

The President.

We elsewhere in our columns quote the speeches delivered by President Pierce in Philadelphia. The following despatch narrates his progress yesterday:

PHILADELPHIA, July 13-9 p. m. President PIERCE, with his party, left Philadelphia at 11 o'clock to-day, and was greeted at Burlington and Bristol by large throngs of people, and at Bordentown by Governor Fort. He arrived at Trenton at half-past 12. In the procession of the military the President rode on horseback by the side of the Governor, and was greeted by a national salute of twenty-one guns. Much enthusiasm prevailed. He was conducted to the court-house, where many ladies were present, and welcomed by Chief Justice GREENE. Speeches were made by the President and others. He left at 3 o'clock for Newark, where he passes the night, and departs for New York in the morning. He will proceed direct from the boat to the palace.

Foreign News.

The intelligence we this morning place before our readers is important, and is probably authentic. The Emperor of Russia has determined on avenging the insult offered him by the Sublime Porte, who refused to accede to his well-known demands; and the work of mediation must be promptly commenced to arrest him in his ire. The present indications portend a war of a sanguinary character. From China we learn the success of the rebels, and infer their final triumph.

The Cotton Metropolis.

As the empire of England is built upon commerce and manufactures, it has always seemed strange that she should tamper with the production of a staple which not only gives support to a large number of her citizens employed in its manufacture, but furnishes indirectly an important demand for other products of English labor and extensive employment for English shipping.

It has moreover been obvious that as the immediate consequence of abolishing American slavery would be a diminution or cessation of the cotton product, the social disturbance inseparable from an interruption in the employment of the English operatives employed in the manufacture of cotton, would be as formidable to the government of Great Britain as the liberation of all the negro slaves would be to the United States. With this material difference in favor of the latter, there would be no want of employment or of food on the part either of the manumitted negro or of the despoiled master.

The moral proposition that the consumers or manufacturers of a staple are as responsible for its production as the grower, is sufficiently established by the admitted fact that, if manufacture and consumption should stop, production must of course terminate. Each of those indispensable processes must contribute to the continuance of the cotton culture, and the cessation of either would compel the abandonment of the others.

Since then slavery could not exist without the combined patronage of those great interests, which are jointly concerned in the advantages of its employment and the evils of its abolition, we are not surprised that the weight of interests engaged in the two most important departments should have perceived that they were condemning the grower of cotton for employing a species of labor without which it cannot be produced to any advantage, when they themselves participated in all those advantages of that labor and were the direct cause of its employment. Not being willing therefore to subscribe a few cotton shirts and chemises to the discouragement of slave labor, and finding that house rent, bank dividends, stock investments—that shipbuilding, and foreign trade, wages and employment of mechanics and laborers, all depended more or less upon the production of Southern staples by slave labor, they have wisely and honorably consented to bear their share of the responsibility, whatever it may be, for the moral wrong of slavery; and have rebuked the ignorant or wicked fanatics who would tear down the common foundations of a social fabric, though they themselves overwhelmed in its ruins. As we intended to affirm the proposition that the manufacturer and consumer are dependent upon the continuance of slave culture for employment, and that the communities to which they belong risk as much from the social disorganization consequent upon its cessation as those who employ it in production, we add an extract from a work recently published, descriptive of the great "Cotton Metropolis" of England.

We will premise that the population of England, dependent directly or indirectly upon the manufacture of cotton, is about one million; that the annual product of cotton manufactures is about \$170,000,000. We add a description of the scale upon which business is done amongst the cotton lords:

The great Manchester merchant is indeed a great man. To be a leading person on Manchester 'change, your wealth must be colossal, and your judgment on matters of commercial politics profound. You must have the nicest finger for 'feeling the pulse of the market,' and you must watch with the most enlightened calculating power the political and mercantile fluctuations and movements all over the world.

