Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

TWELVE O'CLOCK, M.

Particulars of Henry J. Raymond's Death.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, June 18.—The *Post* gives the facts of Mr. Raymond's death from the best authority, as follows: Mr. Raymond, accompanied by his daughter, went to Greenwood Cemetery yesterday afternoon for the purpose of selecting a family plot. He intended to have the body of one of his children, who died a few weeks ago, removed from the vault and reinterred. He returned to the *Times* office about five o'clock, and remarked to the associate editors that he never felt better in his life, except a slight feeling of fatigue consequent upon his long walk through the cemetery. He left the office about six o'clock and proceeded to his residence, in West Ninth street, where he remained until about nine o'clock to recover from the fatigue of the afternoon. Mr. Raymond left the house about nine o'clock, remarking to members of his family that he had an appointment to attend a political meeting. He was seen shortly after walking up Broadway and one or two friends who stood in front of Wallack's Theatre noticed his elastic step and general appearance of robust health. After attending the meeting, Mr. Raymond returned about eleven o'clock, and as soon as he had closed the door after him, he fell heavily upon the floor. None of the inmates of the house heard the fall, however, they having retired for the night. About three o'clock this morning one of Mr. Raymond's children became restless, and, upon becoming fully aroused, remarked that she heard some person breathing heavily. The persons in the house were immediately awakened, and on descending to the hall way Mr. Raymond was found extended on the floor, entirely unconscious, breathing heavily and apparently with great difficulty. He was carried to his room, placed upon a bed and physicians sent for. Four physicians arrived soon afterwards, who examined him and pronounced him beyond all medical aid. They also declared the case to be apoplexy. Mr. Raymond lingered in an unconscious state until five o'clock, when he died, surrounded by a number of his family. He passed away apparently with but little pain.

The news of his death caused much excitement and very general regret throughout the city. All down town hotels and newspaper offices displayed their flags at half mast as a mark of respect.

The Associated Press to-day adopted resolutions expressive of profound sorrow at the death of Mr. Raymond.

The Peace Jubilee.

[By telegra h to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BOSTON, June 18.—The Colisaum to-day was filled to its utmost capacity. The programme was strictly classical, and musical critics unite in pronouncing the whole performance a success in every respect.

During the intermission, George Peabody was introduced by the Mayor, and made a brief address. He was heartily cheered.

The grand chorus was dismissed to-day with appropriate recognition of their services.

To-morrow there will be a grand concert by the children of the public schools.

Additional Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 18.—Arrivals to-day —1,770 cattle; 4,680 sheep, and 1,130 hogs. Beeves foot up 6,750 for the week and have nearly all been sold: prices are scarcely as good as on Wednesday, though there is very little difference, a few of the best bringing at 15, with poorest at 12; a drove of 211 Ill. still fed Texan 6 cwt, brought 13½c being fat; 857¼ cwt Illinois steers went at 15@16c; one car thin little, 5 cwt. cattle, at 12c, with 66 head Missouri, 7 cwt., at 14½@15c. Weather hot and market slow. Sheep, mostly thin and hard to sell, prices rather working down, we quote 4¾c for two cars thin 78 pounds, Ohio sheep, and 7½c for a few selected Indiana fat sheep, 96 pounds; no few fat sheep are sent in that those arriving bring high prices; fair 78 lb brought 6¼c, with 72 lb stock at 5¾c, and car 87 lbs at 7c. Lambs are lower at 10@11½c; a few have been received from Indiana; 52 lb sold for 11c same, 55 lb Jersey lambs brought 11½c. Hogs less firm, the only sales of live being two cars of Illinois 202 lb at 10¼c, and one car of 200 lb at 10¼c, and one car 200 lb at 10¾c; with dressed at 12c. About 3,900 head came in yesterday.

