THE DAILY FAVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1867.

Fiftieth Semi-Annual

CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL.

Commencement.

The Exercises This Morning at the Academy of Music.

Orations by the Members of the Graduating Class.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.,

The Semi-annual Commencement of the Central High School was the occasion of drawing a large audience at the Academy of Music this morning. The exercises commenced at 10 c'elock, but some time before 9, at which ' AOUT the doors were opened, the sidewalk ir , front of the Academy was crowded with peo ple who were anxious to secure the first choir s of seats. At the appointed time the cere' gonies commenced, the following being the

Order of Exerci ses.

MUSIC BY THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA. Frayer-By the Rev. James M., Crowell, D. D. Masters' Address-By Joseph Mason, Esq., of the Class of July, 1862. Balutatory Address (Second Honor-By John J. Ponikrod. "Eloquence" (Fourth Bonor)-By George W. Hant,

"Our Country"-By John H. W. Chestnut,

"The Study of History"-By John D. S. Levis. MUSIC. "Christianity Essential to Civilization-By Edwin M. Hunt.

"The Dignity of Laber"-by William Hilt. "UNIC. Honorary Address ("Leonardo da Vinci")-By Reid T. Stewart.

"Awarding of Tesumonials and conferring of Degrees.

Valedictory Address-By William Newton Meeks.

After the preliminary exercises, according to the above programme, the orations were

delivered substantially as follows:-

Master's Oration, by Joseph Mason, Esq. I welcome you, Ladles and Gentlemen, to the Fit-litch Semi-annual Commencement of our High School. For your favoring presence and benigmant smiles, in the name of my Alma Mater I thank you. As occa-sions of this kind follow each other in swift succes-sion, we are apt to think their importance but mo-mentary, yet there is in them a significance, a deep significance, which the thinking mind will not fail to discorn and appreciate. The very word hy which the significance, which the thinking mind will not fail to discurn and appreciate. The very word by which we designate our assembling is intended to convey a fruitul meaning. At itrat sight it would seem inap-propriate to call the ending of school days a com-mencement. Not so. He who has just left the aca-demic halls is but beginning a journey. His life hitherto has been an incipient, preparatory state. He has been the soldier in the barracks, in the drili-master's province. His day of graduation is the bugge note which calls him to actual warfare. Life's journey, life's battle, begins then. So to day, for the young genuenes who are about to bid farewell to their Pro-fessors, is truly commencement day in one of its grandest senses.

grandest senses. In this age of great results we are very prone to anderestimate the importance of beginnings. There is, in fact, a common proverb which, by the antithesis of its idea, would seem to coverily countenance such a tendency. We say "All's well that ends well." But that I take it, is rather a consolatory maxim, to be used in speaking of projects or enterprises which have in some measure been unsuccessful, nay, perhaps dis-setences.

