KANSAS.

GOVERNOR WALKER AND HIS ALLIES.

From Our Special Correspondent.

TOPEKA, K. T., June 12, 1857.

The different authorities in this "monarchy" are not very well defined. Gov. Geary's powers have been clearly shown to be those of a "limited monarchy." Gov. Walker does not proclaim himself to be a monarch in terms; but he gives assurance of the exercise of powers that he does not possess. He has been reminded that he is not omnipotent. I have just heard from Lecompton. Yesterday, a Committee of the "Law and Order Democracy" of that place waited on Gov. Walker and informed him that the proposal to which he was giving such extensive publicity namely—that the people should vote on the Constitution—was not to be thought of and must not be made.

This was foolish in the "Law-and-Order Democracy." It showed an undue degree of sensitiveness. It implied a power on his part which they well knew he did not possess. If he was fool enough to give a pledge that they would act fairly, that was his business, not theirs. They did not need to do so unless they pleased. He was even candid enough to state as much himself. It was thus their true policy to make all they could by these gratuitous assurances, and then allow the Governor to fail through the responsibilities he had assumed. But the Law-and-Order men are sensitive. They do not like even the mention of such unpalatable ideas. Hence the Committee to wait on the Governor; hence the issue between the Governor and his allies.

Gov. Walker has reached the fatal point in his semi-official, semi-diplomatic career. His political dodge was to result in the success of his allies. They are dissatisfied with the dodge. They not only want to maintain their policy and authority, but to look like doing it. Here is a puzzler for him. If he denies it, they ostracize him; if he yields to them, he stands disgraced. Of course, he will try another dodge. He is too much of a politician to come to the side of the people of Kansas. He is reported to have said to the Committee:

"Gentlemen, to-day, for the first time, I have learned what is your real course and policy, and you have taught it to me."

And again: "Gentlemen, you cannot force me into that policy."

All this is very good. The Governor is aware that his assent or denial is not required nor provided for to complete a Constitution. It is merely his opinion. But Pro-Slaveryism is inexorable, and demands that opinion. There is one course of assent he can yield to them. He can abandon his public speech-making, or his assurances of fairness in them. He will try to buy off the demand of his allies, by assuring them of the continuance of their power. Let us watch him carefully. The question is whether he shall fall, like Geary, from the fence, where he has been trying to perch himself, or whether he shall go over to his allies, soul and body. He may still preserve a dubious betweenity. If not, his mediatorial mission is at an end.

If Walker has to forsake the Territory, or if his allies drive him out, the question is whether the Administration shall send another Governor to carry out the Border-Ruffian code. If political cookery, dodging or corruption can do it, there will be everything of that kind to keep up a time-serving policy. It will require all the shrewdness of Gov. Walker to meet the following crisis. He comes here not so much for the interests of the people, as for political interests outside. He is getting into the breakers, and it is to be seen whether such a crafty bark can ride out the storm in so rough a sea.

TOPEKA, K. T., June 12—Evening.

The State Legislature is in session. This morning, a bill for taking the census was introduced in the House, and referred to the appropriate Committee. This evening, it has been taken up and passed. A bill for the incorporation of towns came from the hands of the Committees, and passed through its several readings. Several other bills were introduced and referred to Committees—a general election law, an act for the erection of counties in the State of Kansas, and one for complete county organization. Laws for a general system of education have been reported, and the appropriate Committee reported even an act for the organization of agricultural societies through their Chairman, Mr. Arny. A general election law was read and passed into the hands of Committees. A general law for incorporating towns was thus introduced and referred, and a long one providing a complete county organization and the election of all county officers therein.

This is a general outline of the work that will come before the body. The full organization of the Supreme Court and the Court of Common Pleas has not been introduced, and may be deferred until next session. Mr. Wm. Hutchinson presented credentials to the Senate, and was admitted to a seat from the 1st District, and Wm. Phillips to the House from the same District.

The business of the Legislature proceeds with coolness and regularity. Only a certain amount of business will be offered. There is no means to sustain a protracted session. The county and local organizations will be completed, and city and town organizations.

THE ELECTION IN KANSAS.

From Our Special Correspondent.

LAWRENCE, K. T., June 16, 1857.