NEW ORLEANS, June 18.—Cotton; receipts for to-day 875 bales; for the week 3,933 bales; exports for the week: to Great Britain 1,212 bales; to the Continent 1,827 bales; do. coastwise 9,432 bales; sales for the week 6,320 bales; to-day 106 bales; middlings nominally 31½@32c. Gold 137¼. Sterling 50¼. New York Sight Exchange ¼ premium. Flour firm; superfine $6,00, extra $6,25, treble extra $6,50. Corn; white $1,00. Oats 71 @72c. Bran $1,12. Hay $27. Pork held at $35. Bacon; shoulders 15½c, clear rib sides 18½c, clear sides 19c. Lard; tierce 20c, and keg 21c. Sugar; common 9¼@ 10¼c, and prime 13@14c. Molasses is nominal. Whisky 92¼@95c. Coffee is firmer; fair 15@16c, prime 16½@18¾c.

BUFFALO, June 18.—Flour firm but very dull. Wheat firm; sales 75,000 bush No. 2 Chicago at $1.27½, 15,000 bush do at $1.28, 3,500 bush Racine and No. 2 Chicago at $1,30, 294,000 bush No. 2 Chicago to arrive at $1,29, 25,000 bush No 2 Milwaukee at $1.29@1,30, and 15,000 bush No. 2 Milwaukee clnb at $1,30, closing firm at full prices; No. 1 Milwaukee held at $1,33. Corn steady; sales 16,000 bush per sample at 70@71c: 13,000 bush warm at 60c; 7,000 bush sample at 65@ 66c, closing quiet. Oats dull: sales 24,000 bush western at 67c. Pork and Lard dull and unchanged. Highwines 97@98c asked; no buyers.

OSWEGO, June 18.—Flour in good demand and steady. Wheat firm at an advance; sales of 4,300 bus amber Michigan at $1,45; No. 1 Milwaukee club held at $1,40; the sales last night were 7,800 bus at $1,39. Corn quiet; sales of 1,700 bus No. 1 at 82c. Oats quiet; sales of Ohio at 73c; Wisconsin held at 75c.

CHICAGO, June 18.—Market this afternoon quiet; No. 2 spring wheat a shade easier, with sales at $1,17@1,17¼ seller 30dth, closing at inside figure. Corn and Oats neglected. Provisions inactive, nothing done in the evening.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The banking house of John T. Darby & Co., St. Louis, has suspended.

—Miss Minnie Warren was married on Thursday, at West Haven, Conn., to Commodore Nutt.

—Freighted railroad cars were transferred across the river at St. Louis on Thursday, for the first time.

—Admiral Farragut visited the Naval School Ship, at Boston, on Thursday, in company with Bishop Simpson.

—Louis Zot, aged six years, was accidentally killed at Cincinnati yesterday, by a hogshead of tobacco rolling over him.

—Vice President Colfax left New York yesterday morning for Pittsfield, Mass., and will visit Springfield and Hartford.

—The West Point graduates, class of 1869, had a banquet at Delmonico's, New York, Thursday night, all but four of the class being present.

—The Williamsburg (N. Y.) Dime Savings Bank was robbed yesterday morning by sneak thieves of nearly six thousand dollars.

—Wednesday evening next is assigned by the Legislature of New Hampshire for the discussion of the Fifteenth Constitutional Amendment.

—The Swedenborgian Convention, in session at New York, tabled the subject of the introduction of the words "Parish" and "Diocese" into their organization.

—The Cincinnati base ball club beat the Irvingtons, at Irvington, N. J., yesterday, twenty to four, in a game of seven innings, the Irvingtons playing their best game this season.

—The Court, at Boston, has refused a new trial in the case of Mrs. Nancy B. Madden, convicted of the murder of her son-in-law, Obediah Jones, of Canton, in July last, and sentenced her to be hanged.

—A Topeka, Kansas, dispatch says that eighty thousand acres of the Pottowatamie Reservation have been sold to actual settlers. The immigration continues large. Crops are in fine condition throughout the State.