In some measure been unsuccessful, hay, perhaps dis-strues. The storm-worn ship, after passing through yawn-ing guis, and the 'dread sweep of the down stream-ing seas,' tottering and realing, some day makes its way to its haven, creaking in every timber, the victim of the cruel fary of reientices billows, but safe at last. We say of its journey, "All's weil that ends well." Such a sight has something of sevene nobleness in it. We say of its journey. "All's well that ends well." Such a sight has something of screne nobleness in it. But let us look at another picture. A sunny day, gleaning waves, a trim and gallant bark, with pen-mants and streamers flying to the breeze, and music making glad the hour, is just leaving port, is cleaving the water in allver tringes from its prow. Is not that sight more enchanting than the former? While for the old veteran of the seas, there goes up a shout of thanksgiving for its journey at last safely ended, is not the new-born ship, first saling forth to brave the dangers of the deep, that which the heart will instinc-tively take the most delight, and in whose future career it will feel the deepest interest? Things are great not only for what they are, but which lies folded the untoid possibilities of future mankind will look and wonder. To-day, then, is one of gracious promise. To it, boyhood's gaze has been pering through the dim mists of the years. He who begins illo, actual life, now is about to charger in the battle when the fight is thickest. Viotories won new are tremendous viotories. Of our country, this particular period of the right and from conquering the hosts of the right and the present is the work which requires the highest culture and the noblest life. It's titting then, eminently fitting, that we should assemble, and with glad acclaim, hall those we are about setting torth on this journey of active whost sate boot set the of the set of the present is the molest life. It's titting then define acclaim, hall those who are about setting torth on this journey of active who are about set the auther duty is assigned me. I who are about setting forth on this journey of active life. That while induiging in words of congratulation, I must not forget that another duty is assigned me. I represent to-day the class of the summer of '62. We have come back after four years of absence to receive from our Almo Mader the last token of her tossering care. We are assembled,once more as a band of students, to recall the memories of former days. It would not perhaps be appropriate to say to what degree we have realized the bright expectations, the glowing hopes, and warm imaginings of our carlier youth. That perhaps there has been here and there the sparking of the wirage, which has faded into desert as we approached H, and even though the Temple of Fame so pictures us not had one of us as yet for a priest at her altar, yet we have reason to be thanked that are in some measure successful. Inancia that our fives have been in some measure noncocaful. For winatever of success has been accorded to us, we owe much to the institution in which our earlier years have been passed. The practicality of her education has been our talisman, our open seasmo on many occasions. A feeling of quiet gratitude, ripened by the passing years, comes over us, as we think of the opportunities of the past, and though perhaps the thought of their non-improvement at times may have caused regret, still that which has been made available will be an enduring source of tanaktimess. As we stand, to-day, just within the threshold of As we stand, to-day, just within the threshold or manhood, there come thronging around us the spirits of the departed hours of boyhood's days. Bright visi-tants from the dreamland of the past, all half! But thou chiefest of them all; shou in whose clear eyes and placid countenance we recognize the kind mother of learning, to thee will we render the most widing obelience, to thee shall be sung the nighest ascrip-I demand of you, citizens of Philadelphia, that you I demand of you, citizens of Philadelphia, that you tions of praise. I demand of you, cliiseus of Philadelphia, that you cherish your Common School System, and especially the Central High Smool, which is the head and hear; of it. Seek by all means to improve it, to make it capable of giving the matured culture, and second to none of the institutions of learning of the sind. Why should it not be so? Some may say a high cul-ture is not needed for the majority of youth. That which will smalle them to success as business men is all that is necessary. Thesesch of you to take no such how the world ducation as that. It is as insuit to man-hood to say that all if requires is shaply enough, to the satismed with the mercy material. There are needs of soni at least as important as those of body. A man may be rich in the material, but shar how really poor with a mild and soni totally undeveloped? This common or try for a one-sided sducation -s soul-less, unprincipied education -is one of the states, and one which it would be well for us to head as the pre-cursor of a state of society at the contemplation of which is would be well for us to head as the pre-cursor of a state of society at the contemplation of which is would be well for us to head as the pre-cursor of a state of society at the contemplation of which is would be well for us to head as the pre-cursor of a state of society at the contemplation of which is mould be well for us to head as the pre-cursor of a state of society at the contemplation of which is mould be well for us to head as the pre-ant of which a material is the contemplation of which is mould be well for us to head as the pre-cursor of a state of society at the contemplation of as individuals. May, then, righteous education be the astendiges in power. Is a motion of States, as well as individuals. May, then, righteous ducation be the at only and the society as the societ in the states of society as the society as the societ in as

people, kept in ignorance, warn governed ania' warn by masters. But as their knowledge and they began to think for themasi. We have immende erritories, after the intermediation in the second second

Acquence"-Fourth Honor Oration, by George W. Hunt.

<text> discorded styling side c. Addate match, de jarred and discorded that American women would be in all respects chaiming, but for the want of melody of the volce in common speech. This fault may and can be corrected by a knowledge of elocution. Then let this impor-tant study be restored to its former place among the departments of useful instruction. With careful teaching, laudable ambition, and common industry, our American youth will outrival those ancient orators whose eloquence, it is said, "shook distant thrones, and made the extremities of the earth tremble." No man can attain eminence in any branch of art without work. He must work, and it is worth much labor to attain to eloquence. Its power cannot be over-estimated. By it, thrones have been over-turned, kings annihilated, and governments sub-verted. By it, the curse of slavery has been vindi-cated, and nations have been kept true to their high mission.

