Intelligencer & Journal.

GEO. SANDERSON, EDITOR.

Lancaster, July 19, 1853.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS:

CANAL COMMISSIONER,

THOMAS H. FORSYTH,

OF PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.

AUDITOR GENERAL,

EPHRAIM BANKS,

OF MIFFLIN COUNTY.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,

J. PORTER BRAWLEY,

OF CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Mr. Buchanan and the English Mission.

We have observed many idle and contradictory speculations and rumors in the newspapers concerning the connection of this gentleman with the English mission, which we believe we can correct from facts within our own knowledge.

We know that Mr. BUCHANAN, in the first instance, agreed to accept the mission, which had been so kindly tendered and strongly urged upon him by the President, with great reluctance. His love of retirement, his disinclination to go abroad, and the work on which he is engaged, were powerful reasons why he should desire to remain at home. When he returned from Washington in April last, he informed his friends that he had accepted the mission solely because it was impossible for him with any proper sense of public duty, to resist the appeal which had been made to him to go to London, and, if possible, under the instructions of the President, to settle the different important and dangerous questions depending between this country and England.

Some time afterwards we observed by the newspapers, that negotiations were proceeding at Washington, and were glad to perceive, with every prospect of a favorable result, on the subject of the Fisheries and Reciprocal Free Trade with the British North American possessions. We have not a doubt that the dangers which arose in regard to the Fishery question after Mr. BUCHANAN'S acceptance of the mission, and the consequent necessity for its speedy adjustment, perfectly justified the President in settling this question at Washington, with the least possible delay, instead of transfering it to London. Of this Mr. BUCHANAN is not the man to have ever complained. This change of circumstances, however, relieved Mr. B. from every honorary obligation to accept the mission, because it had become, from necessity, and without blame to any person, a very different affair from that which he had agreed to accept. We have reason to believe that he hesitated for some time upon the subject; but, after an interview with the President at Philadelphia, we are informed that he has finally determined to go to London as Minister Plenipotentiary, and do his best to settle any questions which may remain unadjusted between the two governments, under the instructions of the President.

We are certain there never was the least foundation for the reports of a misunderstanding on this subject between Mr. BUCHANAN and the President, or between Mr. BUCHANAN and Secretary MARCY.—He was free to go or free to remain at home, and the whole country will be rejoiced that he has chosen the former course.

☞ The censor of the *Express* is respectfully informed that whenever we "get in the Lock-up," he is at perfectly liberty to give the fact publicity in any way he may think best, nor shall we find fault with him for so doing—as our motto is to treat every body alike. We shall take good care, however, never to be inducted into a building of much more ample dimensions, the egress from which is exceedingly difficult until such time as the law permits the door to be opened. We should hate to have such an announcement made of us in the *Express*;—as an Irish friend of ours once observed in Court, "it *looks* so confounded ugly."

THE PITTSBURG POST.—Leckey Harper, Esq., for several years the editor and part owner of this excellent Democratic Journal, has withdrawn from the establishment, and is succeeded by George F. Gilmore, Esq., a talented and able writer, and a thorough-going Democrat. Mr. G. was a member from Allegheny county in the last Legislature.—We wish him abundant success in his arduous undertaking, and the retiring editor, Mr. H., has our best wishes for his health and prosperity.

THE LANCASTER CITY BRASS BAND.—On Saturday evening last, being one of the most delightful evenings of the season, the members of the City Brass Band, by their excellent Leader Mr. Vocht, and polite Manager, Mr. Killian, invited a number of their friends to accompany them to Wheatland, where they discoursed most excellent music, and were very hospitably entertained by the Hon. JAS. BUCHANAN.

☞ COTTON is now used for the purpose of stuffing mattrasses, and is said to be preferable to every thing else heretofore used for that purpose. A writer in the New York Day Book says he "has had one for some six months past, and has found it to possess every requisite and desirable quality of a mattrass, without the objections so frequently urged against moss, curled hair or husks—as the husks moulding from damps, bad smells from the curled hair in summer, and the lumpy matting of the moss." He says farther, that "the cotton felting, prepared by a patented process, has none of these annoyances is always elastic, and will, with ordinary care, last a life time."

THE ELECTIONS IN AUGUST.—Elections will take place next month in the States of Kentucky, Missouri, Arkansas, Alabama, Texas, Tennessee and North Carolina. In the two latter States the election will be held on Thursday, the 4th of August and in the others on Monday, the 1st of August.—In Kentucky and Arkansas, members of Congress and of the State Legislatures are to be chosen; in Missouri and North Carolina members of Congress and in each of the States of Alabama, Texas and and Tennessee, a Governor, Legislature, and members of Congress are to be chosen. We notice that the Board of Managers of the Washington National Monument have issued a notice requesting that boxes, to receive contributions for the monument may be put up at the different polls throughout the several States, and at all elections hereafter to be held.

☞ PETER G. WASHINGTON, Esq., the efficient Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, received the appointment of Acting Secretary during the absence of Mr. Guthrie from the seat of Government.

