benist attended at the West Arch Street Presbyterian Church.
The National Guards, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Neil, attended Rev. Hosea Ballou's

Thousands of people had escaped from the city, and enjoyed themselves to the numest of their cap city at the sea-side and in the suburban towns at the river.

MONDAY'S CELEBRATION.

The Dedication of the Washington Monumen The Speeches and Exercises Connected

At 9 o'clock yesterday morning the ceremonies connected with the formal dedication of the statue of Washington erected by the pupils of the public schools, and its reception by the city authorities. commenced. They continued some two hours and a half, and were throughout very interesting and eautiful. As everybody has already seen the conument, and approved its location in front of the sin entrance to independence fiall, and admired a proportions, nothing is needed in description of it, to dedication, however, marks an event in the bigory of Philadelphis, and well and appropriate was it hat it took place on the nation's heliding. The crowd which witnessed the ceremonies was immense Chesnut street, from Fifth to Sixth, between the walls of Independence Hall and the houses opposite a broad space—was packed and jaumed with many housands, while the eye failed to reach the skirts of the multitude either east or west. The throng surged through the doorways of the Hall from the square behind until every square inch of surface held its man, woman, or child. Every balcony, window, or housetop that commanded a view of the scene was housetop that commanded a view of the scene was packed with scores—fair women gazed, sta.warmen looked, and the youth did likewise, and more. All the city was there. Once in the throng, there you were wedged, with no hope of extrication, as helplessly held as a brick in a wall. Good fortune help corns and bunions; St. Crispin help shoes and gatters; and St. Denis help garments; without their aid woe be to all. Directly in front of the main entrance to the hall. midway along the square, directly behind the hall, midway along the square, directly behind the monument to be unveiled and dedicated, was erected a large platform for the use of the speakers of the occasion, invited celebrities, and others who surreptitiously climbed thereon. From this plat-form the scene was grand, if not exactly

monument, stood, in hollow square, a guard of honor, composed of cadets attached to the North-east Grammar School, under command of Capsain Brodie. The little fellows, in their neat military rig, Brodie. The little fellows, in their neat military rig, and bearing their tiny muskets, looked pretty enough, and attracted the attention of all sufficiently near to see them. Soldiers in embryo they were, sprouting heroes, made of just such stuff as that which first won liberty during the Revolution, and saved it during the Rebellion. Hundreds of school-girls, brightly dressed, present to aid by their voices the rendering of the dedication odes and hymns, were standing near by. Around them, in solid masses, stretched away the crowd. In the square behind the Hall was parked the artillery to peal the behind the Hall was parked the artillery to peal the salute when the veil was lifted from the monument. A cordon of policemen kept the way both at the corners of Fifth and Sixth streets, compelling allithe only practicable mode—who wished to participate to enter the space around the monument by means of the main avenue of the hall. Of course, the corner were blocked. Flags and tunting were means of the main avenue of the hall. Of course, the cars were blocked. Flags and bunting were everywhere displayed, and handkerchiefs waved in the hands of every woman present. Upon the platform were his Honor Mayor Fox, Bishop Simpson, Rev. Albert Barnes, Hon, Henry D. Moore, George F. Gordon, Esq.—the speakers; and many members of the City Councils, a number of clergymen, several of the Board of School Controllers, and scores of others.

Among those upon the side platforms, or wings of the principal platform, were a number of the mem-

the principal platform, were a number of the mem-bers of the "Veterans of 1812 Association," who at-tended in consequence of the following invitation:— OFFICE OF THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, July 5, 1869.—Peter Hay, Esq., President of the
Association of Veterans of the War of 1812—Sir:—It
will give the Committee of Arrangements and myself much pleasure should the members of the association find it convenient to favor us with their
company, and participate in the ceremonies of the
reception of the statue of Washington in front of
Independence Hall this morning.

In the event of their acceptance of the invitation,
places will be furnished them on the platform.
With sentiments of the highest regard for yoursell and the other members, I have the honor to be,
most respectfully, Daniel M. Fox, Mayor.
To the foregoing the following reply was re-OFFICE OF THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF PHILADEL

most respectfully, DANIEL M. Fox, Mayor,
To the foregoing the following reply was re-

ceived:—
SUPREME COURT ROOM.—Hon. Daniel M. FOX—
Honored Sir:—Your polite invitation to the members
of the association of the soldiers of 1812 to participate in the reception of the statue of Washington
in front of the Hail of Independence has this moment
been received. In consequence of the shortness of
the notice, there are but few members in attendance;
however, they accept the invitation with pleasure
and await your directions. I have the honor to be,
yours, very respectfully. yours, very respectfully,

The "old soldiers" then came upon the platform, escorted through the crowd by a squad of police-officers sent for that purpose by the Mayor.

A Congratulation.

The following telegraphic despatch was received by the Mayor:—
CRESSON SPRINGS, July 5, 1869,—Hon. Daniel M.
Fox, Mayor of Philadelphia.—To the Citizens of
Philadelphia:—The guests of the Mountain House
send greetings and congratulations in recognition of
the graceful ceremonies in front of Independence
Hall of the illustrious memory of the man and of the great anniversary.
To which Mayor Fox replied:—

PHILADELPHIA, July 5, 1869, -The statue of Wash-PHILADELPHIA, July 5, 1869.—The statue of Washington is in place and commands the entrance to the Hall where the immortal Declaration was first made known to the world. It admonishes us that the patriotism of 76 is a sacred one, and must be cherished by all who love their country.

The compliments of the Mayor of Philadelphia to the guests of the Mountain House, trusting that they revel in patriotic enjoyment on this memorable day.

