

present limits of this great park were the homes of eminent patriots of that era, where Washington and his associates received generous hospitality and able counsel. You have observed the surpassing beauty of the situation placed at our disposal. In harmony with all this fitness is the liberal support given the enterprise by the State, the city, and the people individually. In the name of the U. S., you have extended a respectful and cordial invitation to the governments of other nations to be represented and to participate in this exhibition. You know the very acceptable terms in which they responded. From even the most distant regions their commissioners are here, and you will soon see with what energy and brilliancy they have entered upon this friendly competition in the arts of peace. It has been the fervent hope of the commission that during this festival year the people from all states and sections, of all creeds and churches, all parties and classes, burying all resentments, would come up together to this birthplace of our liberties, to study the evidence of our resources, to measure the progress of a hundred years, and to examine to our profit the wonderful products of other lands, but especially to join hands in perfect fraternity, and promise the God of our fathers that the new century shall surpass the old in the true glories of civilization, and furthermore that from the association here of welcome visitors from all nations there may result not alone great benefits to invention, manufactures, agriculture, trade and commerce, but also stronger international friendships and more lasting peace.

"Thus reporting to you, Mr. President, under the laws of the Government and the usage of similar occasions, in the name of the United States Centennial Commission, I present to your view the International Exhibition of 1876."

At five minutes to 12 President Grant arose, amid great applause, and delivered his speech, accepting the trust.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

"My countrymen—It has been thought appropriate, upon this Centennial occasion, to bring together in Philadelphia, for popular inspection, specimens of our attainments in the industrial and fine arts and in literature, science, and philosophy, as well as in the great business of agriculture and of commerce. That we may the more thoroughly appreciate the excellencies and deficiencies of our achievements, and also give emphatic expression to our earnest desire to cultivate the friendship of our fellow members of this great family of nations, the enlightened agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing people of the world have been invited to send hither corresponding specimens of their skill, to exhibit on equal terms in friendly competition with our own. To this invitation they have generously responded, for so doing we render them our hearty thanks. The beauty and utility of the contributions will this day be submitted to your inspection by the managers of this exhibition. We are glad to know that a view of specimens of the skill of all nations will afford to you unalloyed pleasure, as well as yield to you a valuable practical knowledge of so many of the remarkable results of the wonderful skill existing in enlightened communities. One hundred years ago, our country was new and but partially settled. Our necessities have compelled us chiefly to expend our means and time in felling forests, subduing prairies, building dwellings, factories, ships, docks, warehouses, roads, canals, machinery, etc. Most of our schools, libraries, and asylums have been established within an hundred years. Burthened by these great primal works of necessity, which could not be delayed, we yet have done what this Exhibition will show in the direction of rivaling older and more advanced nations in law, medicine, and theology, in science, literature, philosophy, and the fine arts. Whilst proud of what we have done, we regret that we have not done more. Our achievements have been great enough, however, to make it easy for our people to acknowledge superior merit wherever found. And now, fellow citizen, I hope a careful examination of what is about to be exhibited will not only inspire you with a profound respect for the skill and

taste of our friends from other nations, but also satisfy you with the attainments made by our own people during the past one hundred years. I invoke your generous cooperation with the worthy Commissioner to secure a brilliant success to this International Exhibition, and to make the stay of our foreign visitors, to whom we extend a hearty welcome, both profitable and pleasant to them. I declare the International Exhibition now open."

When President Grant rose to respond he was greeted with enthusiastic and long continued applause, followed by three cheers. So great was the confusion in the crowd, however, and so low the tone of voice in which the speech was read that people a few yards away could not hear what was uttered.

The President was loudly cheered, the Emperor of Brazil rising in his seat and joining in the demonstration by waving his hat.

The close of the President's brief address was followed by the raising of the flag on the main building, a signal that the Exhibition was open.

At 12 o'clock, at a signal from General Hawley, the American flag was unfurled from the Main Building, the Hallelujah Chorus was rendered, with orchestral and organ accompaniment, and a salute of 100 guns was fired from George's Hill, together with ringing of chimes from different parts of the ground. During the performance of the chorus the foreign commissioners passed from the platform into the Main Building, and took their places upon the central aisle, before their respective departments, after which President Grant, accompanied by Director General Goshorn, followed by the guests of the day, also passed into the Main Building; thence to the Machinery Hall, and from there to the judges' quarters, where a reception by the President was held.