☞ A fire occurred at Newark, N. J., on Tuesday afternoon last, which destroyed property to the amount of $150,000! It originated in the extensive steam sawing and planing mills of David Ripley, the largest and most extensive establishment of the kind in New Jersey. His loss, over and above insurance, is about $25,000.

☞ The announcement last week of the appointment of Hamilton Ayers, as Postmaster at New Holland, was premature. It appears the appointment for that place has not yet been made. Our informant was mistaken, and led us into the error.

NEW P. O.—A Post Office has been established in Fulton township, called "Peters' Creek," (at or near the point where Rock P. O. was formerly located,) and Lawrence Hipple, Esq., appointed P. M.

MR. HIESTER'S ORATION—on our first page. It is a highly creditable production, and we invite for it an attentive perusal.

☞ The President left New York on Friday, night and reached Washington on Saturday evening.

The Turkish Question.

There can be no doubt now that the Turkish question has come to a crisis—the crisis of peace or war. Count Nesselrode, in his dictatorial letter to Reschid Pacha, says that the decisive moment has arrived, and that the Turk must sign the Czar's ultimatum, which is his original demand, or abide the consequences. The Turk had refused, and the Czar, on being informed of it, is reported as having acted in the true spirit of a man accustomed to absolute power and regarding himself as the arbiter of Europe.

The Paris *Presse* says that the Emperor had made a personal declaration to the English and French ambassadors, to the effect "that the destruction of his fleets should not prevent him from invading Turkey and obtaining the reparation which he believed to be his due." This reparation simply amounts to this: that Nicholas is resolved to be the sovereign of the communicants of the Greek Church in the Turkish Empire, at the hazard of a war with England, France and Turkey combined. The concession demanded of the Sultan he has unquestionably, for sufficient cause, refused, in the teeth of an army scattered along his northern frontier, of half a million of Russians, though they may be as fanatical as the ancient crusaders in support of the sacred Church of which their Emperor is the anointed head. We say the Sultan has properly refused the demand of the Czar, because its concession would be equivalent to the quartering of an army of forty or fifty thousand emissaries and soldiers of Nicholas throughout the Turkish dominions, with the consent and under the protection of the Sultan. And this is the ground of the refusal of Abdul Medjid to purchase a peace on the terms dictated from St. Petersburg.

The Emperor is reputed to be in a condition of extraordinary excitement for such a man as Nicholas, who ordinarily directs the movements of his ambassadors and his armies with the coolness of invincible powr. And well he may be unduly agitated; for while his fanatical barbarians expect a war, and will be disappointed if they are not let loose upon the march to Stamboul, the Sultan's allies of France and England may suggest, not only the destruction of the Russian fleets of the Black Sea and the adjoining waters, but the possibility of the movement of Louis Napoleon with a French army across the Rhine, the rising of the Italians, the Hungarians and the Poles, and the bombardment of St. Petersburg itself by the combined French and English naval forces. The terrible work at Navarino, when England was on the other side, on the one hand, and the revolutionary movements of 1848 on the other, are strongly suggestive of a combination of movements which might well perplex the great Napoleon himself were he now in the position of the proud and imperious Nicholas.

It is manifest that France will play no secondary part in the event of the collision which is so fearfully impending between Russia and Turkey. The representative of the Empire and the glorious achievements of his uncle, Louis Napolean, is clearly impressed with the same ideas of "manifest destiny" and of the expectations of the French army and the French people. He has also exhibited, to a remarkable extent, the same sagacity in his plans of action, and the same decision and energy in carrying them out, as the Little Corporal. The prompt discharge of the Admiral of the French fleet of the Mediterranean for failing to be up at the Bosphorus in time with the British squadron, plainly foreshadows something of intrepidity on the part of the French Emperor in case the Russians cross the Turkish Rubicon.

The latest intelligence, that this had not yet been done, had given, as it appears, a temporary advance to the French funds; and, taking the Bourse as the interpretor of this Turkish question, there is yet a loophole for a compromise between the Czar and the Sultan. Renewed efforts on all sides will doubtless be made to effect it; but, in the meantime, the quarrel has been pushed to that extremity in which it is easier to plunge forward than to recede. The Turks and the Russians are mutually inflamed to the fighting point, and at such a crisis, while a single spark may light up all Europe in a general blaze of war, the arguments of prudence and sound discretion are too apt to be thrown away on both sides. There may yet be a pacific settlement or truce on this politico-religious issue between the Turk and the Russian; but it would scarcely be surprising if the next steamer should bring us the intelligence of a general movement of the Russian forces across the Turkish boundaries. The issues involved comprehend the ultimatum of peace or war for the whole continent of Europe.—New York Herald.