The place to see the assembled industrial aristocracy of Manchester is in the Exchange upon Tuesday afternoon. "The taciturnity of the crowd at first strikes you." "Why don't they speak out?" "Hundreds of thousands of pounds change hands in those broken words." "A cotton sale is soon effected." "You may catch the words 'brand,' 'Mary Jane bales,' three thousand pounds." "Elizabeth! Well done; and the agreement is concluded."

But all this wealth, all the business and bustle, in the words of the master of a Manchester school, "depend upon the engine."

* Chambers' Expositor of Instructive and Amusing Papers. For sale by Taylor & Maury.

"Stop the engine, and you stop the wages, the dinners, the fees—you stop every thing."

And then says the author: "There is brooding in many hearts and nothing in many brains the terrible problem of how to change the modes of our civilization and return to splendid villages and newly-purchased estates, whilst the workers, and the ploughmen, and the weavers, the peering forehands, and the working hands, generally close their career as poor as when they commenced it. In prosperous times such querulous speculations evaporate in mere empty musings or noisy specifications; but when a glut comes, (for a want of raw material,) when no smoke pours from the tall chimneys, when the engine is motionless and cold, when there are no Saturday's wages, when the houses are stripped and the pawnbroker's cellars are full, when children are crying for bread, and groups of idle men gather thickly at the corners of the streets, then comes the time of excitement and danger."

We need make no other comment upon this avowed dependence of social order in one country upon the supply of raw material to be furnished by another, than the italics which we have employed to mark the admission.

We prolong this article by stating that Manchester holds "nearly the highest place in the melancholy returns of national mortality," the average number of yearly deaths in English towns being one in forty-five; in Manchester it is one out of thirty. The appalling fact is mentioned that nearly one-half the deaths are those of children under five years of age—an excess greater by twenty per cent. than the average of the whole kingdom.

This extraordinary mortality amongst the infants is attributed to an "institution" said to be peculiar to cotton towns, and far more destructive than the suttee, and as well worth correction as opium-eating or infanticide in China. It is the system of nursing by laudanum. This practice is said to be superinduced by the necessities of the parents, who are obliged to labor in the mills, whilst their offspring, dragged into insensibility, lie torpid until they return. As the author attributes to it fourteen thousand deaths annually above the proportion of mortality appropriate to this class of population, we give a description of the custom in another column.

The only propriety in alluding to it in this connection is to show that whilst so horrible a state of want and vice and slavery exists in England, fraught with such obvious political consequences, the friends and subjects of the English government had better remove these domestic evils before they interfere with the institutions of the United States.

Indeed, the relation between the cotton-bale, the crown, and the mitre is more intimate than many zealous may suppose; and however odd it may seem, the same law which shall deprive the widow Jones of the slaves whose labor has produced a few bales of cotton for the support of her children, may send Mrs. Victoria, with a large and increasing family, to seek in a foreign land a precarious support on their own labor or the charity of others. Stranger things have happened from smaller causes than those which now connect the gin, the spindle, and the throne.

Chinese in California.

When Professor Stowe was called on to specify some substitute for slavery, he gave the sagacious opinion that Chinese laborers might be introduced to great advantage in the United States. From the opinion expressed by the *Alla Californian* in regard to the employment of the Celestials in that country, it would seem very imprudent to rely upon them for all the cotton, sugar, tobacco, and rice, at present produced by slave labor. The *Californian* seems to think the Chinese will not do for fellow-citizens:

"The length and breadth of popular sentiment against them in California is as a wide gulf, separating them more and more every day from the hope of obtaining established rights and privileges as citizens in the State. The depth of degradation to which they are fallen in public opinion is as the bottom of a deep pit, considerably beyond the reach of means of extrication. They are sunk immeasurably lower than the native Indians, in the estimation of the miners. Lower than the beasts that prey upon the flesh of inferior animals; for the bear, it is said, will turn from tainted meat, whereas 'John' despises nothing of the creeping or crawling kind. Rats, lizards, mud-turtles, rank and indigestible shell fish, and such small deer, have been, and continue to be, the food of the 'no ways particular' Celestial, where flour, beef, and bacon, and other fare suitable to the stomachs of 'white folk' abound. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that the habits of the Chinese in California should excite ineffable disgust, and turn the stomach of the stoutest Anglo-Saxon."

