Opening of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 27.—The grand excursion party to Pittsburgh, to celebrate the opening of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, left Baltimore on Monday, according to programme, and had a delightful trip to this point, arriving in this city about one o'clock. The weather at starting was splendid. Two splendid trains conveyed the party from Camden Station, the first train comprising five coaches, and the second six coaches, all richly decorated and resplendent in the national colors. There were about 350 persons in the two trains, including President John W. Garrett, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, prominent State and City officials, distinguished citizens and strangers, railroad officials, &c. Each train had a refreshment car amply supplied with lunch, choice wines, cigars, and everything to tempt the appetite and please the taste.

The first train left the depot in Baltimore promptly at 6 A. M., having on board members of City Council, a large number of merchants and prominent citizens generally, accompanied by the Fifth Regiment Band. The second train left at ten minutes past six, having on board prominent citizens and the President's car in the rear with President Garrett and distinguished guests.

The weather continued fair till about nine o'clock A. M., when the skies became overcast, succeeded by a short slight rain, which, however, was scarcely perceptible and did not unpleasantly affect the temperature or obscure the scenery en route.

At Martinsburg President Garrett received the following despatch from W. O. Hughart President of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, dated at Confluence, Pa.: "The Mayor of Pittsburgh and the committee send greeting," to which President Garrett replied: "Our Baltimore friends cordially reciprocate the greetings of the Mayor of Pittsburgh and the Pittsburgh delegates. All will be most happy to meet them."

On arriving at Cumberland the members of the City Council of Baltimore were met by G. W. Jeffers, Mayor of Wheeling, who tendered them an invitation to visit that city and partake of its hospitality. There will be a meeting at Pittsburgh to-night, to make a response to it.

The excursionists were met at Cumberland by a delegation from Pittsburgh, consisting of 125 prominent citizens of Pittsburgh.

The entrance of the trains into Cumberland was greeted by a general uuporring of citizens, and the 5th Regiment Band of Baltimore, and the Great Western Band of Pittsburgh, gave life to the demonstration by performing spirited airs. The assemblage gathered in front of the Revere House, to hear addresses of welcome was delivered by Hon. H. W. Hoffman.

Mr. Hoffman was followed by Hill Burgwin, Esq., of Pittsburgh, solicitor of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

The excursionists were then escorted to the dining saloons of the Revere House, where they were entertained in handsome style, and in the course of an hour and a half resumed their journey.

The two trains left Cumberland, preceded by two extra trains from Pittsburgh, amidst the cheers of the people and music. Thence proceeding through the Will's Creek Valley, extending from Cumberland to the base of the Allegheny Mountains, at Southampton station, twenty-two miles West of Cumberland, there was a beautiful arch of evergreens and flowers over the track, with the words, in white shield, "Hail to Baltimore and Pittsburgh, united at Cumberland." There was a representation of clasped hands below. The train proceeded up the ascent of Allegheny through Sand Patch tunnel, seven-eighths of a mile in length, then commenced the descent of the western slope into the coal-fields at Myer's Mills. At the base of the mountain there was another arch of evergreens and flowers over the track, with the inscription, "Welcome H. L. G.," signifying Hughart, Latrobe and Garrett.

At this point there was a large assemblage of citizens, including many ladies. The Great Western Band got down, and after playing a stirring air, President Hughart made a speech of congratulation. President Garrett followed, and the splendid equestrian procession of the road had met, and expressing gratification that the people of the section had at length found a way to reach their great natural market, Baltimore.

The train proceeded on to another spur of the Alleghenies, passing through Pinkerton tunnel, one thousand feet in length, and then on to another spur, passing by a temporary track over Laurel Hill tunnel, not yet completed, the road upon one side and down the other being on a grade of about two hundred feet to the mile. We continue down through Confluence, Pa., where there was also an arch of flowers and a popular demonstration, on through the counties of Somerset and Fayette, Pa., to Connellsville, the terminus of the old road and the centre of the coal-mining interest of the Youghiogheny.

The train reached Pittsburgh about 1 o'clock A. M.

At Pittsburgh, on Tuesday evening, there was a grand banquet. The following is the programme of toasts and responses: First—"The Monumental City;" to be responded to by Hon. Benj. Price. Second—"The Spirit of the Age;" to be responded to by Reverdy Johnson. Third—"The Steam Engine, the nineteenth century's preacher of the power of God;" response by J. H. B. Latrobe. Fourth—"The President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad;" President Garrett will probably respond. Fifth—"The Steam Whistle, the Harbinger of Civilization;" response by Hon. John Ritchie.

