VOLUME XXIII.—NO. 66.

LEHIGH UNIVERSITY.

University Day and Inauguration of Packer Hall at Bethlehem-Large Concourse of People-Impressive Ex-ercises.

[Correspondence of the Phila. Evening Bulletin. BETHLEHEM, June 24.-Packer Hall, the imposing Gothic structure built for the educational and domiciliary purposes of the Lehigh University, and named after its muni-Lenigh University, and named after its munificent founder, Hon. Asa Packer, of Mauch Chunk, was this day inaugurated amid the customary exercises which constitute an annual University day. Its general appearance is thus described in the published catalogue of the institution. The Hall stands seven hundred feet back of Packer avenue, the front limit of the University grounds, and presents an imposing façade of handsome stone. At the western extremity is a beliry tower, containing the President's room and the archive department, all fire-proof; at the eastern end a large advanced wing, four stories high, in which are the lecture and reception rooms. The central portion, eighty feet long, contains the chapel, ilbrary and cabinets. The entire length of Packer Hall is two hundred and thirteen feet, while to the right and left of it, descending the hill in echelon, are erected the houses of the President and Professors, handsome buildings, which will comport architecturally with the great Hall. Thus far the catalogue. Through the politeness of Chas. Mayer Wetherill, Ph. D., M. D., I was this morning enabled to make a minute inspection of the entire building, internally and externally, my investigations, especially in the immense and admirably equipped laboratory, being much facilitated by the accomplished chemist who chaperoned me. The doctor has ingeniously instituted many appliances of a highly scientific characficent founder, Hon. Asa Packer, of Mauch by the accomplished chemist who chaperoned me. The doctor has ingeniously instituted many appliances of a highly scientific character for the practical elucidation of his learned lectures. One feature of the exterior of Packer Hall produces a most disagreeable impression upon the eye of the visitor as he wends his way up the slope from South Bethlehem to the University grounds. Eight unsightly brick chimneys peer out above the tops of the forest trees in the park, side by side with the fine old Gothic points, and cause the otherwise noble structure to somewhat resemble an anthracite furnace. Otherwise, the architecture is very fine, and forcibly reminds me of an inanthracite furnace. Otherwise, the architecture is very fine, and forcibly reminds me of an institution on the railway between Liverpool and London. From the beautiful stained glass windows of the chapel the eye takes in a most enchanting view, inferior only to that from Prospect Rock in the beauteous valley of Wyoming. Far in the distance may be descried the Blue Ridge, winding along for miles in the direction of winding along for miles in the direction of the Lehigh Gap, a charming margin to the intermediate redundant valley that sweeps downward to the Delaware, watered by the plactd Lehigh, and comprising within its limits almost illimitable agricultural and university resources. Twenty-five very sources.

amost limitable agricultural and mineral resources. Twenty-five years ago the students of the Moravian Theological Seminary—quorum pars (non maqua) fui—were wont to roam away their holiday afternoons upon the present site of Packer Hall. The spot then went by the name of the "Old Man's Place." It was sacred to rural courtships, pic-nics, etc., and hadsome quaint old legends connected with it.

The Commencement expresses were this day quant on legends connected with it.

The Commencement exercises were this day attended by a very large concourse of intelligent persons. Hundreds of pedestrians and many handsome equipages; a hot and dusty procession, wended their way along Packer avenue as the hour—half-past two—drew night. Punctually to the minute the Faculty, headed by the Rt. Rev. Wm. Bacon Stevens, D. D., lishop of Pennsylvania, entered the crowded chapel, and having arranged themselves in a chapel, and having arranged themselves in a semi-circular group of arm-chairs, were followed by the students, to whom places had been assigned on either side. Sixteen or eighteen musicians in the organ-loft, whom the programme styled Dodworth's Band, opened the exercises with some music that would have done discredit to any first-class beer-caravanserai in Philadelphia. If the great, overshadowing programme and the state of the control of the c over-shadowing metropolis hattan Island has no

hattan Island has nothing better wherewith to interlard the classical orations of a University Day, than the vitiated and vitiating offshoots of Offenbach's perverted genius, or a few flippant galops and waltzes, it is to be hoped that the Faculty may apply in provincial Philadelphia for next year's music.