So far as I have been able to ascertain, the ultra fire-eating ticket has beat the "Union" Walker ticket, so far that the latter makes a poor show. The County Court decided at its term in May last, that there should be voting precincts in this bogus Douglas County at Lecompton, Franklin, Gum Springs (an imaginary town on the Shawnee Reserve), and on Washington Creek. Since then there has been an attempt to change the programme. The design of leaving Lawrence, by far the most important place in the county, without representation, of course excited indignation, even among those who knew they could not vote. As circumstances fully developed the sincerity of the Free-State policy, and the certainty of its being maintained, the bogus Judge, who is capable of being swayed, yielded to the persuasions of some cunning men, and issued a handbill which changed the voting precinct from Franklin to Lawrence. At the latter place they appointed Mr. Crane, a Pro-Slavery man, and two men who have passed for Free-State men, one of whom, however, had anxiously endeavored to get a nomination, but in vain. No place was allowed him on the ultra Pro-Slavery ticket, of course, and when the shrewd, calculating portion of the Pro-Slavery men, who are under management, made up a ticket, one-half of them Pro-Slavery men and the other half pretended Free-State men who have acted with the enemy and are looked on as renegades, this same person was left off. He therefore refused to act as Judge of election, having arrived at the conviction that the thing would not do. The bogus Sheriff of this county quarreled with the bogus Judge, and declared that there should not be an election in Lawrence. The two parties each asserted their authority, and each declared that returns from such points would or would not be legal. Whatever influence tended to prevent it, no polls were opened in Lawrence. In Franklin there was the same difficulty, the same uncertainty as to whether an election would amount to anything. At the voting place on the edge of the Shawnee Reserve there was voting carried on all day. This point was 14 miles from Lawrence. Nearly all the votes polled there were of men who have come up during the last two days to vote. The vote was light.

It is too soon yet for any returns on which to predicate an opinion, but from all I have learned from Tecumseh, Lecompton, and other points, I feel satisfied that the vote at this delegate election will be small unless the counties on the Missouri river throw a large vote.

I have just seen a man from Fort Scott who tells me that voters were coming from the State before he left that point. It is possible that at that point and at the other precincts on the reserves, there may be a heavy vote.

The Free-State men have kept aloof from the election, almost to a man. One or two office-seeking persons, or men who, with short judgment, endeavor to get up independent action from that taken by the Free-State men as a party, have abandoned their design of making a little notoriety for themselves thus, as hopeless. At several points where ambitious, designing men of this class had been at work, and where they had boasted that the people were going to vote, I learn that no polls would be opened. The people are so dead set against it that it was found to be up-hill work. So far as the fears that were entertained of Free-State men voting, I think they will prove utterly groundless.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE FREE-STATE LEGISLATURE.

Correspondence of The Missouri Democrat.

QUINDARO, K. T., June 16, 1857.

The following enactments were passed by both branches of the Legislature on Friday and Saturday, and signed by Gov. Robinson:

An act providing for taking the census and apportioning the representation of the State. It provides for the appointment by the Governor of five Marshals, who will appoint deputies through the Territory and take the census immediately. The appointment is to be such as to give the Senate not more than twenty members and the House not more than sixty.

An act for an election on the first Monday in August, to fill such State offices as may be vacant, and to elect a Representative to Congress. It also provides for an election annually on the first Monday of August.

An act locating the seat of Government at Topeka.

An act establishing a State University at Lawrence.

A joint resolution memorializing Congress for admission to the Union under the Topeka Constitution, the memorial to be circulated through the Territory for an expression of opinion upon it.

Both branches of the Legislature adjourned *sine die* at 11½ o'clock on Saturday night.

There was a disposition on the part of the House to enact laws providing for the incorporation of towns, the organization of counties and townships, &c., to give the Free-State Government immediate vitality and force; but the Senate only concurred in the enactments named above.

A general desire seemed to exist in the region south of the Kansas River to put the State Government into immediate operation; and several towns, including Lawrence, Hyatt and Emporia, petitioned for incorporation. In some of these towns complete squatter organizations already exist.

A unanimous feeling was manifested that whenever Kansas does come into the Union, it must be under the Topeka Constitution.

Though Gov. Walker was in Topeka during nearly all the session of the Legislature, no movement was made to interfere with it.

MEETING IN QUINDARO.

Several gentlemen having arrived at Topeka, a meeting was called last evening to hear from them relative to the action of the Legislature. Capt. Otis Webb was then chosen President, and Chas. F. Brown Secretary.

A. D. Richardson, esq., who had been at Topeka during the session, was called out. He gave in detail the proceedings of the Legislature, spoke relative to the spirit pervading the Free-State party, and urged a unanimity of effort to secure the admission of Kansas under the Topeka Constitution.

James Sumner, formerly of Boston, and J. M. Walden, each made short speeches in response to the invitation of the meeting. At the close of the speaking, the following resolution, offered by Dr. G. E. Budington, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the action of the State Legislature at Topeka, and the line of policy indicated by Gov. Robinson in his annual message, meet with our entire and hearty approval.

COLLECTING TAXES IN KANSAS.

The business of collecting taxes in Kansas is prosecuted under difficulties. The Free-State inhabitants, who do not recognize the authority of the Legislature, give the tax gatherers a reception which is anything but friendly. One day last week Deputy-Marshal Fain went from Lecompton to Lawrence to collect taxes. One of the first men he met was Col. Eldridge, whose splendid hotel Fain had been instrumental in destroying last year. The following conversation took place:

"Well, Colonel, I have come to town to assess property and collect taxes from you and the balance of the citizens. Are you ready to fork over?"