The Proposed Lease of the New Jersey Railroads to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

It is a remarkable fact that while the commercial and mercantile interests of Philadelphia are almost unanimously opposed to the lease of the New Jersey Railroads to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the newspapers of that city either openly advocate the lease or preserve a profound silence in regard to it. Having no newspaper organs to speak for them, the business men of Philadelphia are taking the matter in their own hands, and at a meeting of the Commercial Exchange, held on Tuesday, the following committee on Inland Transportation through their Chairman, Mr. Geo. L. Buzby, reported for the consideration of that body, the following preamble and resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Pennsylvania Railroad owes its existence to capital contributed by Philadelphia in her corporate capacity and by her private citizens; and,

Whereas, The design of the road was the development of the commercial interests of Philadelphia; and,

Whereas, Our business men have largely provided the means for building first-class steamships to co-operate with the road in increasing the trade between this and European ports; and,

Whereas, They have organized warehousing companies, on a large scale, for the promotion of the same purpose; and,

Whereas, the lease to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company of the New Jersey Roads, coupled with a vast expenditure for the improvement of Harsimus Cove, as a shipping depot, will endanger and retard the success of our efforts to enlarge our onward commerce; and,

Whereas, The moneys proposed to be expended at Harsimus Cove, if applied to facilitating access to our river front by delivery on our docks of freight drawn by locomotives over tracks to be laid outside and to the south of the populated portions of our city, would furnish all the accommodations for shipping now sought to be obtained, at a point one hundred miles distant; and

Whereas, We cannot reasonably be expected to witness with indifference projects for hurrying produce and other freight through our city to enrich others at our own expense; therefore

Resolved, That we regard the lease of the New Jersey Roads, and the proposed expenditure at Harsimus Cove, as at variance with the purpose for which the Pennsylvania Railroad was built, and inconsistent with the welfare of the steadily enterprising city which she is a partner with our citizens.

Resolved, That we command the employment of all honorable means for the defeat of a project which can do us no good, but threatens us with much injury.

Fire in Lewistown.

The Harrisburg *Patriot* says that on Saturday night a telegram was received in that city from a prominent citizen of Lewistown calling for aid to prevent the destruction of the town by fire. All the fire apparatus of the city was soon assembled at the depot, and an extra train was ready to be run up the Pennsylvania Railroad, when news was received that the conflagration had been checked.

The fire destroyed two houses, including the Red Lion Hotel, and six stables, and one dwelling was torn down to prevent the flames from spreading. The proprietor of the hotel is a Mr. Coleman, who met with a similar misfortune near Mifflin, Juniata county, several months ago. The total loss is about $15,000. The fire originated in Mr. Coleman's stable, and is supposed to have been caused by an incendiary.

Lewistown made a narrow escape from a wide-spreading conflagration. That it fared so well must be attributed more to favorable weather and the unremitting activity of its citizens than to its fire apparatus. The town has but one hand engine, and that is sadly in need of repairs.

Caving-in of a Bank at March's Hill—Eleven Men Buried Beneath the Mass of Earth—Two Killed and one Badly Injured.

NEWBURYPORT, July 3.—On Saturday, at March's Hill, a bank suddenly caved in burying eleven men beneath an immense mass of earth. Eight of them were soon rescued, but little injured. John Tuohy and James Cushman were dead when reached. John Clifford was badly injured. Cushman and Tuohy each leave a wife and six children.

Election of Democratic Officers in New Hampshire—Rounding up the Victory.

CONCORD, N. H., June 29.—The two Houses in Convention to-day voted for a Railroad Commissioner. Whole number 330; David Gilchrist, Democrat and Labor Reform, 168; D. W. Buckminster, Republican, 162. The popular vote in March gave Buckminster 34,464, and Gilchrist 33,967, but the scattering vote defeated an election. For Secretary of State, John H. Goodalle, presented as a Democrat and Labor Reform candidate, received 193 votes to 162 for N. W. Grove, Republican.

CONCORD, June 29.—L. W. Cogswell was to-day elected State Treasurer with only scattering opposition. A. T. Bennett, Democrat, of New Boston, was elected Commissary-General.

Local Intelligence.

FRANKLIN & MARSHALL COLLEGE.

A STATUE UNVEILED AND A CORNER-STONE LAID.

Seldom have the towers of Franklin and Marshall College looked down on a scene so animated, and exercises so interesting as those witnessed on her Campus on Wednesday. The occasion was one set apart for the unveiling of the Rauch monument, and the laying of the corner-stone of Harbaugh Hall. At the time appointed a large number of the Alumni, and others connected directly with the College, as well as a goodly number of the citizens of Lancaster assembled in front of the building where arrangements had been made for their accommodation. After the singing of the *Te Deum* by the College choir and students the blessing of God upon the exercises was invoked by the venerable head of the institution, Dr. Nevin.

