BAPTIST ANNIVERSARIES.

THE MEETING TO-DAY IN PROVIDENCE.

HISTORY OF THE CHURCH IN THIS COUNTRY—ROGER WILLIAMS—WORK OF THE CHURCH IN BENEVOLENT MATTERS—GROWTH OF IT.

The Baptist anniversaries begin to-day in the City of Providence. Home and foreign missions, education, and the publishing interests of the denomination will pass under review. Providence is the original center from which the Baptists have spread over the country. A few Baptists were among the early settlers of the New-England colonies. They conformed to the doctrines and usages of the Congregational churches, which were supported by taxation, and organized no churches in Massachusetts until 1663. In the mean time, however, the Colony of Rhode Island was formed by Baptists, and several churches were organized in it. The leader of this enterprise was Roger Williams, who arrived in Boston in 1631. He had been a minister of the Church of England, but had separated from it and become a Puritan. He served the church at Salem a year or two as assistant pastor, then filled the same office at Plymouth a short time, and returned to the Salem church in 1634. Here he expressed opinions which the General Court and the ministers of the colony decided to be "erroneous and dangerous," and a decree of banishment was issued against him in October, 1635. He eluded the officers, however, and fled to the forests, where he was kindly received by the Indians. From the Narragansett, chiefs he obtained a grant of land on Narragansett Bay, where he founded the City of Providence and the colony of Rhode Island. He was soon joined by a number of persons from Massachusetts, and in 1639 the first Baptist Church in America was organized at Providence. Williams was baptized by one of his members, whom he in turn immersed with ten other persons. Williams's colony was increased from time to time by Baptists from Massachusetts. In 1644, a church was organized in Newport. This and the church at Providence were the only Baptist congregations in America till 1656, when another society was formed at Newport. The scattered Baptists of Massachusetts were for many years without any organizations.

At the end of the century (1700) the Baptist faith had made only little progress. There might have been at that date a score of churches, the most of which were in Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Societies had been formed in Maine (1682), South Carolina (1683), Pennsylvania (1684), and New-Jersey (1688). There had been Baptist preaching in New-York City before 1669, but a church was not formed there until nearly half a century later. Many of the pioneer societies were weak in numbers and had only a brief existence. Baptists entered Virginia at the beginning of the eighteenth century. The settlers propagated their faith with so much success that in less than 50 years the Baptist became the leading denomination in Virginia and obtained a strong position in North Carolina and Georgia. In Virginia the Baptists had to contend against the active opposition of the Established Church (Episcopal). In the Revolution the Baptists were loyal to the Colonial cause, but shared lightly in the disasters of the war. In 1776 they had 125 churches, in 1784 nearly four times as many, or 471, with 424 ministers and 35,000 members. In the next 11 years these numbers were more than doubled, there being in 1795, 1,152 churches, 1,125 ministers, and 77,767 members, in 15 States and the North-West Territory. Over a fourth of the churches (325) were in New-England, 153 were in the Middle States, 227 in Virginia, 112 in North Carolina, and 57 in Kentucky. Of members, Virginia had 2,000 more than New-England, or 22,793, and upward of twice as many as the Middle States. The South had more than half of the total number of members, or 40,000. In the 17 years succeeding 1795 the number of communicants was more than doubled. The average yearly increase from 1812 to 1832 was 10,808; from 1832 to 1851, 20,311; and from 1851 to 1876, 41,778. The average yearly increase of churches from 1792 to 1876—84 years—has been 242, and of ministers for the same period 142. The totals reported this year (1877) are: 1,095 associations, 22,924 churches, 13,354 ministers, 1,932,300 communicants, and 19,015 Sunday-schools.

The history of the Baptists in this century consists chiefly in the record of their benevolent undertakings. They have no general governing body, each church being strictly independent; therefore, they have been able to give their whole attention and support of missionaries, of educational institutions, and of other agencies for the propagation of the Baptist faith. In missions, the denomination has been especially active and successful, both at home and abroad. The earliest Baptist organizations which worked for the extension of the denomination were the associations. The oldest of these, the Philadelphia, was formed in 1707. Its ministers traveled as far South as the Carolinas, gathering new congregations and strengthening weak societies. Other associations in New-England and New-York afterward followed in their respective establishments. The enforcement of this missionary efforts was the formation of the Baptist Society for propagating the Gospel at home (1802), which gradually expanded from small beginnings to state organizations, and these in due time became the territory to a National society established in 1826. The American Baptist Home Mission Society reports 73,501 baptisms since its organization; it employs over 300 missionaries; it has missions in Canada, Mexico, and among all classes of the population in the United States, and it has also a fund to assist weak societies to erect churches. Its receipts for 1876 were over $230,000. The educational work carried on among the freedmen is extensive and important. The society has seven seminaries and institutes in the South for the training of colored preachers and plous teachers.