"Our Country," by John H. W. Chestnut, "Our Country," by John H. W. Chestuut, God in His goodness has planted in the breast of every one a love of that sphere of action in which he is placed. Love of country is as natural as love of his, He who has no affection for the land of his birth is an anomaly in nature, not to be trust d, not to be treated as a brother. Of all people, we ought the most to love our country. It is the only one in which map is in reality free. Four bundred years ago these now flourishing States were the hunting ground of the savage. In Europe oppression was everywhere in ascendancy. Religious liberty was a dream. Men sought in exile the freedom

herety was a dream. Men sought in exits the freedom they could not obtain at home. In this state of affairs the newly discovered continent of America dawned on tucir troubled syes, as a field of labor where all might equally vie. The pligtims who sailed in the Mayflower were the aced sown in good ground which, watered by adversity, has, by the blessing of God, brought forth fruit to an hundred fold. Picture them a feeble band of true hearts, among hostlie savages, without means of effectual defense.

hostile savages, without means of effectual defense. Oh, forever be remembered the day on which, weary and distremed, broken in everything but spirit, poor in all but faith and courage, at last secure from the dangers of the wintry son, our pilgrim fathers im-pressed the shores of New England with the first icousteps of civilized man! This little company grew and prospered, so that in the year 1776 they contained three millions of inhabitants. England endeswored to curtail their liberties by a course of injustice which led them to combine all their energies to resist her oppression.

"Ohritatianity Essential to Oivillization." by Edwina M. Huan." "In the balance of the past, we are manual and was doomed to sara his bread by the partiance and was doomed to sara his bread by the partiance and was doomed to sara his bread by the partiance and was doomed to sara his bread by the partiance and was doomed to sara his bread by the partiance and was doomed to sara his bread by the partiance and was doomed to sara his bread by the partiance and was doomed to sara his bread by the partiance and was doomed to sara his bread by the partiance and was doomed to sara his bread by the partiance and was doomed to sara his bread by the partiance and was doomed to sara his bread by the partiance and was doomed to sara his bread by the partiance and was doomed to sara his bread by the partiance and was doomed to sara his bread by the partiance and was doomed to sara his bread by the partiance and was doomed to sara his bread by the partiance and was doomed to sara his bread by the partiance and was doomed to sara his bread by the partiance and has a steady improvement in the condi-tion of man, and when we read of the reflament has a mm To the beghter of the own allegeneiss" of the another and the are on the state and has no and the begits of the best best in the to be the best the same of the fore and the best has a more and the best has a state that he should have attained to no greats a degree of partecline. The read is history presents if a strong part of the best has a mark of the same of the best has a should have attained to no greats a degree of bartecline. The read is history best be best has a should have attained to the data and by the best by the part of the same of the best has a should be the same of the best has a should be the read the best has a should be the best has a should be the best has a should be the part of the same of the best has a should be the should be the should be the part of the same of the best to the data be strong the pread and the read the will have the best by the should <text><text><text>

"Life is real, hife is earnest, And the grave is not its goal: Dust thou art, to dust returnest. Was not spoken of the soul.

"Let us then be up and doing, With a heart for any fate; Thus achieving, thus pursulog, Learn to labor and to wait."

"The Dignity of Labor," by William Hilt.

"The Dignity of Labor," by William Huit. An examination of the lives of great men shows us, that while man of to day has, yet through their own exertions they gained position, and secured for them-selves the respect of their fellow men. What privi-leges they possessed were improved; what talents they walked the path of nonor and success. They had alabor to perform, and they did it nobit. We also have a work to do, and it remains with us to decide how it shall be done. Generer creates in vain. The smallest creature that creeps upon the earth, or wings its way through the eart, does so in obediences to an Omnipotent will. The great sun, as it rises full and resplendent above the eastern horizon, and the moon, as it casts lits allvery light upon the earth, toil in the start hey have an important mission to fulli. While all nature is working thus to do the will of the Creator, is there may reason why man should be fills? How many are born hoto the world, live, and pass away, without ac-complishing the great purposes which it was in their power to accomplish! Their lives be the to improve the talents they possessed. The another in the literary field of labor. All de-sine differently constituted and have differ any ensure in the sphere in the pos-session why find his sphere in the pos-session why find his sphere in the pos-session in the literary field of labor. All de-sine differently constituted and have differ any exact the greatest possible infinence and be seen to an another in the literary field of labor. All de-sine differently constituted and have differ as place for every one a place wherein in the possible the weak find his sphere in the pos-section what we know our station in life? By considering our position with respect to that of our considering our position with respect to that of our is a place for every one-a place whereld. Jumy exert the greatest possible influence and be seeful to society. How shall we know our station in life? By considering our position with respect to that of our feilow-beings, our place is where we can do the most good, and the moment we leave it, whether humble or exaited, we incur a debt to humanity which we can never discharge. "To make them any other is solved to remain hidden and never loged? To make them subservient to their purposes, we must apply labor. How many arcres of rich land might to-day yield an abauant harvest-but they must be cultivated. So in life, there are talents hid in the capacities of the people, which, if fostered with care, would shine for the marks there inder any of the education of the masses is brinzing out the priceless treasures of the minder and onder the decable of the masses is brinzing out the priceless treasures of the minder and onder the talents which men posses, and which will fit them for their stations in life. We are not to be envious of each other. Each can do more in the subservite the share the states have the inder all these the highest positions of society is a placed. We cannot all expect to be Alexanders, Ecotts, Washington, or Lincolms, we will as power that shall make us as useful to our own, which is a proving the cale which we have the share the share the whole we can and although the highest positions of society we the share the whole we cannot all expect to be Alexanders. Ecotts, Washingtom, or Lincolms, we will a power that shall make us as useful to our own which approves the share the shores of time, then we are the shores of time, we shall depart with the consciousness-of far more whether than then the most or the worldy booor-that we have been useful in our day and generation."

