CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL.

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Class B. - George H. Carey, 93-5; Charles E. Buzby, 933; Edward H. F. Collins, 922; Joseph A. Sinn 921; Joseph Leedom, 915; A. Burtis Hunter, 904 William J. Thompson, 905; William M. Clift, 837; Alexander C. Lunbar, 863; Joseph A. Hough, 856. Class C.-Lewis Cassidy, 90.5; Joseph H. Oram, 92.7; Joseph W. Coxe, 91.5; Harry Albertson, 91; Samuel A. Snelibaker, 89.3; Daniel Appel 89.2; Samuel S. Van Stavoren, 86.4; Josiah R. Davis, 66; James Martin, 85.8; William W. Bell, 85.6; William

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ward W. Anderson, 85.

Class F.—William Kohn, 924; William C, Craige,
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Class G.—William F. Stewart, 934; Andrew M.
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George Rowe, 84%.

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88'9; Benjamin W. Tingley, 86'9; Herbert DuFuy,
86'9; Thomas H. Graham, 86'5; William Mitchell,
86'3; Alfred C. Peterson, 85'8; Maurice Houseman,
85'6; Charles J. Yost, 84'7.

Master's Oration, by Benj. F. Houseman, Esq. Benjamin F. Houseman, Esq., who delivered the Master's Oration, spoke as follows: -

Ladies and Gentiemen: —Five years ago, upon an occasion like the present, surrounded and encouraged by a like representation of beauty, and worth, aged by a like representation of beauty, and worth, and intelligence, stimulated by music as stirring to the soul, and smiles as cheering to the heart, the forty-seventh graduating class of the Central High School passed over the threshold of that noble institution and cast its lot upon the uncertain and dan-

gerous sea of life.
With what hopes and aspirations, with what fears With what hopes and aspirations, with what lears and doubts, with what joys and griefs, with what lingering accents of God speed each individual classmate left his fellows to meet, perhaps, no more, I leave the young gentlemen who shall follow me here to-day to tell you. They have, after four long and interestingly useful years, been at last brought together to speak the sad farewell, made doubly sad by associations which after years shall stamp upon their memories as of the most pleasant of life. One is prone, in beginning the race the goal of which is either wealth or fame, to start with no provisions for overcoming the obstacles which too

often present themselves to stay his progress to-wards the height of his ambition. Soon the too ager enthusiast finds that the applause with which he expected his every virtuous triumph to be re-warded is not as spirited as he desires it to be. He forgets that there are others striving, perhaps, in a like direction, and with the same ultimate objects in view, and that society, bound to give its attention to everything which transpires in its midst, is not watching him alone

watching him alone

Then begin to appear in the bright sky with which
his youthful aspirations were delighted, the clouds
of despair, of fear, and of the ingratitude of his
fellow men. He feels, perhaps, that there is nothing
now for him to do but to prepare his funeral pile
and cast himself, Dido-like, in view of his departing
hopes, upon its burning mass. Are these, however,
the teachings of his early education? Can he not
recall the noble lessons of determination, of perseverance and of fortitude? And yet how many do
we find falling in this way by the roadside, remaining forever obscure, unhonored, lost. ing forever obscure, unhonored, lost.

Still, should our young celaborer succeed in overstill, should our young declaporer succeed in over-coming his initiatory disappointments, he will not have proceeded far before impediments, greater in size, will startle his senses and stay his progress. Afar off, accompanied by scarcely audible sounds of confusion, he will notice, slowly gathering its strength, the cloud of error. Before he is scarcely aware of it, it will hover over him in proportions so great that its incidental darkness will unnerve and affright him. Then will come the trying moments in which he will have to form resolves and shape actions which may bear upon his entire future life. Questions bearing upon the moral as well as upon the physical conditions of individuals and society will engage his attention, and if he is untrue to the teachings of an unprejudiced mind and a correct dgment, he becomes the prey of such dangerous fallacies as have from time to time served to startle the entire civilized world. And, my friends, from the influence of error we can never consider ourselves entirely free. Hand-in-hand with ignorance. it makes its unheralded visits to the hearths of our happy homes, to rostrums of our lecture halls, and to the scenes of our daily labors. Error knowing incorrectly, ignorance knowing not at all—one the instigator, the other the actor-victor indeed is hewho battles successfully against them. There are, you also know, occasions upon which, after overcoming all the hindrances to which a successful course is subjected, one sees his cherished objects, so dearly purchased, snatched at once by the force of circumstances from his seemingly secure hold. And then, oh what neartaches and misgivings What biasted hopes! How sadly difficult newed attempts from the foot of the ladder!