DANIEL M. Fox, Mayor of Philadelphia.

To the Guests of the Mountain House, Cresson Springs, Pennsylvania.

Springs, Pennsylvania. The committee of Councils appointed to make the

The committee of Councils appointed to make the arrangements for the dedication was as follows:—
William B. Hanna, chairman. Select Council—
Samuel W. Cattell, David Cramer, William Bunm,
Patrick Duffy, William L. Morrison, William S. Stokley, president ex-officio. Common Council—John
Farcira, Henry Huhn, Samuel C. Willitts, George W.
Nickels, Joseph F. Marcer, president ex-officio. The officers of what was the Washington Monu-ment Association—now, of course, out of existence by the presentation of the monument to the city—

were as follows:—
President—George F, Gordon.
Vice-President—James Freeborn.
Secretaries—Washington J, Jackson and Henry

Mather,
Treasurer—Joseph Cooper,
At length, when everything was in readiness, William B. Hanna, Esq., called the assemblage to order, and then delivered the following address:—

The Opening Address. Ladies and Gentlemen, and Pupils of the Public Schools:—At the commencement of the ceremonies of this occasion, while your hearts are thrilled with joyful anticipations of pleasure and delight at the consummation of hopes and wishes long delayed, permit me briefly to remind you of the glorious event whose ninety-second anniversary we will today celebrate, On the 7th of June, 1776, within yonder historic

walls, a band of patriots were in council. They had met to consider the wrongs inflicted upon the colonies by the mother country, and had resolved to renonper forever their allegiance.

On that day Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, arose and read the resolution;—"That these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States; and that all political connection between us and the State of Great Britain is, and ones to be testable discoluted."

ought to be, totally dissolved." This resolution was not considered until three days afterward, when its further consideration was postponed until July 1, and a committee was appointed, in case Congress agreed thereto, to prepare a declaration to that effect.

Thomas Jefferson was appointed chairman of the committee, and he wrote the Declaration to be presented to Congress at his lodgings in the house o Mrs. Clymer, on the southwest corner of Seventh and Market streets, which still stands a survivor of the many changes in its vicinity.

Mr. Lee's resolution was adopted on the 2d day of July, and on the 4th a unanimous vote of the thir-teen colonies was given in favor of the Declaration. whereby they were declared free and independent

Lossing, the historian, further informs us that it was two o'clock in the afternoon when the final decision was announced by Secretary Charles Thom-son to the assembled Congress. It was a moment of solemn interest, and when he sat down a deep silence nervaded that angust assembly. Thousands of anxious citizens had gathered in the streets, for it was known that the final decision was to be made It was known that the final decision was to be made on that day. From ten o'clock the old beliman had been in the steeple. He placed a boy at the door below to give him notice when the amouncement should be made. As hour succeeded hour, the grey beard shook his lead and said, "They will never do it—they will never do it." Suddenly a lend shout came up from below, and there stood the blue-eyed boy clapping his hands, and shouting, "Ring!" "Ring!" Grasping the iron tongue of the old beli, backward and forward he hurled it a hundred times, its loud voice proclaiming "Liberty throughout all its loud voice proclaiming "Liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof." The ex-cited multitude in the streets responded with loud

accian ations, and with cannon peals, bonfires, and illuminations, the patriots held a giorious carnival that night in the quiet city of Penn. The action of that day by the Continental Congres as and ever will be considered by the lovers of civil and religious liberty the most momentous event of modern history. Its inducace is even now being felt broughout the world, nerving the arm and cheering the heart of the oppressed of every land. We mee to-day to honor the memory of those who fought and to-day to honor the memory of those who fought and bled and died in freedom's cause; to recount their victories, defeats, privations, and sacrifices, and which through years of war, brought peace and in-

of their country all that was sacred, life, fortune, honor, should cherish and revere the sacrifices they made, and prize the rich inheritance they gained for he

And while we commemorate and honor the genius And while we commemorate and honor the genius, patriotism, and integrity of the leader sent by Providence to guide the patriot hosts to final victory, whose name, "Washington", stands in the highest niche in the temple of fame, let us never forget the example of disinterested love of country he has set us, or the wise counsels he has bequeathed, but jealously guard the liberties entrusted to our keeping, and which have rendered our beloved land the asylum for the oppressed of all nations.

And now it remains for me to discharge, the duty

And now it remains for me to discharge the duty with which I have been honored as chairman of the Joint Committee of the Councils of the city, co-operating with the Washington Monument Association of the First School District of Pennsylvania. I have the pleasure to amounce that Hon. Henry D. Moore has kindly accepted the invitation extended to him, and will now preside over the ceremonies of this celebration.

After the conclusion of Mr. Hanna's address, McClarg's Liberty Cornet Band rendered a patriotic air, after which Rev. Albert Barnes pronounced the javocation prayer, as follows:—

Prayer by the Rev. Albert Barnes.