The Conferring of Degrees and Marks of Distinction.

At this point in the exercises, the degrees were conferred by Edward Shippen, Esq., President of the Board of Control. The following gentlemen, fourteen in number, being graduates of the Four Years' Course, of not less than five years' standing, were admitted to the degree of

MASTER OF ARTS.

Edward F. Moody, Joseph Morgan, Washington F. Peddrick, Gen. L. H. Pelouze, U.S. A., Tryon Reasirt, James Taylor, M. D., Wilberforce Weils. Holstein De Haven, William L. Dubois, Rev. Daniel Eiwell, Rev. Joseph R. T. Gray, John Henry Hogan, John D. King, Joseph Mason, Esq., Upon the following young men, fifteen in

number, who have just completed the Four

Years' Course, and are arranged according to

their standing, with the graduating averages appended, was conferred the degree of

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

The following is a list of those who received certificates of having completed

PARTIAL COURSES,

with their averages:-

Yor Three Years-William J. Armstrong, 74'6.
For Two and a Half Years-Nathan H. Suplee, 32'1.
For Two s ears- Joseph W. Janney, 96; Harry C.
Wilt, 86'1; William T. Pierson, 94 7; Thomas M. Bell.
Witt, 96'1; William Henry Fuessell. 25: John Harper, 89;
Arthur T. Garren, 88'8; John E. McManus, 88'2;
Thomas Pinto, 87'8; James M. Girton, 86'1; Isaac C.
Underdown; 84'8; Samuel C. Hoff, 78'3; James Barlow, 71'-Total, 16.

The following pupils, having attained term

averages for scholarship over 95, were de-

clared the manual stand we that 1.3 10.00

DISTINGUISHED.

DISTINGUISHED. Division A.-Reid T. Stewart, 995; John J. Foulk-rod, 378: George W. Hunt, 378; John H. W. Chestnut, 57 2: Overton Carr, 95 & Alfred C. Rex, 85 2; William Newton Meeks, 95 2; William H. Longhira, 95. Division B.-Theodore Canfleid, 97 2; Charles D'In-williers, 97; Albert N. Heritage, 95; George T. Har-ris, 95. Division D.-W. Frederick Monroe, 97; Andrew W. Manship, 958; Henry Hosenbaum, 95 2: Division D.-Harry D. Moore, 963; Richard G. Lip-pincott, 964; Lewis S. Lee, 95 2: Division E.-William W. Stout, 93; Edgar S. Cook, 96; Boseph W. Janney, 96; John H. Carroll, 956; Frederick K. Moore, 963; Harry C. Wilt, 95 1: Joseph

Baberick, 35.
 Division F.-Dewey Bates, 984; Frank P. Prichard, 558; Jesse J. Barker, 55% Harry Willis, 93%; N. Craig Ligget, 95; Ernest A. Hempstead, 95.
 Division H.-George R. Backman, 955.
 Total Distinguished, 32.

The following pupils, having attained term averages for scholarship between 85 and 95,

were declared

MERITORIOUS.