The procession, headed by the President, after passing through the main Exhibition Building, passed to the Machinery Hall, where the President, assisted by Dom Pedro, at 1:22 p. m., put in motion the great engine, thus starting all the machinery in that building. This closed the formal ceremonies of the day. The military are now marching through the grounds, and all the buildings are opened to the public.

The exhibition is now open. Progress through the building has just been concluded. President Grant, Secretary Fish, and other members of the Cabinet have just driven from the grounds. The cordons of guards have been removed from the approaches to the Main Hall, the Memorial Hall, and the Machinery Hall, and all parts of the exposition are now open to the public. The crowds, which have heretofore lined both sides of all approaches where the procession passed, have dispersed to all parts of the grounds. Cheers are resounding on all sides, bells are ringing, bands playing in all directions, and the Centennial Exposition of 1876 is formally opened.

By Telegraph.

AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 9.—The New York Cheap Transportation Association met to-day, B. P. Baker presiding. A communication from the Cincinnati Cheap Transit Board, suggesting a joint memorial to Congress, and praying for relief from excessive charges of the Union Pacific and other Pacific railroads, was read and referred to a committee for action.

The story that Tweed has been in Canada is false.

OMAHA, 9.—General Crook left to-day for Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies, in order to discover the feeling of the Indians and thus determine what course to take with them during the coming campaign, whether to use and trust them or distrust them. Indians escaping from Crazy Horse's band have joined Sitting Bull and are busy getting together ammunition and guns, and trouble is anticipated from this source.

INDIANAPOLIS, 9.—The National Independent Convention meets here May 17, to nominate a president. The New York Sun published a dispatch, to-day, announcing that it was postponed till July 4, which is utterly false.

MASSILLON, Ohio, 9.—There is much excitement over the miners strike here. Green hands are working under protection of the militia. Two companies of soldiers have been ordered here from Sandusky and Tiffin.

ST. LOUIS, 9.—The river at this point has risen nearly two feet since last night. The water line is now within nine feet of the flood mark of 1844, and higher than at any previous time since 1850. All the cellars in front street in the business part of the city are now flooded. In the upper part of the city all the lowland occupied by lumbermen, stock yards, &c., is submerged, and considerable damage has been done. Several railroads entering this city were damaged by the recent storms.

CHICAGO, 9.—The city council to-day held a session at which Mr. Colvin presided, and approved the bond given by Mr. Hoyne, as mayor. A resolution was offered, which Mr. Colvin refused to entertain, instructing heads of departments to recognize only Hoyne as mayor, and declaring him elected mayor of Chicago. After a hot debate, in which Colvin and his supporters took part, a member put the motion, and the resolution was carried.

To-night Colvin has issued a proclamation to the heads of departments, ordering that they do not recognize Hoyne. In another proclamation, addressed to the good citizens of Chicago, he declares the city council's proceeding illegal, revolutionary and void, and calls on the citizens to protect him in his rights and beware how they encourage such proceedings.

The riotous laborers in the lumber yards, held another large meeting to-night, but no violent demonstration occurred.

CLEVELAND, O., 9.—The *Herald's* Massillon, Ohio, special says, Governor Hayes has written Adj. General Wyckhoff, expressing a fear that the present force at Massillon would prove insufficient should there be any further disturbances in the mining districts. He further instructs him to take every precaution to have it thoroughly understood that the militia will remain until lawlessness is effectually quelled. The Adjutant General has summoned two more companies, who will arrive to-night. The Grand Jury has found numerous indictments against the partisans in the recent riots at Farmington mine but as yet no arrests have been made.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 9.—The grand jury of the District of Columbia, to-day, found a true bill of indictment against Belknap for receiving a bribe.

Owing to the bad weather Dom Pedro did not go to Mount Vernon this morning as intended. He left this p. m. for Philadelphia.