—United States Detective John Byrne arrested, on Thursday, at Canandaigua, N. Y., United States Detective Russell B. Lowell, for collusion and conspiracy with counterfeiters. Lowell was lodged in jail at Buffalo to await trial.

—The Detroit *Tribune* says: "We understand that Hon. Wm. A. Howard has definitely decided not to go to China. It is intimated that he has accepted the position of Land Commissioner of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad."

—The Joint Committee of the Councils and Board of Trade of Cincinnati have arranged for the firing of cannons, ringing of bells and band playing on the 26th, when the vote on the two millions appropriation for the Southern Railway will be taken.

—Senator Ramsey will leave for Europe with his family, by the steamship Cambria, on the 22d inst. He has been designated by the Postmaster General, Cresswell, as special Commissioner to negotiate with the French Postoffice Department for the basis of a new postal currency.

—At the Charleston City (Mass.) regatta, Thursday afternoon, the single scull race of two miles was won by Walter Brown in 17:14, Thomas Doiye, Jr., being second, in 18:38. The four oared race was won by the Harvard International crew, without a coxwain in 28:22; distance four miles. The Roach crew defeated them on Tuesday on Charles river, being second in 29:04.

—The nature of Mr. Motley's instructions as Minister to the Court of St. James is the subject of dispute between Senator Sumner and Secretary Fish, the former contending that they agree with the views expressed in his speech, and the latter, who ought to know best, insisting that they do not. The disagreement lacks significance or importance, since the disputants agree that the instructions given to Mr. Motley are all right.

—Information lodged with the United States Attorney at Boston, that the schooner La Hane was laden with gre t guns, shell and other ammunition bound for West Indies, and the informers wished her libelled; but United States Attorney Hilliard, after a personal inspection of the vessel, refused to detain her, as her proceedings were not in violation of law. The Custom House authorities state the clearance and departure of the steamer Delphine were strictly legal, and no ground for her detention existed. There seems, however, little doubt of her warlike character.

—At the Convention of Superintendents of Insane Asylums, at Staunton, Va., on Wednesday, a resolution offered by Dr. Graham, of Texas, favoring a judicious system of religious worship in Insane Asylums, produced an animated and general discussion, particularly as to the kind of religion and manner of preaching it. It was held by Dr. Lander that religious sermons would tend to increase the malady of patients. Resolutions were adopted favoring regular religious services under proper charge of the authorities. Authority over chaplains is to be vested in the superintendents. A paper by Dr. Workman, of Toronto, on the upper phases of insanity in females, and perversions of mind occasioned by disorders of the system, was debated at length. Hartford, Connecticut, and the third Wednesday in June, is the time and place fixed for the meeting next year.

Nova Scotia Repeal League.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HALIFAX, N. S., June 18.—The following resolutions were passed at the late Repeal League Convention:

Resolved, That every legitimate means should be used by members of the Convention to sever connection with Canada and bring about a union on fair and equitable terms with the American Republic.

Resolved, That this Convention recommend the formation of Leagues throughout the Province for the purpose of carrying the foregoing resolution into effect.

Cuban Recruiting Rendezvous.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

RICHMOND, June 18.—United States Marshal Parker this morning made a descent on an alleged Cuban recruiting rendezvous, and arrested W. H. Harrison, the leading man. Harrison had plenty of funds in bank, and promptly gave bail in $1,000. It is stated that about thirty men were recruited yesterday. The men are promised five hundred dollars bounty in New York.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

NEWS BY CABLE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, June 17.—The House of Lords adjourned at 1:10 A. M., without action on the Irish Church Disestablishment bill.