Division A .- John D. S. Levis, 91-2; Edward T. Nos. 937; Henry Clay Pastorius, 309; Charles Mortimoore, 889; Edwin M. Hunt, 869; Cyrus D. Tatman, 859; William Hilt, 85°5. Division B.- William Kent, 92'4; Harry T. Kings-ton, 92-2; William H. Rogers, 88'6; Heary Schmele, 87'1; David Datey, 86'9; Charles E. Perkins, 86'1; John 97 (Charles), 86'9; Charles E. Perkins, 86'1; John

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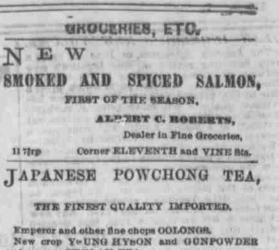
The Sleeping Girl-A Physician's Opinion. From the Hickman (Ky.) Courier, 5th.

Mr. Editor-At your request I will give you some of the particulars of the sleeping won ler, Miss Susan C. Godsa. I visited her for the first time on the 27th of June last. First, she is always in motion (something

like sleeping-shaking palsy). She awoke a few minutes after our arrival, and remained so eight minutes, during which and remained so eight minutes, during which time she took a mouthful of refreshments. She said nothing unless it was in answer to such questions as were put to her by some of our party, which she did with sufficient clearness. Her physical development is good enough; com-plexion, sailow; hair, black; head, large and well developed. The other parts of her body are not so well developed; her hands and feet are very small; she isof medium heicht. While are very small; she is of medium height. While

I was putting questions to her she went to sleep in the twinkling of an eye, and slept two hours and fifteen minutes, then awoke in a kind of convulsion. She is not aware of any misery or pain while asleep, and has no dreams—if she has, does not remember them. In short, she is totally dead to all sensation of pain or pleasure while asleep. When awake she is always in great pain, which the great pain in the shear is the shear i

which she generally locates in her head, left side, and the small of her back; can't lie on her left side. I tried to count the pulse but owing to the incessant motion of her arms, I failed. Could barely discover her puise. When she again wont to sleep she lay in this shaking condition three minutes: then commenced to hiccup at every respiration, raising her head a little at each hiccup, till her chin was brought down to her collar-bone, a little to the left of the median line. Then her neck became limber and her head instantly (all hock to the left of the median line. Then her neck became limber, and her head instantly fell back to the pillow. This lasted from a half to three-quar-ters of a minute. Then she would appear to eramp for a few seconds, and then she was as before. She kept up a continued series of the above-described symptoms, alternating from one to another in regular succession for two hours and fifteen minutes, when she awoke, took some refreshments, answered questions as before, and in ten minutes was so ud asleep. took some refreshments, answered questions as before, and in ten minutes was so not asleep, and continued her pervous motions as before. Miss Godsa has been discased in this way for the last eighteen years. Ten years ago her symptoms became more aggravated, and have cranged but little since. As I expect to prepare a tudi report of this remarkable case in detail



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EXCURSIONS.

FOR CAPE MAX-ON TUES. DAYS, THURSDAYS, AND BATUR

The new and swift steamer SAMUEL M. FELTON The new and swift steamer SAMUEL M. FELTON. Captain L. Davis, leaves CHESNUT Street wharf on TUESDAYS, THURBDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at 9 A. M., and returning, leaves Cape May on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Friday, at 5 A. M. Fare, \$256, including carriage hire. Children, \$125, including carriage hire. Children, \$125, including carriage hire. Excursion tickets on Saturday, good to return on Monday, \$4, including carriage hire. N. B.-Mann s Express Company have arranged to attend to baggage, etc., and will check baggage through to hotels, cottagen, etc.; also, sell tickets at their office, No. 165 S. FIFTH Bareet, 710 125

EXCURSIONS UP THE RIVER. The spiendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER makes daily Afternoon Excursions to Burlington and Bristol, stopping at Riverton, Torres-dale, Andalusia, and Beverly, each way. These excursions leave CHESNUT STREET WHARF at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon. Returning, leave Bristol at 4 o'clock arriving in the city at 5 o'clock P. M. FARE-Excursion, 40 cts. Each way, 25c. [5 25 3m

FARE TO WILMINGTON, 15 cents: Chester or Hook, 10 cents. On and atter MONDAY. July 5, the steamer a RIEL will leave CHEAN UT Street wharf at 948 A. M. and 1745 P. M. Returning, leaves Wilmington at 645 A. M. and 1745 P. M. Fare to Wilmington, 15 cents: excursion tickets, 25 cents. Fare to Chester or Hook, 10 cents. 7655

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS offers for sale the valuable property, consisting of Mansion House, Stable, and Lot of Ground situate at the Northwest corner of SPRUCE and ELEVENTH Streets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on Spruce sirect 144 feet and on Eleventh street 100 feet, Apply to LEWIS H. REDNER, 6 21 ff No. 152 South FOURTH Street,

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11# No. 2426 GREEN Street. GERMANTOWN - FOR RENT, FUR-niabed, a Neat Cottage, with every convenience, and very desirably located. J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, 7 10 54* No. 508 WALNUT Street.

