MOUNTAIN SENTINEL.

Andrew J. Rhey, Editor.

EBENSBURG, PA.

Thursday, July 21, 1853.

FOR GOVERNOR IN 1854,

WILLIAM BIGLER,

Subject to the decision of the Democratic State Convention.

For State Senator,

Cyrus L. Pershing, of Johnstown,

Subject to the decision of the Senatorial Conference.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Canal Commissioner,
THOMAS H. FORSYTH,
of Philadelphia County.

For Auditor General,
EPHRAIM BANKS,
of Mifflin County.

For Surveyor General,
J. PORTER BRAWLEY,
of Crawford County.

County Nominations.

For Assembly,
THOMAS COLLINS, of Summitville.

For Treasurer,
A. J. RHEY, of Ebensburg.

For District Attorney,
T. L. HEYER, of Johnstown.

For Commissioner,
JOHN H. DOUGLASS, of Clearfield.

For County Surveyor,
THOMAS M'CONNELL, of Summerhill.

For Auditor,
JOSEPH HOGE, of Carroll.

GOVERNOR BIGLER.

The Whig papers appear to think that a portion of the Democratic party is hostile to Gov. BIGLER, and feel disposed to oppose his renomination. So far as we have noticed, there appears to be no truth in the assertion. WILLIAM BIGLER *should* be, and WILL be renominated by acclamation. He has served the people of the State faithfully and well, and they will not forsake him. In the administration of the affairs of Government he has proved himself a true Pennsylvanian and a sagacious and prudent Executive. His renomination will be but an act of justice to a faithful public servant, for, (to use the language of the Luzerne *Union*,) "it is a time-honored usage of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, to elect for a second term a Governor who has served faithfully in his high office, and of course our present excellent chief magistrate is not to be made an exception to the rule.—McKean, Snyder, Wolf, Porter, and Shunk, were all re-elected. The present State Treasurer has been re-elected twice. The Auditor General and Surveyor General are nominated for a second election, and it would be a singular freak of capriciousness, such as never characterized our democracy, to set aside Gov. Bigler, than whom (without disparagement to others, be it said) we have never had a more competent and faithful chief magistrate. Gov. Bigler has administered the financial affairs of the State with consummate ability—diminishing the State debt, and increasing the revenues, without an increase of taxation. The North Branch Canal, which had dragged its slow length along for many years, is now being hastened to completion, and his first three years of administration will be signalized by bringing this great work into productive employment. And though other agencies have necessarily borne an honorable part in finishing this most important improvement, yet let it never be forgotten, that we are indebted to the firmness and resolution of Gov. Bigler for the efficient appropriations, and for the energy and zeal which have driven the work to a speedy completion. We remember well, about a year ago there was danger that the Junction canal, the link necessary to connect the North Branch with the New York canals at Elmira, would not be built. A Company had been incorporated in the State of New York for the purpose, but several efforts had proved abortive to find subscribers of the stock, and if not built, the North Branch would be without proper connections, and comparatively valueless. In that crisis, Gov. Bigler threw his whole influence, personal and official, into the enterprise, and by his appeals roused the proper men into activity, who subscribed the stock, organized the Company, put the work under contract, and are now pushing it forward to have it ready for navigation as soon as the North Branch is finished. Tho the whole line will not be opened for business before next spring, yet it is expected the water will be let in before the present season closes, and next year year we may anticipate a continuous water communication from the great lakes of the north to Chesapeake Bay, opening up and establishing forever, new and valuable markets for the vast mineral productions of the valley of the Susquehanna. The people of Northern Pennsylvania, who are about to witness this grand consummation, so long desired, will not soon forget Gov. Bigler, to whose wisdom, prudence, firmness and energy they are so largely indebted. If discontents and complaints prevail elsewhere, they are not here. Our people are united in a sentiment of esteem and confidence for Gov. Bigler, and will demand, in tones of thunder, his renomination and re-election.—We tell all ambitious aspirants, and all malcontents, the democracy of the north will see to it that no intrigue formed against their Governor shall prosper. The usage of the party entitles him to a re election, whilst the purity and successfulness of his administration, render that result as inevitable as it is proper and desirable."