"What! ask me for taxes, you d—d villian, after burning up and destroying my property? If I should pay you with an ounce of cold lead, it would be what you richly deserve. If you have assessed any taxes on my property, just take it out of that horse you stole from my barn last Summer. Leave my presence, and the sooner you make yourself scarce, the better for your health."

Fain's reception by other citizens of Lawrence was scarcely more flattering. It was with difficulty that the people were kept from seizing, tarring and feathering him, and riding him out of town on a rail.

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE

Now in Session, June 12, 1857.

Arny,	Jamieson,
Arthur,	Jones,
Abbott,	Leonhardt,
Blood,	Morrow,
Bowker,	McFarland,
Beyer,	McClure,
Button,	Murphy,
Bowen,	Martin,
Beam,	Orr,
Beach,	Pattie,
Barry,	Pennock,
Cutler,	Phillips,
Carver,	Platt,
Campbell,	Reese,
Dickey,	Saunders,
Drinkwater,	Stephens,
Foster of Mapleton,	Sparks,
Foster of Osawatamie,	Tabor,
Frost,	Tator,
Gilpatrick,	Todd,
Giddings,	Wade,
Gosling,	Walker,
Harvey,	Watson,
Hamby,	Williams,

Speaker.

COPY OF A PROTEST IN COURSE OF SIGNATURE IN KANSAS.

To His Excellency Governor WALKER:

The undersigned persons, actual residents of that portion of Kansas designated as —— County, do protest to your Eexcellency against a certain election proposed to be held in certain parts of Kansas for Delegates to a Constitutional Convention. We protest against the same because no census has been taken in our midst, and we have no privilege of voting. We protest, because a few men in a small portion of Kansas presume to thrust a Constitution on Kansas, having excluded us from a voice in making it. We protest, because all the persons pretending to be officers were not elected by us and are not amenable to us. We protest, because no such persons reside among us, or if they do, have neglected the duties they have unrighteously assumed. We protest, because the apportionment made by the acting Territorial Executive leaves us no representation. We protest, because it is in flagrant violation of the organic act, and our constitutional rights as American citizens. We protest, because it originates from outside invaders. And having thus solemnly protested before you, we call on you, by the sacredness of your oath of office, to put a stop to such pretended election, and that you refuse to recognize this irregular and unjust attempt of a part of the Territory to dictate to the remainder.

BOGUS ELECTION DOCUMENTS.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Election on Monday, June 15, 1857.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT CONTAINS SHAWNEE, RICHARDSON AND DAVIS COUNTIES.

Polls or Voting Places for Citizens of Shawnee and Richardson Counties, viz:

1. Court-House, Tecumseh, for Tecumseh Township. Judges of Election—Eli Hopkins, James W. Lacy, A. W. Pardee.

2. Garvey House, Topeka, for Topeka Township. Judges of Election—J. F. Cummings, S. T. Walkley, Jeremiah Murphy.

3. Matthew Rule's house, south side of the Wakarusa River, for Yocum Township. Judges of Election—G. W. Berry, W. W. Babcock, Milton Thorp.

The boundaries of the municipal townships in Shawnee County are as follows: Yocum contains all of Shawnee County lying south of the Wakarusa. The rest of the county is divided into two townships by a line drawn from the Kansas River to the Wakarusa, passing between Sections 3 and 4 of T. 12, and Sections 33 and 34 of T. 13, Range 16—all lying west of said line being Topeka Township, and all east Tecumseh Township.

Votes to be taken viva voce—not by ballot!

Polls to be opened at 9 o'clock a. m., and closed at 6 o'clock p. m. J. B. WHITTAKER, Sheriff.

Tecumseh, K. T.

At a special meeting of the Board of County Commissioners for Shawnee County, held at the Court-House, in Tecumseh, on Monday, the 1st day of June, 1857, the above-named Judges of Election were duly appointed and ordered to be notified.

The following resolutions were adopted and ordered to be published:

Whereas, No complete census of the inhabitants and voters of Shawnee, Richardson and Davis Counties, comprising the XIth District, has been taken, as required by law, and upon the return of a portion of such inhabitants and voters, the Acting Governor has appointed to the said District, two Delegates to the Constitutional Convention. Believing that the actual population and the number of voters in said counties, entitles them to at least, are instead of two such delegates.

Resolved, That we recommend to all voters in this District to register their votes for five candidates; and that the five persons having the highest number of votes be returned as duly elected, and the poll-lists and facts in relation to said election be presented to the Convention when it shall assemble, to the end that this District may be duly and fully represented.

Resolved, That we recommend to the Judges of Election to receive the votes of all bona fide inhabitants of their township over 21 years of age, being citizens of the United States, who shall have resided in the Territory three months before election. Such being the language of the 11th section of the Census Act, we believe it controls and governs the preceding and conflicting portion, and that so much of section 6, as only authorizes whose names appear on the registry or census list, is null and inoperative. All legal voters should have the privilege of voting.