Is it then a wonder that the members of the 47th class, again united under the protection of their Alma Mater, again honored by its approving smiles, and gladdened by its and gladdened by its renewed assurances, should look upon this occasion as upon a day of sunshine? Bright indeed are the associations which cluster

Again, after five probationary years, we go forth this the world to mingle our pleasures with its pleasures, and to bear the burdens of citizenship with the rest of our fellow-men. Whether we prove such cessful in the race of life, whether at the ends of our journeys we shall or not stand forth, as shining and illustrious examples of the usefulness of the Central High School of Philadelphia, will depend e manner in which we shall remain true to the teachings imparted within its honored walls and the support we may receive from those among whom we may cast our lots. Of you, kind friends who gather here semi-annually to encourage with your attention and smiles the sacred cause of edu-cation, we have much to ask. Not alone, however, for the forty-seventh class, nor alone for the Central High School and its slumni, but for all who are striving, by the acquisition of knowledge, to make life carnest and ennobling.

We ask it in the name of the spirit of the age whose unawed power brings to our ears the hum of dustry, and the loud and crashing fall of the obsolete doctrines of fanaticism and error. In the name of our glorious country, whose length and breadth bound an asylum for the virtuous down-trodden of every clime, irrespective of color, nationality, or creed. Where man is man indeed. Where no false theories of the Divine rights of kings or the priority f castes hold induence or bar the way of the hum blest citizen to the highest place in the gift of the

In the name of our great and honored Common-wealth, keystone of the arch! Born in peace! Ever alive to the cause of public education! Receiving upon the summits of her lofty mountains the kiss of Heaven, and, from her dark and pregnant earth, dispensing wealth and comfort to her prosperous

dispensing wealth and comfort to her prosperous and industrious people.

In the name of the city of Philadelphia, under whose immediate anspices we are here assembled to-ray, and from the hands of whose Board of Education we obtain the privilege of saying to you for how much we are thankful.

In the name of all of these, we ask your future care

and solicitude.

When years shall have roiled away, and Time shall have traced the furrows deep and well upon our well-worn faces, may the pleasant recollections of this happy occasion, graced by the presence of so many learned and learning ones, still keep us silve to the duties we owe to our city, to our State, to our country, to posterity. Acting under the im-pulse then felt, and having accomplished our earthly

mission, we may then depart—
'Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams." 'Natural Selection," by J. Harry Backingham.

The next speaker was J. Harry Buckingham, who livered a scientific address on "Natural Selec-

Within the last century a great revolution has taken piace in the minds of scientific men. Many old theories have been discarded, and in their places new and more satisfactory ones have been substi-tuted. Important discoveries have been made which entirely dispel the mystery that shrouded many of the sciences. With all his wit and wisdom man knows less about himself than of any other work of God. Ask him apything concerning external nature and he will give you a long lecture about matter, its nature and properties, but ask him "from whence comest thou?" and he is allent. This on, which is so important, remains for future

The theory of natural selection presents to the philosopher a vast field for his labors. From the time the first fossils were discovered and the anatomist had an opportunity to compare the ancent and modern species, there has been a controversy as to whether each species was separately created, dor of its discoveries, no age has surpassed the or aross from the modification of some pre-exist- injustment in the United States. The mo-

ing species. To answer this a knowledge of the in of both the present and past ages was neces-

The theory of natural selection is that as the off-spring differ in some particular not only from the parent, but also from each other, when a change took place only those possessed of organs best adapted to the change would perpetuate their

Suppose, for instance, that at any given epoch the harmony existing between holividuals and the universe surrounding them was perfect. They were endowed with all means necessary to enable them to multiply and to provide for their wants. A change took place, making food scar :e and causing the immi-gration of some other animals. Only those who were the most vigor-ms and could compete with their anversaries would survive the change. As these changes, it is argued, have taken place not only once but many times, we can conceive how they would modify organic life. By natural selec-tion a few individuals would be taken from each species, who would in their turn multiply, and when species, who would in their turn multiply, and when snother change took place some of these too would become extinct. Reasoning in this manner and examining the various animals and plants, we must acknowledge, from the resemblance they bear to each other, that it may be possible for them to have come from the same source.

Notwithstanding the many proofs which the Darwinists offer in rayor of their theory, there are some facts which show that, in its application to man, natural selection must be limited.

natural selection must be limited

If we can find in man any organ for which, at pre sent, he has no use, but which looks forward to a future development, then the theory of natural se-lection is set aside. For blind-law would confer on man only what is necessary for his present comfort. On examining the skull of the savage we find that he is endowed with more brain than is necessary. If this looks to a future development, such as the civilization of the savage, then it must have been placed there by an intelligent Creator. The fact that man is obliged to seek for a covering to protect himself against the inclemency of the weather proved. self against the inclemency of the weather proves that, in some particulars, he is wanting. The hands and feet could not have been produced by natural selection, for, in the savage, they offer an impedi-ment to his mode of travelling, and there are in the hand latent capacities for which he has no use nand latent capacities for which he has no use. The mind, that power which gives man superiority over the brutes and commands respect from his fellow-beings, offers an impediment to the Darwinists. The various operations which can be performed, conceptions of time, space, and eternity, emotions, and the power of forming abstract ideas, prove that the mind is the direct work of the Creator. One of the greatest arguments against the Darwinian the that Wallace, who first originated it, refused to be lieve that it could be applied to man. By accepting the doctrine of representative images Berkeley came to the conclusion that the world was spiritual. we not also, by accepting the theory of natural selection, come to a conclusion just as absurd?