Aimighty God, our Father, and God of our fathers. create within us a just sense of our dependence or Thee as we recall the great events which this day we celebrate, and for which we thank Thee. Great God the people of this land thank Thee for Thy continued the people of this land thank Thee for Thy continued favor since in this place the Declaration of Independence was announced to the world. We thank Thee for Thy goodness in presiding ever our counsels at that time, and for raising up for us these men of worth and virtue; and we thank Thee, Almighty God, for Thy goodness in following those counsels with success; and especially on this occasion do we render Thee thanks for Thy goodness in raising of that great man to be placed at the head of the armies to conduct them forward that they might fight the battles of the country. We thank Thee, Almighty God, that Thou didst so richly endow him for this work; that Thou didst enable him to guide the country successfully through the trials of the for this work; that Thou didst enable him to guide the country successfully through the trials of the war, and that, under him, our independence was achieved. We thank Thee for Thy goodness, Almighty God, in presiding over the counsels of the nation, in favoring the institutions of the country, and we bless Thee for the man who, after leading the armies of the Revolution to victory, became the first President of the United States—the man whom we delight to call the Father of his Country. And we thank Thee, our Heavenly Father, that Thou hast put it into the hearts of these children to rear this monument to the memory of the great man; that this work has been carried forward, and that now we come to dedicate this monument to the purpose atended. Great God, we pray Thee that this monucome to dedicate this monument to the purpose ntended. Great God, we pray Thee that this monument may stand here to remind all passers-by of the great events in memory of which this monument is conscerated to-day; and we earnestly pray Thee, merciful Father, that these children, by whom this monument has been erected, shall be stimulated by it to live to God, as he did whose memory it honors, and shall strive to emulate his private virtues, pure life, integrity of character, and his religion. O God, grant that they may ever have his example before their that they may ever have his example before their eyes, and may be sensible of the reasonableness and power of religion. And, Almighty Father, we eyes, and may be sensible of the reasonableness and power of religion. And, Almighty Father, we pray Thy blessing upon this city; we pray Thy blessing upon the Mayor and 'Councils and rulers and magistrates of the city. We pray for Thy continued blessing upon the public schools, upon their scholars, their teachers, and officers. We bless Thee that the curse of human bondage has passed away from this land, and that now liberty reigns throughout the Union, and we pray that Thou wilt continue to smile upon this nation. Grant that its rulers may dive peaceably and righteously. Bless the Chief Magistrate of the nation, and may he worthily discharge the great duties incumbent on him. Bless the men associated with him in the administration of the Government, and bless all the rulers and magistrates of the land. O! God, Most Merciful Father, grant that the hearts of the people of this land may be filled with gratitude as well as joy to-day. And grant, O our Father, to raise up a genefation of holy men and women, to advance the worship of Him who died to save the world. O, God, grant that the hearts of the people may be turned unto Thee; that the whole nation may love, konor, and worship Thee. And all these mercles we ask in the name and for the sake of Jesus Christ our Lord and Saviour. Amen. name and for the sake of Jesus Christ our Lord and Saviour. Amen.
The school children then sang Martin Luther's Hymn to the tane of Old Hundred, as follows:—

Praise God from whom all blessings flow, Praise Him, all creatures here below; Praise Him above, ye heavenly host, Praise Father, Son, and Holy Chost. "Had Columbia" was then given by the band, the children, and the audience, united all in one grand

The Ceremony of Unveiling the M rain rat came pext. This was performed in an admirable manner, deftly and artistically, and elicited round upon round of cheers from the multitude as soon as the statue in all its beauty was exposed to the gazing crowd. The idea of unveiling it in the mode adopted was that of Mr. John Tizard, the well-known rigger, who also placed the menument in position for Mr. Struthers. At this point it may be proper to state that a mistake has been made in ascribing to Philadeiphia the honor of having prepared the grand pedestal upon which the statue rests. The truth is that the whole pedestal was cut and dressed by kichmond mechanics, who took pride in sending such a big stone North. Before the war Richmond was noted for its beautiful monumental work, and was noted for its beautiful monumental work, and this is the largest piece of granite ever taken from

The two young ladies who officiated at the unof the Third School Section. As the flag which covered it was elevated, a number of miniature American flags floated away over the throng and the platform. They had been concealed in a cluste amid the folds of the large flag or veil, and were showered down by the disturbing of the latter. A regular scramble ensued to secure them as memen-When this ceremony was finished the children sweetly sang the ode "Washington," assisted by the

A salute was also fired at the same time in the

square by the Keystone Battery, under command of Captain John V. Creeley.

Address by Hon. Henry D. Moore, Hon. Henry D. Moore, who had acted as chairman f the meeting, then arose and delivered the follow-

Fellow-Citizens .- I am deeply sensible henor of being called upon to preside on this in-teresting occasion. The hallowed associations and memories which cluster around the day we cele-