WM. O. YAGER, Probate Judge.

(Attest) E. HOAGLAND, County Commissioner.

JAS. B. WHITTAKER, Sheriff Shawnee Co.

JNO. MARTIN, Clerk of the Board.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE COLLEGE OF NEW-JERSEY.

From Our Special Reporter.

The one hundred and tenth Annual Commencement of the venerable College of New-Jersey, at Princeton, took place on Tuesday and Wednesday, and the attractions of the occasion filled the village of Princeton to overflowing with visitors from not only every section of New-Jersey, but from almost every State in the Union. Both public and private houses were taxed to their utmost to accommodate the throng, and even then there were many who were compelled to either stand and sleep or betake themselves to the floor for lodgings. And even the privileges of enjoying the last-mentioned luxury was worth something (we mean to the landlord, not to the lodger), for our reporter knows one Princeton landlord who modestly valued a snooze on his adamantine floors, with the privilege of a greasy over-coat for covering, at $1—table favors of a similar character at proportionate prices.

The Annual Oration was delivered by the Hon. Wm. C. Alexander, at Nassau Hall, on Tuesday afternoon. The spacious hall was literally crammed with people, and thousands were obliged to retire after a fruitless effort to get within the sound of his voice. The address was of about 40 minutes duration, during which time the gentleman's natural eloquence of speech, together with the enchaining interest which he threw around his subject, held his numerous audience completely spell-bound. Mr. Alexander commenced by saying, that it was not without significancy that he occupied the position that had been assigned him upon this occasion, without immediately reverting to the days of his youth. One impulse so uniform must have its origin in natural feeling. The days of youth—in every worldly sense, our happiest days—came back to us in such gatherings, and we would fain live over again the hours when we were as yet untainted with the earthy handling of the cares and business of the world, and when our models of statesmen and patriots were those stern, impracticable old Greeks and Romans, concerning whom we were accustomed to read with our masters. Such return of thoughts was natural and pleasing, like the coming home of some wayward soldier after the vicissitudes of years, to the green quietude of the lap of earth where he had spent his childhood among the hills. And therefore it is that, whether we return to these shades, or whether, as in the present case, we reside among them, our pensive thoughts go back to the days of College discipline. They were our days of impression. Later traces have been superficial in comparison. Then the seal was set on the melted wax, which presently grew hard as rock. What a tribute to the power of academical education! Great scholars and great men had, without doubt, been made in privacy; but these must for ever lack the high and almost festive association of joint pursuit—remembrance of enthusiasm caught from soul to soul in the common race for knowledge and reputation. A powerful agency in forming and refining the character of man was the hallowed influence upon the heart and fancy which exists in the precints of an ancient college. The speaker here dwelt at considerable length on the effect of public education upon the national mind and character—its power in the transmission and establishment of truth, protection of liberty, extension of civilization, and the progress of refinement; and pointed out the intimate connection which had always existed between literary institutions and the cause, progress and success of human liberty, and the influence exerted by universities and colleges in forwarding every enterprise ever undertaken in support of the natural and inalienable rights of man. He claimed that Freedom had never had auxiliaries more important than these institutions, and as an illustration of this fact, referred to the part that universities had taken in the English and Scotch Revolutions; the French Revolutions of 1830 and 1848, and the struggle between power and right in the South-western States, Germany and Austria. The spirit of progress had had no champions like universities and colleges, with whom every enterprise in favor of Freedom had originated.