Dr. Gerhart delivered a memorial address, briefly sketching the life of Dr. Rauch, his labors and their results. Coming to this country while yet a young man, the quick sense of the German Reformed Church, sharpened by a feeling of its necessities, led it to call him to the Chair of Mental and Moral Philosophy, and the Presidency of her literary institution.—Bringing with him his rich store of classical learning and profound philosophy, his entrance into the Church constituted a new epoch in its career. Resisting the temptation which circumstances offered to transplant the German spirit, literature and philosophy, to this spot, he proceeded to direct the vital forces of the Church to a combination of the two elements and establish an institution, and philosophy eminently Anglo-Germanic in its character. A ripe scholar in the literature of both languages, he found here, in the German Reformed Church, circumstances well fitted for the realization of his ideas! He laid the foundation of a positive Christian faith—planted the seed and watering it with his tears, which has grown a mighty tree. Devoting his life and labor to the building of an institution and philosophy more enduring even than this beautiful tribute of affection which the pupils of his teachings rear to-day to his memory. The speaker dilated at length on the character of Dr. Rauch's philosophy and its subsequent development in the church and through its educational institutions.

Hon. John Cessna being called upon, as a former student of Dr. Rauch, in a brief address laid testimony to his remarkable character as a Christian philosopher, a profound scholar and a polished gentleman—irreproachable in character and universally popular. Mr. Cessna spoke of the movement made by the Alumni in the erection of this monument, its origin, progress, and congratulated them on its final consummation to-day.

He was followed by Hon. John W. Killinger, who spoke of Dr. R.'s personal character, his social relations, and gave some interesting reminiscences of his death and burial, the latter occurring on the 4th of March, 1841, the day of Gen. Harrison's inauguration. He spoke of the reasons of Dr. R.'s leaving Europe, which was occasioned by evoking the wrath of the powers of Germany by a too free expression of his advance and republican political views. M. K. Neiman referred feelingly to the different Presidents of the College, and trusted the present movement might result in a testimonial that their labors had not been in vain.

After his address the procession was formed, and moved to the monument, which has been erected on the right hand side of the campus, between the right wing of the College and the avenue. It is seton a mound surrounded by a neat railing and is a beautiful, chaste and classical piece of workmanship, reflecting great credit upon the artist.

The base is of blue marble, and the body of Italian, on which is inscribed on the south side the appropriate inscriptions: "A Christian philosopher. *Philosophia scholæ ancillatur, et religioni, et omnibus artibus, et omnibus humanis rebus et cunabus.*" The western side is occupied by a globe, on which is visible parts of the eastern and western hemispheres. Of the remaining sides, one is taken up with the dates of his birth and death, while the other has on it the original and yet highly appropriate design of the philosopher's study, in which he is seated, surrounded by the works of ancient and modern philosophy, carefully comparing the system of Plato with that of the Holy Scriptures. The conception of this idea was a very happy one, and its execution a decided success. The monument is crowned by a handsome cross, the whole adding greatly to the beauty and interest of the Campus.

After the invocation and the repetition of the Apostles' Creed, the unveiling address was delivered by Rev. J. O. Miller, who spoke of the significance of this testimonial to the memory of the Christian philosopher, and of the propriety of placing it on the Franklin and Marshall campus, where it may serve to inspire all who may look upon it with zeal in studying that true philosophy founded in the Gospel of Jesus Christ and follow the faith of those Saints who have fallen in the Lord and now live with Him forever more. May this memorial of a Christian philosopher's study, in which he is seated in the middle thereof, with the word of God before him comparing the philosophy of this world with revealed truth, and thus testing its merits, teach the students of this College what is the beginning and end of all wisdom. May this inspiring lamp, the upturned hour-glass, and the fallen manuscript, remind them too, that knowledge is only gained by patient toil.

May this globe celestial, broken wreath of flowers and volumes which remain of departed genius remind them that true wisdom comes from above, and the truly beautiful is only found in the person of Christ. And that whilst we all do fade as a leaf, and like the flowers, wither and die, they will have found the unfading and unchanging whom they shall have truly learned to know Him who has made the cross sacred and glorious, "for he is the same yesterday, to-day and forever." And may each student as he returns from each recitation, if his eye rests upon this monument of the first President of the College, remember the motto it bears, "Philosophy slightly tasted leads from God, but deeply drank leads back to his source," and that when they leave these shades, the world lies before them, not simply to excite their ambition, but in which each for himself shall be called to solve the problem of life.

The address of which we have given but an extract was eloquently delivered, and made a deep impression on the minds of the listeners. It was followed by prayer, and after the singing of the Gloria Patra, the exercises closed with the Benediction.

After many had availed themselves of the opportunity to examine the monument the procession moved to the new Hall, intended for the accommodation of students, and of which the corner-stone was now laid in accordance with the following order of exercises:

Prayer by Rev. J. W. Nevin, D.D.