LOCAL AND EDITORIAL ITEMS.

☞ A whole World's Temperance Convention is to be held in New York on the first and second of September next.

☞ We are requested by Mr. Hamilton to state that his hacks will hereafter leave the hotel of Mrs Litzinger, in Ebensburg, at 8 o'clock A. M., and Jefferson at about 3 P. M., or on the arrival of the Eastern and Western trains.

☞ A horse frightened upon the street yesterday evening and ran over two children of Mr. David Davis, Tailor. One of them, a little girl, was slightly injured, the other, a boy, escaped unhurt.

☞ *L. Harper*, Esq., so long connected with the Pittsburgh *Post*, has disposed of his interest to Geo. F. Gilmore, Esq., late member of the Legislature from that city. The Post has done the party "some service," and we hope under the new *regime* it may continue to prosper.

☞ Mr. Wm. Ferguson was yesterday thrown off a load of hay in one of the streets, on account of the slipping of the hay, upon his head and left shoulder. He had his shoulder considerably bruised and one of the bones broken.

☞ Master Ernest D. Rhey, of this place, had his left leg fractured above the knee, on Tuesday evening, in a hay field; caused by a heavy two inch plank falling from a wagon upon his thigh. The bone was set by Drs. Lewis and Smith, and he is doing well.

☞ Col. WILSON M'CANDLESS, of Pittsburgh, is said to have been tendered the Carraccas (Venezuela) chargeship. He is worthy of so good an appointment.

☞ The engineers on the Connelsville Railroad, while surveying the route, have lately discovered a bed of marble, 950 acres in extent, and thirty feet thick. The marble is of a reddish color; beautifully variegated, bears a high polish; and very much resembles the Egyptian marble.

☞ On the 28th of July inst., the Democratic State Convention will re-assemble in Harrisburg, to nominate a candidate for the Supreme Bench in place of Judge Gibson, deceased, and for the transacting of any other business that may become necessary.

☞ The new *Government Envelope* is even more discreditable than the three cent stamp. The paper is flimsy and scarcely fit to write upon, and the engraving is very far below what the public were induced to believe it would be, and what the New York contractor had obligated himself to make it. We hope Judge CAMPBELL will put his veto upon them.

☞ The Washington Republic says that the President's House is undergoing extensive repairs. The furniture has been entirely removed from nearly all of the rooms, to be supplanted, for the greater part, by new, and of such styles as to surpass all previous arrangements. Additional flues have been constructed for heating purposes, and every thing that comfort can suggest is to be supplied.

☞ BEDFORD SPRINGS.—There is at present a "goodly companie" in Bedford by all accounts: Gen. H. D. Foster, Gen. Simon Cameron, Col. Chambers McKibben and H. P. Laird, Esq., are among the visiters at the springs. The *Gazette* informs us that Gov. Bigler, the Judges of the Supreme Court, and the Hon. J. M. Burrell of Greensburg, are daily expected.

We learn by private advices that the rush to Bedford is unprecented. The Hotel at the Springs, as well as the Hotels, and indeed many of the private houses in the town are crowded, and numbers are arriving daily. At least six hundred strangers are present. It is reported that Gen. Cameron and Mr George Bauman have purchased the property at the Springs, and intend increasing the accommodations. More room, gentlemen.

☞ *A Minute Curiosity.*—Among the minute marvels of the World's Fair, it is said that the London watchmaker, Warner, has contributed a model of a "mighty little" steam engine—so small that it stands on a fivepenny piece, and has plenty of room to spare on the margin.

☞ *Health of General Scott.*—It will be remembered by our readers that General SCOTT met with a severe accident some months since while walking in Ninth street. We learn that he is slowly recovering the use of his arm, but it is very doubtful if he will ever have the full use of it restored to him. He is now staying at West Point for the benefit of his health.

OLIVER W. BARNES, Esq., has been elected Chief Engineer of the Connelsville Railroad.—Mr. Barnes was principal Assistant Engineer on the western division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and is a gentleman of experience and ability.