A statement is published to the effect that Bristow has suspended proceedings against John Buckner, who was collector of internal revenue at Louisville, and a defaulter to the extent of \$100,000, because Miles Foster, who was the father of Mrs. Bristow, and died recently, leaving Mrs. Bristow a handsome legacy, is on the bond of the defaulter. Upon this subject the treasury records show that James T. Buckner has been for several years past collector of internal revenue for the first district of Kentucky. He is not a defaulter for \$100,000 or any other sum, but during last summer his then cashier Jackson robbed him of \$85,300 government money. Jackson subsequently committed suicide. The loss was discovered by Bristow's office before it was known at Louisville. All of Buckner's bonds are on file in the treasury here, and an examination of them shows that the late Mr. Miles was never on any of them. The loss is abundantly secured to the Government by the collector's bond of \$150,000, and sureties, which are worth more than \$1,000,000. Buckner has now a petition for relief before the House of Representatives, endorsed by citizens of Kentucky, without regard to party.

NEW YORK, 10.—The preliminary examination in the People's suit against R. B. Irwin was resumed before Justice Bixby yesterday. The complaining witnesses are directors of the P. M. S. S. C. Irwin is accused of embezzling \$750,000 of the company's money. Irwin was first examined. He said the money was paid the doorkeeper, Boyd, for giving the Pacific mail people the privilege of the floor. The enemies of the bill were Wall street speculators, who tried to defeat the subsidy. Witness explained at length

the disposition of the moneys he had paid, saying he was to pay congressman Schumaker, who had charge of the bill, \$300,000, contingent on the passage of the bill, also several large amounts to newspaper correspondents and politicians for campaign expenses. The case was adjourned till the 18th.

CHICAGO, 10.—The bricklayers of this city inaugurated a strike this morning, about three hundred of them, armed with clubs, knives and revolvers, marching in a body to the yards and demanding higher wages. The police were promptly on hand and suppressed the mob for the time being.

NEW YORK, 10.—A number of prominent wholesale liquor dealers in this city were indicted by the grand jury yesterday, on a charge of complicity in crooked whiskey frauds, and are being arrested and brought in to-day by deputy marshals. The names of parties thus far arrested are Edgar P. Hill, 59 Broad street; F. O. Boyd, 59 Broad street; James Anthony, 280 East Thirty-eighth street; Wm. S. Miller, 51 Broad street and 215 Pearl street. Bail is fixed in each case at from \$10,000 to \$20,000, with two securities.

BOSTON, 10.—In addition to his confession of murders, Piper declares that he had a mania for burning buildings, and that on the 16th of December, 1873, he fired Concord Hall and also attempted to burn Briggs' store. On the night of the Landregan murder he confesses he also made a murderous assault upon a girl named Sullivan.

PATERSON, N. J., 10.—The silk manufacturing firm of Edward J. Watson & Co., of this city, and of New York, has failed. Liabilities about \$30,000. The assets will not amount to over ten cents on the dollar.

PHILADELPHIA, 10.—After the reception in the Judges' Hall, the President was driven through the grounds, and the visitors generally appear satisfied with the Exhibition. The Empress of Brazil, escorted by Mrs. Gillespie, visited the Women's Pavilion this afternoon, and made a tour of all the aisles and passages. There were no formalities attending the visit. Dom Pedro also visited the Pavilion and gave emphatic approval of the work there displayed by American women. One of the most impressive scenes of the day took place in the Machinery Hall, where the President, assisted by his Imperial Majesty, Dom Pedro, started the motive power of that hall. At a signal from General Hawley, the President and Emperor each seized the crank which opened the valves and turned it several times. A sound was at once heard, which gave to the people the understanding that the engine was about to move. The monstrous seventy-ton fly wheel began to move slowly and increased gradually in rapidity until it was traveling at its full speed. General Hawley started the hurrah, which was taken up by the surrounding multitude. Deafening echoes traveled through the building, and as all of the wheels in the hall began to move the ringing of bells and other demonstrations told to the world that the Centennial Exhibition was fairly opened.

It is officially estimated that one hundred and ten thousand people entered the Centennial grounds to-day. Dispatches from various places throughout the country show that the day was observed as a Centennial holiday. Philadelphia was grandly illuminated to-night. Great crowds of people rendered the streets nearly impassable. Grant was serenaded to-night; no speeches.