A NOVEL BUT PERILOUS BALLOON INCIDENT.—The mammoth balloon, named "The Mammoth Hercules," with which Mr. John Wise took up a pleasure party from Philadelphia, two years ago, is undergoing repairs in an open lot at the east end of this city. On Wednesday afternoon last, about 2 o'clock, while it was partly inflated with atmospheric air, and the workmen were engaged in giving it a fresh coat of varnish, it became necessary to turn the Leviathan for the purpose of coating the other side. The balloon had been kept to her place by heavy sand bags, and during that time the air in it became extremely rarified. In order to turn it over it required a person to go inside for an instant to see that all was right there, and for that purpose Mr. Wise entered it himself. As soon as he entered, the weights outside were taken from it too quickly, allowing a sudden expansion of air inside, and in an instant, the balloon was up and off, Mr. Wise enfolded in it, and struggling like an eel in a net. The workmen were so confounded as to be perfectly at a loss what to do, and the balloon gradually rising, went across the field, until it turned with its mouth downwards, and spilled Mr. Wise out at the bottom, giving him a severer fall and bruises, than he received at any regular ascension. The balloon lodged on Mr. Swartz's barn without receiving any damage. Mr. W. informs us that while he was thus moving *onward and upward*, he endeavored to extricate himself by tearing the balloon open, which its great strength resisted, and that he was just in the act of cutting himself out with his pocket knife, as the balloon righted and spilled him out of its mouth.—*Inland Daily.*

☞ Maj. Hammond, the new collector at San Francisco, has recently perfected a lease with the agent of Col. J. L. Folsom for the store corner of Battery and California streets, being 45 by 77 feet, to be used as a custom house, for the sum of $2000 per month—or say $24,000 per annum, for a period of five or more years, or until the completion of the new custom house, now under contract by the U. S. Government. This building, which is of brick, two stories and basement, has been occupied for a year past by Messrs. Bryant & Co., for a hardware store, and for which they paid $1300 per month rent. A site for the new custom house building was secured, on what was supposed to be government reserve land. Wooden buildings were removed, piles driven for a foundation, granite brought from Boston and now on the ground, an appropriation of four hundred thousand dollars made by congress, and this sum actually paid over to Messrs. Palmer, Cook & Co., disbursing agents. But when called on by the contractor, they refuse, to pay his bills, for want of instructions—when lo and behold, it appears that congress appropriated the money, but neglected to insert a clause in the bill ordering its DISBURSEMENT; so that Messrs. Palmer, Cook & Co. will have the snug sum of FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for a year or more, FREE OF INTEREST, but which they can use to good advantage in their banking business at the rate of THREE per cent. per month. But the beauty of it all is that it has just been discovered that the title to the land is imperfect. So that Messrs. Palmer, Cook & Co., who are the claimants of the land, will probably make a nice thing out of the operatioo.

☞ Some 30 or 40 cords of wood belonging to the State, were burned near the Intersection, last Saturday week. The fire originated from the sparks of one of the locomotives. The spark catcher was out of order.

The Tax on Bank Stocks.

Some of our cotemporaries, says the Democratic Union, have been discussing the merits of a law passed, during the late session of the Legislature, relieving the stock in certain banks from taxation for local purposes. We have endeavored to make ourselves somewhat familiar with the whole subject, in order to give our readers a clear comprehension of the operations of this law, and those heretofore in existence taxing bank stock.

The general tax law of 1844, made the stock in in all corporations liable to taxation for county purposes, and, by a subsequent law, the liability was extended to school purposes. In addition to this the banks were, and are now, made liable to a corporation and dividend tax for stare purposes: all their real and personal property being liable to taxation for State and county purposes, as fully as that of individuals. The dividend tax is an exaction made by the State from the net profits of the banks ranging from six to ten per cent. This exaction, it should be remembered, is made from no other class of corporations.

The general banking law of 1850 (generally known as Laird's bill) provides that the stock of banks, chartered under its provisions, shall be liable to taxation for State purposes only, the stock of some banks, chartered and rechartered *since that time, therefore, has been exempted from local taxation*. The object of the act of the 6th of April last, was to place the owners of stocks in banks chartered prior to 1850, on an equality with those holding the stock of institutions subsequently chartered, in reference to local taxation. So far, then, as this bill operates to equalize the position of the owners of bank stock it would seem to be right and proper, because there is no reason why the stock of one man should be subject to taxation for local purposes, and that of another exempted.

It will be perceived that the banks, in their corporate capacity, have no interest in this subject.—They are not affected in the slightest degree by this law. The operation of this measure affects only the individual share-holder. In the case of the state tax, it is different, for the law requires the tax to to be assessad on the nominal amount of the capital of the bank; and the officers are required to pay the amount over to the Commonwealth. This system of assessing and collecting bank taxes was entirely defective. This was accomplished through the township and borough assessors and collectors, and in this way the foreign and non-resident stockholders could not be reached.