brate, and which belong, also, to the sacred spo-where we are assembled, together with the patriotic work and duty we are here to perform, all combine to impress my mind with a deep and realizing sense of the grandeur and, I may also add, the solemnity of this occasion. For I cannot but feel that any occasion or combination of events and circumstances which truly and forcibly speak to us of the birth, and life, and struggles of our nation, ought to be regarded by us not only as of patriotic interest and grandeur, but with feelings of solemnity also. And regarded by us not only as of patriclic interest and granded by us not only as of patriclic interest and grandeur, but with feelings of solemnity also. And surely we have those circumstances and events before us at this time. First, in the day we celebrate—the day on which our nation was declared to be "free and independent." Second, in this hallowed spot where that declaration was first made and given to the world. And, third, in this mute but cloquent marble before us, which speaks so truthfully and eloquently of him who, by the blessing of God, gave to our nation the life which made that declaration of freedom and independence a living truth for all time to come. We are here to-day, so consecrated in our history by all the memories of the past, to do for Philadelphia what I am forced to say should have been done long before this; and these children of our public schools are here with the patriotic offering of their fresh young hearts, to teach us a lesson of patriotism and duty which older heads and less patriotic hearts have neglected to learn and perform. We are here to dedicate this statue to the memory of one whose fame is acknowledged, and whose name is honored and revered, by every civilized nation of the world, and well may they honor and revere the honored and revered, by every civilized nation of the world; and well may they honor and revere the name of Washington, for never before was there such a manifestation of military skill and greatness such a combination of virtues and goodness and truth, and so much unselfish patriotism and love of country, all combined in one man as was blended together in his character, and manifested in the ser-vices he rendered his country and the world. More than a century has elapsed since his birth, more than four-score years have passed away since he attained the meridian of his military giory, and more than three-score since his death, and yet his laurels are still flourishing in all the freshness of perpetual spring, and every return of this glorious anniversary revives in the hearts of the patriotic and the brave the grateful recollection of his deeds. As a soldier, he fought for his country's rights and the liberty of man, and not for individual glory. He sought not the triumph of fame, and yet his brow was entwined with her richest wreath. As a statesman, he inbored to lay the foundations and establish the principles of a republican government in the hearts of a free people, that permanency might be secured to the rights of man; and when this last wish and object of his life was attained, he retired to the quiet and peaceful shades of Mount Vernon, eniched not with the spoils of war or the emolument f office, but with the fervent love and gratitude o every American heart, and a resplendence of glory which time will never dim. And it seems to me, my tellow-citizens, that it is peculiarly appropriate for us, on this glorious anniversary, to dedicate this statue to his memory, and renew our yows of patriot-ism and love of country and those institutions which Washington fought for and secured to us and free-Washington fought for and secured to us and freedom forever. And to these children, and the committee who represent them, we are indebted for the
epportunity of doing this work of patriotism to-day.
And let me say to you, children, you have done a noble
and a gloricus work, and you have manifested a patriotism and love of country worthy of older heads and
hearts than yours; and I hope and trust that every
one of you will strive to emulate the character, and
virtues, and goodness of him whose deeds you have
sought to perpetuate by this sculptured marble.
You will soon be called upon to encounter the troubles, and trials, and temptations of the world, and
in the great battle of life into which you are about to
enter, you will find that the virtues, and goodness,
and trath which so adorned and beautified the life

and character of Washington will be the only sure weapons which will enable you successfully to fight that battle and come off victorious and triumphant. weapons which will enable you successfully to light that battle and come off victorious and triumphant. You are coming upon the stage of action in this grand drama of life at a period when more important events are coliminating than ever before startled the world at any period of its history; and your own country is the theatre of action where those events are transpiring. The strength and durability of those institutions of your country for which your Washington fought and battled have just been tried and teated as never before were the institutions of any other nation; their permanency and durability had been doubted and questioned, and their downfall had even been predicted and watched for by other nations, and yet, by the blessings of God, who watched over and protected us, we stand to-day before those nations a living example that we are the strongest government among the nations of the earth. Ay, and we can now say that we are not only the strongest but also the freest nation of the world, for the toiling bondman can now say that he is a bondman no longer, and that the priceless boon of liberty and freedom is his, and for him and his children forever; and as a fitting chorus to this glorious song of liberty and freedom for the bondman, there came to us a few days ago by the lightning's dash, from the far-off Pacific coast, the glad tidings which were re-echoed by our Independence Hall bell, that the mighty Pacific and Atlantic Oceans were wedded together by the iron band of commerce and civilization, thus forming for us a perpetual guarantee of an ocean-bound union for our country forever. Therefore it is that I say to you children that you are coming upon the stage of action at one of the grandest epochs in the history of our country, and you should thank God in your hearts that you are the children of such a grand, glorious, and free country as America is to-day. And, in conclusion, my young thank God in your hearts that you are the children of such a grand, glorious, and free country as America is to-day. And, in conclusion, my young friends, I congratulate you upon this early manifestation in your lives of your patriotic devotion to your country, and may this statue of yours ever stand here a silent but impressive monitor to you and all the people, speaking to us with tongueless but touching power of the countless cost of this glorious Union of ours, and bidding us to stand by that Union at any and all hazards, and under all circumstances.

Mr. Moore concluded amid great applause.

Mr. Moore concluded amid great applause.

The "Star Spangled Banner" was then rendered by the children and the andience.

George F. Gordon, Esq., the President of the Washington Monument Association, then delivered the following address of presentation:—

Presentation Oration by George F. Gordon. Presentation Oration by George F. Gordon.

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen of the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia:—We come on this jubilee day of freedom to this sacred place to perform a pleasing and patriotic duty, and to finish a sacred trust. That in such a presence as this, on such a day as this, standing amid the joyous smiles of 50,000 children, at the vestibule of our freedom's temple, and on the very spot where the living feet of our beloved Washington have often pressed the sacred soil, every pulsation of my being thrills with intense delight. It is written that "Those who hold out faithful to the end shall receive a crown of rejucing!" This truth has illustration in our association to-day. We emerge from beneath all the cent faithful to the end shall receive a crown of rejoicing!" This truth has illustration in our association to-day. We emerge from beneath all the
clouds which darkened our pathway in the
past, and stand forth upon the rock unmoved
and triumphant. Our crown of rejoicing, which
fiashes the splendor of its living jewelry of eye and
heart and voice in our presence to-day, is a sweet,
loving, and ever to be remembered beauty—a joy
that will pulsate with the tidal waves of our being.
We do rejoice this day, for ourselves and for all the
children of our public schools whom we have
patiently and faithfully represented. Their gladness
seems to be complete. And the gladness of our
association is also complete. With us is the joyful
consciousness of having performed a patriotic duty
in the faithful execution of a sacred trust, which we
preferred to perform Now, rather than chill the
warm and generous sympathies of the people by
foolish, if not criminal, delays for a quarter or half a
century.

To commemorate in monumental form, as a physi-

Century.