Articles deposited in the corner-stone of the New Student's Hall, laid Wednesday, June 28th, 1871:

1. Heidelberg Catechism, and Constitution of the German Reformed Church.
2. Charter and By-Laws of Franklin and Marshall College.
3. Laws and Regulations of Franklin and Marshall College.
4. Catalogues of Franklin and Marshall College for years 1859, 1868 and 1871.
5. Triennial Catalogue of Franklin and Marshall College.
6. A Student's Circular.
7. Two Programmes of Commencement Week, June, 1871, and July, 1867.
8. An Order of Exercises at the unveiling of the Rauch Monument, June 28th, 1871.
9. Memoir of the Society for the Relief of Ministers and their Widows of the German Reformed Church in the U.S., &c.
10. Addresses delivered at formal Opening of Franklin and Marshall College, June 3, 1851.
11. A copy of the *Reformed Church Messenger*.
12. A copy of *The Reformirte Kirchenzeitung*.
13. A copy of *The Reformirte Hausfreund*.
14. An Almanac of the Reformed Church in the U. S., 1871.
15. Programme of the 36th Anniversary of the D. L. Society, 1871.
16. A Programme of Anniversary of G. L. Society.
17. A copy of the *Lancaster Evening Express*.
18. A copy of LANCASTER INTELLIGENCER.
19. A copy of the New Testament.
20. Historical sketch of the Gerthean Literary Society.
21. Historical sketch of the Diagnothian Literary Society.

Short addresses by Dr. Porter, who spoke of the fitness of the name given the hall, in memory of him who had labored so zealously for the church and its educational interests. He congratulated professors and students on the improvement of the grounds and prospects for the advancement of the College. Dr. L. H. Steiner then indulged in some brief reminiscences of "old times" and "the boys." His remarks were heartily applauded, and led us to think the Dr. had in his time been "one of the boys" who "hunt the midnight oil and outwatched the bear." A benediction then closed the exercises for the afternoon, and the audience turned almost reluctantly towards the city. Seldom has it been our lot to witness a scene so interesting, so satisfactory, and so appropriate. The exercises throughout were conducted in an impressive manner, well calculated to produce effects which augur hopefully for the success of the institution. We heard several of the Alumni remark that this seemed like old times, and while it led them back to the gala days of Marshall College, opened to their view a bright prospect for the future of their Alma Mater.

THE DIAGNOTHIAN RE-UNION.

The re-union of the Diagnothian Literary Society was held in an upper room of Fulton Hall, at the conclusion of the able Address in the large hall, before the Society of the Alumni by Cyrus V. Mayer. It was approaching ten o'clock, as a large company of the members of the Society sat down at the well-filled board; to the discussion of its elegant viands, after the saying of grace by the Rev. Mr. Barker, they gave their devoted attention for half-an-hour. Then Mr. Louis Zahner, of the class of '72, made a short but very neat address of welcome, after which General Hartranft assumed his place as presiding officer, and with a few introductory words, began the announcement of the toasts. He introduced the gentleman who was to respond to the first toast, after first stating the satisfaction it had been to him at one period during the war, when it had been his duty to open a correspondence with the enemy in his front, to find that the officer in command was a Diagnothian! he felt assured then that should the fate of war place him in the hands of the enemy, he would have a friend at court who would make his lines as easy to him as possible. It was Henry Clay Longstreet, who would speak to them of "Our Re-union."

Major Douglass made a very eloquent address. He said in substance: This reunion is to me the more impressive, because of the faces I do not see, the voices I do not hear. There is in this no want of compliment to those present here this evening, and I will be forgiven if in trying to wade back through the exciting events which lengthened and filled up the years since I was a student, I should look about me for the faces and listen for the names of those who are away from us in the world or who have gone to where beyond these voices there is peace. My connection with the College was of short duration, but, that time was full of struggle for the difficulties and embarrassment encountered in the erection of the present beautiful Hall.) After I left, the horrid wave of war rolled between us of the South, and our Alma Mater, and carried away many of our dearest friends with it. Others may speak of our distinguished dead, the fragrance of whose memories still hangs about us; but just now there come back to me, the names of two men from their untimely graves, upon each of whom, in his way, had been stamped the seal of noble manhood. For gentleness in manner, and firmness in principle, modesty and charity of speech, strict integrity, cultivated mind and a long line of virtues:—the Diagnothian Society has on its rolls the name of no one, who will fill up the measure of such a man more completely than Theodore Fisher. The other, Clinton Rench, was the bravest, most chivalric, most open-handed and truest man I have ever known; if not without reproach, certainly without fear; one with a courage as keen and as polished as his sword. The speaker spoke in further eulogy of his two friends and Diagnothians, one of whom died in the Union army, the other perished for the cause of the South; both by terrible and early deaths; and then said:—Clinton Rench and Theodore Fisher, two men more unlike it were difficult to find; yet they were friends; friends in society, friends in the fraternity; to the last, friends in reality, although Death divided them. Let the dead bury their dead; but let us call up their memories, and strike hands across their graves. Summon them back to life and there would be no enmity between them. Can we not learn a lesson from their lives and deaths. I wish to arouse no unpleasant recollections. Let them sleep. I come not like Old Mortality, with hammer and chisel to freshen the scars and dig deeper the records, which mercy would dim and obliterate. I am not here to chant a sad refrain by the sea-side, and to give ceaseless moan for the dead its billows have swallowed up. But, like the fabled bird, may this people arise from their ashes to a new and a higher life of civilization. Let us hope that they have gathered immortal from adversity, like the jewel from the slimy head of the toad; and as true and brave men sprang from the dragon's teeth which Cadmus sowed, so from the blood which flecks the ground and the ashes which lie around us may there arise another generation, and wiser children, who will bear our banner of civilization in the van of peoples and nations.