The practical workings of this system of taxation was, therefore, most unequal, inefficient, and unjust. The owners of a large amount of stock were expressly exempted from taxation by the law of 1850 (example, the owners of the stock in our own banks.) The foreign and non-resident owners of stock could not be reached. The ignorant and dishonest would make no return to the assessor.—The only tax received therefore, was from the more honest and concientious of the stock-holders; and we venture the prediction, that if an examination be made in the neighborhood of a bank, whose stock was liable to taxation for local purposes, that a very meager portion has been returned.

The general banking law of 1850, adopted the policy of relieving bank stock from taxation, for local purposes. We are not certain that this was right. It certainly was not, unless the burden imposed for State purposes, be as much as this kind of investment will bear. We thought highly of the suggestion made by Mr. Hughes, the late Superintendent of Common Schools, that all stock should be made liable for school purposes. The only objection to this suggestion that we can see, would be the difficulty of reaching the stock by township assessments, and if the State system of collection were adopted, tho amount of local taxes would, in this way, be deducted from the net profits of the bank, and the dividends to the State would be so much the less.

As for the inclination of certain political doctors,—heretofore discarding the veto power—to hold the Governor accountable for every error in legislation, we regard it as most unreasonable. The bill under consideration, although general in its terms, is local in its effects, two-thirds of the counties in the State having no interest in it whatever. The subject was one properly belonging to the control of members from the districts interested, yet in the case of error the Governor would not, as we know attempt to relieve himself of a just share of the responsibility. But is it not strange that Whig editors should complain that the Governor has not exercised the veto power, when it is well known that the abolition of that power was a distinctive principle of the Whig party? An Executive, therefore, of their choice, would be compelled to sit by, and permit everything to pass, right or wrong.

Governor Bigler has resorted to this prerogative, more frequently in a single session than any one of his predecessors ever did in the full term of three years, and we think wisely in every instance. We think he is entitled to the thanks of the whole State for withholding his signature from certain bills now in his possession. The utmost vigilance, however, might fail to detect the purport of the mass of legislation thrown upon an Executive near the close of a session; and doubtless measures have escaped detection which should have been arrested.—For instance, we are told that during the last twenty-four hours of the late session over ONE HUNDRED omnibus bills of huge proportions were carried to the Executive chamber, and the Governor *modestly* asked to read, examine, and sign them before the adjournment!!! Here was a month's labor to be performed in twenty-four hours, and because in this hurry, some things escaped detection which should have been arrested, to hold the Governor responsible, is, to say the least of it, illiberal.

☞ The *Tuscarora Register*, published at Mifflin Pa., in speaking of our next Gubernatorial candidate, and the course so far pursued by the present incumbent, Gov. Bigler, speaks as follows:

"We unhesitatingly say that the course pursued by him since he entered upon the duties of the present term eminently entitle him to another term.—He has discharged the responsible duties attached, to the office of Governor of Pennsylvania, with fidelity and given general satisfaction to the great Democratic party, of which he is a prominent member. He has always been an able and fearless champion of the poor man's; for a number of years he has been afloat upon the tempestous sea of political life. His voice was ever heard on the side of the oppressed; ever ready to support the cause of the people against the grasping ambition of the reckless demagogues who would steep their country in ruin for the sake of power or gain. The Democracy of the Keystone State will not hesitate to give their support to her talented and worthy son.

A CURE FOR CHOLERA MORBUS.—Dr. J. E. Snodgrass, of New York, recommends the following as a certain remedy for this disstresing disease:

Guided more by my personal experience, as an annual victim of that very common though very worrying and prostrate malady, *Cholera Morbus*' the season for which is now upon us, rather than any observation of it, of late years, during which I have had but little to do with general practice, I have come to the conclusion that the remedy for it is *Ice*. Not "ice water", nor even ice taken into the mouth to melt and find its way into the stomach as water, but crushed ice swallowed, or Ice Pills, if you please.

The primary seat of this disease is in the stomach, There the intense thirst and disagreeable bitterness characteristic of Cholora Morbus, originate, although experienced in the mouth. There the ice should be applied, with the view to absorbing the morbid excess of caloric, or heat. Iced water, by its greater bulk, distresses the stomach, while the ice itself applied directly to the part affected—swallowed in small lumps, not suffered to tickle down—relieves it, almost certainly.

Persons taking these *Ice Pills*, as I have called them to indicate that the secret of the remedy proposed lies in the form and mode of its administration rather than in the remedy itself, which is really nothing new, are sometimes alarmed by the shock experienced in the stomach. This is produced by the rapid loss of morbid heat, and is therefore nothing to be alarmed at, but rather is favorable, to the contrary. There need be no fear. Let the ice be taken freely, and it will scarcely ever fail to give relief, without the aid of any other medicine whatever.

☞ The Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike Company have declared a dividend of $2,75 per share.

The Presidential Trip.