Nor is it thought that they will answer for servants. They are said to be utterly unfit for and averse to those pursuits which the people insist they could only be useful in filling. It is said that at first "great hopes were entertained by our citizens that the strange creatures, whose appearance in our streets was such a novelty, with their almond eyes, pendant cues and curiously-cut native teguments, would handsomely fill the active demand for domestics which has existed ever since California became a State. But they seem to have failed entirely to answer this ardent expectation."

Many of them are good books; but "there is no other calling for which our citizens seem to think Chinese available, and probably were one created or selected, the clannish propensities of the Celestials would be forever a drawback to their usefulness. They cannot be employed in the ordinary avocations of day laborers to advantage."

So Professor Stowe will have to find some other substitute, and "John" had better look out lest the Californians make a nigger of him—if indeed he be fit for that.

DEFEAT OF THE MAINE LAW IN NEW YORK.—The Tribune informs us that the Maine law was defeated on Monday in the Assembly, upon a motion that it be ordered to a third reading, by a vote of 46 yeas to 52 nays. Of the yeas, 22 are Whigs, 23 Democrats, and one Independent. Of the nays, five were Whigs and forty-seven Democrats. All the members from the city were present, being 13 of the 16, voted against the reading.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

WASHINGTON, July 13, 1853.

"Brief let me be." There is often much gossip where there is little information, but mine is not of that kind.

I am assured that it is true that the late excellent letters of instructions to our diplomatic agents abroad are the products of the pen of the Assistant Secretary of State, Hon. A. Dudley Mann, than whom there is no one better qualified to give directions in such particulars.

It is astonishing how tranquil the office-seekers have become. They are few and quiet in our public places. The Hon. Mr. Disney, of Ohio, is still among us. I believe that he too bought some land some seven years ago, which he is about to visit. His friends, however, thought the whole Republic seem anxious that he shall fill the Speaker's chair during the next Congress. The Democracy can elect whom they please, and I have seen them do much worse than choose such a man as Disney for this position.

There is some complaint among the friends of the Administration in this city, proceeding from the fact that the Secretary of the Interior has controlled the appointment of the subordinates of certain district officers. If the charge is true it is to be regretted. A different and far better usage has heretofore prevailed.

ZEKE.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Dr. Stone's Bust of Chief Justice Taney.

To the Editor of the Republic:

Sir: I cannot rid myself of the belief that the citizens of Washington, and especially the directors of the press, have been extremely remiss in seeing and noticing this admirable specimen of sculpture. Those who have seen it, and the number is quite small, pronounce it a work of the highest order of art; it is not merely an excellent likeness of the venerable Chief Justice, but it bears the evidence of decided and marked genius; the expression is truly life-like, and the usual coldness and unnatural appearance of marble is here replaced by a flesh-like look that I certainly never saw elsewhere. But my object is not to criticise the bust, merely to suggest that some of our liberal-minded citizens should send this new evidence of American art and genius to the palace at New York. The expense would be comparatively nothing, and the result, I feel assured, would be most gratifying to our American pride; for, amid all the display of genius there from Europe, there will be nothing superior to Dr. Stone's bust. Will you, sir, see for yourself, and, if convinced, second my suggestion? B.

[We have seen for ourselves, and have heretofore expressed our views of this beautiful production, which concur with those of our intelligent correspondent. His suggestion is a good one, and should be practically adopted.—ED. REP.]