Till the war-drums throb no longer, and the battle-flags furled
In the Parliament of man, the Federation of the world.

A. C. Reinoehl responded to the toast of "the Society at Home." He expressed his doubt as to whether he was expected to speak of that female society at home, which the student so assiduously went in search of on all his spare evenings after making an elaborate toilet for the purpose; that female society which had accrued to the married graduates; or of the Diagnothian Society in its home at Lancaster. He accepted this latter as the true meaning of the sentiment and proceeded to speak of the relations of the Society at Home to be green oasis to its members struggling through the desert of life, to which they were wont to hasten for refreshment and solace.

The Poet of the Society was spoken of in a very pleasant way by the Hon. John W. Killinger, of Lebanon. He commenced by saying that the Society was a great institution; "its sayings and triumphs were small compared with those of the College." This "lapsus," John Cessna, who was sitting close by, called attention to by asking, "which are small, John, the sayings or the triumphs?" Mr. Killinger after a momentary effort to recover himself and floor Cessna, acknowledged the point, declaring "I am not often taken down; but for cool impudence commend me to John Cessna." Speaking soberly, he said—(which John Cessna never does) the Society has grown and prospered in a very flattering way. When it removed from York about 1836 it had but twenty-four members, of these fell by the wayside; so that it had but six when it arrived at Mercersburg, "sweet Mercersburg, loveliest village of the plain; but 'tis distance lends enchantment to the view." Five of these members were Dr. Bomberger, A. S. Young, George H. Martin, Dr. Gerhard and I. E. Houser. They had only 130 volumes then in their library; but the members drew from it on the credit of their individual credit, small as it was. By the energy of its members the Society has been growing ever since; it was in perpetual motion, and was the only successful institution of the execution of a vexed problem that he knew of. Mercersburg in the olden time was the whole world to the students; they knew of but four places beside it, and they were Chambersburg Knob, Bachelor's Grave, James Buchanan's birthplace, and the Cave; these were their points of the compass. John Cessna was the great agent of the Society in securing new members; he could small an inchoate freshman as he approached the village in the stage-coach when it was yet five miles off, and by the time it arrived he had talked the youngster nearly to death and quite to Diagnothianism. The speaker declared that he owed more to the Society than he did to the College; the latter had never conferred a D. D. on him, and for his sheep-skin he had paid $5, its full value. He thought the Society should take a new departure: it could not live on dead issues; he did not know how it could depart from; but it was fashionable to depart and they should follow the fashion. They should all try to get into office; they could not all expect to be Congressmen, but they might hope to be elected Governor, or the next Governor of Pennsylvania. [Referring to Hartranft's candidacy].

Dr. Nevin, President of the College, spoke briefly of "The Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church," and expressed the happiest anticipations of the good that would arise from the re-union of the College and Seminary now being accomplished.

Dr. Washington L. Atlee, of Philadelphia, spoke of "Lancaster; her educational and literary efforts during the third and fourth decades of the nineteenth century." The first effort he cited was the establishment of the Lancasterian system by the Rev. Alex. Berrian and Mr. Thomas Yarrow. About the same time, or in 1828, a Medical Quizzing Club and Debating Society was started and continued for three years by George P. Pepper, Jonathan M. Foltz, Henry Deitrich and the speaker. Only two of these were now living—Dr. Foltz, who is a distinguished surgeon in the Navy, standing at the height of his profession, and himself. Then the Academy was instituted under the control of Mr. Marcellus, Mr. Muhlenberg and Mr. Rice. It was afterwards merged into the Common School System, and then again transferred to Franklin College.—Soon an organization of the Master Mechanics was started; their first President was Hugh Maxwell, and the Association became a very flourishing one. A Lyceum was started; at the first meeting called to organize it in the old Court House, (a beautiful building whose destruction was a sacrilege,) only four persons attended—James Demant, George P. Pepper, Eli Parry and the Speaker. They persevered in their effort, however, and in a year or two had 240 members. Dr. Atlee concluded by urging his young hearers to diligently strive in the second, third and fourth decades of their life, by industry and application, to achieve the fame and success which would be thereby secured to them during the latter periods of their lives.

J. W. Yocum, of the Columbia *Spy*, spoke of the present of the Diagnothian Society. He said it numbered nearly 1000 members on its rolls, and was in a very flourishing condition. It invariably laid low the Literary Society whenever they came in competition before the public—especially when the ladies were the judges. Any contributions which the members present chose to make to its treasury could be advantageously used.