☞ We have a number of visitors in town from Pittsburgh, Baltimore and Philadelphia, who are evidently delighted with the several blessings of our mountain home. Our mountain scenery, shady woods, murmuring streams, silent groves, sequestered haunts of nature, by mountain, meadow, streamlet, grove or dell; and the pure, pure air, where meditation may think down hours to moments, are sufficient inducements to bring to our village visitors innumerable, who can if they will, enjoy nature's great wilderness of sweets. We need a large, commodious Hotel, and must have one. Then, farewell ye gay watering places, all thy greatness will be irrecoverably lost.

☞ The County Whig Convention, which met in Ebensburg on Tuesday, 12th inst., nominated for the Legislature M. D. Magehan, Esq., for Commissioner Mr. Jno. B. Myers, of Allegheny; and appointed conferees favorable to the election of E. Hutchinson, Jr., for State Senator. By reference to the proceedings it will be seen that they were not of the most harmonious order. As we expected, there was fun on the day of the Convention, which has now assumed a more threatening aspect, and the query is—Will there be war? Raymond of the Hollidaysburg *Whig*, the living embodiment of the Young American, Progressive wing of the Whig Party of this district, exhibits his disinterestedness in the affairs of the party of this county by extending his fatherly protection over its interests, and while he sees much to condemn and little to praise in the proceedings of the Whig convention, brother Jones of the *Register*, representing the over-forty-years branch of the Whig forces, puts on a smiling face and plucks up drowned courage by the locks. The longest pole knocks the persimmons, and we should not be surprised if Young America beats fifty-four and forty yet.—Still the watchword is,—will there be war?

☞ A Western editor puts above the door of his sanctum, "Lady visiters are requested to go to the devil when they wish to obtain an interview with the editor."

DEATH OF MR. O'CONNELL.—The death of Mr. Maurice O'Connell, M. P., (the eldest son of the great Daniel,) is announced by the Hermann's news. Mr. O'Connell died suddenly on the 17th of June, at his apartments in London. After having represented the county of Clare from 1836 to 1842, he was returned for the borough of Tralee in the latter year, and has continued to represent it for the last twenty years. He will probably be succeeded as member for Tralee by a member of his family. His eldest son, a very fine boy, is a midshipman in the Royal Navy, not long returned from the West Indies.

☞ The Washington Union, says:—"It is understood that the Hon. James Buchanan, whose appointment as minister plenipotentiary of the United States at the Court of St. James, has already been announced, will soon proceed to London to assume the duties of his mission.—We learn, also, that Hon. Messrs. Soule, of Lousiana; Gadsden, of South Carolina; Borland, of Arkansas; Green, of Missouri, and Bedinger, of Virginia, having nearly completed their preparatory arrangements, are about to proceed to their respective destinations, to enter upon the duties of the several missions confided to their charge.

FIRE.

We are grieved to announce the entire destruction by fire of the Carpenter shop of Mr. Jno. A. Blair in this town, on Tuesday Morning, 19th inst. The fire occurred at about six o'clock in the morning, and the combustible nature of the materials inside the building prevented any part of the property from being saved. A few moments after the alarm was given the building was wrapped in flames, and the efforts of the inhabitants were directed to the preservation of the surrounding buildings. The slight rain of the night previous, together with the calmness of the air during the fire, and the labors of the citizens in throwing quantities of water upon the adjoining houses, preserved other property and stayed the progress of the flames. The Methodist church was in imminent danger but was fortunately uninjured. Mr. Blair loses several thousand feet of boards, which had been worked out for Mrs. Evans' new house; part of his stock of Carpenters' tools, (the greater part of these were out in the country where he was working) and he also loses the building. His loss may be stated at from three to four hundred dollars—No Insurance. He is an industrious man and to him the loss small as it is, is considerable; but his energy and perseverance will soon over it. How the fire occurred is unknown; all the windows but one or two were nailed down; the doors were locked, and no person had been in or about the shop that morning.

It would be well for the inhabitants of this town to go to work *at once* and make arrangements for a constant supply of water by means of pipes. Such water could be used in families, and in case of fire, and the general benefit would be greater than the expense. An arrangement could, no doubt, be made with Mr. Shoemaker, [who is having a Reservoir erected upon his property] to convey the water into town, at a price that would be satisfactory to every person; and we hope that immediate action may be taken upon the subject by the present Town Council aided by the citizens, so as to prevent the possibility of our town being destroyed by fire. There always is danger in delay.