After Lord Redesdale's speech in opposition, and that of the Duke of Devonshire in favor of the measure, the Marquis of Salisbury took the floor and spoke at considerable length. He said while he intended to vote for the second reading of the bill, he did not wish to commit himself to all the details of the measure. He strongly objected to the position and attitude of the House of Lords with respect to the nation, and deemed the assertion that the Lords, in dissenting to the will of the nation, express subordination to the Commons, as false. The object of the second House was to supply the omissions and rectify the details of the first. In many cases the House of Commons only represented the nation in theory. In the majority of cases the House of Lords must decide for themselves. But when the House of Commons and the nation are agreed on a given point, the functions of the House of Lords have passed away and the responsibility devolves on the nation and on the House. We might fairly accept this decision without abnegation of duty. Opposition to the declared will of the nation would only delay the inevitable issue and create disturbance and discontent. He thought the bill under discussion illiberal and injurious. He did not believe the amendments would be contemptuously disregarded by the House of Commons, as had been intimated. He thought the Government of a large majority gave a prospect of uninterrupted success, but the nation would soon turn against a Minister displaying a domineering spirit. Admitting any amount of arrogance in Mr. Gladstone, the House of Commons might consider its own position, as compared with its possible position, if the bill were rejected. Nothing could be more fatal than such a policy. The contest would then be carried on under a disadvantage, and the House of Lords would finally have to give way.

Lord Colchester and the Bishop of Tuam opposed the bill, and Earls Stanhope and Nelson proposed slight amendments and supported them briefly.

LONDON, June 18.—The press this morning infer from the tone of the debate in the House of Lords that the passage of the Irish Church bill is certain. The *Times* says disestablishment is foredoomed. The extent and mode of proceeding remains to be settled. Modifications of the bill are now admissable.

LONDON, June 18.—The excitement over the debate in the House of Lords on the Irish Church bill increases. The benches, lobbies and galleries were crowded again to-night.

Earl Russell was the first speaker. He said many illustrious statesmen, animated by feelings of justice and generosity for Ireland, had endeavored to settle this Church question, but their efforts were made in vain. The fact that but a small proportion of the people of Ireland belonged to the Church, establishes the justice as well as the necessity of dealing with the question. The creation of the Irish Church was a wise thing, but the result of three centuries made alteration necessary. The act of union was too solemn a compact to be interfered with, save in a great crisis, but now a great crisis was at hand. He reviewed the former promises of concession which Mr. Pitt, if he had had opportunity, would have accomplished. He also traced the history of the abolition of the prelacy in Scotland, but said Ireland had never been in a position to imitate Scotland, and she had been oppressed by penal laws and disabilities, notwithstanding promises of relief. He believed concurrent endowment was preferable to the present measure, but the Catholics refused to accept it, and the tories were responsible for the present state of Ireland. They had rejected the policy of Pitt, Canning, Peel, and now, as an alternative, they proposed to accept Pitt's policy. But he regretted to say it was now too late. They had no choice now but to disestablish and disendow. Disendowment need not be total. He was inclined to the generous course which Mr. Bright originally advocated, especially as the Catholics and Presbyterians were to be compensated from the Church revenue. He wished to do the best he could for Ireland, but not to enlarge the Churches of England and Scotland. Admitting this course to be necessary for Ireland, we must give a stimulus to those desiring to disestablish all the churches. He desired the tories to accept the verdict of the constituencies to which they had appealed, and said the result of that appeal must be regarded as the deliberate verdict of the nation on the question.

Adverting to the course of the House of Lords on the Reform bill in 1862, Earl Russell implored their Lordships to act in accordance with the spirit of the Constitution and accept the decision of the nation as final and binding.

The Duke of Abercorn opposed the bill as the production of a man eager for personal and party triumph rather than for the good of his country. The result would be the alienation of Protestants, introduction of discord and failure to conciliate with the Catholics.