Hon. John Cessna responded to the last toast—"Franklin and Marshall College." As the hour was late, he would make what he had to say have its point and application. After a brief reference to his connection with the Society, and to the active interest he had taken in its welfare, he asked how much money it wanted to raise now, and what it was wanted for. Mr. Zahner said they wanted to raise $3,000 for the purpose of re-roofing their building, purchasing new carpets, and making an endowment for the benefit of the library. Mr. Cessna advised them to address circulars to their ex-members, requesting a contribution from them, which should be conditional upon the raising of the whole fund. Heretofore, he said, the members who attended the re-unions of the Society, were called upon again and again to contribute, while those who did not attend escaped contributing. He would subscribe $150 on condition that the whole fund of $3,000 was raised before he was again called upon. Mr. Hensel and Mr. Yocum jointly gave $150; Hon. E. L. Acker, of Norristown, subscribed $150; and some resident graduates pledged another $150. At nearly 1 A. M. the Society adjourned.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

AT 8 A. M., on Thursday, the Faculty, Alumni and students of Franklin and Marshall College assembled in front of the First Reformed Church in Orange street, where a procession was formed, and with the City Band to the front, marched to Fulton Hall, which was already well-filled with a large audience.

The Faculty, Alumni, and graduating class took their places in a semi-circle form upon the stage, when a prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Nevin.

Samuel M. Otto, of Walker, Pa., delivered the salutatory in a clear voice and with graceful gestures. His subject was handled with much skill, the leading idea being that all labor was, or ought to be, religion, and all religion, labor.

Milton Gerhard, of Lancaster, delivered a very fine oration on "Elocution," showing much knowledge of his subject. He stated that the orator was not now the great power that swayed the world, as was formerly the case. The art of printing had taken from him his former glory and conferred it upon the editor. Man was formerly all ear—he is now all eye. Instead of listening to the glorious periods of the orator, we now look upon the long columns of the newspaper. Elocution has become neglected, and now while it takes years of close study to fit man for the position of an editor, the public speaker without even an apprenticeship mounts the stump and bellows without criticism to all who may choose to listen. But the art of elocution is now of comparatively little use, and we have no systematic education of the voice; and yet the true orator will always have a place in the front rank among the votaries of Fame. The minister of the Gospel should especially regard the gift of speech as given by God as a means of salvation, and the lawyer should make elocution a part of his daily occupation.

Mr. Albert P. Shenck of Lancaster was the next speaker. He took for the theme of his subject "American Nationality" and opened by asking the question whether it was possible for a community composed of such heterogeneous masses to possess any distinctive nationality. He argued that the true national character had been developed in New England by the hardships and sufferings through which our ancestors had passed; but in the West the great influx of pushing Germans and excitable Irish had worked a great change in the general characteristics of the inhabitants. On the Plains and the Pacific coast there are classes possessing still different characteristics. The war of the rebellion, however, had shown that all these different classes could coalesce, and it is not probable that any other nation on the face of the earth could have shown themselves so capable of rising with the emergency and surviving the treason of so large a proportion of its people. The reason of our success as his sword. The speaker spoke in further eulogy of his two friends and Diagnothians, one of whom died in the Union army, the other perished for the cause of the South; both by terrible and early deaths; and then said:—Clinton Rench and Theodore Fisher, two men more unlike it were difficult to find; yet they were friends; friends in society, friends in the fraternity; to the last, friends in reality, although Death divided them. Let the dead bury their dead; but let us call up their memories, and strike hands across their graves. Summon them back to life and there would be no enmity between them. Can we not learn a lesson from their lives and deaths. I wish to arouse no unpleasant recollections. Let them sleep. I come not like Old Mortality, with hammer and chisel to freshen the scars and dig deeper the records, which mercy would dim and obliterate. I am not here to chant a sad refrain by the sea-side, and to give ceaseless moan for the dead its billows have swallowed up. But, like the fabled bird, may this people arise from their ashes to a new and a higher life of civilization. Let us hope that they have gathered immortal from adversity, like the jewel from the slimy head of the toad; and as true and brave men sprang from the dragon's teeth which Cadmus sowed, so from the blood which flecks the ground and the ashes which lie around us may there arise another generation, and wiser children, who will bear our banner of civilization in the van of peoples and nations.

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In the Parliament of man, the Federation of the world.

A. C. Reinoehl responded to the toast of "the Society at Home." He expressed his doubt as to whether he was expected to speak of that female society at home, which the student so assiduously went in search of on all his spare evenings after making an elaborate toilet for the purpose; that female society which had accrued to the married graduates; or of the Diagnothian Society in its home at Lancaster. He accepted this latter as the true meaning of the sentiment and proceeded to speak of the relations of the Society at Home to be green oasis to its members struggling through the desert of life, to which they were wont to hasten for refreshment and solace.