The Salutatory Address, (Second Honor.)

by John J. Foulkred.

by John J. Foulkred. Lydies and Gentlement-In behalf of the Fillien for the stating Chass of the Philadelphia Higu school, f we as the state of the Philadelphia Higu school, f we as the state of the Philadelphia Higu school, f we as the state of the program and the school stream at the transitions of a free we wild a of at this day be the inhabitants of a free and independent for the program of the scountry teem ing with abond ance, and a pressive full of energy and the rest was and a pressive full of energy and the preseverance f. It is been of education and the preseverance for the pass, when men were copressed when there was but one religion, and that of supressive when there was but one religion, and that of supressive when there was but one religion.

After a war of eight years, a war of hardships and After a war of eight years, a war of hardships and sacrifices, they took a place among the nations of the earth. Thirty-six years after her birth she again en-gaged in a contest with England to secure the rights of her citizens. She came from the combat crowned with fresh haurels. During the next forty years pros-perity added to her strength. She was the rising star in the constellation of the nations. In the year isso both the Northern and Southern sections of the coun-try perceived that the crisis had arrived, and that the ballot-box was to decide whether or not our land was to be the home of liberty.

try perceived that the crisis had arrived, and that the ballot-box was to decide whether or not our land was to be the home of liberty. Abraham Lincoin was elected President, a man raised up by God as was Moses of old from among the people, to guide us through the perils of civil war, and who, after having seen the glerious triumph of the Union, was taken from us to receive the martyr's crown and the inheritance that fadeth not away. The history of the years shoce he took the helm of state is written in the heart of every American. By the bicksing of the Almighty the Rebeilton is now a thing of the past. Freed from the impurities that commaninated it, our republican government is, for the future, the type of true nationality. M. turns his feet from all quarters of the globe towards the West, to find there an elysium of peace and harmony, this limmigration being at once the evidence and source of the grosperity of the republic. Let the impirants be welcomed, and it us that the contart of oils such that the Union may be preserved and not only preserved, but also exceeded, still there shall be but one flag known and bonored from the tropics to the Polar sea.

"The Study of History," by John D. S. Levis.

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"Leonardo da Vinci."-Honorary Address, by Reid T. Stewart.

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ton, 922; William H. Rolers, 88%; Henry Schunche, 871; David Datiey, 86%; Charles E. Perkins, 861; John F. Caldwell, 855.
Division C.-Albert C. Peale, 80%; Edward S. War-ren, 89%; Wm F. Jones, 8911; Eugene T. Linnard; 85%; John Bartiett, 88%.
Division D.- Victor A. Ellis, 924; senjamin F. Moore, 89%; Wm F. Jones, 8911; Eugene T. Linnard; 85%; John Bartiett, 88%.
Division E.- Thomas M. Bell 944; Robert Bell, 93%; Louis Brechemin 981; William H. Fussell, 91; Thomas Bell, 92%; David Brocks, 91%; William E. Harrop, 91%; Thomas H. Eckfeldt, 90%; John Harper, 89; Aribur T. Garren, 88%; John E. McManns, 88%; Oliver H. Hill, 87%; Thomas Pinto, 87%; James M. Gir-ton, 86%; Bavid E. Appel, 39%; Samuel B. Moyer, 89; S. Rowland Caldwell, 88%; William I. Austin, 88%; Wilmon W. Sites, 87%; Fraucis Moore, 887; Martin S. Clarke, 86%; W. T. Carlos Sanders, 59; William J. Suplee, 85.