Summitville, July 18, 1853.

Mr. Editor:—

Our citizens seem determined to have good order and the laws of civilized society to prevail in our pleasant and interesting village. To effect this a number of arrests have been made, and the offenders brought before the tribunal of justice.

A few nights since some turbulent, diabolical fellows from Pittsburgh, thought to put at defiance the borough authorities, and under the influence of numerous potations of Scheidam, commenced to roar like two or three bulls of Bashon, thereby disturbing the quiet repose of the inhabitants; whereupon, the next morning the High Constable of the borough, an exceedingly clever and efficient man, seized upon said culprits, who being thus arrested by the strong arm of the law, were ushered into the presence of the burgess and an examination into their conduct was commenced. The oath as administered by the honorable tribunal to the first witness was in this wise:—"You do swear that what you say will be the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, so help you John Calvin."—"Stop," says the efficient constable, "you are not right; it should be:—You do swear by Almighty God that your evidence shall be the truth, so help you Jesus Christ." The witnesses were then examined and the offenders mulcted in the sum of $2,87½ each, which they "forked over" and left. A few evenings afterwards several residents of our village were arrested for the crime of letting off a large share of their patriotism in the shape of fire-crackers, small instruments of "noise and confusion" made by the Celestials, whose peculiar characteristic is small feet. The affair was arranged between the parties, on condition that the offenders, go, and sin no more. One evening, a cowardly and unprovoked attack was made upon Mr. M'Mullen, clerk for Mr James Bell, by two ruffians, one of whom threw a stone at him and then laid violent hands upon him, but Mr. M'M. was turning the table upon the assaulter in fine style, when the comrade, rushing in, kicked M'M. and then rescued his friend. Some talk is had of establishing a night watch, for the purpose of securing peace and order during those hours "when the heavens are hung with black." What will be done, I know not, but you will occasionally hear of our sayings and doings from

Letter Rip.

The President in Philadelphia.

Gen. PIERCE arrived in Philadelphia on Tuesday evening, 12th July, on his way to N. York, and was very enthusiastically received. After being introduced to the Mayor of the city by Hon. Richard Rush, the following address and reply was deliverd:

ADDRESS OF MAYOR GILPIN.

Mr. President—Representing, as I do, on this occasion, the municipal authorities, and the citizens of this great city, it is peculiarly gratifying to bid you, the Chief Magistrate of the Nation, in this place, welcome to our city, and to offer you its hospitalities. We, her children, regard Philadelphia as a city of some mark and moment in the past and present history of our country.

It is natural and proper, however, that on this hallowed spot we should dwell less on the present than on the past, for here the sacred memories of the past crowd upon us. HERE the sages and heroes of '76 met and resolved; hence they announced that Declaration of Independence which has commanded the respect of all freemen, and of all men who would be free. We have now no living actor and witness of that time, but that ponderous bell (referring to the one placed in the Hall, which was cast for the purpose of proclaiming the Declaration)—though mute now, spoke volumes then;—though silent now speaks volumes still:

"*Proclaim Liberty throughout all the Land, unto all the Inhabitants thereof.*"

But, Mr. President, it is not my province to dilate on these things. Here, in "Independence Hall," in the presence of the authorities of the city and adjacent districts and of other districts, I bid you a sincere and hearty welcome to our city.

REPLY OF GENERAL PIERCE.

Mr. Mayor and Citizens of Philadelphia:—It grieves me that I am physically so unable to respond to this most hearty and touching welcome. Sir, my heart is full—full of gratitude to you, and full of gratitude to all this people, who have placed you in the position which you occupy. I did think that I had tried in my day to do some little for the cause of my country, but such a day as this makes a man's heart overrun with gratitude to a people like the inhabitants of Philadelphia. I have been much surprised—aye, sir, filled with the profoundest awe, at the manner in which you have received me. Philadelphia, a city of some mark! If your mountains and your vallies did not teem with the elements of comfort to your population, if your citizens in all time had not been foremost whenever the country has wanted their aid, if your institutions of learning were not amongst your proudest monuments, the single fact to which you have adverted, sir, that from hence was proclaimed the Declaration of independence, would put Pennsylvania and Philadelphia upon a pre-eminence which in the Providence of God no other State or city can ever enjoy. (Applause.) Sir, I feel as you do, that we must bow. We can hardly do anything else but bow before these recollections and associations.