Mr. Alexander having thus alluded to the influence and importance of educational institutions generally, came more directly to the principal topic of his oration, and dwelt upon the influence exerted by the College of New-Jersey upon the liberty, independence and greatness of these United States. He said that the College building had served as a barrack alternately for the royal and the continental forces; that within its walls the Continental Congress once met; that at the commencement of 1783 the stage was honored with the presence of the Father of his Country, who was specially addressed by the valedictory orator of his class, himself a soldier of the Revolution, and whose name within a few years had been added to the list of illustrious and departed Presidents of Nassau Hall; that the President of the College and a graduate of the first class, affixed their names to the Declaration of American Independence; that four-fifths of the Alumni passed from her wall to the ranks of the Revolutionary army, and that no one of them proved recreant to the cause, while their blood moistened every battle-field from Quebec to the Savannah; and from the establishment of the College, in 1747, up to the breaking out of the Revolution, God, in His providence, was using it as an instrument in the preparation of the men who were to bear no unimportant part in that struggle for empire. The speaker referred to many instances of patriotic devotion among the early graduates of the College, in which connection he mentioned the names of Isaac Smith, Joseph Reed, James Caldwell, Benjamin Rush, Francis Barber, Scudder, Livermore and Sergeant, Blair, Paterson and Ellsworth, Ramsay, Howell and Martin. From these men the orator came down to the accession of President Witherspoon in 1768—eulogized his character, talents, attainments and patriotism, and spoke of the wonderful influence he exerted in the cause and progress of liberty and the destinies of the country; that he imbued the mind of every pupil, and of all who came within the scope of his influence, with an ardent love of liberty and hatred of oppression, and formed and molded the character of the future men of the country, and prepared them for the proud and distinguished parts which many of them were destined to perform in the great political drama then about to be enacted. Sketches of the character and services of a number of his (Witherspoon's) pupils were given—of William R. Davie, William Bradford, Moses Allen, John Beatty, Pierpont Edwards, Frederick Frelinghuysen, Aaron Burr, James Madison and others, and the interesting fact was stated that on the 6th day of August, 1780, at the battle of Hanging Rock, in South Carolina, under the immediate command of Capt. Davie, Andrew Jackson, at the age of thirteen years and five months, witnessed his first battle-field—this institution thus furnishing his first preceptor in arms to that patriotic and truly illustrious man. Passing from the college-made patriots and warriors, the speaker proceeded to illustrate the influence of the College on civil affairs, and of the mighty contributions she had made to the literature, civilization and refinement of the age. The history of her labors was yet to be written, and the historian who undertook the task would enter upon a field hitherto explored by few, and would have no conception of the value of the mine beneath his feet until startled by the riches of the treasures which would be gradually presented to his view. The benefits bestowed by the College on the State of New-Jersey could not be told, and still the State had left her for more than a century to struggle on in her upward and glorious career, unrefreshed by one single smile of her favor—exhibiting a parsimony for which it justly merited denunciation. Twice during the existence of the College, when her fair places had been laid waste by conflagration, the State had looked with a cold and leaden eye upon her desolations, and the College of New-Jersey, thus repudiated and disinherited by the State whose name she bears, and whose glory she has founded and advanced, has turned away to find a surer reliance in the patriotism and affection of her sons.

Mr. Alexander closed with a peroration to the young gentlemen of the College, and made an eloquent appeal to the graduates to encourage every seminary, and every agency for the diffusion of knowledge, as the safeguard of public morals and virtue, as well as of national liberty and union. His address was repeatedly and heartily encored during the delivery.

On Tuesday evening the honorary orations of the Junior Class took place in the presence of a crowded audience. The speeches of the young gentlemen, which were generally creditable, were frequently applauded, and each was honored, at the conclusion, with a shower of bouquets from their friends. The following is a programme of the evening's exercises, which, we may add, was interspersed with music from a brass band:

John V. L. Findlay, Maryland—"The Missionary Aspect of the English Language."

William L. Dayton, jr., New-Jersey—"San Marino—The Model Republic."

Morris H. Stratton, New-Jersey—"The Master Spirit of the Reformation."

Robert C. Hutchings, New-York—"Three Sisters of the Celtic Race."

C. Van Benschoten, jr., New-Jersey—"The Life of Matter."

Charles S. Haswell, New-Jersey—"Triumphs of Principles."

Frank G. Wood, New-York—"The Crusade of the Nineteenth Century."

Henry A. Butts, Pennsylvania—"The Meccas."

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Long before the appointed hour, 10 o'clock yesterday morning, Nassau Hall was crowded almost exclusively by ladies, they being at first admitted to the exclusion of gentlemen; and when they were all in, the sterner sex were compelled to gratify their curiosity by a tip-toe peep through the doors, or when that luxury was not to be had, they crowded the steps and yard and gazed at the building.

The exercises were opened with prayer by the President of the College, who also presided upon the occasion, and followed by music from the band, and then commenced the regular programme, as follows:

Robert M. Fuller, South Carolina—Latin Salutatory.

John McKelway, jr., New-Jersey—English Salutatory.

Joseph S. Van Dyke, New-Jersey—Philosophical Oration. Philosophy not Atheism.

Daniel S. Gregory, New-York—Belles Lettres Oration. Gustavus W. Mayer, New-Jersey—Counsel and Action.

Isaac A. Blauvelt, New-Jersey—Dawnings of Life.

Martin Havens, New-Jersey—The Origin of the American Republics.

Wallace De Witt, Pennsylvania—Life; Its Dignity.

John B. Kugler, New-Jersey—Power of Association.

James S. Mayne, Ireland—Life; a Warfare.

Charles C. Kibbee, New-Jersey—Government.

Thomas R. Haines, New-Jersey—The Moors of Spain.

John S. Beekman, New-Jersey—Our Earth is a Star among the Stars.

Henry W. Watson, Pennsylvania—The American Citizen.

Kneeland P. Ketcham, Long Island—The Policy and Fate of Nations.

John Stewart, Pennsylvania—Liberal Systems.

Samuel H. Willcox, New-York—National Benefactor.

Aaron Peck, jr., New-Jersey—"Labor ipse Voluptas."

John Potter, New-Jersey—Footprints of Time.

Charles B. Moore, Arkansas—Life is Real.

Hugh L. Craven, Pennsylvania—Benevolence.