The journey of the President, from Washington to New York, was attended at all the principal points along the route with enthusiastic demonstrations of respect, without distinction of party. A Baltimore, Elkton and Wilmington the citizens turned out almost en masse to welcome him. At the latter city he arrived on Tuesday about eleven o'clock, where he and his suite partook of a collation. He left there in charge of a Committee of Reception from Philadelphia, composed of Hon. George M. Dallas, Hon. Richard Rush, Hon. Charles J. Ingersoll and others. He was welcomed on board the steamboat "John Stevens," by Mr. Dallas in a neat and appropriate address, which was responded to by the President in an eloquent and felicitous manner. During their progress up the Delaware, there was a constant firing of salutes until the boat had passed the Navy Yard. While passing the length of the city the boat took the Jersey channel as far up as Kensington. She there turned and passsd down the City front to the Navy Yard. From Richmond down, the *Sun* says, "every wharf was literally packed with human beings, and there appeared to be an incessant huzza from the immense mass for the whole distance."

About 4 o'clock the President landed at the Navy Yard, and was received by Commodore Read, several Naval Officers, and a detachment of Marines. They formed in line and marched to the head quarters of the Commodore, where the party rested a few minutes. On leaving the office of the Commandant the President mounted a spirited charger in waiting for him—when the gates were thrown open, and as he rode out the immense mass of human beings gave vent to their feelings in loud and prolonged cheering. The line of march was then taken up—the City Troop on the right. The President and Gen. Patterson rode next on horse-back—then the three volunteer brigades of Gen. Patterson's Division—next citizens on horse-back, members of the Cabinet, Messrs. Guthrie, Davis and Cushing, in barouches, Committee of Arrangements, City Councils, and the various district corporate authorities—then again citizens in carriages and on horseback. The procession extended about a mile in length, and after marching along a number of the principal streets, finally halted in Chesnut, in front of Independence Hall, where the Mayor of the City gave a formal welcome to the distinguished guest. The President responded in a very happy manner. At the conclusion of the ceremonies in Independence Hall, the President was escorted to the Merchants' Hotel, where a sumptuous dinner was served up. Upon his arrival at the Hotel, the street was filled with a dense mass of people, all eager to get a glimpse of the President. He appeared on the balcony and addressed the crowd in an eloquent and spirit stirring speech, during the delivery of which he was frequently greeted with bursts of applause; after which the assemblage was addressed by Gen. Davis, Secretary of War, Mr. Guthrie, Secretary of the Treasury, Attorney General Cushing, and Col. John W. Forney. The company then sat down to dinner—the head of the principal table being occupied by Mayor Gilpin, having on his right the President of the U. States, and on his left the Hon. James Buchanan. On either side of these were the Cabinet officers &c. &c.

We copy the following account of the doings, and sayings at the banquet, from the North American of Wednesday:

BANQUET TO THE PRESIDENT.

At about nine o'clock last evening the President the Cabinet officers accompanying him, and a select company of invited guests, sat down to a sumptuous and tastefully prepared dinner, at the Merchants' Hotel. Over the doors of the saloon the American flag was gracefully suspended, the tables were elegantly decorated with flowers, vases, and a representation of the Temple of Liberty, composed of candied fruit and confectionary, while they were spread with a variety and profusion of viands and wines, served in a style suited to please the most fastidious taste. The feast, in short, was, in all respects, a most admirable affair, and was enjoyed by all present in a spirit of conviviality that was truly delightful under the circumstances. After the company had dined, the Mayor, who presided at the board, arose, and in a few appropriate remarks, offered the first toast—

The health of the President of the United States.

This was received with enthusiastic cheers, at the close of which President Pierce rose and said:

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen:—Since I arrived in your city you have overborne me with kindness, and I feel profoundly grateful for your generous hospitality. This demonstration of courtesy and good-will I feel the more sensibly, for the reason that differences of opinion in politics have evidently been merged and forgotten in your patriotic disposition to honor your country in the person of its Chief Magistrate.

The President then asked why there should not always, on such occasions, be a frank and friendly intercourse between the American people, without reference to diversities of party attachments or faith. There were no circumstances in the political relations between himself and the Mayor which should prevent them from being the best personal friends. Gen. Cadwalader and himself were the best of friends, though politically the General differed from him. He alluded in a very felicitous manner to the conduct of Generals Patterson and Cadwalader in Mexico, and to the estimation in which they were held by their fellow citizens of Philadelphia. He resumed his seat amid great cheering.

After the President spoke, Mayor Gilpin gave as a toast,

"*The health of the present Cabinet.*"

Which was received with three hearty cheers.

Mr. Davis, Secretary of War, spoke as follows in reply:

Hon. Jefferson Davis said that on the part of those members of the Cabinet present, he rose to return their sincere thanks for the compliment tendered them. They stood in the attitude of those who enjoy the advantage of reflected light; yet the thought that they were entitled to the consideration of those present, because they were members of the Cabinet. It was rather because they were American citizens, and brought within the circle of Pennsylvanian hospitality, that compliments had been bestowed on them. (Applause.) Pennsylvania hospitality was not to be limited hereafter, as it had been heretofore, by the slow progress of the old wagon and Conestoga horse, nor by the yet more rapid march of the coach, nor by the yet more rapid march of the Railroad. No! Pennsylvania was tied by lightning to every portion of the United States, and with her coal and iron, she was about to establish commercial relations with the slope of the Pacific, and to look over into that unknown region of Asia which involves China and Persia.—(Tremendous cheering, which prevailed for many minutes.) They knew that he belonged to the Strict Construction School, which never turned to the right nor to the left to serve any purpose of expediency.