To commemorate in monumental form, as a physical object-lesson, the goodness and real greatness of the life and patriotic services of liustrious Wash-ington, "The Washington Monument Association of the First School District of Pennsylvania" was organized in the year of our Lord 1858. It has existed these eleven years, and although it has fallen far short of its aspirations, yet the present will show and the future abundantly prove, that it has not lived in vair. lived in vain.

Fresh with the vigor of youth, and fired with high

hopes to do a great thing for our city and the memory of Washington, our first thought and effort was to erect in Fairmount Park, on a summit overlooking the whole city, a colossal monument of towering height and architectural beauty, to be un-equalled in artistic taste and the magnificence of its esign and finish, with the gentle flowing and rip pling waters of our Schuylkill singing perpetual music at its base. True, we reluctantly abandoned the idea of erecting in our city a grand and towertog monumental pile; but, in determining to erect a statue only, we are not without cause of glad gratu-lations, for we shall be the first in this old city of Penn, and of Sylvania, to erect a public statue of any kind. We have cleared some of the rough, fossilized fogyism out of the ancient paths where cultured taste and national munificence, enwrought with the sculptor's transforming genius, have immortalized the ages on tablets and niches lustred with the undying glories of art, and column still plumb in the midst of earthquake, ruin, and the sweep of the scythe of time. Our association has passed through eleven years of varied trials. We have walked on foot all the wilderness way; for as monument building, statue erecting, American sign and sculpturing, and almost every variety of American art has been at a discount. Especially is the memory of the hero-father of the American re-public covered with the dust of a fast and irreverent sge. If these be neglected and forgotten, it is no marvel that American artists at home are slighted and passed by, by the sham aristocracy of a foreign sen-timent. Our work, as an association of citizens, in erecting a statue to the memory of Washington, is something more than the empty honor of a cold marble statue. It is that, from this statue as a great object-lesson, the present and future generations may read his wisdom and devotion as a patriot, his unwearied vigilance and heroism as a soldier for constitutional liberty, and his profound counsels as a statesman. Let these qualities be the model for our youth. Let Washington's nationality intensify ours until our whole educational system, pouring its ours, until our whole educational system, pouring its life-issues into our youth, shall evoive the multiplied grandeurs of American nationality. Let all the grand actions and examples of Washington's life penetrate the national heart and will, and very soon the national wounds will be bound up and healed. And instead of bitterness and hatred and unsanctified partisanship, there shall go forth over all the land, as this day there do, songs of peace and joy and fraternal brotherhood from where the sun glids the sky in his morning march up the eastern archway to meridian splendor to where he dips the golden fringes of his evening robes on western slopes, and mirrors the glories of his evening beauties in Pacific waters, one glad voice of multiplied million harmonies shall swell the glad refrain of Peace! Union! ours, until our whole educational system, pouring it waters, one glad voice of multiplied million harmo-nies shall swell the glad refrain of Peace! Union!

But let me pass our association in quick review before you. On the 30th of August, 1858, a circular proposing organization was issued to the several school sections. On the 5th of October, in the same year, the first meeting was held. On the 15th of the same month a plan was prepared and adopted, and on the 17th of November, in the same year, the association was fully organized. On the 22d of February, 1859, the first address was issued to the public. Also, on the 22d of February, 1859, the great fair of the public schools was organized, opened, and continued for three weeks in National Hall, Market street. Here the most of the money of our association was made. Advertisements for plans were tion was made. Advertisements for plans were issued on the 8th of April. On the 14th of April, same year, a charter was obtained from the State of Pennsylvania. On the 20th day of June, 1859, a grand floral fair was opened in Jayne's Hall. On the 18th of October, same year, after some delay and some feeling, the location of the proposed monument was fixed by a decided vote at Fairmount Park. On the 1st of December, 1859, the three premiums for best designs were awarded, amounting to six hundred dollars. On the 8th of December application was formally made to the City Councils, and had they then acted, as did the City Councils the other day (February 16, 1869), instead of a statue on the pavement in front of Inde-pendence Hall, a monument of colossal dimensions, from the highest summit in Fairmount Park, would bave lifted its ornate peak to the sky. From February 22, 1860, until 1867, may be termed the transition period of our association. This period was not without effort, in lectures and other ways, and especially in an effort to unite the funds of other associations in the city whose objects were similar to our But this we failed to do. Our work will bring

own. But this we failed to do. Our work will bring them to the light.

During this period a change came and troubled our councils. Death also looked on several of our members, and claimed them. "The Great Rebellion" came and draped the North with mourning and the South with flame, desolation, and woe. Peace came—liberty triumphant! human slavery crushed beneath the charlot-wheels of freedom! And now, in the clear sunlight of peace stands the union of States "one and inseparable, now and forever!

All hope of erecting a monument as at first pro posed being reluctantly abandoned, it was determined to be true to the trust reposed in us by expending the moneys in our hands for a statue of Washington. At ameeting of the association held a sy 16, 1867, a committee was appointed to receive

plans and estimates. On the 13th of December, 1867, a contract was entered into with J. A. Ballly, an eminent artist of this city, to model and cut in white marble the beautiful statue to day unveiled in white marble the beautiful statue to-day unvoiled in your presence. On the 16th of February, 1869, the City Councils, in answer to a request from our association, passed "an ordinance to locate the statue of Washington in front of Independence Hall." In May, 1869, circulars printed in proper form to receive the names of all the children and teachers in our public schools were issued; these papers were to have been returned to be piaced in the base of the statue, and such of them as were returned have been so placed. On the 9th of June, 1869, a grand entertainment was given in the Academy of Music by the pupils of thirteen grammar schools, also, the Grirs' and Boys' High Schools, to aid in completing the base of the statue. Subscriptions have also been received from a number of citizens, which are recorded elsewhere. On the 2d of July, 1869, the material for the granite base was of July, 1869, the material for the granite base was delivered on the ground, and on the next day both base and statue were set in place. And so our long base and statue were set in place. And so our long and arduous labors draw near a close—not in sorrow and sadness, but in joy and gladness. We have done it! Our statue of Washington is finished! The first in the city! And now, on this, our glorious old, yet ever new, "Independence Day," "The Washington Monument Association of the First school District of Pennsylvania," representing the children and teachers of our public schools, presents to the city authorities this finished and beautiful statue. static.