A liev gentleman, whose name is unknown to me read the fourth chapter of Provents. to me, read the fourth chapter of Proverbs amid impressive silence; and Bishop Stevens, after delivering a beautifully-written prayer, followed up the exercises with an exceedingly able address historical in its observer in followed up the exercises with an exceedingly able address, historical in its character in so tar as it traced the inception, gradual development and present status of the University. Previously, the Rt. Rev. gentleman, had passed in review the various systems of education, as illustrated in the Dorian, Roman, Hellenic and other schools. With scholarly ability he threw much light upon the monastic systems in the period from the 5th to the 13th century, demonstrating how the 5th to the 13th century, demonstrating how in all of those early periods instructors rather busied themselves with the elucidation of theories and bare rules, than their practical appli-cation to the furtherance of human interests. He cit ed Bacon and the distinguished Moravian, John Amos Comenius, both of which learned thinkers had contended that man should be brought into contact with facts and nature, and not simply with rules. Passing onward to the earliest attempts for the application of science to the useful arts in our country, and citing Benj. Thompson, of Wo-hurn, Mass., Stephen Van Rensselaer, of Troy, with some others, as earnest cond-jutors in the work of developing more practical education in our institutions of learning, Bishop Stevens showed how thorough a system of industrial pursuits—such as engineering, civil, mechanical and mining; chemistry, metallurgy, architecture and con-struction—had been designed for the Lehigh University. Who can question its efficacious results in developing the mineral and other re-

sources of our richly-endowed country sources of our richly-endowed country?

The Bishop wound up with a most eloquent and just tribute to the Hon. Asa Packer, whose tall, dignified form inclined modestly forward as he heard the glowing words of the speaker near him. Of the munificent founder of this noble pile, added the distinguished divine, it might be said, in the words of Sir Christopher Wren's epitaph in St. Paul's, "Si monumentum requiris, cirrumspice!" Improper monumentum requiris, circumspice?" Immense applause testified the sympathy of the large audience with these remarks.

President Coppée was likewise spoken of in highly complimentary terms, as also were Professors Wetherill and others, including Robert H. Sayre, Superintendent of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and Charles Brodhead, Esq., President of the Lehigh and Lackawanna Railroad, the former of whom has donated an astronomical observatory, containing many scientific appliances of great use-fulness, and the latter an additional convey-ance of land for the extension of the University grounds. 'And finally, this masterly historical address ended with a peroration of sound advice, enjoining the absolute importance of a moral as well as scientific education.
At its conclusion tollowed the orations and recitations by students in the following order: Oration—"Civilizers," John M. Thome,

Address—"College Life," William D. Ronaldson, Philadelphia.
Disquisition—"The Idola of Bacon," Frank L. Clerk, Philadelphia.
Oration—"The Pollio of Virgil," Henry R. Reed, Philadelphia.
Recitation—"Charpon's Crange" (Mrs. Present

Recitation—"Cowper's Grave? (Mrs. Browning), Win. G. Olapp, Newburg, N. Y.
Some of these young gentlemen evinced considerable nervousness in the delivery of the above effusions, but in the main the latter had been written with care, and in several instances displayed good evidences of thought and research. It I were disposed to particularize,

I should point to the "Pollio of Virgil" as the most successful effort, its diction, general treatment and delivery all considered. It was quite a scholarly production, in which the close al-

ment and delivery all considered. It was quite a scholarly production, in which the close alliance between the prophecies of Isaiah and the sublime oracles—the basis of Virgil's fourth Eclogue—was well and eloquently set forth.

Mr. Miles Rock, of Lancaster, Pa., presented an address upon "Forest Trees," wherein he intelligently classified the various specimens and their uses, and closed with an enumeration, in accurate figures, of the trees that make up the University Park on the slope of the Lehigh Mountain.

Wm. G. Clapp received the silver, and Kingston G. Whelen the golden medal of the institution, both presented by Bishop Stevens; while to the former and a fellow-student named Mr. G. T. Bland, Prof. Coppée refunded \$220, in accordance with a provision that reads as follows:

"There are two competition scholarships for each class, which entitle the holders to room-rent, tuition, and board, free. These are conferred upon the two students in each class standing highest in general merit at the end of the academic year—the amount of board and tuition being refunded to them on University Dav."

tuition being refunded to them on University Day."
Prof. Coppée presented each of the above

Day."

Prof. Coppée presented each of the above mentioned young gentlemen with a cheque for the amount, accompanied with one of the neatest and soundest addresses of the kind it has ever been my good fortune to hear.

Diplomas were handed to the following three gentlemen, and their degrees conferred as herewith appended to their names: Haynes H. Coffin, Analytical Chemistry; Miles Rock, Civil Engineer; Chas. E. Rock, Mechanical Engineer; again accompanied by some timely and beautiful remarks from President Coppée. Chartym. Roepper and Clarence A. Wolle, of Bethlehem, received distinguished mention for application and attainments in a partial course of analytical chemistry.

Hercupon Judge Dana, of Wilkesbarre, made a short but pertinent impromptu address, when the exercises closed with the Benediction, and the band played the people out, to use a term in vogue among church organists. With its increased accommodations, enlarged facilities and able corps of Professors, headed by the learned Coppée, the Lehigh University must, ere the lapse of many years, become a great educational as well as moral power in the land. God speed it!

The Bethlehem hotels are filling up finely, and Madame Yohe, of the Eagle, still dispenses Moravian sugar-cakes of delicate texture. Among other Philadelphians now sojourning there, I met J. Hill Martin, Esq., now engaged upon an exhaustive and interesting series of sketches in the Legal Intelligencer, setting forth the rise and progress of the ancient and progressive town of Bethlehem. I was very handsomely entertained by Chas. Brodhead, Esq., now a wealthy capitalist and railway president—companions we, many years ago, when he was a militia major and law student, and I a toiling pedagogue. May his shadow ne'er diminish! If I had such a man for an uncle, I should be kind to him and cherish him.