BOSTON, 10.—The wool market remains dull, sales showing a large falling off, as compared with last year's sales. Ohio and Pennsylvania 40 @ 42 for X, 42 @ 43 for XX, and 43 @ 45 for better grades up to XXX. There is a very little good Ohio wool in the market, and the stock of Pennsylvania is light, but there is considerable offering from neighboring markets at comparatively low prices. Michigan and Wisconsin fleeces are dull and selling at 35 @ 37, but it is difficult to realize over 35. For best combing wools dull, sales limited. New California continues to arrive quite freely, and is selling at 19 @ 24, an occasional choice lot brings an advance on the latter rate, but good average lots will not bring over 24. Pulled wool in fair demand at low prices. Principal sales are for sugar, and X @ XXX 35 @ 40, and very choice eastern and main super as high as 45 @ 48 in small lots.

MASSILLON, 10.—The rioters are

now quiet, but an outbreak is anticipated hourly. Twelve men are lodged in jail, and more arrests are expected.

NEW YORK, 10.—Wm. Harvey, better known as "Reddy the blacksmith," a well known character of this city, died to-night of consumption.

The journals this morning are almost wholly given up to the Centennial and the scenes and incidents at Philadelphia yesterday. The general opinion is that the opening day was a success, auguring well for the Exhibition. Wagner's Centennial March has taken greatly with the people, who have heard it at rehearsal and all the opening ceremonies, but some critics say it is not equal to the famous Kaiser March, or the Huldgeings. Some disappointment has been expressed that the illustrious composer had incorporated no well known American air in the march, but it now turns out that "Yankee Doodle" runs through the entire latter part. In New York people seem only to have begun to think this is the Centennial year. Still public buildings, ships in the harbor, etc., are decorated with flags and bunting, though smart thunder showers interfere sadly.

The special committee appointed to investigate Bowen's case reported a majority considered him proved guilty of equivocation and deserving of the severest censure of the church. The committee subsequently adjourned for eight days, in order to give Bowen an opportunity to tell all he knows to Dr. Taylor, of Broadway Tabernacle, if the latter will not tell the public.

The session was very stormy and excited. Beecher rose and started to speak, saying, "I am accused of a monstrous crime." Dr. Park, one of Bowen's counsel, interrupted, "And you are guilty, too, sir." Instantly a hundred people were on their feet, and Park was ordered out, being hissed to the door.

The *Times* editorially says, half a dozen whiskey dealers were arrested yesterday and held to bail to answer the charge of neglecting duties imposed upon them by law with reference to the payment of taxes. These dealers had received a large amount of whiskey from the west, and it is suspected they have been adding western distillers in putting crooked liquor upon the market. Their bail, however, was fixed at a comparatively low figure, and the anticipation of any whiskey war like that in St. Louis does not seem reasonable.

Dr. Wm. H. Hall, editor of *Hall's Journal of Health*, fell in the street to-night in a fit and expired, cause of death unknown.

LEXINGTON, Ky., 10.—There were two races over the Association course. The second race was remarkable for the reputation of the two contestants. It was a dash of two miles and a half for four-year old. Aristides won, Ten Broeck second; time 3:45½, the fastest on record.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., 10.—The cross-examination of Detective McParlon was resumed to-day. The witness admitted that he knew that Jones was to be assassinated. He knew it at 10 o'clock on the day before the deed was committed, but he could communicate with no one but Franklin. He knew of the intended murder of Sawyer, but he did not know when or where it was to be committed, and he was shadowed. He thought his own life was of more value to him than the lives of all the people in the court room. On his examination he said he knew Jones was being constantly guarded. Witness warned Gomer Jones, and so saved his life for a time. He saved the lives, at different times, of a boss named Forsyth, at Shenandoah, of Dr. Bishell, of Jesse and Wm. Major, and of Wm. Thomas, all of whom were threatened and their murder was really contemplated.

SAN FRANCISCO, 10.—The Chinese question is beginning to excite interest in British Columbia. A dispatch from Victoria says a resolution passed the House without debate, declaring it expedient for the Government to take steps to prevent the province being overrun by Chinese to the injury of the white population.

PHILADELPHIA, 9.—The city presented a remarkable appearance to-day. Chestnut Street and all the main thoroughfares were decorated with bunting, and Independence Hall was fitted up with a number of transparencies, calcium lights, etc.