The Duke of Argyle argued disestablishment and disendowment could not be separated. He admitted the question was forced into consideration hastily, not by protracted agitation, but by the logical result of political freedom. He thought the measure was an attack on the rights of property, and disliked indiscriminate disendowment, but the ecclesiastical system in Ireland, which endowed Protestant sects and the Maynoth College, was valueless to the Church, and had never promoted the cause of Protestantism. He urged their Lordships to consider carefully all the circumstances and endeavor to be in harmony with the nation, and declared that the present movement was dictated by a desire to erase the foulest stain on England's rule over Ireland.

DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, June 18.—A meeting of the National Riflemen's Association was held here yesterday. The King visited the meeting and addressed the Riflemen. In the course of his speech the King expressed heartfelt and confident hope for a reunion with those who were longing to be restored to the mother country.

FRANCE.

BREST, June 18.—The shore end of the French Atlantic cable has been submerged. The Great Eastern has not yet come in sight. When she arrives the splice will be made with the deep sea cable and the work of laying a line direct to the island of St. Piere Miqulon will commence.

SPAIN.

MADRID, June 18.—A proposition is under consideration in the Cortes for the reduction by the Government of 33 per cent. from coupons of public rentes when presented for payment.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, June 18—*Evening.*—Consols for money, 92¾; account, 92¾. Five-Twenty bonds, 80¼; at Frankfort, 86¼. Erie, 20¼ Illinois, 95¼. Atlantic and Great Western, 25½.

LIVERPOOL, June 18.—Cotton market firmer: middling uplands 12¼@12¼ on spot; afloat 12@12¾; do Orleans 12¼@ 12¾; sales 12,000 bales; sales of the week 86,000, including 16,000 for export and 13,00 to speculators; stock 428,900, including 229,000 American; amount known at sea 605,000, including 86,000 from the United States. Advices from Manchester report an advance of a farthing demanded on yarns and fabrics which buyers refuse to pay. California white wheat 8s. 8d; red western 8s. 8d. Western Flour 22s; Corn: mixed 27s. 6d. for new, and 28s. 6d. for old. Oats 2s. 4d. Barley 5s. Peas 37s. 6d. Pork 62s. Beef 90s. Lard 72s. 6d. Cheese 78s. Bacon 62s. 6d. Petroleum 1s. 7½d. for refined.

LONDON, June 18.—Tallow 44s. 6d. Sperm oil 85s. Sugar 40s. on spot, easier afloat. Whale oil £39 10s. Linseed oil 51s. Calcutta Linseed 60s. 6d. Petroleum at Antwerp 46½ f. dull.

HAVRE, June 18.—Cotton 145¼ f. on spot.

FRANKFORT, June 18—*Evening.*—Five-Twenty bonds closed firmer at 86¾.

PARIS, June 18—*Evening*,—Bourse steady. Rentes. 70f. 35d.

HAVRE, June 18—*Evening.*—Cotton closed firm.

Base Ball Excursion.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, June 18.—The Cincinnatians took the seven o'clock train for Philadelphia, where they play the Olympic club to-morrow, and the celebrated Athletic club on Monday.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

LITERARY.

Belles-Lettres Society, Bishop Bowman Institute—Third Annual Celebration—Interesting Programme.

A large, brilliant and representative literary audience assembled last evening in the First Baptist Church, Grant street, Rev. J. S. Dickerson, pastor. The occasion was the return of the Third anniversary of the Belles-Lettres Society of the Bishop Bowman Institute, one of the best and most widely known of our educational institutions. Heretofore the entertainments have been of the highest order of merit, a reputation which we feel assured was in no degree tarnished by the entertainment last evening. The exercises were held in the large audience room which had been appropriately prepared for the occasion. The large fountain, which is a feature of the room, occupying the centre and literally enveloped in the floral emblems, looking so fresh and pure from beneath the falling spray, seemed a sight of peculiarly romantic and picturesque loveliness, and harmonized fitly with the other decorations which added so much to the beautiful and attractive appearance of the interior.