PROF. V. GATES The Fire Department.

To the Editors of the Evening Bulletin: Our Fire Department might be so organized as to be as directly responsible to the city authorities, and as much under their control, as the police, and at the same time be more effective than at present, cost no more, if as much, and be far less the occasion of disorder, crime, and the progressive ruin of young men. This, I suppose, is a statement that will be admitted as self-evident by all thinking men. The question naturally arises, at least to a stranger witas may be seen and heard at every alarm of fire, why is no change made? There is hardly an occasion on which the engines are called out in which some person is not injured or killed by the reckless driving of the horses, to say nothing of harm done in other ways by the presence of an excited mob in absolute control of large northing of our streets.

of large portions of our streets.

You have always, and almost singlehanded, advocated a Paid Fire Department—by which is meant not a department which shall receive money from the city, as opposed to one receiving nothing, but one receiving its pay by individuals, and not by companies; where the number of individuals is, therefore, regulated by, and each is responsible to the employer. by, and each is responsible to, the employer and payer, and each is paid only in proportion to service rendered, or discharged if found incompetent. That is what is meant by a Paid Department. As to the mere fact of moneybeing paid, there is enough of that done now, as tax-payers well know, with the present or-

You have the thanks of the community, I an sure, for your position on this question; and it is because your position is what it is, I address these remarks to you. Why cannot the change, that everybody admits would be a good thing, be commenced now? And, as a beginning, I would suggest that those favorable to a reorganization of our Fire Department, ascertain from the candidates for four ment ascertain from the candidates for Counment ascertain from the candidates for Councils to be voted for at the approaching election their-views on this question, and where there are none willing to pledge themselves to vote for such a change, let new candidates, well-known, reputable men of business, who have an interest in the good government of the city, be nominated. I apprehend such men would do no harm in grand to other questions. be nominated. I apprehend such men would do no harm in regard to other questions, and that there is no municipal question of more importance than this. If, as may Heaven grant, we are about to cast off Ring politicians, let us take up men who are not politicians at all and will act without the fear of "a loss of political influence."

W. S. J.

Philadelphia, June 24, 1830 Philadelphia, June 24, 1869.

THE METHODIST CHURCH.

The Question of Lay Delegation. In a few days more the question of lay repre-entation in the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church will be determined. So far as appears at present, a very large majority—nearly 3 to 1—is decidedly in favor of it. It is a subject that has agitated the Church for the last ten or twelve years, but when brought to the test of the ballot comparatively few church members have shown interest enough in it to vote. In the total membership of 1,250,000 there are at least 300,000 adults of both sexes entitled to a ballot 200,000 adults of both sexes entitled to a ballot, and yet less than 30,000 have voted. Those who are to vote during the remaining days of the month will not equal the number who have already voted. Those who are entitled to vote, but fail to do so, will neutralize each other in the final count. The women of the Church were permitted to exercise their right of suffrage in the expensation that the rese of suffrage in the expectation that the measure would be defeated; but they have largely increased the majority.—The vote will not immediately affect the complexion of the Annual Conferences; but there is no doubt that eventually they will be modified by it. At present the General Conference only will feel its effect.

Upon the assembling of the several Annual Conferences next preceding the meeting of the General Conference in 1872, the lay dele-gates previously elected by the Quarterly Con-ferences, are expected to meet at the same time and place, and elect two of their number to represent them in the General Conference. The united body will vote conjointly upon all questions whereon a separate vote is not de-manded. The cases of the delegates are to be borne by their respective Conferences. The Senior Bishop, Morris, and a majority of the Bishops of the M. E. Church have ex-pressed their approval of lay representation, both in the Annual and General Conferences, and the vexed question may now be considered as definitely settled.—Sun.

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1869. CUBA.

Important Revelations -- Gens. Valmaseda. Lesca, and Letona Confess they are Overpowered.

HORRIBLE BUTCHERIES.