Edward L. Welling, New-Jersey—Heroism of Literature and Science.

Charles S. De Graw, New-Jersey—No Chance.

Charles R. Hayward, Florida—The Limit of Intellectual Power.

At the close of the speeches, the ceremony of conferring the degrees upon the graduating class took place. This was followed by the valedictory oration by James W. A. Wright of Mississippi, after which the exercises were closed with prayer and benediction.

The following is a list of the graduates who received the First Degree in the Arts:

Lyell T. Adams, Miss.; William Bell, S. C.; John S. Beekman, N. J.; Thomas W. Berry, D. C.; Samuel E. Bigelow, N. J.; Isaac A. Blauvelt, N. J.; John B. Burton, Va.; Calvin M. Christy, Mo.; Charles Clement, jr., La.; Philip B. Cook, Pa.; Thomas C. Cook, Ala.; Hugh L. Craven, Pa.; Charles S. Degraw, N. J.; Samuel M. Dennis, Ala.; Wallace De Witt, Pa.; Wm. H. Dinsmore, Iowa; Samuel B. Dod, N. J.; Robert M. Fuller, S. C.; Edward R. Gale, Tenn.; Daniel S. Gregory, N. Y.; Charles Haight, N. J.; Thomas R. Haines, N. J.; Caldwell K. Hall, N. J.; Martin Havens, N. J.; Charles R. Hayward, Fla.; T. G. Hawkins, Md.; J. Addison Henry, N. J.; J. Howell Janeway, N. J.; Kneeland P. Ketcham, L. I.; Charles C. Kibbe, N. J.; John B. Kugler, N. J.; Charles H. Lozenberg, La.; Joseph T. Macaulay, Pa.; Wm. H. McLure, S. C.; Gustavus W. Mayer, N. J.; John McKelway, jr., N. J.; Leonard H. Mangum, N. C.; James S. Mayne, Ireland; Walter R. Mitchell, Ala.; David H. Mitchell, Wis.; Charles B. Moore, Ark.; Charles Morgan, N. J.; John M. Parker, Miss.; Aaron Peck, jr., N. J.; John Potter, N. J.; Henry P. Ross, Pa.; Robert T. Simpson, Ala.; John Stewart, Pa.; Geo. E. Summers, N. J.; Stephen W. Vandoyn, N. J.; Joseph S. Van Dyke, N. J.; James D. Vertner, Miss.; John W. Wadsworth, D. C.; Henry W. Watson, Pa.; Wm. H. Watson, N. C.; Edward L. Welling, N. J.; Samuel H. Willcox, N. Y.; Frederick R. Wilkinson, N. J.; James W. A. Wright, Miss.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on the following gentlemen:

The Revs. Peter Lorimer of the Presbyterian Theological College, London; Daniel W. Poor of Newark, N. J.; Thatcher Thayer of Newport, R. I.; Geo. D. Cummins, Washington, D. C.; David D. Demarest of Hudson, N. Y.; Wm. H. Green, Professor in Theological Seminary, Princeton.

The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on Charles McCoy, President of South Carolina College; the Hon. Wm. L. Dayton, Attorney-General of New-Jersey, and the Hon. Benjamin Williams, Chancellor of New-Jersey.

The degree of Master of Arts was conferred on John A. Orr of Miss.; Wm. Radcliffe De Witt of Penn.; the Rev. John Leaman of Cedar Grove, Penn.; Graham A. Mitchell of Scotland; Nathan Hedges of Newark, N. J.; Alanson A. Haines of N. J.; Henry B. Price of N. J.; Lucien B. Carey of N. J., and Joseph B. Seabrock.

There were also admitted to the degree of A. B.: Stacy G. Potts, jr., of Trenton; James Wells of South Carolina, and M. M. Kemmell of West Point.

ALPHA DELTA PHI.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the Fraternity of Alpha Delta Phi was celebrated last evening in Dr. Chapin's church, which was filled with a fine audience.

After music and prayer, the Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs, jr., President of the Fraternity, gave a short address on the importance, history, statistics and prospects of the Society. In the twenty-five years past it had grown from nothing to fifteen Chapters and 1,900 members, and he hoped that its ministry to the highest wants of students and its diffusion of friendliness among literary men might be extended in equal ratio for the twenty-five years to come.