Second Honorary Address, by George W. Clonk.

George W. Clonk then delivered the Second Honorary Address upon the "Creed of Mahomet."

describing the previous condition of the Eastern land, he continued as follows:—

What is Mahometanism? It has generally been defined as a mixture of Icolatry, Judaism, and Christianity. In order to obtain a knowledge of our religion one goes to the Bible, so we will go to the Koran for Mahomet's Bible.

Mahomet's grand design, exhibited throughout the Koran, is the declaration of the unity of God. He denominates believers in the Trinity infidels, Christ an apostle. Fhe word Messiah in the Korau refers not to Mahomet, but to Jesus, although the meaning attributed to the word is not that given it by Christians. The Mahometans have no Messiah, Mahomet is a prophet, the Koran is the **al of all scriptures sent before: thus it will be seen that his followers believe the Bible to be of divine origin.

Was Mahomet an enthusiast or an impostor? Mr. Bush and Dean Prideaux have judged him to be the latter. Few now accept their judgment. It is but lately that prejudice has been cast aside in examining the question. One of the causes of this was the character of those who first upheld him as an enthusiast. At the head of these stand Gibbon: he was an infidel, and no matter how strong the arguments are for truth, when brought forward by one antagonistic to religion, we feel inclined to op-

Mr. Freeman, in his "Saracens," has shown that Mahomet was the greatest reformer of any time. Few understand the magnitude of his labor. To-day the world is ringing with praise to Bismarck for accomplishing the unification of Germany. It was a no less matter than for Mahomet to accomplish the unification of Arabia. The one was a union of governments, the other of religions, but at that time terms religio synonymous. He produced a good reform. His error was in not making that reform perfect. He did away with many serious vices, and although he did not abolish polygamy, yet he limited its prac-tice. Can we blame him for doing much good be-cause he did not do all good? Observing the great improvement produced in Arabia, he formed the stupendous plan of uniting the whole world in one stupendous plan of uniting the whole world in one religion, and consequently in one government, with Arabia for the centre. How did he may the beauty of his character! Instead of a peaceful prophet he became a warlike conqueror. Well may he be called the Anti-Christ! For he has founded a raligion which, although not bad, has, instead of alding Christianity, become its greatest rival. For a time the Saracens were successful. They made an easy conquest of Persia, and penetrated as far west as Spain. They retained their western possessions but a few centuries, so that to-day the East is the seat a few centuries, so that to-day the East is the seat of their religion.

"Oliver Cromwell," by Edwin R. Booth. Edwin R. Booth next followed in an address on "Oliver Cromwell." He spoke in substance as fol-

During the greater part of the seventeenth cen-tury England was the scene of turbulence and war. In such a contest the King and his followers proved superior to their adversaries. Victory lighted on the royal banners, and right bowed to might. Defeat and disgrace followed close upon each other in the people's cause until it was well-nigh crushed. What was to be done? Who would lead the army of Parliament back to retrieve its fallen fortunes. These questions had scarcely been asked when they answered. Oliver Cromwell, a man whose former life had known no more exciting than parliamentary discourses, answered them both. Having entered upon the stage of action one glance at the situation told him the origin of all the misfortunes which had befallen his espoused cause. He saw how inefficient were the mercenary troops employed by Parliament. He raised a regiment from among his own friends, Puritans, like himself, and opposed royalty and chivalry with democracy and religion. Fortune favored his enterprise. He marchad in triumph from Gransham to Naseby. The King was forced to see; subsequently was captured and beheaded. Parliament ruled, and Oliver Crom-well's grand object was accomplished.

His career, however, was not to be ended with these achievements Wales, Ireland, and Scotland, in turn, opposed him, and were in turn conquered. Parliament itself became troublesome, but he sublued it with the same inflexible purpose of quelling all opposition, and it was not till then that he entertained the idea of becoming the head of the nation; not until the King bad been beheaded. Parliament disanded, and England was without a government.

If, therefore, after having freed his country from If, therefore, after having freed his country from the rule of a despotic and treacherous king, after having brought peace again to his country, to which it had so long been a stranger, he should look for some invidual benefit, is Oliver Cromwell to receive the Napoleonic stigma of ambition? In 1611, he would have been satisfied with the rights of a loyal subject, but in 1661 he arrived at the highest office which the bation afforded, and on the sixteenth large of December 1665, he received that office under day of December, 1853, he received that office under the title of Lord Protector.