The Poet of the Society was spoken of in a very pleasant way by the Hon. John W. Killinger, of Lebanon. He commenced by saying that the Society was a great institution; "its sayings and triumphs were small compared with those of the College." This "lapsus," John Cessna, who was sitting close by, called attention to by asking, "which are small, John, the sayings or the triumphs?" Mr. Killinger after a momentary effort to recover himself and floor Cessna, acknowledged the point, declaring "I am not often taken down; but for cool impudence commend me to John Cessna." Speaking soberly, he said—(which John Cessna never does) the Society has grown and prospered in a very flattering way. When it removed from York about 1836 it had twenty-four members, of these fell by the wayside; so that it had but six when it arrived at Mercersburg, "sweet Mercersburg, loveliest village of the plain; but 'tis distance lends enchantment to the view." Five of these members were Dr. Bomberger, A. S. Young, George H. Martin, Dr. Gerhard and I. E. Houser. They had only 130 volumes then in their library; but the members drew from it on the credit of their individual credit, small as it was. By the energy of its members the Society has been growing ever since; it was in perpetual motion, and was the only successful institution of the execution of a vexed problem that he knew of. Mercersburg in the olden time was the whole world to the students; they knew of but four places beside it, and they were Chambersburg Knob, Bachelor's Grave, James Buchanan's birthplace, and the Cave; these were their points of the compass. John Cessna was the great agent of the Society in securing new members; he could small an inchoate freshman as he approached the village in the stage-coach when it was yet five miles off, and by the time it arrived he had talked the youngster nearly to death and quite to Diagnothianism. The speaker declared that he owed more to the Society than he did to the College; the latter had never conferred a D. D. on him, and for his sheep-skin he had paid $5, its full value. He thought the Society should take a new departure: it could not live on dead issues; he did not know how it could depart from; but it was fashionable to depart and they should follow the fashion. They should all try to get into office; they could not all expect to be Congressmen, but they might hope to be elected Governor, or the next Governor of Pennsylvania. [Referring to Hartranft's candidacy].

Dr. Nevin, President of the College, spoke briefly of "The Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church," and expressed the happiest anticipations of the good that would arise from the re-union of the College and Seminary now being accomplished.

Dr. Washington L. Atlee, of Philadelphia, spoke of "Lancaster; her educational and literary efforts during the third and fourth decades of the nineteenth century." The first effort he cited was the establishment of the Lancasterian system by the Rev. Alex. Berrian and Mr. Thomas Yarrow. About the same time, or in 1828, a Medical Quizzing Club and Debating Society was started and continued for three years by George P. Pepper, Jonathan M. Foltz, Henry Deitrich and the speaker. Only two of these were now living—Dr. Foltz, who is a distinguished surgeon in the Navy, standing at the height of his profession, and himself. Then the Academy was instituted under the control of Mr. Marcellus, Mr. Muhlenberg and Mr. Rice. It was afterwards merged into the Common School System, and then again transferred to Franklin College.—Soon an organization of the Master Mechanics was started; their first President was Hugh Maxwell, and the Association became a very flourishing one. A Lyceum was started; at the first meeting called to organize it in the old Court House, (a beautiful building whose destruction was a sacrilege,) only four persons attended—James Demant, George P. Pepper, Eli Parry and the Speaker. They persevered in their effort, however, and in a year or two had 240 members. Dr. Atlee concluded by urging his young hearers to diligently strive in the second, third and fourth decades of their life, by industry and application, to achieve the fame and success which would be thereby secured to them during the latter periods of their lives.

J. W. Yocum, of the Columbia *Spy*, spoke of the present of the Diagnothian Society. He said it numbered nearly 1000 members on its rolls, and was in a very flourishing condition. It invariably laid low the Literary Society whenever they came in competition before the public—especially when the ladies were the judges. Any contributions which the members present chose to make to its treasury could be advantageously used.

Hon. John Cessna responded to the last toast—"Franklin and Marshall College." As the hour was late, he would make what he had to say have its point and application. After a brief reference to his connection with the Society, and to the active interest he had taken in its welfare, he asked how much money it wanted to raise now, and what it was wanted for. Mr. Zahner said they wanted to raise $3,000 for the purpose of re-roofing their building, purchasing new carpets, and making an endowment for the benefit of the library. Mr. Cessna advised them to address circulars to their ex-members, requesting a contribution from them, which should be conditional upon the raising of the whole fund. Heretofore, he said, the members who attended the re-unions of the Society, were called upon again and again to contribute, while those who did not attend escaped contributing. He would subscribe $150 on condition that the whole fund of $3,000 was raised before he was again called upon. Mr. Hensel and Mr. Yocum jointly gave $150; Hon. E. L. Acker, of Norristown, subscribed $150; and some resident graduates pledged another $150. At nearly 1 A. M. the Society adjourned.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

AT 8 A. M., on Thursday, the Faculty, Alumni and students of Franklin and Marshall College assembled in front of the First Reformed Church in Orange street, where a procession was formed, and with the City Band to the front, marched to Fulton Hall, which was already well-filled with a large audience.