Mr. Donald G. Mitchell delivered the oration. He commenced by an allusion to the origin of the Fraternity and the democracy of its origin, starting up strangely enough under the shadow of the despotism of college government. Within its twenty-five years' life classicism and pure mathematics had given way to modern languages and natural sciences; Cicero was less read than Guizot and De Tocqueville. Grote and Niebuhr had taken their places; literature and literary men were becoming more human, dealing more in what concerned our daily life. Imagination must make itself useful or be trampled down. Compare Household Words with the Spectator. How dead was Sir Roger de Coverly. Even the Vicar of Wakefield had ceased to be alive. To-day the atmosphere was more intense. Five millions of readers here in America were to be reached, and their literature must be largely humane. Literary men now must put in words what other men put in action. For this they must meet much with men. The intention of art was becoming far more earnest. In our seminaries there were fewer Chloes and Sylvias, and more good wives and daughters. The Horace Walpole of the last century was the Henry Mayhew of this. Yet, sturdy republicans, we in this country lacked exercise for our affections. We were too apt to manifest our independence by our harshness, and to forget the courtesies of every day. Had Florence Nightingale been an American woman, we might have dragged her carriage through our streets; we might have presented her a service of plate; but he feared that we should not have founded our admiration in a hospital, as they had done in hearty England, which should secure grateful memories of her noble generosity throughout the future. Mr. Mitchell concluded with an earnest appeal to members to contribute all in their power toward redeeming the social faults of our people.

Mr. William C. Williamson read the poem. It was about Theseus, Ariadne, Circe, Plymouth, December, landing, famine, pestilence, persistence, Roger Williams, Salem witches, Bible-reading, Winter, war-whoops, Canadian captivity, rifles that

"Snap into shreds the stillness of the scene,"

Hights of Abraham, Lexington, etc., for twenty minutes. Then followed twenty minutes more of nature, table-tipping, Crimean war, Florence Nightingale, Kane, Bloomers, etc., for the present. The future and the benediction closed the exercises at 10¼ o'clock.

BURNED IN EFFIGY.—Governor Morehead of Kentucky, was burned in effigy a few nights ago, at Harrodsburg, by a mob, because he commuted the punishment of a slave from death to imprisonment for life, for striking a white man with intent to kill. The Governor acted at the instance of the Judge who tried the case and a large body of respectable citizens. The mobites, not having been consulted in the matter, proceeded to exhibit their indignation by the harmless but disreputable act of burning the Governor in effigy.

LARGE SALE OF SLAVES.—The slaves belonging to the estate of Reuben Chaney, deceased, were sold on Monday last to the highest bidder, in the Southern part of this county, at the following unprecedented prices:

Winston, 23 years old, $1,520; Daniel, 19, $1,540; Abner, 25, $1,295; Ralph, 27, $1,265; woman and child, 25, $1,110; Sarah, 25, $900; Jack, 9, $975; Caroline, 7, $565; Francis, 5, $500; Orange and Vica, 60, $500; Jane, 3, $405; Ellen, 11, blind in one eye, $315; Nancy, 2, $310; Vica, 50, $200; Rodu, 65, $25. Total, $11,845.

These slaves were not bought by the heirs, but were purchased by citizens of this county. This, we believe, is the largest lot of slaves ever sold in the county, and the prices are higher than ever before paid. [Fulton (Mo.) Telegraph.

FURTHER BY THE PERSIA.

The following is the note addressed by Secretary Cass to Lord Napier, at Washington, on the subject of the treatment of seamen on board American vessels, to which, at Lord Clarendon's request, Lord Napier had called the attention of the United States Government:

"DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, April 28, 1857.

"MY LORD: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's note of the 10th inst., stating that the attention of her Majesty's Government and the British public has of late been awakened to the irregularities attending the enlistment of seamen on board the mercantile vessels of the United States, and the nature of their treatment when so employed. Your Lordship expresses a hope that some remedial measure may be suggested for these abuses. In reply I have the honor to state, that it is believed the laws now in force upon the subject of seamen employed on board the merchant vessels of the United States are quite sufficient for their protection. The execution of these laws in foreign countries, for the most part, devolves upon consuls. It is possible that these officers may, in some instances, have been delinquent in the discharge of their duty in her Majesty's ports.

"This Department, however, is not aware of any such delinquencies; but, upon being satisfied of their existence, will not hesitate to apply the proper remedy. A copy of the United States consular regulations is herewith transmitted, and your Lordship is particularly referred to the 19th chapter, entitled 'Duties of Consular Officers in relation to Seamen of the United States.' From the great demand for sailors in our ports in proportion to their supply, and the improvidence and credulity which usually characterize them, they are necessarily exposed to imposition to a degree which, probably, no laws could prevent. It is presumed that seamen required for the British mercantile marine in her Majesty's own ports are more or less subject to the same grievance. I should be glad to concur in any measures for the relief of this useful class of persons, but the laws of this country intended to prevent their maltreatment are as effective, it is believed, as those of any other. Instances may have occurred where offenders have escaped punishment, but this, I am persuaded, should be imputed to defective proof or other accident, and not either to any inadequacy in the law itself or to want of impartiality in its administration. I avail myself, &c.,

"LEWIS CASS."

SPEECH OF A VETERAN.

From The Chicago Tribune.