If our fair land should ever become subject to the rule of misguided statesmen; if anarchy should ever pollute our legislative halls, and disaffection taint our armies, may God send for our guidance such a man as Oliver Oromwell! With the fate of all that is mortal, he died, and his death, with other of life's

essons, teaches us that, "The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power

And all that beauty, all that wealth e'er gave, Await alike the inevitable hour, The paths of glory lead but to the grave."
Yet his innuence, like that which is immortal, can ever die. His is a name that shall live as long as

English institutions live-"One of the few, the immortal names That were not born to die,"

"The Staturity of American Institutions," by Alexander Kodgers.

The next address was one on the above-named subject, delivered by Alexander Rodgers, who spoke to the following effect:

In foreign countries the only specious argument that avails to depreciate the labors of American minds is that of comparative newness in American institutions. It is based upon the assumption that the people of the United States have not yet attained that degree of education and refinement in letters which characterizes those of Europe. It is principle the argument is true, but in application

in letters which characterizes those of Europe. In principle the argument is true, but in application false. Let us inquire if the objection named could with propriety ever have been urged. Unlike the history of all other countries which emerge from darkness or dim twilight into day, that of America opens at once into full light in a period

Liberal institutions, a free press, and the fearless Liberal lestitutions, a free press, and the fearless and manly discussion of all questions bearing on the theory of human rights, on laws, art, soledow, and literature, by quickening and fertilizing the intellect, imparted a powerful imparise to thought. What wonder, then, that in a soil of vigorous and inquisitive minds inventions should spring up and be multiplied? In the number, importance, and spienders of the discoveries o

tive powers of steam and electricity, disclosed by the labors of Fulton and Morse, have facilitated intercourse between the States and nationa, strengthened the bonds uniting them, extended everywhere the circulation of thought, and, by the introduction of new features into the history of civilization, have actually changed the face of the world.

In the present century America has also been fruitful in illustrious men—poets, orators, historians, artists, and philosophers—each and all of whom are held in high esteem by the best julies.

In political science she has furnished a Marshall, a Story, a Webster, a Clay, and a Lincoln—statesmen whose sterling worth and signal services have given them the highest place in the affections of their countrymen, and rendered them the prile and giory of an admiring world.

giory of an admiring world. Every form of government is exposed to its own peculiar dangers. To a reposite these are most apt to arise from an excessive love of money on the one hand and of political prestige and power on the other. To keep these agitating influences within their propor limits, some restraints more powerful than any yet possessed are undoubtedly required. The only these commattible with free proportions. The only checks compatible with free institutions must be sought in the more perfect cultivation of the mental and spiritual elements of national and perity of a nation, and above all of a republic, can be secured only by the full recognition of the combined claims of virtue, religion and learning.

"The Student," by Edward A. Lincoln. Following this was an address on "The Student," by Edward A. Lincoln. He spoke as follows:—
The present condition of science, the advanced stage to which it has been brought, its brilliant achievements in reforming society, and the manner in which it has overthrown all obstacles to its progress, tell us that the mind is destined to override all the fancies of superstition and to shine forth with its own steady brilliancy. Old errors have vanished before the march of the intellect, and truth has reappeared.

truth has reappeared. Improvement has become the watchword in every branch of labor. Dat y are principles developed and truths discovered. In fact, that department of sci-ence is far behind the age which has not, during the past century, made rapid strides in the onward road

o perfection. As this is so, it becomes us to inquire who is the As this is so, it becomes us to inquire who is the grand actor in all these scenes. It is not the mechanic. True, indeed, he may by some accident discover an important truth, but we find that important truths are not usually discovered by accident. He may take the ideas of others and apply them to some practical purpose, but he is not generally the one to originate those ideas. But if not he, who is it? Emphatically it is the student. He alone has been able to penetrate into the unknown, and to discover those grand principles which have produced so much change in the moral, the political, and the religious world.

To the thinker toe earth, the boundless regions of space, the Deity—all are his to reflect on and to enjoy. To him, from youth till old age, a continuous field is open. If a farmer, he studies the properties of the soil and under what treatment it will yield in greatest abundance; and when his fields are teeming with golden grain all ready to harvest, he feels amply compensated for all the toil and anxiety he may have incurred. If an author, he adds to his knowledge, by studying the works of others, and by observing their errors he corrects his own. If a statesman, he considers the interests of the whole country and allows no petty personal feelings to intrude. If a philanthropist, he labors not only for the benefit of his own countrymen but to spread civilization over

"The Benefits of War," by Frank Fisher. Frank Fisher took for his subject "The Benefits of War," and spoke in substance as follows:— War is the great builder and destroyer of nations. A nation becomes involved in war, her armies are everywhere defeated, her generals become discouraged and refuse to furnish new triumphs to an already victorious enemy. The war terminates, but what is the condition of the nation? Her resources are expansived, her granatics are expansived. are exhausted, her granaries are empty, her fields are devastated, and finally, to crown her misery, the populace desert their poor mother country and seek prosperity in lands of affluence. On the other hand, success meets the army, and the nation is victorious; war rouses the dormant energies of the people, and they exert themselves to maintain the high position

gained by victory.