HAVANA, June 19.—On the 16th, the Acting Captain-General received the following despatches by mail and the wires. From Brigadier Lesca: "I am overpowered. Send me 3,000 men." From Valmaseda: "Send me 2,000." Letona says he needs 8,000 to 10,000 quickly to open his way through with some chance of success, and if the Government delays 30 days in re-enforcing him 20,000 will. chance of success, and if the Government de-lays 30 days in re-enforcing him, 20,000 will not suffice. He has not disarmed the volun-teers as was rumored here, but he holds them and the veterans on the defensive, with only one cartridge each. He adds in his des-patch: "I positively decline to pursue a war of extermination as desired by the volunteers, because it would end in the extermination of the Suaniards." His troops cannot travel bet the Spaniards." His troops cannot travel half a mile on the road to Nuevitas without being shot by the patriots. The city of Puerto Principe is pretty much converted into hospitals, and the suffering of the people is intense. A captain of the Catalonian Volunteers is now here and avoring to have a registed that captain of the Catalonian Volunteers is now here, endeavoring to have a vessel chartered by the Catalonians to go to Nuevitas and carry back to Spain 200—remnants of their battalion—guarding the road. He says that they have been humbugged, and his comrades are dying for want of provisions, of fevers and cholera. An officer of the Battalion de Madrileños who had fallen sick on his arrival here, has also received a the Battalion de Madrileños who had fallen sick on his arrival here, has also received a letter from one of his friends advising him that of the whole battalion only 27 are left. Nothing has been heard from Buceta lately. Licutenant-Governor Prillo, of Sagua, reports the reappearance of a large body of insurgents which has debouched at Jaguey Grand and entered Palmidas, sweeping all the veterans and volunteers on their way. The most outrageous lies are published on the capture of filibusters lately landed.

GLOOMY TIDINGS.

Tidings from all quarters have indeed been so gloomy for the Government this week, that Espinar called for the colonels of volunteers to advise them of the necessity of sending some of their previous contracts. of their men in the interior. They did not like it much, but agreed to form a couple of mobilized battalions with the men they intended to dismiss out of the 1st; 3d, 5th, and Ligeras. The article published the 17th in inclosed bulletin of the Prensa completed their discouragement; butthey experienced renewed hopes yesterday on receipt of the following telegrams, published in bombastic style by the press—"Official:"

"Y VORK 18th. The Cubon Lunta in Marchand and the following telegrams." "N.YORK, 18th.—The Cuban Junta, i. e. Mo-

rales Lemus, Fesser, Mora, Bassora, Lamar, Alvarez and others; have been imprisoned. "MAURICIO LOPEZ ROBERTS."

"MAURICIO LOPEZ ROBERTS."

"The Grand Jury has imprisoned Morales
Lemus and others forming the Cuban Junta.
Minister Roberts has bagged the Revolution.

"FERRER DE CONTO."

The majority of them, thus informed, and ignorant of the United States laws, are stupid enough to expect the arrival of the Cuban Junta per first steamer. They at the same time, and in the same style, reported the consolidation of the Home Government with Serrano as Regent, and are endeavoring thereby to destroy the conspiracy, and rally again for the last and supreme effort. It is, however, too late. Confidence is entirely lost with the men last and supreme enort. 10 18, nowever, too late. Confidence is entirely lost with the men of wealth in their ranks, who have seen clearer since the departure of Dulce. They find the island on the verge of bankruptcy. They fear the United States will not interfere soon enough to save them from ruin, and, not expecting more Beln from the mother country. pecting more kelp from the mother country, they keep hurrying the remittance of all available funds to Paris, London and New York. THE OPPOSING FORCES.

An officer of the army here has just given me this statement of the forces in the field. The Government has 13,000 veterans, 2,700 volunteers, added to 16,800 volunteers garrivolunteers, added to volunteers garrivolunteers. oning the principal cities, of which 9,200 are in Havana. The forces of the Patriots to-day are 30,000 whites and 19,000 negroes, of which about 26,000 are well armed. He says their forces would undoubtedly increase to some 0,000 whites and negroes in a short time, should they keep receiving arms and ammunition from the States.—Tribune.

A HIDEOUS ASSASSINATION.

Report of a Great Battle Gained by the Spanish Troops under the Command of General Letona.

Advices, received from authoritative sources Advices, received from authoritative sources, are the foundation for the statement that follows: A large number of families, living in Porto Principe, abandoned the city, and accompanied by a guard of insurgents, took up their abode in the country in camps prepared for that purpose. When Letona ascertained that few men were about the camps, he contrived to send thither a large force atnight, which without respect to age or the night, which without respect to age or the laws of civilization slew the old, the women and the children. The report made to the Captain-General shows that about 2,000 persons were butchered, and all, or nearly all of them, were, as above stated, defencely them, were, as above stated, defenceless per-sons. The excuse for this unprecedented act of barbarity given by General Letona was that it was dark, and his soldiers could not see what they were doing.

CUBANS AND SPANIARDS.

Attempted Assassination of Llulla, the Spanish Duelist, in New Orleans...A Spanish Account of the Affair. [From the New Orleans Times, June 16.]

On Monday evening, between the hours of three and four o'clock, while Mr. Pepe Llulla and Mr. John T. Rouyer were sitting on the steps of the former's place of business, on Louisa street, opposite the cemeteries, they noticed two men coming toward them from the direction of the river, and when within half a square of them Mr. Llulla remarked to his friend, "I take these two-men now approaching to be Cubaus." One of men now approaching to be Cubans." One of the parties now stepped up to Pepe and cor-dially shook hands with him, while the other came within a foot of Llulla, with his hand partly resting behind his hip, and steadily eyeing Llulla in the face. The movements of both parties immediately aroused the suspi-cions of Llulla, who accordingly kent himself noth parties immediately aroused the suspicions of Llulla, who accordingly kept himself on his guard, not yet knowing whether they were friends or foes. Thereupon the following canversation (spoken in Spanish) took place:

Mr. Llulla—"Who are you, and what is your name?"