The Faculty, Alumni, and graduating class took their places in a semi-circle form upon the stage, when a prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Nevin.

Samuel M. Otto, of Walker, Pa., delivered the salutatory in a clear voice and with graceful gestures. His subject was handled with much skill, the leading idea being that all labor was, or ought to be, religion, and all religion, labor.

Milton Gerhard, of Lancaster, delivered a very fine oration on "Elocution," showing much knowledge of his subject. He stated that the orator was not now the great power that swayed the world, as was formerly the case. The art of printing had taken from him his former glory and conferred it upon the editor. Man was formerly all ear—he is now all eye. Instead of listening to the glorious periods of the orator, we now look upon the long columns of the newspaper. Elocution has become neglected, and now while it takes years of their presence and frequent tokens of applause; to the citizens of Lancaster, with whom they have formed such intimate acquaintance, whose doors were ever thrown open to them and the hand of friendship ever extended; to the ladies for the manifestation of their favor during their College life; to the janitor of the College who had so often rang the bell that called them to their studies; to his fellow-students of the junior classes, who had pressed in and crowded the graduates out; to the Alumni, among whom the class would soon be numbered: to the Board of Trustees, who had done so much for them, and who were capable of still greater efforts; to the Faculty of the College with whom they had so long lived and studied; to the venerable and beloved President of the Institution, Dr. Nevin, their literary father, who had lifted them from darkness into light; and to the graduates, who were now about separating, and with some of whom, perhaps, he would never meet again. The Valedictory abounded in many brilliant and feeling passages, and was delivered with much ease and grace, though the Speaker's voice was scarcely strong enough to be heard in all parts of the Hall.

Dr. Nevin, in the name of the Trustees of the College, and by authority of the Commonwealth, then presented Diplomas, conferring the degree of Bachelor of Arts on the following gentlemen comprising the graduating class:

John C. Bowman, Chambersburg, Pa.; John F. De Long, Bowers, Pa.; David N. Dittmar, Patonville, Pa.; John Dotterer, New Hanover, Pa.; H. Clay Geiger, Lancaster, Pa.; Jacob A. Gerhard, Lancaster, Pa.; Milton Gerhard, Lancaster, Pa.; F. Abram Gerhard, Host, Pa.; W. T. Linn Kiefler, Carlisle, Pa.; D. Ralph Luckenbill, Bernville, Pa.; Samuel M. Otto, Walker, Pa.; William C. Schaeffer, Kutztown, Pa.; James W. Schrack, Norristown, Pa.; Albert F. Shenck, Lancaster, Pa.

He also, by the same authority, conferred the degree of Master of Arts on the following gentlemen:

William F. Richstein, of the Class of	1855.	
Rev. Thos. C. Lienbach, " "	1858.	
J. W. Dotterer, " "	1860.	
Saul A. Leinbach, " "	1864.	
Jacob G. Neifler, " "	1868.	
Charles A. Gast, Esq., " "	1868.	
Rev. L. Kryder Evans, " "	1868.	
" Edward P. Kremer, " "	1868.	
Dr. J. Z. Gerhard, " "	1868.	
Rev. John P. Stein, " "	1868.	
Dr. A. S. Green, " "	1868.	

The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon the Rev. Benjamin Bausman, of Reading, Pa.

The Doxology was then sung by the audiences, and benediction invoked by Dr. Nevin, and the exercises of the Thirty-fifth Annual Commencement of Franklin and Marshall College were at an end.

PHI-KAPPA-PSI SYMPOSIUM.

The Commencement Exercises of the College were concluded on Thursday; the last, though by no means least feature—being the symposium of the Eta Chapter of the Phi Psi Fraternity. These Fraternities, though generally denounced and ridiculed by College Faculties and bigoted students, have in them much worthy of our warmest admiration and most heartiest encouragement. A large number of noble sons of the Interests of Phi-Psi were present from other Colleges,—the Gamma, Epsilon, Zeta and Theta Chapters, being represented by large delegations, making a total of some fifty-two. At nine o'clock the Chapter convened and transacted such business which of course was secret. At ten the Literary exercises commenced in the hall of the Diagnothians, and were highly interesting. The programme consisted of an Oration from the Chapter, by H. C. Swentzel, Class of "72," giving in pleasing style a cordial welcome to all present. Next was a Poem, by D. R. Luckenbill, Class of "71," which was short and sweet, breathing forth in exalted strains the deep and undying love of Phi-Psi. The Alumni address, by J. J. o. Knipe, of Norristown, were elegant, giving a glowing description of the high and sacred principles of the order. The Alumni Poem, by J. H. Kershner, of Mercersburg, Pa., showed that his muses favor even mathematicians, and bid them h