I feel how inadequate is language, sir, and you also feel it, when you come to speak of that period. Language does not reach it, sir. Our hearts honor it in all its depth, power and fullness, I hope. These men, sir, of whom you have spoken, who planned here the institutions of a free government, let us remember, were no holiday patriots; they were no scheming philanthropists; they were no visionary statesmen.—They deliberated amid the difficulties that surrounded them, and here they meditated, amid the clamor of arms, as though they had been environed with peace, and in absolute security. And they solved the great problem, which was a terror to despots, and an inspiration to patriots; and as though the issue did not involve the question of their necks.

Sir, here stood, (and as I say it, they come before us now,) here, I say, stood Thomas Jefferson and Franklin, and Roger Sherman, and also, perhaps, (for this is the first time I have been here,) in this very room, stood the dauntless John Hancock, as he received from those men, not only the assertion of our rights, but the charter of our liberties. Can we do anything but bow in a place like this? It is not in my power to speak to you at length. You have said very properly, perhaps, that it is not your province. It certainly is not mine to disturb the deep current of feeling which courses the hearts and minds of those around me.

But it is not only your city—it is your State that is of some mark. In a peculiar sense are your resources of wealth and power reposed in her own bosom. She is an empire in herself.—Why! the developement of the uses of iron and coal so pre-eminently since 1816, the foundation of British wealth and power, would of itself constitute a never failing source of prosperity to you. But, sir, it is not that on which you have mainly relied. It is your agriculture. How rich you are not only in the means of production, but above all, in the men who produce. (Applause.)

Sir,—I would not here forget that remarkable German population, so distinguished for their thrift, their industry, their integrity, and their devotion to civil and religious liberty, and I think you must all rejoice that wherever that race go, and are spread, they look to Pennsylvania in some respect as their second fatherland.

Sir, it is not chiefly, perhaps, or not so much on account of your honored resources, or on account of your commanding political influence in point of votes, that this nation has designated you the Keystone of the Arch. It is because of your geographical position.

You are neither a Southern, a Northern, an Eastern nor a Western State, and I should perhaps not much exaggerate if I were to say that you are all combined. (Applause.) Your rivers on this side of the ridge empty themselves into the beautiful bay below you. On the west they swell the flood of the Ohio, and finally wash the shores of Lousianna.

Sir, let me say to you that patriotic men throughout this entire country, North and South, look to you, and will always do so, not simply as the Keystone of the Arch, but as the great central, self sustaining link, in the chain which binds this Union into one harmonious whole, and which, holding it steadily and firmly to its moorings, will enable it to ride over every storm. (Enthusiastic Applause.)

Noble, noble men of Philadelphia, and men of Pennsylvania! Noble for your fidelit to the duties imposed upon you by the obligations of your Constitution. May I not say, let me say here, you are not only triply a med, but you are now and have been triply bound. Here was the Declaration of Independence proclaimed, here the articles of confederation were promulgated, and here, finally, that Constitution for which you have so nobly stood, was adopted.—(Cheers.) I could wish for you no higher honor, and for my country no higher place and security than that great and noble devotion which you have thus far so honorably upheld and maintained.

This speech was listened to with profound interest, and at its close three hearty cheers were given for President Pierce.

The party then left the Hall, and the President was escorted to his lodgings, at the Merchants' Hotel. An immense crowd thronged in front of the building, and after repeated calls, Gen. Pierce came forward and made a brief but very happy speech.

He expressed his thanks in eloquent language, and paid a glowing compliment to the chivalry, gallantry and patriotism of Pennsylvania. Her sons were ever ready to respond to the call of their country, and wherever floated their flag victory was sure to follow.