Answer-"I am P. Sabio." (The party,it will be remembered, who recently responded to the statement made in the New York Cronista, by giving the lie to the writer of the statement in the La Libertad of this city. The later denial was in turn denounced by Captain Fremaux, the second of Pepe, in the Times of yesterday.)

No sooner had Sabio uttered these words than he was ordered to stand one side by Llulla —knowing at once that after the three knowing at once that after the three cards that had been published that mischief was intended or trewing. Sabio thereupon backed slowly the distance of ten paces. He was then in the act of putting his hand behind his back, and drawing some weapon, which Llulla took to be a pistol. Before, flowever, he could get it out, Llulla had drawn a revolver, which had been loaded for more than a month, rapidly cocked it and pulled the trigger. The, caps, however, had been in use too long, and snapped. This barrel failing, Llulla pulled trigger the second time. The fact that the pistol failed to go off in all probability saved the life of Sabio. Llulla, at any rate, aimed in both instances for the heart, and he is known never to miss his mark. Immediately upon this Sabio took to his heels and ran as far as the corner, a distance of 150 feet, when he again attempted to draw his pistol. He was unable to do so, as was supposed, because the hammer caught in his pockets. Seeing the motion, Pepe shouted to him, in Spanish, "Fire, you coward." Seeing that he made no attempt to fire, but was trying to get away, Llulla started toward him, telling him to hold his ground. As soon as Sabio saw that Llulla was approaching him he fled, and was pursued by Llulla. It was now a question of speed. Llulla says that he could easily have brought him to, or killed him outright, but he did not care to have the reputation of wounding men while running. Eventually he fired one shot, which was pointed in the air, and which was done to intimidate Sabio. After he had run for more than a square, and beyond danger, Sabio waved his hat at Llulla, and uttered the words "Giracias, Pepe." (Thank you, Pepe.) Meanwhile, the party who had appeared at the cemetery with Sabio, disappeared in the direction of the woods, running toward Piety street. Llulla, upon returning, started after the man, in order to ascertain what his object had been in coming to see him. The man, however, insisted upon keeping out of harm's way, shouting all the time, "Don't shoot, Pepe —don't shoot, for God's sake." Finding it impossible to get near enough to the man to hold any conversation with him, Llulla recurred —don't shoot, for God's sake." Finding it impossible to get near enough to the man to hold any conversation with him, Llulla returned to his office. Sabio, according to the information given by Llulla of him, is a dangercus character, who has killed a man already in Havana, and Llulla has been repeatedly warned by his friends to be on his guard against him. It will be remembered that Martinez declined expressly to fight him, in any sering the chalexpressly to fight him, in answering the challenge to the *Cronista*, and although Sabio's name was attached to the letter, on the ground that the "social position of P. Sabio made it unacceptable." No notice had been taken of the matter by the police, who, in all probability, have received no information of the facts.

THE NEW ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Route and the Destination --- A Station in Mid Ocean. A glance at the map of the Atlantic Ocean

A glance at the map of the Atlantic Ocean will impress upon the minds of readers the vast, uninterrupted distance to be traversed by the French cable before it reaches the island of St. Pierre.

This island, let it be understood, is the smallest and southermost of a group of three, which lie immediately south of the main southern coast of the New Foundland peninsula of Burin. The eastern coast of this peninsula is the western shore of Placentia Bay.

The three islands are Great Miquelon Island, on the north; Little Miquelon Island, south of the Great Miquelon; and the island of St. Pierre, southeast of Little Miquelon Island. All these islands are ancient French Island. All these islands are ancient French possessions, discovered by French mariners about the time of the settlement of Canada. The area of the Miquelon islands is about eighty-five square miles, that of St. Pierre about thirty-five square miles. Great Miquelon lies in latitude forty-seven degrees four minutes north, longitude fifty-six degrees twenty minutes west. In 1849 the Miquelon islands had a population of 2,101. The population of St. Pierre was at the latest accounts nearly the same.

St. Pierre, like its sisters of the group is a

St. Pierre, like its sisters of the group, is a rocky, thickly-wooded iste, where tender vegetation does not flourish. It has been chiefly valuable to France, in connection with the neighboring fisheries. Immense fishing fleets are annually despatched from French ports to these islands and the coast of Labrador encouraged by large hounties from tender ports to these islands and the coast of Labrador, encouraged by large bounties from the Imperial government. Twelve thousand men are said to be employed in the fishing fleets which rendezvous at St. Pierre and Miquelon islands; and most of the local population also fish for a living. The French cod fisheries on the American coasts have yielded five thousand quintals per annum; and the herring fisheries seven thousand eight hundred quintals per annum. The whale fisheries dred quintals per annum. The whale fisheries produced, as far back as 1850, over twenty thousand quintals of oil and bone. The profits of such an industry are alone sufficient to explain the retention of the distant islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon by France.