Behold it—colossal! grand! But a moment ago

Behold it—colossal! grand! But a moment ago it was wrapped in the folds of the starry banner; now its beauty is unveiled. Admire it as a work of art. Nay, more, admire it as a work of American art. Every mallet, every chisel and hammer, every square and compass, and the mechanical heads and hands and genius, all American!

The artist and sculptor, Mr. J. A. Bailly, a citizen of Fhiladelphia, is here beside me on this platform to-day. Modest in person, unassuming in manner, how must his soul kindle as he looks on his finished statue and on these admiring thousands, and listens

to-day. Modest in person, unassuming in manner, how must his soul kindle as he looks on his finished statue and on these admiring thousands, and listens to the songs of thrilling hearts gushing from lips of innocent sweetness attuned to the divine harmonies of music! This, too, is his hour of triumph; and let all accord to him due praise for this masterplece of sculpture. Genius has its triumphs, and her heroes are crowned with the laurels of all ages.

In the centre of the foundation is placed a box containing the names of children and teachers, Directors and Board of Controllers, Mayor and City Councils, and heads of departments, records of the association, etc., and a copy of the Holy Bible. The base of the statue is of Virginia granite, from the Richmond quarries, and is in four pieces, weighing about twenty tons. The statue is of white marble s feet 6 inches high. The left hand of Washington rests on the hilt of his sword, sheathed in peace; his right hand rests on the Bible, the Bible on the Constitution and American flag which drapes the supporting column on the right of the figure. The weight of the figure is about six tons. The whole height of base and statue is 18 feet 6 inches, and was erected under the superintendence of Struthers & Son, of this city. On the north front the base will bear the name Washington; on the south this inscription:—

ERECTED BY THE

WASHINGTON MONUMENT ASSOCIATION
OF THE
FIRST SCHOOL DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.
The total cost, including a railing, will be about six thousand five hundred dollars.

The total cost, including a vailing, will be about six thousand five hundred doliars.

Our work is done at last. Our history and our actions are before the people for their judgment. It may be said that this is a small affair in this day of mighty achievements, when iron ways sweep over plains and span rivers and climb the summits of highest mountains; binding with golden spikes the geographical extremes of our Kepublic; linking the great oceans by canal; circling the earth and plowing the oceans with electric messengers, in preparation of the day when the hosannas of liberty shall sweep from pole to pole. Great as these things are, physically considered, they are but small when compared with the astounding results which will flow from them. Although our statue is but small, yet, if it opens wide the pearly gates of art culture in our city; if it promotes refinement in the public taste; if it tends in the least to develop and intensify American nationality; if it be the percursor of statues to Penn and Franklin and other Americans of real worth, it will have circled some of the objects contemplated by its projectors.

As I look on this one, there rises within me a secret loy which, like a divine charm, rushes through all my nature. It is this. The statue will speak! Yes, the silent, cold, beautiful marbie will utter a perpetual voice. It will teach American patriot hearts the grand lessons of Washington's pure character. It will speak to the patriot pligrims who. tearts the grand lessons of Washington's pure char acter. It will speak to the patriot pligrims who, from all nations, visit the shrine of American independence. It will be to our dear children also

in object lesson of perennial beauty and gracefulness.
Suffer me to say a few words as to the day, the yesterday was the Sabbath of the Lord, as well as the Sabbath of patriotism. Sublime spectacle! By common consent, the result of our Christian civiliza-

common consent, the result of our Christian civilization, the Sabbath of the Lord had precedence. This
was right—God first; Liberty next.

Though the shout of jubiliant mirth was not heard
in all our streets, nor the booming of cannon, nor
the rattle of musketry, nor any of the usual outward
demonstrations of a nation's joy, yet the nation was
not without its joys, peerless and grand. American
patriotism and Christianity, twin brothers as they
are, met, embraced, and knelt around thrice ten
thousand altars, and arose, strengthened by the thousand altars, and arose, strengthened by the act, to bless God for Liberty! All over our beloved land Christianity gave to patriotism the pie-less of immortality, and flung around the hallowed memories of the Revolution the flowerage and fra-

grance of lieaven.

To-day we meet amid the glad tumult of a nation's ubilec. The sovereign symbols of American na-ionality begin again to look up from beneath the blood-fringed clouds of a fratricidal strife. The renius of American constitutional liberty once mor scars on scraph wings of peace, seeking the alti-tudes of new, higher, and more vigorous and har-monious nationhood. And so, from ocean-lashed margins of Atlantic coasts east to the golden-plains and screne waters of the lovely Pacific on the west, and from where liberty is whispering in Cuban waters which sweetly margin the orange groves of and from where liberty is whispering groves of waters which sweetly margin the orange groves of Florida, on the south, to the snow-clad clins of Canada and Alaska on the north, a reviving and Canada and Alaska on the north, a reviving and uniting people sing hosannas of praise to the Jehovah of Washington, "who has made and preserves us

The place where the statue stands. 'Tis sacred ground! Just at the vestibule of Liberty's tem-ple! Just by the steps from which was first pro-claimed the Declaration of Independence! On the very spot often pressed by the living feet of Wash-ington! Just in the shade, too, of old Independence

Hall!