SEVEN AND A HALF DAYS FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

The *Pittsburgh Post* alludes to the grand scheme of connecting New York with Liverpool by railroad and steamers, so that the trip can be made in about seven and a half days, which seems likely to be accomplished by railroad from New York city to the extreme northeast point of Nova Scotia; thence by steamers to Galway, in Ireland, a distance of only two thousand miles; thence by railroad to Dublin, and across the channel by steam to Liverpool—one thousand miles of the distance by railroad, on which the rate of speed is nearly four times as great as by the fastest steamers. It has been heretofore stated that some of the capitalists of Wall street are pushing the work vigorously forward to completion, while two of the heaviest London houses have contracted for the building of steamers to form the main part of the connexion. The road across Ireland will probably be finished within the year.

When this line is completed, the *Post* remarks, it will take but little over seven days from New York to Liverpool; or about nine days from Pittsburgh to London; and the expense of the trip will of course be proportionately reduced. Trips to Europe may soon become as common and as fashionable as they now are to Niagara Falls, or Saratoga Springs, or Cape May.

UNITED STATES CHARGE TO ROME.

Our readers have been informed that the citizens of Detroit, without respect to party or creed, on the 26th ultimo, invited Major Lewis Cass, Chargé to Rome, to a public dinner, as a testimony of respect for him as a distinguished citizen and as a foreign minister. Major Cass replied in an eloquent letter, declining the honor, and says that under happier circumstances he should have been gratified to meet his old neighbors and friends. This is presumed to refer to a late bereavement in his family. Major C. states that "whatever other lesson may be learned by the American resident abroad, he cannot fail to appreciate the value of our glorious institutions by the contrast which meets and surrounds him from his first to his last step upon the soil of Europe; and he must return to his country more proud of her past and her present, and more hopeful of her future, by the knowledge he has acquired of the condition of the great body of the people in the Old World."

A JOURNEY ROUND THE WORLD.

The English papers tell us that a Swedish frigate arrived at Plymouth, England, a few weeks since, from a voyage round the world. She sailed from Sweden in October, 1851, and, having touched at Rio Janeiro and La Plata, passed through the Straits of Magellan in February, 1852. Sailing circuitously through the Pacific, she visited Calligagos, Panama, the Sandwich Islands, Otaheite, San Francisco, the Friendly Islands, and Sydney. She was then steered towards the Indian Ocean, leaving Australia, she directed her course to the Carolinas, the Ladrones, Canton, Manila, Singapore, Batavia, and the Mauritius. On the 20th April, 1853, she reached the Cape of Good Hope. Having sailed thence, she stretched away to St. Helena. On the 4th of May she took her departure from that island, and reached Plymouth on the 8th of June.

COLONIZATION.—DR. GURLEY'S LECTURES.

The Rochester *Advertiser* of the 11th instant says: "The lecture of the Rev. Dr. Gurley last evening, at the First Methodist Chapel, was replete with interest, and was listened to with marked attention by the large and respectable audience in attendance. Those who listened to the lecture of the colonization champion last evening could not but concede to him honesty and sincerity of purpose, nor resist the conviction that the friends of colonization and their noble cause have been grossly maligned, and must be satisfied that if the African race are ever elevated it must be through the exertions of this truly patriotic and philanthropic institution."

REV. DR. IVES.—The Ives affair has taken a new phase. The *Church Herald* has been furnished with a letter, written by a member of the Episcopal church in North Carolina, to Bishop Green, which states that "Mrs. Ives will return home with her brother, Dr. Hobart, he having received notice from the Pope that Dr. Ives would be ordained priest in the summer, and could no longer be considered her husband."

A Well-merited Tribute.

From the Alexandria Gazette.