Suplee, 85, Division G.-Horace M. Mattis, 94: George G. Thom-

son, 32'6; Wilber F. Callaway, 32'2; William M. Gardi-ner, 32'1; William W. Carr, 91'1; John M. Rocker, 91; Perit Dulles, 90'7; Henry I Rosenbaum, 92'2; Henry Taylor, 89'5; Abraham M. Beitler, 88'2; John E. Cook, Perit Dulles, 907; Henry I Rosenbaum, 902; Henry Taylor, 897; Abraham M. Beitier, 8872; John E. Cook, 5872; Charles H. Fahnestock, 578; Oren B. Colton, 578; Charles A. Mennig, 567; Howard E. Trimble, 887; James Alcorn, 8876; George H. Bradley, 8672; Frankfin P. Barr, 8578; Edwin S. Meredith, 8573; Charles F. Fisher, 85; George W. Widmer, 85. Division H.- George W. Cloak, 2073; Frank Fisher, 997; Alexander H. Spencer, 907; Theodore H. Lyons, 8993; Walter Boawell, 8771; Gates D. Fahnestock, 8574; Harry D. Meyer, 8572; Joseph S. Potter, 86; Peter McCabey, 85. Total Meritorious, 72.

Professor Riché, Principal of the School,

addressed the graduates briefly, after which the exercises were brought to a close by the delivery of

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ACCOUNTS OF MALLING

soon for the medical world, f will say nothing Respectfully, more. W. D. CORBETT.

P. S.-She has never been known to remain swake longer than ten minutes at a time in the last ten years.

Hickman, Ky., July 3, 1867.

A High Old Time-The Balloon Wedding According to announcement, the balloon weiding, about which so much talk has been made, ding, about which so much talk has been made, came off at—or rather above—the Union Skating Park, Allegheny, on Saturday afternoon. An immense crowd assembled to witness the novel ceremony, and everybody who was not inside the inclosure seemed to be bent on witnessing as much as possible of the performance from windows and housetops, through opera glasses and telescopes. The principals in the affair were Miss Maggie Fornshell, of Wooster, Ohio, and Mr. W. J. Smithson, of Phila-delphia, Alderman Strain officiating. At half-past four o'clock Alderman Strain and the happy pair entered the hymenial and the happy pair entered the hymenial chariot, and were elevated to a height of several hundred teet, when they were joined in the bonds of matrimony. The balloon was boly then lowered, the Alderman's place taken by Prolessor Thurston, the aeronaut, and when all Protessor Thurston, the aeronaut, and when all things were ready the fastenings were cutloose, and the balloon, with its precious freight, ascended rapidly with a graceful motion, bear-ing directly southeast, and passing over both Allegheny and Pittsburg. It is said that the bridal pair, on entering the car, were presented with a five hundred dollar greenback by the managers of the exhibition. The termination of the trip is announced by the following special telegram;---"MCKEESPORT, July 6-6 P. M.-The balloon, with the bridal party on board, salled, over McK emport at 5 o'clock, and landed safely about one mile east of this place."- Pillsbury Chronicle, 8th.

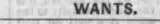
-In the journal of John Wesley, vol. 1 page 292, there occurs the following:-"A gentleman came to me full of good-will to exhort me not to use extempore prayer, 'which,' said he, 'is no prayer at all, and this I will prove to a demonstration; for you cannot do two things at once, thinking how to pray and praying being two things. Ergo, you cannot think and pray at once.' Now, I reply, may it not be proved by the self-same demonstration that praying by a form is no prayer at all !-e. g., you cannot do two things at once, reading and praying being two things. Ergo, you cannot both read and pray at once.'

-A young gentleman, or an elderly one, we farget which, after having paid his addresses to a lady for some time, "popped the ques-tion;" the lady said in a frightened manner:----"You scare me, sir." The gentleman did not wish to frighten the lady, and consequently remained quiet for some time, when she ex-claimed:--"Scare me again." We did not learn how affairs turned out, but should think that it was pretty near his turn to be scared.

-At the dinner given to Governor Ward, of New Jersey, last Thursday evening, Brigadier-General Oakley responded to the toast of "The Army," and in doing so, made the follow-ing remark:-"If the noble Phil. Kearney had lived, he would have been appointed Commander of the Army of the United States after the battle of the second Bull Run. This I know from official documents now on record."

LOST. 1000 4 2011 T OST-A CERTIFICATE OF CITY LUAN. LJ No. 2217, dated September 5, 180, in usine o Margares Patilson, for Six hundred dollara, All per sons are cautioned against negotiating the same. Th inder will receive to reward by lasying the same at WILLIAM HOGG, JL's, 74 12° No. 901 N, EIGHTH Street,

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