As Philadelphians, what a treasure is in our midst to guard and love — the greatest place on earth save Calvary. The place where the glants of the Revolution assembled—master-men of the olden time and of all time are they—model revolutionists of this day, and all days to come are they. "Independence Hall!" how we ought to love and cherish thee with ceaseless vigilance and gratitude, thy memories, and the shining record of sacrifice, of matchiess eloquence, and unsurpassed courage! The place where Patrick Henry cleft the thunder-cloud of British oppression with the lightning of free speech! and sent flying over the colonies brave words of cheer to the trembling, yet marshaling revolutionists, thrilling them with the imshaling revolutionists, thrilling them with the im-mortality of invincibity! The place where Richard Henry Lee poured forth on willing ears and warm hearts the rushing floods of his polished eloquence, bursting the chains and fetters of monarchy forever! The place where Adams, the elder, tore away the scarlet drapery from proud England's throne, breaking the sceptre, and trampling under foot the royal insignia of kingly despotism, and driving the last nail in the comin of a dethroned monarchy? Such is the place from whence the statue of our Washington looks out upon the passing Washington! beloved, heroic, unequalled George

Washington! His praise is on every lip; his life is mirrored in every patriot's heart; his wisdom, prudence, and virtue illumine the vision of statesman-ship; and his full-orbed character inbreathes the issues of a higher life into the patriot brotherhood of issues of a higher life into the patriot brotherhood of the nations. It is a wise and beautiful Providence which elevates and crowns the good in man, and sets great characters like stars in the skies of national and moral history. And so the fame of our peerless statesman, like a star of first magnitude, shall shine and sparkle through all the ages which may yet belong to the prophetic destiney of earth.

To every great character there is a vitalizing and crowning element. In my humble judgment, the grand and distinctive feature in the character of Washington has been veiled from public view by the Washington has been velled from public invell to-day that feature which illumined this

inner nature and moulded into symmetrical strength and beauty his whole character.

Washington was a Christian. It was his faith in the Bible as a Divine revelation, and his faith in and practice of the truths of the Gospel of Jesus-Messiab, which girdled and guided him. It was Christianity which nerved his heroism and made him invincible. It was Christianity which breathed its spirit-power into his patrictism, and made him faithful and persevering. It was Christianity which fired ful and persevering. It was Christianity which fired his impulses, and made them noble and irresistible. It was Christianity which gave mountain strength to

his integrity, and made him honest, pure, just and wise. It was the Divine principles of Christianity circling his inner nature as with Pentecostal flame, which gave to his whole being the characteristics of wisdom, strength, and beauty, and presented him to the world as the model of American Christian manhood. The charms and glories of his matchless character have drawn from a writer whose name I would wisdly drawn from a writer whose name I would gladly give if I knew it, this majestic eulogy:—"Cæsar was merciful, Scipio was content, Hannibal was patient, give if I knew it, this majestic outogy:—"Casar was mercifut, Scipio was content. Hannibal was patient, but it was reserved for Washington to blend them all in one; and like the lovely masterpiece of the Grecian artist, to exhibit in one glow of associated beanty the pride of every model, the perfection of every master. As a general, he marshaled the pensant into a veteran, and supplied by discipline the absence of experience; as a statesman, he enlarged the policy of the Cabinet into the most comprehensive system of general advantage; and such were the wisdom of his views and the philosophy of his counsels, that to the soidler and statesman he almost added the sage. A conqueror, he was unstained with the crime of blood. A revolutionist, he was free from any stain of treason; for aggression commenced the contest, and his country called him to the command; liberty unsheathed his sword; necessity stained it, victory, triumphant victory, returned it. Had he stopped here, history might have doubted what station to assign him; but his last glorious act crowns his career, and banishes all hesitation. Who, like Washington, after having emancipated a bemisphere, resigned its crown, and preferred the retirement of domestic life to the pomps and splendors of a court?"

"First in war, he drew his patriot band
Not worlds to conquer, but a world to save;
When peace and freedom blessed his native land,
Resigned his power into the hands that gave. "Illustrious man! could not ambition, then, Tempt thee to turn against thy country's breast Thy victor's sword, and be like other men, And hailed a here like the laurelled rest!

"Ah no! thy laurels were by virtue won, Pure and untarnished by a single stain; Freedom and Glory claim their Washington, Milkens unbern shall venerate that name."

Mayor Fox's Response. Honor, Daniel M. Fox, then responded on be-

Ilis Honor, Daniel M. Fox, then responded on behalf of the city as follows:—

No more pleasurable task has fallen to my lot since I have entered upon my official duties, than the one in which I am now about to engage. To be the medium of receiving, on behalf of the authorities of our beloved city, this beautiful statue constructed in commemoration of him who, under God, in the struggling days of the Republic, led forth the armies of the patriotic fathers to battle and to victory, and who was among the foremost of those who framed the government of our country, is an honor which I most highly estimate.