Within the limits of the States they would touch nothing, and he spoke not for himself alone, but his honored chief himself. (Applause.) But when they looked to their recent possessions in the slope of the Pacific, there were two things which arrested attention. Upon the pages of history nothing was marked more steadily than that running back to the remotest antiquity, mountains divided nations; that as the light or shadow fell upon the one side or the other, so would the character of men be modified and government changed. But had it not been in the progress of mind in its conflict with matter that the United States had advanced, had gained additional force, and they had now reached the period when they could triumph over this natural obstacle, when they could skip the mountains, tunnel them, or pass them by any means known to civil engineering, binding men together, so that the fluctuations of life should become to them as nothing? (Great applause.) He had said that he was a strict constructionist; but he had also mocked the idea that the Constitution had one construction within the limits of the United States and another outside of them. (Applause.) He had always mocked the idea that this government could build a road outside of the United States, and could not build one within it.

He felt that the occasion was not one to wander into those broad themes of discussion. He had trespassed too much already.

[Cries of go on! go on!]

Mr. Davis (resuming.) He rose to call out his venerable friend, so long the representative of Pennsylvania, and whose name came unbidden, when her name was mentioned. [Immense applause.]

He concluded by proposing the health of the Hon. James Buchanan—which was drunk with cheers.

Mr. Buchanan rose and responded as follows:

He did not intend to make a speech, but after he had been called out in such a way by his honorable friend from Mississippi, it would be discourteous to him and to the Mayor not to say something. He admitted that Col. Davis was a strict constructionist. And had never known but one man who could excel his friend from Mississippi in that, and that was a friend of his from old Virginia, in olden times. This gentleman was taken alarmingly ill, and was at the point of death, and all that troubled his conscience was lest he might be buried in the Congressional burying ground, at the public expense. He sent for a friend, and in prospect of eternity, said—"I would nearly as lieve take my chance of being d——d as to entertain the idea that Congress, without authority from the Constitution, should appropriate money to bury me." (Great laughter.) That gentleman was more of a strict constructionist than his [Mr. B.'s] friend Davis, for the latter had got so far as to be willing to appropriate the public money to make a railroad to the Pacific, with which he himself entirely agreed. In reference to what had been said of Pennsylvania, he would say that he felt on this occasion like Rob Roy McGregor, "on his native heath." He was proud of Pennsylvania. He was born and nurtured in it, and he might be as disconsolable as the friend from Virginia, to whom he referred, if he supposed it would be his fate to die out of it. Pennsylvania had always been true to the Union. When clouds lowered over the horizon in all quarters of the country, when the bravest hearts quailed at the impending prospect, where did Pennsylvania stand? Where did Philadelphia stand?

The great meeting then held in Philadelphia without distinction of party, contributed greatly to roll back the black tide of fanaticism and disunion.—Then Whigs and Democrats in Pennsylvania were found, as he trusted they would always be found, standing in defence of the rights and liberties of the Union. [Great applause.] He was therefore proud to accept the compliments paid to Pennsylvania by his friend from Mississippi. He knew that that gentleman was friendly to the State of Pennsylvania, or at least one individual in the State. [Great applause.] After some further remarks, the honorable gentleman resumed his seat, amidst prolonged cheering.

The health of Mr. Guthrie, Secretary of the Treasury, was proposed by John Cadwalader, Esq., and was received with great applause.

Mr. Guthrie replied—He was pleased to be able to say that his own health was good, and that the public Treasury, over which he had the honor to preside, was in an equally sound and wholesome condition. Its resources were fully adequate to meet all the usual necessities of the Government, and leave a surplus large enough for any extraordinary exigency. He thought it wise not to permit the accumulation of too much superfluous treasure; and as a means of preventing so dangerous a condition, expressed the opinion that any excess of the Federal finances would be most judiciously applied to the construction of a railroad to the Pacific. He proceeded in this strain of remark, and concluded amid vociferous cheering.

General Patterson, J. P. Wetherill, Morton McMichael, J. W. Forney, General Cadwaldaer, and several other gentlemen, spoke in reply to sentiments calling for responses from them, but as the hour is late, and our report of the proceeding is already sufficiently extended, we must omit our notes of their speeches.

☞ On Wednesday morning, the President received the congratulations of his friends in Independence Hall, where he arrived at 9½ o'clock, accompanied by the members of the Cabinet, Mr. Buchanan, ex-Governor Vroom, of New Jersey, Mayor Gilpin and the members of the Committee He left at 10½ o'clock for New York, and on the way through New Jersey, at Burlington, Bordentown, Trenton, Newark and other points, was welcomed in the most cordial and enthusiastic manner. Upon reaching New York, the military and civic reception given him was yet a still greater demonstration than at Philadelphia, and everything passed off in the most creditable manner.