A few minutes after eight o'clock the young ladies of the Institute entered the church, in neat and beautiful costumes, and filed down the centre aisle to the seats assigned them in front. The platform was occupied by the Right Rev. Bishop Kerfoot and the Rector, Rev. Mr. Costar.

The Rev. Mr. Costar, the accomplished Rector of the Institute, opened the exercises of the evening in a few happy and pertinent words of welcome to the audience, after which he introduced the first performer, Miss Annie Fuller, who read with a clear, distinct and pleasing utterance, "Westward Ho," a composition containing many beautiful thoughts expressed in neat and expressive language.

Miss Virginia Bailey followed with an essay entitled "She hath done what she could," which attracted the earnest attention of the audience. By its rendition and the happy manner in which the ideas advanced, were developed.

An amusing extract from the "Widow Bedott" papers, read in excellent style by Miss Stella Blackmore, next put the hearers in very good humor, and served to agreeably diversify the programme.

A vocal selection was the next performance, Miss Hattie Jones singing "Beautiful Flowers," and accompanying herself on the piano. The lady possesses an excellent voice, which was displayed with considerable advantage in the difficult selection which she rendered almost perfectly.

England's sweet poetess, Jean Ingelow, was appropriately represented in an extract from the "Brothers and a Sermon," read by Miss Mattie Francis, in a peculiarly pathetic and touching manner, which impressed the affecting sentiments of the poetess irresistibly upon the attention of every listener.

Miss Imogene Brashear was the next performer. She had chosen a laughable selection styled by an anonymous writer "The Goose," representing an anomalous specimen of the *genus homo*, who, until his maturer years, had never known "a word of the girls." The troubles and unhappy situation of the unfortunate youth were humorously chronicled, and rendered by the fair performer with admirable effect.

Another finely rendered selection of instrumental music preceded "The Poetry of the Mediterranean," an original essay by Miss Lizzie D. Preston, which engaged attention by the correct reading and the rich imagery, apposite illustrations and truly poetical language in which the oblique thought was clothed. Were we not fearful of becoming liable to the charge of invidiousness, especially in such a difficult matter as choosing among so many meritorious performances, we should pronounce this the literary gem of the occasion. We refrain, however, and leave the audience to pass judgment.

"April Fool" A sarcastic poetical selection was very correctly read by Miss Mary Campbell, who displayed careful elocutionary training, and natural ability, and brought out the "hits" with marked effect. The audience were next entertained with a vocal and instrumental duett from "Fra Diavolo," by the Misses. Hattie Jones and Alice Patterson, which was of the highest order of merit.

Miss Gertrude R. Ringwalt closed the literary exercises by reading "Edinburgh after Flodden."

This selection, of a dramatic character, was an unusually difficult performance, but the reader seemed to understand it thoroughly, and read with the greatest ease and freedom, never failing to give the proper emphasis and meaning to the sentiments of the author.

Miss Hattie Jones and Mr. James Dihm wound up the programme with a vocal duett, beautiful and well received.

At the conclusion of the exercises, the Rt. Rev. Bishop Kerfoot briefly addressed the audience, certifying—as from personal knowledge, derived from his frequent visitations—to the general efficiency of the teaching and studies of the Institute, especially saying that the community owed much to the thoughtfulness of the Chief Teacher and Principal of the School, and the rare qualifications and inestimable services of the lady Principal. He also congratulated the friends of the institution on the success which had crowned the efforts put forth, and hoped the good work would go on—that Pittsburgh would continue to rear such educational institutions, worthy of her name and representative of her interest in the advancement and spread of knowledge.

Rev. Mr. Costar, Rector of the Institute, made a brief and grateful acknowledgment for the liberal attendance of its friends on the occasion, and announced that the Commencement exercises of the Institute would commence Wednesday morning at ten o'clock, in St. Peter's Church, when the Rev. Mr. Scarborough would deliver the address.

The audience then adjourned by invitation to the Institute building, where they were furnished with refreshments, which had been liberally provided, and passed the remainder of the evening hours in pleasant conversation and social interchanges of friendship and sentiment.