The Whig party have now in their ranks, notwithstanding the ravages of death, so fatal to them in the last few years, several distinguished statesmen whose fame is national, and whose talents, acquirements, and experience entitle them to the most respectful attention and kindest regards of their political brethren. Among these we may, without being invidious, or depreciating in the least others whose names rise up before us, mention Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, and William C. Rives, of Virginia. These gentlemen are both an honor to their country and their party. As safe counsellors, there are no men in the United States more worthy to be trusted. Highly educated, and with fine natural abilities, they entered public life to perform the parts of statesmen, and not mere party politicians. They have been students ever since—students of men, of events, of the political history of their own country, and of the nations abroad. They are now ripe with the wisdom which knowledge and experience give to intellect, and imbued with the patriotism which springs from a conviction of the superiority of the institutions of their own land over those of foreign countries. They have mingled with mankind at home and abroad, and are now at their own residences, satisfied that here is their highest earthly happiness, and the grand theatre for the exertions of the mind of man.

Mr. Rives and Mr. Everett, although cultivated in their intellects, are yet practical, strong-minded men. All their public speeches show that ornament with them is secondary to substance. The graces of oratory do not detract from the strength of their arguments. The Corinthian column is not the less solid and firm because its proportions are perfect and its capital crowned with the beauty of art.

We class Mr. Everett and Mr. Rives together because we think in many traits they are not dissimilar. Of high characters, of dignified manners, of conservative but not retrogressive views, of diplomatic experience, and of approved judgment, they are alike. They are both accomplished speakers, polished writers, and courteous debaters. We repeat that their party and their country may well be proud of two such statesmen.

Tennessee.

The election of Governor, Representatives to Congress, and the Legislature will, take place in Tennessee on the first Thursday in August. The candidates for Congress are as follows, the Whigs in italics:

- First District—A. G. Watkins and Taylor.
Second District—Hon. William M. Churchwell and Horace Maynard.
Third District—Samuel A. Smith and T. N. Vandycr.
Fourth District—E. L. Gardenhire and Hon. William Cullom.
Fifth District—George W. Jones—no opposition.
Sixth District—S. P. Allison and Felix K. Zollicoffer.
Seventh District—Thomas Barry and Charles Ready.
Eighth District—Stephen C. Pavatt—no opposition.
Ninth District—Em. Eldridge—no opposition.
Tenth District—F. P. Stanton and E. M. Yerger.

SIGNAL ORDERS ON SHIPBOARD.—English papers describe an important innovation in the management of the new and gigantic screw thruster, the Duke of Wellington. The introduction of a telegraphic communication from the poop to the engine-room has allowed the usual commands of "stop her," "ease her," "go ahead," &c., to be dispensed with. An index of figures is placed on the top rail of the poop, and being always stationed there, the master is enabled to work his orders to the engine-room silently and effectively. This valuable improvement originated with Captain Crispin, who has applied it to practical purposes on board the royal yacht Victoria and Albert.

CRIME AND PUNISHMENT.—In the course of an editorial article, intended to show that it is the certainty and not the severity of punishment which is needed for the suppression of crime, the *Pittsburgh Commercial* makes the following statement:

"In fifteen years, during which the annals of crime in this country have been stained by more than fifty murders, a single instance of hanging has been affirmed by the Executive as the measure of extreme penalty due; and there justice was cheated of her victim by suicide."

SUB-MARINE BLASTING.—The New Haven Courier of the 12th July says:

"We were yesterday afternoon afforded an opportunity by Monsieur Maillefert to witness his process of sub-marine blasting, by which he has removed the dangerous Pot Rock from Hell-Gate, and which he is now using, under the authority of the General Government, upon some of the rocks in our harbor. The place of his operations yesterday was what is called Middle Rock, about a mile south of our lighthouse, where he fired twelve charges in rapid succession, reducing the height of the rock about one foot. The charges of about one hundred and twenty-five pounds of powder are contained in canisters, and are sunk to the rock from a boat. Connected with the canister is a wire leading to the boat, and of sufficient length to allow it to be rowed beyond the effects of the explosion. When at a sufficient distance a galvanic battery is applied, and the explosion takes place, throwing up a magnificent column of water some one hundred and fifty feet in height, and accompanied by two distinct reports like the noise of a cannon. The effect of such a water-spout is most beautiful, resembling a vast fountain suddenly thrown up, and almost as suddenly meddled away into spray. The operations yesterday were very successful. Indeed, Monsieur Maillefert has fully demonstrated the practicability of his method of removing sunken rocks, and deserves all the encouragement the Government is able to afford him. We understand he will continue his blasting every day at high tide. To-morrow he will commence at three o'clock, and on Wednesday at four p. m. Persons who visit the place will be well rewarded for their trouble. We were indebted to Monsieur Maillefert for continual courtesies extended to us during our visit, for which we return him our thanks."