St. Pierre and Miqueion by France.

Since the announcement of the new cable enterprise, a rumor has crept out that the French Government has been engaged for more than a year in accumulating large stores of military and naval material on these islands, especially at St. Pierre. Whether that Government has merely adopted measures. that Government has merely adopted measures of ordinary prudence to protect isolated pos-sessions which are now more important to its interests since the culmination of the telegraph enterprise, or whether it has seized the opportunity to promote ulterior designs, is not

yet known.

Some eighteen days will be occupied by the Some eighteen days will be occupied by the Great Eastern on the voyage from Brest to St. Pierre. In the meantime the old steamship William Corry proceeded, early in the present month, to St. Pierre to lay the shore end there, and await the Great Eastern's arrival. When the latter vessel reaches St. Pierre, having laid the cable from Brest, she will return to England forthwith. Sir Samuel Channing, changing ships, will embark on the Scanderia, which will lay 450 miles more of cable on the way to Boston. The Chiltern and her cargo will be called into requisition next. her cargo will be called into requisition next, and another splice will be made. The 152 miles added will carry the cable direct into Roston, and the line thus be made complete between that place and Brest.

The cable is divided into six sections, as fol-Shore End at Brest. B—Deep Sea Cable to coast of St. Pierre. C—Western Shore End at St. Pierre. D—Eastern Shore End at St. Pierre. E-Cable to Bosto

F—Shore End at Boston. F—Shore End at Boston.

The shore ends of the cable are, of course, much larger and stronger than those parts which descend into deep soundings.

The cable will be spliced five times between Brest and Boston, exclusive of the land splices at St. Pierre.

These varieties of cable, frequent splicings and changes of ships may seem to complicate the programme. But after St. Pierre is reached the real work will be over. The rest is shallow water, the whole of which has been sounded, and the greatest depth of which is ascertained to be 300 fathoms. Between Brest and St Pierre the depth of the line in which the cable is to lay is nearly as accurately known, though there are variations between the soundings taken at various times.

We should not omit to state that the Great Eastern is this trip under the command of Captain Halpin, assistant to Sir James Ander-

OUR ROVING STATESMAN.

Ex-Secretary Seward on the Acquisition of California. While in Denver, Colorado, ex-Secretary Seward made a short speech in response to a serenade, and in the course of his remarks

It would be disloyal not to be grateful for your kind manifestations of welcome, but if you will go back with me but a few years you will reach the period when a battle was fought in the Congress of the United States and before the American people upon the question whether new States should come in either from the original

States, from the original domain of the United States or from foreign countries—should be admitted into the Union on equal terms with the original States, without qualification or condition; subject to the Constitution of the United States and the Higher Law which governs all men and all things. It required but little sagacity on my part to see at that time that if the State of California should then be admitted in that manner, the nation would immediately bound forward in a new career of development, of civilization surpassing any civilization, any power, any force or greatness that any nation had ever attained on the face of the earth. The fruit of that policy and its practical works are now seen in California and Washington, and Colorado, and Nervaska, and Wyoming, and Colorado, and Nervaska, and Wyoming, and New Mexico, and Alaska. Do you wonder that I desire to see a prior how this progress goes forward! To study the practical working of that policy is the object of my journey, and in prosecuting it I ought not to stop on the way to receive congratulations and make speeches." States, from the original domain of the United

THE ASTHETICS OF BAPTISM.

Some Fancy Work in the Church—The Yery Tip-top of Ritualism.

The New York *Times* this morning has the

ollowing : Yesterday noon Christ Church witnessed an unusual, it may be said, an extraordinary scene. For the first time within its annals an

unusual, it may be said, an extraordinary scene. For the first time within its annals an infant was baptised according to the most approved forms of the High Church ritual, and what excited no less interest, the subject of the ceremonies was the child of the worthy rector himself. No public announcement of the event was made. The service was conducted in the strictest privacy, only a privileged few being present.

The ceremony was to commence at noon. At a little past twelve the entire audience had assembled, consisting of ten elegantly dressed ladies and three gentlemen, who had passed into the church through the side entrance. After a brief delay the door of the vestry room opened, and the baptismal procession moved across the chancel and stood around the font on the opposite side. The procession was headed by the sexton, followed by a handsome boy dressed in a gown and bearing a single tall taper. Immediately after these came the children of the rector, the rector himself, Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer, his assistant, Rev. T. M. Brown, two ladies of the family and the nurse with the infant. Rev. Mr. Brown was godfather of the child. At the font the rector put on a purple stole and commenced the reading of the regular baptismal service, the congregation rising. Having read about a third of the service, the rector paused, exchanged the purple stole for a white one, and proceeded with the service. Pausing soon afterward, he took the taper from the acolyte, placed it in the service, the rector paused, exchanged the purple stole for a white one, and proceeded with the service. Pausing soon afterward, he took the taper from the acolyte, placed it in the font, read still further and then took it out again. The service being now half through, the rector took the infant from its muse, who had divested it of all clothing, and carrying it to the font, immersed it three times, solemnly repeating the words, as he did so: "Ferdinand Charles, I baptise thee in the name of the Father, of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost." After this ceremony, and when the infant had ceased his cries, the god-father placed the white stole upon him, as representing the purity of Heaven, while the rector held near him the candle, as a sign of the light of the Gospel. The procession next marched to the altar, where the services were concluded, the rector carrying the child in his own arms. The party then retired in the same order to the vestry-room.