We print below the remarks made by a veteran *one hundred and seventeen years of age*, at the Pioneer Festival in Madison, Wis., on Thursday last. What events have been crowded into this man's life! When he was born, Frederick the Great, now a historical character, was on the throne; Austria was engaged in a furious war, and Anson was making his remarkable voyage around the world. He was a "chunk of a boy" when Franklin made his great discoveries in electricity, of which the electric telegraph is the result. At the time of Braddock's defeat he was as old as many a lad who carried a musket under the lead of Washington twenty years later. He was twenty-five years of age when resistance to the Stamp Act in Massachusetts began, and was qualified by his years to occupy a seat in the first Colonial Congress in 1765. He might have accompanied Boone in his exploration of Kentucky—a State that now contains more than a million of people. Had he gone to Europe when he was over thirty years of age, he might have seen and heard Hume, Burke, Johnson, Pitt, Goldsmith, Voltaire, Klopstock and Lessing—all long since dead and historically valued by their successors. He was a middle-aged man, in the full vigor of life, when the war of Independence closed, and Washington was President of the United States. He saw the rise and opening of the French Revolution; he was a witness of the whole career of Napoleon. He was old—more than three score and ten—when Hull surrendered at Detroit; yet, how few who were there then live to tell the story now! He has seen this country grow from a collection of English, French and Spanish colonies, containing a population of less than two millions, to the rank of a first-class power. But in one hundred and seventeen years what has he not seen!

Joseph Crelie, whose remarks we copy from *The Madison Journal*, is probably the oldest man in the United States. He said:

FELLOW PIONEERS: I have looked forward with deep interest to this meeting. Permit me, an old man, with the frosts of one hundred and seventeen winters now whitening my brow, to greet you to-day, and to express the hope that you may live these many years to meet together on similar occasions. My own pioneer life has been peaceful, rather than eventful. A native of Detroit, I was partly raised at Kaskaskia and Prairie du Roche, in Illinois, and subsequently became an inhabitant of St. Louis, under Spanish rule, and for many years of the last century was engaged as a *voyageur* between St. Louis and Prairie du Chien, and Prairie du Chien, via Wisconsin and Fox Rivers and Mackinaw. I was, in 1814, a participant with the Americans in the conflict at Prairie du Chien, and served as an express carrier in the Black Hawk war, when a companion was shot dead by my side by the stealthy Indians in ambuscade; being myself a Frenchman, and my wife related to the Indians, I have reason to believe I was purposely spared. Forty-one years ago I located at the Wisconsin Portage, and nearly a third of a century since I was a mail carrier between Mineral Point and Green Bay. It has fallen to my lot to live successively, in the same country, under French, British, Spanish and American Governments—and I have defended the latter at the hazard of my life. Though I have thus spent my days upon the frontiers, my memory is too frail to permit me to go into dates, and could I recall them, I fear they would only serve to fill up the picture, already but too well known, of border dangers, difficulties and privations. I have been three times married, and of nine children but a single one survives—the seventh by my first marriage, and she has nearly reached the age of three score and ten, allotted to our race. But I have grand children, almost without number; and for the benefit of some of the latter, I hope yet to obtain some bounty land from Government for my early services. I come down to you, fellow pioneers, from a former century—an old man, with the habits, customs and feelings of the simple-hearted, contented race of a century ago, with few wants, and no ambitious aspirations. I can in truth say, that I love my native land; I have cheerfully risked my life in its defense in repelling the British and Indian foe, and I trust there are none here to-day who will fail to stand by our country in every hour of trial and danger—none who will ever, under any plea, lend themselves to the disreputable work of weakening the ties that bind together our glorious Union. I have lived here in the West, under despotic sway, and know full well how to appreciate the blessings of free government, which I heartily commend to your final love and protection.

In conclusion, fellow pioneers, I can only give you—it is all I have to offer—an old man's prayer and blessing.

Of the proceedings *The Argus and Democrat* says:

The old pioneers went off into the most jovial repartee of their own, telling stories, making comments on the progress of the West, and indulging in not a few hearty old-fashioned jokes. An occasional scintillation of wit from a rough and hearty "old settler" would convulse the house in laughter, and again a sudden outburst of natural feeling not unfrequently brought a moist sparkle, or a full, round tear into the eyes of those present. The occasion was one of extraordinary and peculiar interest, and all seemed to feel it so, from the new-comer to our State to the first adventurers within its wild territory years ago. Quite a number of the fairer sex, who were pioneers also, and had shared in the joys and sorrows of frontier life, were present, and joined in the convivialities. Some of their children, men and women grown, were also there, and pointed out with pride by the speakers, who fairly run over with enthusiasm.

CRICKET.—A match was played yesterday upon the grounds at Hoboken between the Newark Club and the Manhattan Club of this city, which was won by the Newarkers, with seven wickets to go down. We present the score:

MANHATTAN CLUB.

First Innings.		*Second Innings.*	
M. Bishop, b by Kidd	3	H. Wright, not out	52
H. Wright, c. by Stepeton, b. by Kidd	1	Reynolds, run out, b. Ward	3
Reynolds, run out, b. Wood	4	M. Bishop, b