TRIALS OF TRAYLOR.—Great Salt Lake City, April 18, 1853.

The mail left Sacramento on the 16th of March for this place; was taken to Hangtown same day by stage; left next morning on a pack animal for the head of the South Fork. About forty miles from Hangtown the snow became so deep that it could not be safely waded, when it became necessary to put the packs on our horses thence to Carson Valley, (seventy miles distant) over the summit of the Sierra Nevada, through snow-banks of twenty and forty feet in depth. With untiring effort, and almost superhuman endurance, we reached our post in Carson on the 21st.

Mr. JOHN NGENT, a graduate of the New York Herald, and now editor of the San Francisco Herald, finds that his editorial habits are somewhat troublesome in his new sphere. He has already been engaged in two duels, and in the last rencontre was badly wounded. The slashing system of conducting a newspaper is not tolerated in the gallant State of California. [New York Mirror.]

Items.

DAVID CLOFTON, State Rights, and JAMES ANKERBRIE, Union, are the candidates for Congress in the Montgomery district of Alabama.

GENERAL SCOTT, it is feared, will not wholly recover the use of his injured arm. He is at West Point.

Mrs. MARY ATWOOD, whose death in Boston was published last week, at the advanced age of 84 years, was the mother of Mrs. Harriet Newell, the celebrated pioneer missionary, whose life, services, and character are so well known throughout the Christian world.

THE CITIZENS of the town of Veazie, Me., in town meeting, unanimously passed a resolve that they would have no agent appointed for the sale of liquors, and that the selectmen should not sell it, and unanimously instructed the selectmen and constables to prosecute for every violation of the Maine law.

The Portland *Mirror* says that a gentleman has given \$2,000 to Bowdoin college to aid indigent young men in getting an education. But no one is to derive any benefit from the same who uses either rum or tobacco.

Mr. JAMES HOLMES died in Oswego, at the residence of his son, Mr. Charles Holmes, on the 27th ult., in the 99th year of his age. Mr. H. was a native of Sussex county, New Jersey, and participated in the battles of Monmouth, Germantown and Brandywine.

LETTERS from the Hague bring the intelligence that the Dutch government have determined to send to New York the war-ship Amsterdam, containing some contributions from Holland for the Crystal Palace. The Amsterdam is probably now on her passage, and may be expected soon at New York.

Mr. JAMES E. MURDOCH, the popular actor, has taken passage in the steamer for California on the 20th inst. He goes to the Pacific coast to fulfil a lucrative engagement in San Francisco.

THE ARTESIAN WELL at Montgomery, Alabama, is 550 feet deep, and the water is still grinding in a rock—it now runs five gallons per minute. So says the Times.

A Cow in Johnsville, Pennsylvania, in seven days gave three hundred and seventy-five quarts of milk, from which fourteen pounds of butter were churned. So the papers tell us; but six gallons and three quarts at a milking is a little too high a figure for belief.

The party of machinists from Boston, South Boston, and vicinity, who are in the habit of spending every winter in Cuba, engaged in running the steam-engines on the various plantations, returned home last week to spend the summer in a more pleasant climate than the tropical regions. Many of them have contracts for new engines, which will be built at our machine-shops during the coming three months, and when the party return in September they will be taken on and set up ready for the grinding season. It is thus the Yankees get along.