New Jersey had a strong representation in the procession, and among her Committee of Arrangement were her two distinguished United States Senators. Much enthusiasm was displayed at various points, and during the evening General Pierce on more than one occasion expressed himself as gratified beyond measure, at the truly generous and brilliant reception that had been given to him by the citizens of Philadelphia.

The streets through which the President passed were crowded—cheers were given, handkerchiefs were waved, and flowers were distributed in profusion. Gen Pierce rode to the right of Major Gen. Patterson, and presented a very modest appearance. He was dressed in a black frock coat, and he frequently took off his hat, and bowed his acknowledgments. A large number of persons participated in the procession, and the demonstration from first to last was highly creditable. The weather was pleasant throughout the day, and thousands of individuals were abroad, men, women and children, eagerly gazing at the exciting scenes.

From the N. Y. Herald of Friday.

The Inauguration of the Crystal Palace.

IMMENSE ASSEMBLAGE OF THE PEOPLE—ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE ASSOCIATION AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC.

The New York Crystal Palace for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations, was inaugurated yesterday, in the presence of the Chief Magistrate of the Republic and a large concourse of people, among whom were a large number of distinguished foreigners, and many eminent citizens of our own country.

Long before ten o'clock, the appointed hour for opening, hundreds of anxious expectants were waiting at the doors for admission. It seemed as if their patience could not endure one minute, so eager were they to get a glimpse of the interior of the building and the varied productions therein exhibited. When at last the long expected hour arrived, an immense crowd poured into the naves, and in a brief time occupied all the available points which afforded a view of the imposing ceremony of the inauguration. The four grand stairways leading from the centre of the building to the galleries were thronged with ladies and gentlemen, and the aisles were also crowded. The galleries were lined with an array of beauty and fashion which we have never seen surpassed at any public assemblage in New York, and the whole interior, with the immense dome, towering to the height of more than a hundred feet, presented one of the most brilliant spectacles upon which the eye ever rested. In the centre of the building stood the colossal equestrian statue of Washington, the first most prominent object that strikes the spectator on entering, and a few feet from it is placed the statue of Columbus. This is as it should be, for they serve to recall the past with all its glories, and contrast it with the present, teeming with its bright hopes and prospects.

In the north nave a spacious platform was erected, for the celebration of the inaugural ceremonies, calculated to contain at least five hundred persons. The platform was surrounded by a crowd of ladies and gentlemen, among whom we observed lady Ellesmere, her two daughters, the ladies Alice and Blanche Egerton, and the lady of Sir Charles Lyell, the celebrated English geologist, Mrs. Soule, the wife of our Minister to Spain, and Mrs. Guthrie, wife of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Both the north and east naves were decorated with the banners of the United States, Italy, France, England, Austria, and other countries. The scaffolding was removed from the interior of the dome, the uncouth boxes had given up their concealed treasures, and the stands on either side of the nave glistened with the choicest and most valuable productions of science and art. During the last few days the exertions of the workmen were most indefatigable, as was evinced in the comparatively perfect arrangement of the articles. They worked night and day to be ready for the occasion, and are deserving of all credit for the expedition they have displayed. We may here state, however, that it will be impossible to complete the whole work, including the machinery department, in less than three or four weeks at the utmost.

One o'clock was the hour at which the President was expected, but in consequence of some delay at Castle Garden, he did not arrive till about a quarter to two. Meantime the crowd in the interior of the building was receiving constant accessions, and by the time he made his appearance there could not have been less than from six to eight thousand persons present.

While the audience were assembled anxiously waiting for the arrival of the President, General Winfield Scott took his seat upon the platform, and immediately all eyes were turned upon him. The old hero looked remarkably well, and appeared to take the greatest interest in the inaugural ceremonies. He has not yet recovered from his accidental fall, but carries his arm in a sling, wearing a loose coat thrown around him like a cape. It having been announced to him that Lady Ellesmere and her daughters were present at the Exhibition, he left his seat to pay them his respects, and as he walked across the stage to the seat her ladyship occupied he was greeted with loud applause.