Literary Contest.

The Fifth Annual Contest between the Irving and Philomathan Societies of the Western University, took place last evening as per announcement. The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. M. W. Jacobus, D. D., after which the young gentlemen who were selected to represent their respective societies, performed their allotted tasks with credit alike to their Associations and the Institution.

The programme, without any material change, was adhered to throughout the evening in the following order:

Select oration—"Parting of Marmion and Douglas." Wm. Frew.

SelectOration—"Bernardo del Carpio." C. E. Stevens.

Essay—"Fact." Jas. Fitzsimons.

Essay—"Thoughts." T. L. Nixon.

Original Oration — "Marching On." Frederick Luty.

Original Oration—"The New Education." H. F. Hughes.

Debate—"Should the Mormons be punished for polygamy according to law." Affirm—A. F. Siebert. Deny—W. F. McCook.

The Judges selected were Rev. M. W. Jacobus, D. D., Rev. I. C. Pershing and Wm. W. Acheson, who, upon the close of the exercises, retired, and upon consultation accredited success to the following contestants:

Select Oration—William Frew.

Essay—T. S. Nixon.

Original Oration—H. F. Hughes.

Debate—W. F. McCook.

Master Willie Frew, in the rendition of his part, displayed talent worthy of a more experienced performer. The selected orator by Mr. Stevens was well delivered, and showed marked signs of a severe practical training.

T. L. Nixon, of Phila., essayist, being unaccountably absent, his production was read with good effect by Mr. C. B. Hatch. The essay by Mr. Jos. Fitzsimons on "Fact," was treated in an able manner and with marked ability.

The gentlemen to whom were assigned the duties of preparing an original oration, conducted themselves in a creditable manner.

The *debate*, the closing performance of the evening, was very closely contested, and ably supported, with logical arguments, the respective speakers.

The Great Western Band enlivened the entertainment with music, and upon the whole the occasion was one of those pleasant reunions which always characterize the exercises of this institution.

Unneighborly.

The O'Neil and Edwards families live neighbors in Temperanceville, though they don't seem to be as neighborly as they should be. Mrs. O'Neil says the Edwards family have a spite at her, and take every opportunity to annoy and vex her. The latest phase of this spirit, in Mrs. Edwards is manifested in a practice, which has been going on until it is unbearable, of throwing dirty sloppy water and refuse, on the front steps of the O'Neil mansion. Mrs. O'Neil yesterday called on Alderman McMaster in relation to the matter, and that official issued a summons for the appearance of the offending parties at his office.

LAMARTINE has written, in his own grandiloquent style, of the cedars of Lebanon. These cedars, he says, are grand and impressive; they tower above the centuries; they know history better than history knows itself; they astonish the people of Lebanon. Evidently they did not astonish Madam Olympe Audouard when she visited Lebanon, but M. Alphonse Lamartine did. She found them dwarfed and ugly, and Lamartine imaginative in more senses than one. "Shall I carve your name under M. Lamartine's, Madame?" said her guide. She asked if he had been with the poet when he carved his name. "Not at all," was the remarkable reply, "for he never came here, but, like a wise gentleman, remained in Beyrout and sent me here to cut his name."

Mr. Buckle's Law of Revenge.

The late Mr. Buckle, in his "Introduction to the History of Civilization in England," somewhat startled the world by announcing a theory of average which he applied to all human actions, and from which he argued that we might forecast the future. It was philosophy teaching by statistics. In such a space of time there would be so many forgeries, arsons, murders. Not only this, but the murders would repeat themselves in the manner of their perpetration; just the same number would be by poison, by the pistol, by the bludgeon, &c. If in any three months of 1829, six sons had killed their fathers, the like number of cases of parricide, with a certain increase for the increase of population, would occur in the same three months of 1850. We were under the operation of a law seemingly beyond our control or recognition.