The celebrated trotting mare "Lady Blanche" died on Friday, while returning to New York from the Union track, where she had been taking her daily exercise. The "Lady" was twenty-six years old, and her last race, a few weeks since, was a surprising performance.

The Catholic *Mirror* says: "Among the female converts to Roman Catholicism are Mrs. Ripley, well known for her beautiful translation of the 'Glories of Mercy'; Mrs. Metcalf, lady of Judge Metcalf, of Boston; Miss Macomb, daughter of General Macomb; Miss Scott, daughter of General Scott; and Miss Dana, daughter of Richard H. Dana, the poet."

The following toast was given at Watertown, New Hampshire, on the 4th: "The Boston Tea-party.—That renowned sociable to which the guests went without invitation, and took their tea without cream or sugar." The cream of this joke would not have sufficed them.

A NEWSPAPER before us is very severe on the Maine law and "all other pharisaic demonstrations," but contains in its columns the details of three inquests, one homicide and two sudden deaths, all resulting from drunkenness. An unlucky coincidence.

The *Scientific American* says that teeth, in the form of purified white India-rubber, have been patented in England. It adds: The adhesion is complete; it can be moulded with perfection to suit every inequality of the gums and teeth, and supplies an artificial peristome, as it were, to the teeth, when they become painful by the wasting away of the gum. Added to these is the elasticity of the material, which completely obviates the inconveniences that arise from any motion with artificial teeth made by other means.

The Milwaukee *Wisconsin* (Democratic) is making war upon the new Democratic postmaster of that city, and loudly demands his removal. We have just seen a man who complains of great distress from cholera-morbus. He ate heartily of vegetables at dinner yesterday, and of green fruit pies for a desert. At supper he also ate a few cucumbers. And yet he is sick of cholera-morbus. Is it not strange?

The largest salmon captured for many a year past out of the waters of the United Kingdom was taken a short time since from the river Tay, on the estate of Lord Gray. This prodigious prize weighed fifty-nine pounds, being three feet nine inches in length, and one foot in diameter across the shoulders.

A MODEL RECOMMENDATION FOR OFFICE.—The *Knickebocker* for July contains a number of specimens of letters from office-seekers and their friends. We copy one of the best from Mr. Twist to Governor Marcy, on behalf of a gentleman who is ready at any moment to die for his country and a fat office: "The bearer, Mr. Martin Van Buren Phelps, is an applicant for some easy office, and I am happy to say, is an out-and-out Democrat. He voted for Van Buren in '40, for Polk in '44, and in '48, being somewhat puzzled with the claims of the contending factions, polled two votes, one for Van Buren and one for Mr. Cass, evincing a spirit of conciliation and high-toned principle which puts to the blush all other compromise measures. Mr. Phelps, I can truly say, is an active, energetic, and industrious Democrat, but is unable to discharge very many out-door duties, as he is suffering under a physical disability, having, some two years since sprained his ankle badly. * * * The circumstances attending this physical disability may not be uninteresting, as illustrative of the sterling Democracy inherent in the man. They are these: He was engaged with some young Democrats raising a livery-pole. They had accomplished their object, and young Phelps determined to place the stars and stripes upon the top of the pole. For this purpose he commenced climbing; but alas! having arrived at the dizzy height of ten feet, the pole gave way, and he was hurled miserably to the earth, with a severe contusion upon the forehead of the leg, and with his left foot sprained terribly. Apparently not realizing the extent of the injury, he waved the tattered ensign over his contused frame, and gave three hearty cheers for James K. Polk. Such Democracy ought not to go unrewarded; and I hope you will be able to place our unfortunate friend in some easy position where his physical disability will not be antagonistic to his progressive Democracy."

The Progress of the President.