At about the same time of the arrival of Gen. Scott, Bishop Wainwright and Mr. Sedgwick took their places upon the stage, the President being momentarily expected. A few minutes only had elapsed when the Right Rev. Archbishop Hughes stepped upon the platform, and as soon as he was observed by Bishop Wainwright he arose from his seat and advanced to meet the Archbishop, when the most cordial greeting took place between them. This incident excited much interest, as it was thought to be peculiarly in keeping with the place and the occasion. While nations the most antagonistic were here fraternizing and uniting in a generous rivalry in the arts of peace it was appropriate to see the friendly union of the Church as expressed by its two illustrious representatives at this time.

The President arrived at a quarter to two o'clock, P. M., accompanied by his suite from Washington, who were conducted to the stand amid much applause, the band all the while playing excellent music. The President, apparently worn down with fatigue, took a chair and enjoyed a few moments rest, while the guests who attended him were being stationed in the positions assigned them. Capt. Dupont then called the multitude to order, when the Rev. Bishop Wainright arose and offered up a prayer to the Throne of Grace.

Mr. Sedgwick then arose and welcomed the President within the Crystal Palace.

At the conclusion of Mr Sedgwick's eloquent address, the President, who had listened with the most earnest attention, proceeded to reply, when he was interrupted by the most enthusiastic cheering. As soon as silence was restored, he replied in the following brief but appropriate remarks:—

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Gen. Pierce then rose, amidst shouts of applause, and, turning towards Mr. Theo. Sedgwick, President of the Association, said:

Sir, I thank you for your kind expression towards myself and those of my constitutional advisers who have attended me on this occasion, to give, by personal presence, our recognition of the benefits to be anticipated from the industrial exhibition, to the great interests of our whole country. You, sir, and the gentlemen who have been associated with you, have created a claim upon all of us for thanks that will be enduring. Whatever your shortcomings, of which you have spoken, may be, I can only say, that they appear not here; and so far as I have heard, they have appeared not at all. Everything around reminds us that we live in an utilitarian age, where science, instead of being locked up as for the admiration of the world, has become tributary to the arts, manufactures, agriculture, and all that tends to the good of our social comforts. Aye, if you had achieved no other object than that which 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 our Union. (Loud applause.) Aye, you have done more, and you have nobly and truly done it. Your exhibition has brought men of great eminence in all the walks of life, from every civilized country, almost, on the face of the globe, and thus you have done more, perhaps, than could have been done in any other mode, towards promoting that great object dear to you—dear to me—dear to my venerable friend near me, to promote peace among men. Sir, I have not the voice to address you more at length; but in returning you again my thanks, and giving you my thanks with my heart's best wishes for your success, I must conclude. (Loud cheers.)

When the President had concluded, he was loudly applauded, and three cheers were also proposed and given for Theodore Sedgwick, the President of the Association. An immediate rush was made for the platform after the President had closed, all anxious to obtain an opportunity to shake him by the hand. Those near him in vain entreated the crowd to desist pressing upon him, and it was for some time feared that, in the immense throng, he might sustain bodily injury. After great exertion, however, he was rescued from his friends without sustaining any harm, but excessively fatigued by the zealous attention bestowed upon him. He immediately left the Palace, and while passing out was most enthusiastically cheered by the immense multitude. The President was followed by Gen. Scott, and loud applause also greeted the old veteran as he was leaving the building. A military escort conducted the President to the Astor House, where he sought the repose necessary to his health. Mr. Pierce looked exceedingly fatigued, and was evidently laboring under severe *physical debility*. We hope, however, he may soon recover from the arduous labors through which he has just passed in his journey from Washington.

The audience dispersed as soon as the President had finished, and commenced the examination of the various articles displayed.

The Hallelujah Chorus, from Handel's "Messiah," was sung by the choir at the conclusion of the President's address, after which the Triumphal March was performed, followed by the chorus from Haydn's "Creation."

During the ceremonies the best order prevailed, which reflects much credit upon the admirable police arrangements instituted at the Palace. We must return our acknowledgements to Mr. Matsell, the Chief of Police, and officer Bowyer, for their kind attention and many favors during the day.

THE CLOSE OF THE DAY.