What the safety-valve is to the steam-engine, war is to a large class of people. It is the grand outlet for superfluous energy. When the energy of a people falls to find an outlet in the ordinary pursaits of life, war is unavoidable, and if not directed to ward some other power, it exerts its destructive influence on itself, bursting forth in the form of a civil war, from which nations seldom recover, The most bloody wars that have occurred since the Christian era have, like the Thirty Years' War of Germany, the wars of Charles XII of Svetez, or those of the American Indians, been the result either of religious prejudice, ambition, or revenge. Hume, the English historian and delst, remarks that

Wars are mere experiments by which the politi cian fixes the principles of his science, in the same manner as the natural philosopher d'acovers laws by observing phenomena, and that only in cases in-volving reparation, defense, and independence is war truly justifiable and absolutely necessary. We can but acknowledge the vast benefits that have resulted and still may result from war, but we tope the time may soon come when public affairs may be settled without the intervention of hostilities when men shall beat their swords into plough shares, their spears into-prucing hooks, and when nations shall practise war no more."

First Honorary Address, by George R. Buck-George R. Buckman, who delivered the Hono-rary Address, took for his subject "The Soul." He spoke as iollows:—Man stands at the head of creation. As, in a niche of a cathe-dral stands, bathed in incense, the work of a mas ter-sculptor, while strains of music float gently down the long aisles, or swell into mighty peals as they echo back from dome or corridor; so, in a world of beauty, drinking in the sweet perfume of flowers, while the richest melody is wafted by every breeze, stands man, the masterpiece of the Great

Architect. Wonderful, indeed, as is man's physical form, perwonderful, indeed, as is man's physical form, per-fect as is the mechanism of every part, yet we must confess, as we gaze upon him, that there is some-thing far grander, nobler, loftler—a bright gem, which, unimpaired by time, will sparkle when its casket shall have monldered to dust—the soul. casket shall have monidered to dust—the soul.

The soul! Bring together the richest materials earth affords, group them as you will, yet into what utter insignificance they sink when compared with it! While they are perishable, it will never fade; while all else is ephemeral, it is immortal.

"What is the soul?" "Where is its seat?" These questions were among the first which presented themselves to the inquiring mind of man. And so, far back in the misty past, when requiring a gueer.

themselves to the inquiring mind of man. And so, far back in the misty past, when mountains of superstition, ignorance, and skepticism cast over the earth their dark shadows, we find the grey-haired sages of Greece, Egypt, and Arabia attempting to solve the mighty problems of their being. The vast ocean of metaphysics, all unexplored, lays pread out before them, while the glittering peobles which every wave cast upon the shore seemed to tell of the treasures which lay hid beneath the dark waters.

The nineteenth century, however, in which the The nineteenth century, however, in which the lightnings of thought, gleaming through the thick clouds of error, have dissipated doubt and purified the whole moral atmosphere, has witnessed the overthrow of most of the ancient systems of philosophy. At the present time the tendency of meta-physical science is to regard, the soul as far beyond numan power to fathom. The mysterious connec

tion between spirit and matter must in this life ever remain an unsolved problem.

Without invading the domain of the philosopher, we may still inquire where is the sent of the Among the many palaces which adorn the Eter-nal City, perhaps the most magnificent is the Vati-can. Wandering through its mazy halls, and drink-ing in at every step the inspiration which commu-nion with the past never falls to give, we at length

reach the museum. Here, on every side, embodied in marble or clinging to the canvas, are seen the creations of Praxiteies and Agesander, of Raphael and Michel Angelo, of Guido and Correggio. As we gaze upon the triumphs of human skill, the monuments of human glory, we seem transported back to the time when flourished the great masters of arc. Centuries roll back their curtains, and reveal to us the studie of Rome's greatest soulptor. Before him stands the Parian block from which his skill is carv-ing a form of beauty. As, his countenance lighting up with the fire of genius, he bands cageriy over his work, we may ask where is his soul? Not restricted work, we may ask where is no soul? Not restricted to blood nor brain, nor hidden in an obscure chamber of his heart, but, pervading his whole being, it informs the mind, which conceives and directs the arm that is executing, guiding the chisel as it moulds into classic elegance each feature, till the sculptured marble seems bursting into life, as if the soul of the sculptor, elevated and expanded by the grandeur of its conception, had broken down the barriers of flesh, and, flying forth, had left its traces on the marble—traces which age shall not dim, nor on the marble-traces which age shall not dim, nor

Time himself obliterate.