The ceremonie and were unlike any other baptismal services and were unlike any other captismal services which even the upper stratum of Episcopacy has witnessed in this city. The audience, while quite devotional, seemed to watch the rector's movements with unusual interest. Fascing with this pour continuered. nated with this new feature and glory of Ritualism, the ladies and gentlemen closed this remarkable scene with hearty congratulations for the rector, a kiss for the bewildered infant, and a smile for the prospects of High Clurchism.

A POOR JOKE.

Attempt to Scare the Negro Printer Douglass. The Washington correspondent of the N. Y.

Herald says: The negro printer Douglass is beginning to be the recipient of a class of letters heretofore iddressed to obnoxious carpet-baggers at the South and signed with the mystic letters K. K. K. He received such a one this morning. It threatens him with death and all manner of torture unless he leaves the office before a fixed day. The letter was postmarked Elmira, N.Y., and was addressed to "Hon. Nigger Douglass." and was addressed to "Hon. Nigger Douglass." It is supposed that some wag among the printers, taking advantage of the excitement and feeling which prevails relative to Douglass, has written the letter here and sent it to a friend in Elmira to mail it. Douglass takes this, as he has done everything else, rather coolly. He does not propose to quit the Government Office, even if the K. K. K. should attempt to carry out his threat when the day specified in the letter arrives. In the meantime the printers are to have another powow over Douglass Saturday evening next, when it is expected that the typos employed in the is expected that the typos employed in the Government Printing Office will withdraw

from the Union. Profit and Loss.

The Paterson (N. J.) Guardian has a reporter who is in luck, besides being decidedly cute, as witness the following exhibit of his 'resources:' Our reporter being too late for the cars, unable to hire a horse and carriage, and hav-

ing no friends rich enough to own one, came to the conclusion to walk to Passaic Bridge yesterday, in order to ascertain the particulars

Amount saved by not having to treat friend for taking him down Missed his dinner at home, which was

Missed his dinner at home, which was a total saving of.
Dinner grubbed at Passaic, worth...
Value of exercise walking down...
217 snifts of tresh air, at two cents a snift...
Value of sights seen on the way...
Had he ridden down there might have been an accident, whereby he might have broken his neck, which he computes at...

Total......200,012 42
'A penny saved is two-pence clear".400,024 84 10:00

11 25 Total loss..... Leaving a net gain of\$400,023 61
N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mort-

James Russell Lowell has written this noble inscription for the "Magna Maria" bell of Cornell University:
"Leall as fly the irrevocable hours, Futile as air or strong as fate to make. Your lives of sand or granite; awful powers, Even as men choose they either give or take."

PACTS AND FANCIES.

—Fashionable gymnastics—SaratogwSprings. When is a blow from a lady welcome?. -When is coffee real-estate? When it's

ground. —Sixty-one newspapers were started in the United States during May.

-Voltaires snuff-box has been sold for two hundred and ninety francs.

-General Rosecrans will probably be the Democratic candidate for Governor of Chief. —Church bells were rung in honor of Pro-tender's winning the Derby.

—California expects to supply the people of the Mississippi Valley States with grapes and -Wilson, the American ornithologist, is to have a monument near Paisley, in Scot-

—The dispossessed Italian princes propose to sue Victor Emmanuel for the restoration of their confiscated estates.

—A cargo of oranges from Tahiti for the Chicago market has been received at Sami —The Vicercy of Egyptsays that the coffures of ladies in the English opera make him fancy himself in a Hairem—Fun.

They wash the elephant in New York Central Park daily, by squirting a hose at him from a fire plug, for the gratification of the rising generation.

The New York World is laboring to show that at one time Edwin M. Stanton sympathized with the rebellion. It is only fair to say that the rebellion does not sympathize much with him.

'-Eating peanuts in court at Petersburg,'
Virginia, has been prohibited by a judicial order, and the *Index* says that "the order is justified by the experience of the last criminal."

—An Austrian baron has been condemned at Venuce to two months' imprisonment and 600 francs fine for an article published in the Ragione, in which he attacked the sacraments of the eucharist and baptism.