The President arrived at New York, on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, and received a salute of 21 guns from the Battery, and the shouts of thousands of people who had assembled at Castle Garden to greet him. Salutes were also fired from several vessels in the harbor, and from Governor's and Baldwin's Islands. Mayor Westervelt met the President in the Garden, and in a short and appropriate speech welcomed him to the city. The President replied in a very happy manner, and upon concluding proceeded to review the military who were out in full force under the command of Gen. Sanford. The President rode a beautiful black charger.

After the conclusion of this ceremony, the procession moved up Broadway to the Crystal Palace.

On the platform of the invited guests were a larger number of men, distinguished and well known, in all professions and occupations of life, than we have ever before seen in New York.

The Governor of Georgia, Hon. Howell Cobb, was present.

U. S. Senators, Brodhead of Pennsylvania, Chase of Ohio, and ex-Senator Miller of New Jersey, and ex-Senator Preston of S. C., were seen.

Chief and prominent among all was Major Gen. Winfield Scott, with his arm in a sling, and apparently yet suffering from his unlucky fall.

The army and navy were largely represented, and among the officers were Major General Wool and staff, Major General Henderson and Commodore Sloat.

Lord Ellesmere and suite, the Representative of British Industry, was present.

Major General Quitman, of Mississippi, was also present.

The crowd around the Sixth avenue and Fortieth street was immense. The Sixth avenue cars were for a long time excluded from passing up and down. All sorts of imaginable noises and imaginable music were heard from the surrounding exhibitions.

The Procession did not reach the Palace till 2½ o'clock.

The *coup d'oeil*, the spectacle, was magnificent, inside the Palace, beyond anything ever before seen in this country.

The vast multitude present behaved with the greatest propriety and decorum.

The President's address was very brief, but in very good taste, and was well received. Three hearty cheers were given him, when he closed his remarks. He was dressed in black, with a black neckerchief, and spoke in black kid gloves. His mode of delivery was effective, and he was quite well heard over all the Assembly.

MR. SEDGWICK'S SPEECH.

Theodore Sedgwick, Esq, after the anthem was sung by the New York Sacred Harmonic Society, remarked in substance as follows:

He first returned thanks to the President for attending the Inauguration.

He was glad that the Exhibition had secured the support and approbation of our Government, though mainly relying upon its own energies.

He paid a compliment to Daniel Webster, (pointing to his statue near him) who, among the first had lent his influence and name to this enterprise. [Cheers.]

He then dwelt upon the importance of bringing before the American people the genius and industry of the Old World,—inasmuch as the exhibition of them would diffuse like tastes among our own people. &c.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Mr. President and Gentlemen—I return you my most warm and cordial thanks for the honor you have done me. I come to be present at the inauguration of this building, and to express the respect I entertain for this great Industrial Exhibition, designed and calculated to promote all that belongs to the interests of our country. You, sir, and the gentlemen associated with you, have laid claim in all you have done to thanks that will be enduring.

Whatever short-comings you have spoken of may be, but I can only say that they appear not here, and, so far as I have learned, they appear not at all. Everything around us reminds us that this is a utilitarian one, and that science, instead of being locked up, appears before the admiration of the world, and has begun to be tributary to the arts, manufactures, agriculture, all that promotes social comfort. (Applause.) Sir, if you had achieved no other object but that you have done in bringing together citizens from all parts of this Union, you would have fulfilled, perhaps, one of the most important missions that can be imposed upon any of us in the way of strengthening that Union.

Sir, you have done more. You have nobly alluded to it. Your exhibition has brought here men eminent in almost every walk of life from every civilized country on the face of the globe. And thus you have done more, perhaps, than any of us in promoting that great object dear to you, dear to me, dear to my venerable friend near me, (alluding to Bishop Wainright,) to promote peace among men. (Great applause.) Sir, I have not the voice to address you and return you my thanks again for the honor you have done me. I must conclude.

On Friday, the President and suite attended a grand dinner at the Metropolitan Hotel, given by the Managers of the Crystal Palace Exhibition.

Public Sentiment.

☞ The Democratic Convention of Butler county, which met week before last, passed a strong resolution in favor of Governor BIGLER.

☞ The *Examiner*, the organ of the Democracy of Washington co., thus closes a strong and able article in favor of Governor BIGLER'S re-nomination:

The Democracy of Pennsylvania have no cause, as far as we can discern, to depart from their long observed custom, and refuse to re-nominate the candidate with whom they achieved so glorious a triumph in 1851. A *second term* has become a cardinal rule with the Democratic party of the State and they cannot now depart from it with safety—

To refuse to re-nominate *William Bigler* in 1854, would be an implied censure upon the administration. Will the Democracy suicidally cast that censure? We think not.