At nine o'clock the President visited the ladies' drawing room of the Astor, escorted by Mr. George Sanders, U. S. Consul to London. After paying his respects to Gov. Cobb's family and the other ladies present, he retired to his apartments, looking somewhat fatigued after his arduous day's work, but still evidently feeling quite happy.

Col. Jefferson Davis and Mr. Secretary Guthrie were observed in the hall, looking inadmingly at the fair faces in the drawing room. Mr. Caleb Cushing was also there, of course, but with less diffidence than his collegues. He was not content with merely gazing at the beauties, but sensibly walked into the room and made himself agreeable.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN PRESIDENT PIERCE AND GENERAL SCOTT.

In leaving the Palace the President, at the Sixth avenue entrance, was overtaken by Gen. Scott, who had left the platform some minutes after Mr. Pierce. When the two met a cordial greeting passed between them, and for some minutes they were engaged in conversation. It was an interesting sight to see these two, who but a few months ago were great political rivals, meeting together as intimate friends. With both all things connected with their late political warfare seemed to be forgotten, and while one acknowledged the respect due to the President of the United States the other no less acknowledged the honor due to General Winfield Scott.

THE PRESIDENT AT THE ASTOR.

Last evening, about nine o'clock, the President, the members of the Cabinet, and a brilliant company of ladies and gentlemen, enjoyed a social dance in the parlor, after which, about eleven o'clock, they proceeded to the ladies ordinary, where they all sat down to an excellent supper.

THE PRESIDENT DECLINES VISITING BROOKLYN.

The committee of the Brooklyn Common Council, comprising Alderman Graham, Brainard, Wilson, and Greene, were to have assembled yesterday morning, at the City Hall, in accordance with previous arrangement, to proceed to Jersey City, for the purpose of inviting the President to visit Brooklyn; but the two latter gentlemen not making their appearance up to half-past six o'clock, the remainder of the committee were delayed, in consequence of which they missed the boat especially engaged for the accommodation of the New York deputation. At a late hour in the evening, Aldermen Graham and Brainard had an interview with his Excellency at his hotel, and tendered him the hospitalities of Brooklyn, which he promptly but respectfully declined, on the ground of important public business, which compelled him to return to Washington early. After expressing his regret at not being able to accept the invitation, the committee retired.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT TO-DAY.

We understand that the President this morning early, will make a few calls—that next he will visit the harbor with a deputation of our merchants, and that in the afternoon he will be taken, with the members of the Cabinet, the circuit of our municipal institutions.

VISIT TO THE OPERA.

It is the intention of the President and suite, including the Hon. Mr. Guthrie, the Hon. Jefferson Davis, and the Hon. Caleb Cushing, to visit Castle Garden this evening, after the banquet. Madames Sontag and Steffanone will appear in "Robert le Diable," with Salvi, Benventano and others. The Garden will undoubtedly present a magnificent appearance.

THE BANQUET THIS EVENING.

The banquet at the Metropolitan this evening, promises to be a brilliant affair. The room is the largest in the country unsupported by pillars. It is elegantly arranged, the flags of all nations hanging in graceful festoons on every side. If the Messrs. Leland maintain their reputation, the banquet will be fully in keeping with the occasion, and present not the least interesting exhibition of "American skill."

Later from the Rio Grande—Gathering of Mexican Troops on the Frontier.

BALTIMORE, July 15.

The New Orleans papers of Saturday last were received here to-day. By the arrival of the United States transport Fashion, Rio Grande dates to the 29th ult., had been received. The trial of Caravajal and his associates had been removed to Galveston. The Grand Jury of the District Court was still in session inquiring into the outrages committed by Major Morton and his accomplices on the town of Reynosa. Mr. Steagel, Deputy Sheriff of Brownsville, had been killed by Mr. Conrad, editor of the *American* in self defence, who was arrested and discharged.

Bad feeling exists between the citizens and filibusters on the Rio Grande. The latter were threatening vengeance on the citizens. A skirmish had taken place between Capt. Granger with a company of U. S. Rifles, and a party of marauding Indians, Five of the latter were killed and a number wounded. A large amount of stolen property was recovered.

Troops were continually arriving in the Mexican towns on the frontier, in such numbers as had never before been seen. Military encampments are also being established on many points on the Rio Grande.