This extraordinary theory has seemingly just received a striking confirmation in the Registrar General's report of accidents in the streets of London. For many years past it has been observed that for the first nineteen weeks of the year just seventy-four persons have been killed by being run over in the public thoroughfares. It was therefore expected, from the unfailing law of average, that the same number would be killed for the first nineteen weeks in 1869. On the 8th day of May, after the lapse of eighteen weeks, the number of fatal accidents of this kind should have been seventy, but it fell four short of that number. Obviously, then the law of average must fall, or the accidents for the week ending the 15th of May must be doubled. Curiously enough for the seven days, from the 8th to the 15th, *eight* persons were actually killed instead of *four*, and thus the seventy-four victims demanded by the merciless arithmetic were fully made up.

This was certainly odd. The deduction from it would seem to be that when accidents or crimes are in arrear, the public should be notified, in order that, by increased caution or vigilance, the expected disasters may be avoided. We take precautionary measures against unusual peril which we can confidently anticipate; we give additional props to building which are to undergo an unaccustomed strain, and double the police force when immense crowds of people are to be brought together. Should there not also be redoubled care and watchfulness against periods when the law of average teaches us will be more than ordinarily fatal.

Conversion of the Queen of Madagascar.

The late Queen of Madagascar cruelly persecuted the Christian converts for many years, and expelled the Congregational missionaries of the London Missionary Society. But the present Queen restored toleration as soon as she obtained the throne, and the missionaries returning after twenty years found their churches still faithful. And now it is announced that both the Queen and her prime minister have been received into the Church, after having shown good knowledge of the principles of the Christian faith. The Queen has been attending the services for some time. This is one of the most remarkable instances of the continued vitality of Christianity. This country, with its heroic martyrs, has become to a large extent Christian, and the head of the state is now, it is hoped, a Christian not only in name but in truth.

THE WORKING PEOPLE.—The German barbers of New York have formed a protective union, numbering two hundred members, in order to effect a reduction in the hours of labor from fourteen to twelve hours. The wheelwrights and blacksmiths of New York, numbering about seventeen hundred, have taken steps to form a union for the protection of their interests. The strike of the brakesmen on the Eastern Division of the Erie Railroad against the reduction of each freight conductor's gang from four to three, and in favor of an increase of wages from $1.75 to $2 a day extended over the other divisions of the road. After a short cessation of business, the demands of the men were acceded to. The bricklayers of Cincinnati are on a strike to obtain an advance of wages to $5 a day. The iron moulders at Spuyten Duyvel, N. Y., recently obtained the advance of wages of 10 to 17 per cent., which was conceded by their employers without a strike.

A YOUNG COUPLE were married in the Bay of San Francisco, on the 31st of March, under rather trying circumstances. The girl's father objected to her marriage, but she was of legal age. Dreading an interruption if the ceremony was conducted in a church, the couple hit on the idea of hiring a tugboat, getting the minister on board and putting out on the bay, and there have the ceremony performed. This was accomplished, and while secure from the annoyance of parents or the importunities of friends, the ceremony was begun, when suddenly a portion of the tugboat's machinery gave way with a terrific crash. The wedding party were startled, and confusion prevailed for a moment. The tug was so injured that she could not move. A signal of distress was hoisted, and the wedding party finally returned to the city.

A "GENTILE" lately bought a coal mine in Utah, near Echo city, and was about to go to work, when armed men pulled down the timbers, caved in the entrance to the mine, carried the tools down to the Weber, and left them beside the road, saying that "No Gentile could own or work any coal mine there; that mine and all that valley belonged to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints."

TREES.—A paper was recently read before the Academy of Science, at Toulouse, France, to prove that the trunks of trees are not of a circular but of an elliptical form, the axis from east to west being longer than that from north to south. The names of eight distinguished observers of the operations of nature are given as supporting the fact mentioned.