When at death the soul, winging its silent flight across the vast chasm which separates time from eternity, shall have reabled the "city not made with hands," there shall it take its seat forever near

Valedictory Address, by Henry G. Harris

Valenterry Address, by Benry & Harris.

Henry G. Harris delivered the Valedictory Address. It was in verse, and was excellent both in thought and expression. Want of space prevents its entire publication. We produce a short extract:

The tutor gives the world her ablast men,
Who wield for her the sword or mightier pen;
Yet when her prizes, lavish, she bestows,
He's off neglected 'midst the crowd of those who first in commerce, science, law or art
To him owe all; but ne'er acknowledge part: To him owe all; but ne'er acknowledge part: To their own talent they refer their rise, although on him the merit really lies, Yet, who that once has wrought in subtle mind, Would to mean matter ever be confined?

Who that the Parian block can skilful shape, Would in hase pissier solid marble ape? You careful mould the youthful intellect, Smooth every roughness, cover each delect,
Make it, for man, a bright and keen-edged tool.
A passive agent to his will's stern rule.
With which he news each hindrance from his course, And from resistance gathers greater force; As when the dam some plashing stream makes deep The running waters now come calmed to sieep; Until the thundering storm bids them awake, When foaming, plunging, they attempt to break The curb: the mind whose onward course

Will, allent, every latent power collec'. Will bide its time, and then will burst the bond, Or swiftly o'er it shoot, and far beyond.

Let us e'er court the company of those Whose youth was not all indelent repose Who have in learning's paths beyond us gone, For friends above will draw us father on; But these beneath on our advantage frown, Ne'er raise themselves, but, envious, drag us down. The oak that grows 'mid shrubs, or on the plain, May spread, but never will much height att sin; But in the forest, where its equals grow, whose shades the chesnut, elm, and maple know, The oak shoots up its lordly, leaf crowned crest, And strives, and frequent does o'ertop the rest.

SPECIAL NOTICES. REDEMPTION OF CIVIL BONDS OF 1860. STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

ThEASURY DEPATMENT, SACRAMENTO, February 1, 1871. Whereas, There is on this day in the State Trea sury the sum of twenty-eight thousand (\$23,000) dollars which, under the provisions of an act of the Legislature of said State entitled "An act to provide for the paying certain equitable claims against the State of California, and to contract a funded debt for that purpose," approved April 30, 1860, is set apart for the redemption of Civil Bonds of said State, issued under the provisions of said act, notice is hereby given that

SEALED PROPOSALS for the surrender of said Bonds will be received at this Department for the amount above specified until the

10TH DAY OF APRIL, 1871.

at 11 o'clock A. M. No bid will be entertained at more than par value. and a responsible guarantee must accompany each proposal, which must be indorsed "sealed Proposals for the surrender of Civil Bonds of 1860."

Said bonds will be redeemed and interest paid in gold and silver coin of the United States, and must be surrendered within ten days after the acceptance of the proposal for their redemption. A. F. CORONEL,

2 14taths t4 10 State Treasurer. REDEMPTION OF STATE BONDS. STATE OF CALIFORNIA,) TREASURY DEPARTMENT, SACRAMENTO, Feb. 1, 1871.

Whereas, there is on this day in the State Treasury the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand (\$250,000) dollars, which, under the provisions of an act of the Legislature of said State, entitled "An Act to provide for paying certain equitable claims against the State of California, and to contract a funded debt for that purpose," approved April 28, 1867; and a'so under the provisions of an act amendatory of said act, approved April 27, 1860, is set apart for the redemption of Civil Bonds of said State, issued under the provisions of said first mentioned act, notice is hereby given that

SEALED PROPOSALS for the surrender of said Bonds will be received at this Department for the amount above specified, until the

10TH DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M.

No bids will be entertained at more than par value, and a responsible guarantee must accompany each proposal, which must be marked "Sealed Proposals for the Redemption of Civil Bonds of 1857." Said bonds must be surrendered within ten days after the acceptance of the proposals for their redemption.

A. F. CORONEL 2 14 tuths t 4 10 State Treasurer. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.-CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILHOAD COMPANY.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, ILL., stockholders of the CHICAGO AND ALTON BAILROAD COMPANY are hereby notified that a cash dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has this day been declared on the Pre-ferred and Common Stock of this Company, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine street, in the city of New York, on the 6th day of March next, to nolders who on the 16th inst., at which time the transfer-books will be closed, and reopened for transfer on the 7th

day of March next.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary. CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COM-

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 8, 1811. The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of directors and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WED-NESDAY, March 1, 1871, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of February 18 until March 2. GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CORPORATORS OF THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL COMPANY, held on MONDAY, January 9, Managers for the ensuing year:

JOHN RICE,

JOSEPH B. MYERS,

DANIEL HADDOCK, JR.,

JAMES H. ORNE, JOHN C. HUNTER.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Managers JOHN RICE was unaulmously re-elected President, and J. SERGEANT PRICE Secretary and Treasurer.