From the Philadelphia paper of yesterday morning we derive the following:

ADDRESS OF MR. DALLAS. Hearing that you intended, Mr. President, to visit the Industrial Exhibition at New York, the citizens of Philadelphia held a general meeting, at which their Chief Magistrate presided, and commissioned us to receive you at Wilmington, to bear to you the assurance of their high respect, and to tender their cordial hospitalities.

The enlightened and patriotic population whom we have the honor to represent, with zeal and unanimity the Union; and while they are aware that, compatibly with the peculiar structure of the Federal Government, the display of the power and fruits of ingenuity and labor, in every department to which you are proceeding, may not be regarded as a national measure, they nevertheless with hearty approbation of your countenance and encouragement which you are disposed to give to it by your personal attendance and sympathy. Such a step is an earnest to all who may be present, and to the reflecting everywhere, that the vast constituency at whose head you have so recently been placed—the American people, by their maintaining the demarcations of their political system, by their manly and fraternal in cultivating the solid and ornamental arts of prosperity and peace.

It is, Mr. President, under the influence of this sentiment that the citizens of Philadelphia, with one accord, have deputed us to welcome your approach, and directed us to contribute in every practicable manner to your comfort, safety, and satisfaction of your journey.

REPLY OF PRESIDENT PIERCE.

I receive, with the deepest emotion, this expression through you, on the part of the citizens of Philadelphia. I rejoice to hear you say, sir, that it is with one accord that I am welcomed among you. I know that my reception is to be the reception, not of me as an individual, but of me as their servant. And while I recognise that relation, sir, I also recognise another, and shall always feel that I am their representative—the representative of their interests and their honor. I intend, sir, that neither suffer in my keeping. I am obliged to you also, sir, for expressing your approbation of this short absence from the peculiar field of my duty. It was a matter of extreme doubt with me, sir, what I ought to do; but I am now satisfied that I came to the right conclusion, because I have the approbation of the intelligent citizens of Philadelphia in my enthusiastic cheering.

During the few moments that we have been upon this storied Delaware, with the shores of Pennsylvania on one hand and New Jersey on the other, is it not with you as it is with me, impossible to bring your mind to dwell upon the hopes of the future? My thoughts are involuntarily turned back upon the past, and upon that great and noble memory, the Revolution, the sacrifices which were made for our liberties, the privations, and toils, and trials, sir, which purchased that glorious Union of which you have spoken, will make it dear to us all as long as we may live. [Applause.] And, sir, we hope to transmit to our children, not the mere belief, but the conviction that, however great any State in this Union may be, it is nothing out of this Union. [Cheers.]

Every word I say, Mr. Dallas, is a sort of knife in my lungs. I thank you heartily, and I feel a degree of pride and gratification in seeing Mr. Rush, Mr. Ingersoll, and yourself, these gentlemen who have contributed so much to the honor and fame of our country—much more, sir, than it will be in my power to express. I thank the city of Philadelphia for the reception she proposes to give me, and I thank her especially for the way and through the men whom she proposes to introduce me to.

THE SCENE IN INDEPENDENCE HALL.

THE HON. RICHARD RUSH, on introducing the President to the Mayor of the city, said: Mr. President, it falls to our agreeable lot, on our own behalf, on behalf of the Council, and on behalf of the whole city, to welcome you as its honored guest.

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 magnitude, 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 a free nation, 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, it 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 those things. Here, in Independence Hall, in the presence of the authorities of the city and adjacent districts and of our citizens, I bid you a sincere and hearty welcome to our city.

REPLY OF GENERAL PIERCE.

MR. MAYOR AND THE 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 some degree to do something 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 the city of Philadelphia. I have been much surprised—aye, sir, filled with profound awe, at the manner in which you have received me, Philadelphia, a city of some magnitude. If your mountains and valleys did not team 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 that inadequate in language, sir, and you also feel it when you come to think of that word. 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 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 life and death.

Sir, here stood, (and as I say it, you come before us now,) here I say, stood Thomas Jef-