☞ The Jefferson county Democratic Convention met at Brookville on the 6th inst., and unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That Gov. Bigler is entitled to our warmest thanks for selecting so able a jurist and accomplished a gentleman as the Hon. J. C. Knox, to the Supreme Bench, and our own delegates to the July State Convention are hereby instructed to use all honorable means to procure his nomination.

Resolved, That B. T. Hastings is hereby appointed Representative, and P. W. Jenks recommended as Senatorial delegate to the next Fourth of March Convention, with instructions to vote for the Hon Wm. Bigler our present able Chief Magistrate.

GOV. BIGLER.—The Governor passed through Pittsburgh a few days ago on his way to Mercer, where he now is, paying his regular visit to his aged Mother, who resides near Mercer. He travels like a plain Democratic Governor ought to, without any of the gingerbread show, that distinguishes some of our little great men. He is a true exponent of the wishes and will of the people, and bears the honors conferred upon him with a modesty that "gives the world assurance of a man," and indicates a sound head and sound heart.—*Venango Spectator.*

PITTSBURG, July 8.—Hundreds of citizens of all classes called on Gov. Bigler yesterday. In the afternoon he was magnificently entertained at the country seat of Col. Wilson McCandless, and in the evening he partook of a sumptuous entertainment with Judge Shannon. Whigs and Democrats joined in doing him honor, and the Governor made a very strong and favorable impression upon all. He left for Mercer this morning, expecting to return in a week.

THE NEXT GOVERNOR.—We notice that the Pittsburg *Union*, has raised the name of WM. BIGLER, for re-election as Governor of Pennsylvania, and the Berks county *Gazette and Democrat* declares its readiness to do the same, whenever the proper time shall come. Bigler has made an excellent Governor, and will doubtless be re-elected by an increased majority. As to his nomination by the Democratic party, we have not a doubt—it will be as before by acclamation.—*Waynesburg Messenger.*

CAMBRIA COUNTY.—The Democracy of this sterling little county held their annual Convention on the 5th inst. After forming their ticket, resolutions were adopted highly eulogistic of the National and State Administrations. The *Mountain Sentinel* raises BIGLER'S name to the mast-head for re-nomination, and says:

Governor Bigler occupies a strong hold upon the affections of the Democracy of this county, who stand prepared upon all occasions to defend the honesty and integrity of his official conduct from any unjust animadversions, having full and unchanging faith in his attachment to the principles of our organization, and full confidence that he has labored and will continue to do so for the advancement and maintenance of the political truths which link us together. He has, therefore, received the voice of the Cambria Democracy in his favor, which could not have been given to a man more eminently deserving, to a Democrat more true, to a Governor more fitted to protect the interests of the Commonwealth and increase the greatness and prosperity of her inhabitants.

More Galphinism!

Concerning the reported custom house "delinquencies" or frauds at San Francisco, a Washington correspondent of the New York Times, a well known whig print, writes the following curious and remarkable narrative. The late Whig collector, Mr. King, we believe, is now travelling in Europe:—

"One item in the accounts of T. Butler King, amounting to a very large sum, was for lighterage of goods passing through the custom house. It may be well to state that when goods were lightered under custom house order, the lightermen were paid their charges by the collector, and the amount was, charged against, and collected from, the owners respectively of the lightered goods. Of course, then the books of the custom house should show the collection from the merchants for lighterage of a sum exactly corresponding with that paid to the lightermen. Unfortunately, there is a discrepancy in these two items amounting to $74,396. The following table will show the amounts charged upon Mr. King's books as paid to Shelden & Safferens for lighterage, beginning with the first quarter of his term of office:—

Quarter ending	March 31, 1851	$5,077 21
do	June 30, "	35,677 00
do	Sept. 30, "	40,000 00
do	Dec. 31, "	26,600 00
do	March 31, 1852	5,600 00
do	June 30, "	5,670 00
Total		$118,924 21

"The extraordinary increase of lighterage charges during the first year of Mr. King's administration, (wgen in consequence of the continually increasing facilities for discharging vessels alongside wharves, it might be reasonably supposed the amount of lighterage would have been reduced,) seems to have alarmed the treasury department, and a letter was addressed to the collector demanding the reasons for so extraordinary an increase in this item of expenses, and directing its reduction by all means—The charges for lighterage during the remaining two quarters show a falling off in the account, as will be perceived, no less remarkable than the sudden increase.

"The fact that there was an an astounding discrepancy between the amount charged the government as paid for lighterage and the amount collected from the importers on that account, came under the notice of the storekeeper of the port. This officer instituted an investigation of the discrepancy, and upon looking at the lightermen's account, left in the custom house as a voucher for the amount received by them, he ascertained that part of the last page of their account as originally made up, containing their receipt and signature, had been cut from its proper place—that page after page of fictitious charges had been added, new footings entered up and carried forward, until they had reached the immense sum named, and that then the past page, containing the receipt and signature as aforesaid, was appended to the accumulated account!—This fact is positively asserted