The monument is a beautiful one, and will be an ornament to the city. Its location here is peculiarly well selected. It is proper that the statue of Washington should be placed in front of and command the entrance to that venerable place where the great patriot was wont to enter, and especially so in the discharge of duties incumbent on him in connection with the advent of the nation. Its presence here will be a constant reminder to all of the words of wisdom he has left for those who should come after him to study and to profit by. And if, as it may seem to some minds, by occurrences of the past, that the immortal patriot has been forgotten, and the story of his deeds for a time laid aside, this monument will bring to the people of this city a fresh recollection of what it cost our fathers aside, this monument will bring to the people of this city a fresh recollection of what it cost our fathers to win the liberties with which God has so richly

city a fresh recollection of what it cost our fathers to win the liberties with which God has so richly blessed us, and it is to be hoped it will inspire us, and those who shall follow us through all coming time, with a renewed determination, in a correct and upright citizenship, to maintain them pure and unsuilled as they were originally given us.

The day set apart for the unveiling of this stately gift, is most appropriately selected—no more fitting occasion in the whole calendar of days could have been designated—than that which commemorates the Declaration of Independence, the one which we now, in these ceremonies so fittingly celebrate.

And above all, the fact, that this munificent project should originate with, and be carried to its successful completion by the dear boys and girls of our city, yet among their books, with the studies of the great and the good before them, in their every day tasks, thus carrying into practical life the patriotic lessons taught in our public school system of education, adds a crowning charm to the occasion.

In the name and on behalf of the authorities of the city of Philadelphia I thank you, my dear children, for this beautiful gift, and you, also, gentlemen of the association, for your efforts in so successfully carrying out the landable movement of these youthful donors.

After the conclusion of Mayor Fox's reply, the

After the conclusion of Mayor Fox's reply, the

pronounced the following benediction:—

The Benediction.

God of our Fathers, we invoke Thy blessing to rest upon us at the close of these interesting exercises. May Thy benediction be upon the whole land. May the institutions of our civil and religious liberty be more enduring than the granite upon which this statue rests. Grant, Almighty Gad, that parity of principle and righteousness of administration may crown every department of our Government. And especially may Thy benediction rest upon the youth. May Thy smile be upon the public schools of our land. Bless the officers of this city. May the exercises of this day tend to fix more May the exercises of this day tend to fix more deeply the principles of freedom in the hearts of the rising generation. And may Thy blessing be upon all portions of the earth until the cause of Christ

all portions of the earth until the cause of Christ shall everywhere prevail.

And now may the peace and blessing of God the Father, of our Lord Jesus Christ, and of the Holy Ghost be upon this assembly and all the people of God now and forever. Amen.

The utmost silence reigned while the Bishop was pronouncing his benediction, and when the sound of his voice died away, the people rapidly dispersed.

The Veterans of 1812.

The Veterans of 1812.

The soldiers and saliors of the war of 1812 cellorated the Fourth of July yesterday at the Suprem Court-room, Alderman Peter Hay, President, in the chair, and John H. Frick, Esq., Secretary. Seventy-four members were present, being fourteen less than on the 22d of February.

Colonel John Thompson, chairman of the Executive Committee, made the following report:

To the President and Members of the Association of the Soldiers and Defenders of the War of 1812:

The Executive Committee bey leave respectfully to

The Executive Committee beg leave respectfully to report since our meeting on the 22d of February last but little has occurred, in our affairs, requiring last but little has occurred, in our affairs, requiring special notice. We made the most vigorous efforts in our power, by petitions and otherwise, to induce Congress to pass for the relief of soldiers and sailors of the War of 1812, who are in necessitious circumstances, but, thus far, without success. Each branch of the National Legislature at different times passed a bill with that object; but without concurrent action, no beneficial result has been accomplished. Whether anything will ever be done, we cannot venture to predict. Although not absolutely without hope, we confess Although not absolutely without hope, we confess that the prospect offsuccess is not very encouraging. In the meantime our old comrades are rapidly passing away. At our meeting on the 8th of Janury last fifteen deaths were reported, and on the 22d of Pen-ruary eleven. Since that time the following have Feb. 24. William Dillworth.

Feb. 24. William Dillworth.

March 11. John F. Brindle, aged 76 years.

March 14. John Van Dyke, aged 77 years.

April 6. John P. Roberts, aged 76 years.

April 12. David Bonsall, aged 76 years.

April 26. Adam Ashburner, 76 years.

June 20. Gowen A. Brown, aged 89 years.

June 23. Conrad Nell, aged 88 years.

It is more than probable that others have died, of whose death your committee has not yet received any report.

any report.

The following additional deaths were reported at Charles Brockerman, Jacob Coleman, John Hall

Peter Kline, John Dager, Captain John Heller,

aking forty-one deaths reported during the past The following toasts were then reported by the

Executive Committee, and fittingly responded to:

1. The 4th of July, 1776, the birthday of freedom. 1. The 4th of July, 1776, the birthday of freedom.
May it never cease to be commemorated.
2. Washington. First in war, first in peace, and
first in the hearts of his countrymen.
3. The Statesmen of the Revolution—models of
purity, patriotism, and wisdom. May their successors imitate their virtues.
4. The Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolution.
They have departed, but their memory survives and
shall dourish in eternal youth.

shall dourish in eternal youth.

5 The Soldiers and Sallers of the Second War for o The Soldiers and Sallors of the Second war for Independence. Whilst they lived we loved them; their memory is dear to us.
6. The Surviving Soldiers and Sallors of the War of 1819. Death is thinning their ranks with fearful radidity; they served their country gallantly and disinterestedly; let Congress do justice to the few that remain.

The Union officers and soldiers of the late war. They gallantly performed their duty coer have their services been rewarded by a gro

s, The President of the United States.

8, The Governo of Pennsylvania.

10, Cuba—Its annexation to the United States

[Continued on fir Bigles Proc.]