—Sir Thomas Gladstone, elder brother of the of Thomas Gladstone, elder prother of the premier, was one of a delegation who waited upon the Earl of Derby to urge the House of Lords to reject the Irish Church bill. Herepresented the Scotch constitutionalists.

-Jeff. Davis, whose health is delicate, intends to visit Canada this summer, and spend next winter in Mississippi. "The good wishes," says an Alabama paper, "of every true Southerner follow Mr. Davis wherever he may go, and the prayers of thousands daily ascend for his welfare and happiness."

Brussels is also to have its festival. The first day is to be devoted to the classic authors; the second to the works of contemporary Belgian composers, such as Fetis, Gevaert, Limes mander, Soubre, Samuel, Hanssens, Pierre Benoit, &c., while the third is set apart for the Belgian cirtuosi. There are few countries in which national art is so much cared for as it is

-James Russell Lowellis delivering a course James Russell Lowell is delivering a course of lectures at Cornell University. A correspondent writes of him: "Mr. Lowell is now in the very prime of life, full of strong, vigorous health. He is entirely free from the learned austerities of Homer Wilbur, "A. M. and like all truly great souls, genial and childlike in his bearing. As we listen, day by day, it is pleasant to think of him as one of the world's best workers, both in the true and the beautiful."

-Referring to the recent Peace Jubilee, the Boston Traveller says: "The expense entered into by the Executive Committee, with the firm determination to carry out all the promises made to the public, was something enormous —upward of liree hundred thousand dollars having been lavishly but most judiciously expended, mostly before the return of as many cents. For their sake, although that was a secondary matter with them, we are happy to announce the undertaking a financial success." ton Traveller says: "The expense entered

—The Bulletin de Lois gives the following statistics of the increase of the population of France during the last twenty years. In 1846, the number of inhabitants amounted to 35,400,486; in 1856 to 36,039,364; and in 1866 to 38,067,004. The increase in the first ten years was 486; in 1856 to 36,039,364; and in 1866 to 38,067,-094. The increase in the first ten years was 666,608, and in the second ten years, 2,027,730. The large increase during the second period is due to the annexation of Savoy and Nice in 1860. In 1863 there were 936,967 births, 795,-607 deaths, and 280,609 marriages. In 1868 there were 1,006,258 births, 884,573 deaths and 802,186 marriages. 802,186 marriages.

—A clergyman in Troy recently heard the following conversation between a Troy expressman and a West Troy receiver of a goodpressman and a West Troy receiver of a good-sized box: "What do them are letters mean?" pointing to the "C. O. D." on the corner. "Them means pay," exclaimed the emphatic expressman. "Them don't spell pay," re-joined the other. "You go along; this ere box is paid for, I know." "I tell you what," re-turned the expressman, the bright thought al-most knocking him off the wagon seat, "them are letters mean Come Ommediately Down," at which conclusive suggestion the happy man paid for the box, and the expressman went back over the river with a new idea in his head.

head.
—M. Legouve, of the French Institute, who, after writing the "Moral History of Nomen," has taken to discussing "Fathers" and "Children," makes himself responsible for this story of the alarming intelligence of a little girl. He assures us that, when he once threatened the little damsel that "if she didn't behave properly he would tell averyhody be knew." the perly he would tell everybody he knew,"the child responded: "Well, that don't trouble me." "And pray why not?" he asked. "Because," replied the precocious little philosopher, "there are a great many more people. that you don't know, and they will never hear anything about it!"

anything about it!"

—A paper called *The Aid to Progress*, published somewhere in Ohio, opens a two-column article, referring to an opposition sheet, as follows: "The low, sneaking and would-be cuming implements in the foul clutches of vulgarity—the poor old dotard Fisher and the chinless-visaged simpleton Way, of the fossil sheet published here under the name *Republished paye*, undertaken to answer the truth can—have undertaken to answer the fruth-ful exposition we last week made of their dis-honorable and absolutely mean attempt to injure us, &c." That paper must be one of the aids to progress backward, we fear.

—The local paper of Rugby, England, publishes the following answers as written in good faith in a recent examination in history in "a certain public school:"

"1. Give an account of Raleigh.—He was

passing throw the forest When Walter Terral seeing a dear pass by he pulce his boe, and the arer stuck a tree and glance off and hit Walter Raleigh throw the head and Walter Terral seeing him dead at wonce feld. And a few years afterwards a man was passing by and found the body and at once called some people and they took the boddy and buryed him in Wincester Kerfideral. The Polley of them. Policy of Queen Elizabeth.—Queen Elizabeth was very fond of wriding and she did not live long but raind very short time." "3. The Causes that led to Dissatisfaction with Charles the First.—Because they did not like him and he ray shorts. not like him and he ran aboute when his head was cut off." "4. The Principal Battles of the Civil War.—There was the crimmear and the war of the read roses and the war of the wite roses." "5. Life of Charles the First.—Charles the I was a very good king. He came to the frome 1866 and raind 13 years and he was hated by every one and no one loved him and he was executed and he ran aboute when his head was cut off." head was cut off,"