J. SERGEANT PRICE, Secretary and Treasurer. 121 stuth1m

JOHN DUFF, Vice-President.

JOHN M. S. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

E. H. ROLLINS, Secretary.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,) SEARS' BUILDING (POST-OFFICE BOX No. 2377.)
BOSTON, Feb. 4, 1871.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the company in BOSTON, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of March, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., to elect officers for the ensuing year. OLIVER AMES. 2 14 t3-8 President Union Pacific Railroad Co.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA, GER-MANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAIL-ROAD COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13, 1971.

The Board of Managers have declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable, clear of tax, at the Office of this Company, No. 12 Philadelphia Exchange, on and after the 13th of March next. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst., and remain closed until the 14th of March.

A. E. DOUGHERTY. A. E. DOUGHERTY, 2 13 m 5t

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2, 1871.

The premium on Gold Interest on City Loans of July, 1870, will be paid in currency on and after JOSEPH F. MARCER,

City Treasurer. DALZELL PETROLEUM COMPANY,
Office No. 218% WALNUT Street. The Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. (being Ten Cents per share) on the capital stock of the company, payable, clear of State taxes, on the 1st of March, proximo. The Transfer Books will be closed from February 22 to March 2.

2 15 121*

THE ANNUAL DIBETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the CONNELLSVILLE AND SOUTHERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILWAY COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street, on WEDNESDAY, March 1, at 18 o'clock M., when an election will be held for a President and twelve Directors to serve the ensuing year.

CHARLES WESTON, the ensuing year.

Philadelphia, Feb. 15, 1571.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TREASURERS OFFICE, ST. JOSEPH TREASURER'S OFFICE, ST. JOSEPH and Denver City Railroad Company.

St. Joseph, Mo., Jan. 23, 1371.

The interest and coupons due Feb. 15, 1371, on the first morigage eight per cent. (8 per cent.) gold bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the city of New York, upon presentation and application, on and after that date, free of Government tax. iate, free of Government tax, 27 26t; THOMAS E. TOOTLE, Treasurer,

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE THIS SPLEN did Hair Dve is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Rehable—Instantaneons—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—"Dosana tentain Lead nor any Vitakie Poison to injurea. Hair or System." Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 15 BOND Street, New York. [4 27 mwf] THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COM-PANY OF PHILADELPHIA. COMPANY & BUILDING, NO. 400 WALNUT STREET,

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT, on the capital stock of the Company for the last six months, payable on demand, free of all taxes.

ALEX, W. WISTER,

INSTRAD OF USING COMMON TOILET Scap at this season of the year, use "Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet of Solidified Glycerine." It softens the skin, prevents redness and chapping by cold, and beautifies the complexion.

For sale by Druggists generally,
R. & G. A. WRIGHT,
16 mw26t No. 624 CHESNUT 5t., Philad'a. THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable. D. T. GAGE.

No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent. THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME!—AS A rule, the perfumes now in use have no permanency. An hour or two after their use there is no trace of perfume left. How different is the result succeeding the use of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER! Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance.

3 1 tuths;

THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER is the best article for cleansing and preserving the teeth. For sale by all Druggists, Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. 11 26 stuthly DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 911 WALNUT ST. formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth with-out pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 175

DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, NO. 216 S. ELEVENTH Street. Patients treated gratuitously at this institution daily at 11 o'clock. 1 14

JOUVIN'S KID GLOVE CLEANER restores soiled gloves equal to new. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Price 25 WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETO.

EWIS LADOMUS & CO DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS. WATCHES, JEWELRY & BILVER WARE. WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED. 302 Chestnut St., Phila-

Would invite attention to their large stock of Ladies' and Cents' Watches Of American and foreign makers. DIAMONDS in the newest styles of Settings. LADIES' and GENTS' CHAINS, sets of JEWELRY

of the latest styles, BAND AND CHAIN BRACELETS, Etc. Etc. Our stock has been largely increased for the approaching holidays, and new goods received daily. Silver Ware of the latest designs in great variety, for wedding presents. Repairing done in the best mann

TOWER CLOCKS.

6. W. RUSSELL, No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET, Agent for STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS. both Remontoir & Graham Escapement, striking hour only, or striking quarters, and repeating hour

on full chime. Estimates furnished on application either personally or by mail.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND
SILVER WARE,
First floor of No. 632 CHESNUT Street,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets. MILLINERY.

M R S. R. DILLO NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET, FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE

Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Capes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETO.

FOR

LOOKING-GLASSES,

RELIABLE AND CHEAP.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,

No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

WHISKY, WINE, ETQ.

CARSTAIRS & MCCALL

No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts IMPORTERS OF Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oll, Etc. WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES. IN BOND AND TAX PAID.

CORDAGE. Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage At Lowest New York Prices and Freights. EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,

CORDAGE, ETC.

Factory, TENTH St. and GRRMANTOWN Avenue. Store, No. 28 M. WATER St. and 22 R. DELAWAR Avenue. PHILADELPHIA

JOHN S. LEE & CO., ROPE AND TWINE
MANUFACTURERS,
DEALERS IN NAVAL STORES,
ANCHORS AND CHAINS,
SHIP CHANDLERY GOODS, ETC.,
Nos. 46 and 48 NORTH WHARVES.
281

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory. JOHN T. BAILEY, N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sta

ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Flour, Balt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bon-Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

Bowles Brothers & Co.

PARIS, LONDON, BOSTON.

19 WILLIAM Street

New York, 23 NO NO 1 TO BE BUT TO 1

for Travellers Credits

ISSUE

IN EUROPE.

Exchange on Paris and the Unio Bank of London.

IN SUMS TO SUIT.

CITY OF BALTIMORE \$1,200,000 six per cent. Bonds of the Western Maryland Ratiroad Company, endorsed by the City of Baltimore. The under igned Finance Committee of the Western Maryland Railroad Company offer through the American Exchange National Bank \$1,200,000 of the Bonds of the Western Maryland Railroad Company, having 30 years to run, principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Baltimore. This endorsement having been authorized by an act of the Legislature, and by ordinance of the City Conneil, was submitted to and ratifled by an almost upanimous vote of the people. As an additional security the city has provided a sinking fund of \$200,000 for the liquidation of this debt at maturity An exhibit of the financial condition of "city shows that she has available and convertible assets more than sufficient to pay her entire indebtedness. To investors looking for absolute security no loan

rest, coupons payable January and July. WILLIAM KEYSER, JOHN K. LONGWELL, MOSES WIESENFELD, Finance Committee.

> ELLIOTT, COLLINS & CO. BANKERS.

1 6 60tt

offered in this market presents greater inducements.

These bonds are offered at 87% and accrued inte-

No. 109 South THIRD Street, MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EX-

DEALERS IN MERCANTILE PAPER. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, Etc.

CHANGES.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON. 93 fmw;

EDUCATIONAL. HARVARD UNIVERSITY

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.,

Comprises the following Departments:-Harvard College, the University Lectures, Divinity School, Law School, Medical School, Dental School, Lawrence Scientific School, School of Mining and Practical Geology, Bussey Institution (a School of Agriculture and Horticulture), Botanic Garden, Astronomical Observatory, Museum of Comparative

Zoology, Peabody Museum of Archæology, Episcopal Theological School. The next academic year begins on September 28,

The first examination for admission to Harvar College will begin June 29, at 3 A. M. The seco examination for admission to Harvard College, at the examinations for admission to the Scienti and Mining Schools, will begin September 28. T requisites for admission to the College have be changed this year. There is now a mathemat a'ternative for a portion of the classics. A circu describing the new requisites and recent exam

tion papers will be mailed on application, UNIVERSITY LECTURES .- Thirty-three cour in 1870-71, of which twenty begin in the week F ruary 12-19. These lectures are intended for gra ates of colleges, teachers, and other compet adults (men or women). A circular describing them

will be mailed on application, THE LAW SCHOOL has been reorganized this year. It has seven instructors, and a library of 16,000 volumes. A circular explains the new course of study, the requisites for the degree, and the cost of attending the school. The second half of the year begins February 13.

For catalogues, circulars, or information, ad-

dress

J. W. HARRIS, WASHINGTON COLLEGE VIRGINIA.

GENERAL G. W. CUSTIS LEE, PRESIDENT, WITH FOURTEEN PROPESSORS. The Spring Term of the present season begins on FIRST OF FEBRUARY.

The rearrangement of classes then made enables students to enter the several schools with advanage. Students entering at this time pay only half fees.
All the ACADEMIC SCHOOLS of the College, as well as the Professional Schools of LAW and ENGINEERING, are in full operation.

January 1, 1871. Clerk of Faculty, Lexington, Va. Еревниць всноот

MERCHANTVILLE, N. J., Four Miles from Philadelphia. The session commenced MONDAY, January 9,

Rev. T. W. CATTELL 3 21 1y MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG

M Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass. Long and widely-known for superior facilities and rare beauty of loca-tion. Board and English tuition, \$150 for half year, commencing February 23. Special terms to clerical patrons and teachers. 2 is im† Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S ACADEMY, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, A Primary, Preparatory, and Finishing School dress Principal, No. 108 S. TENTH St. 21 YOUNG MEN AND BOYS' ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, No. 1968 MT, VERNON Street, Rev. JAMES G. SHINN, A. M., Principal.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Pest Omca.