The Baptists began to contribute to foreign missions at the beginning of the present century. Among the first Baptist missionaries in foreign countries was Adoniram Judson. He was a graduate of Andover Theological Seminary and was sent to India by the American Board. On the voyage he became a convert to Baptist doctrines and founded the great mission work now carried on by American Baptists in Burmah. The American Baptist Missionary Union reports annually. Its receipts for 1876 were nearly $212,000. It has missions in Germany, Sweden, France, Spain, Greece, Africa, Burmah, India, Assam, China, and Japan, which report 63,117 baptisms, 1,112 missionaries and native preachers, 741 churches, and 55,367 communicants.

Besides its great work in missions the Baptist denomination has built up an extensive publishing business, of which the American Baptist Publication Society, organized in 1824, is the chief representative. The society has a fine new building in Philadelphia. Its catalogue embraces 1,700 publications, including books, periodicals, tracts, etc. Among the periodicals are *The Baptist Quarterly* and several Sunday-school papers. The society makes large grants of various publications, and employs colporteurs and Sunday-school missionaries. Its receipts since 1824 have been over $4,000,000. There is also a Baptist Publication Society in the South. The American and Foreign Bible Society and the American Bible Union, both denominational societies, have printed and circulated the Bible in many languages. The number of weekly and monthly periodicals published in the interest of the Baptist denomination is 80.

The first permanent educational institution established by the American Baptists was Rhode Island College (now Brown University) in 1764. For many years this was the only Baptist college in the country. It was well supported, however, and early in the present century other colleges and academies began to spring up. The denomination now has 33 colleges and universities and 25 seminaries, institutes, and academies. Among its institutions are the Brown of Providence (1764), the University at Lewisburg, Penn. (1847), and the University of Rochester (1850). There are also nine theological seminaries: Hamilton, N. Y. (1820), Newton, Mass. (1825), Western, Georgetown, Ky. (1840), Rochester (1850), Indianapolis, Indiana (1853), Louisville, Ky. (1859), Southern, Greenville, S. C. (1859), Union, Chicago (1867), Crozer, Upland, Penn. (1868), Vanderbilt, Liberty, Mo. (1869). The total value of the property of all these institutions is stated to be about $11,620,871, and the total of endowments at $4,500,000 in round numbers. To promote the educational interests of the denomination the American Baptist Educational Commission was organized in 1870.

CHEAPER COAL EXPECTED.

PROSPECT OF A CONFLICT.

PROPOSED SUSPENSION FOR A MONTH, SUBJECT TO MR. GOWEN'S APPROVAL—HIS PROBABLE COURSE.

The coal barons met again yesterday. There were present President Dickson of the Lehigh and Hudson; President Sloan of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western; Geo. De B. Keim, President pro tem. of the Philadelphia and Reading; Vice-President Hoyt and Treasurer Mead of the Pennsylvania Coal Company; Receiver Clark of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre; Receiver Lathrop of the New-Jersey Central; Robert H. Sayre of the Lehigh Valley, and Dr. G. B. Linderman, representing individual miners. Mr. Gowen telegraphed from England last week that he would not consent to the proposed suspension of mining. Subsequently he telegraphed to Mr. Keim, asking that no action should be taken by the companies until after the receipt of his letter, which was then on the way. The second dispatch was read at the meeting, and a resolution was then offered that in view of the large supply of coal now on hand and unsold the companies suspend all mining operations from June 15 to July 15, the carrying out of the resolution to be subject to the approval of Mr. Gowen. The reason for postponing the time to June 15, it was stated, was to give time to hear from Mr. Gowen by mail. The resolution was earnestly opposed by Mr. Hoyt, who, accompanied by Mr. Mead, finally withdrew from the meeting without voting. After further discussion the resolution was adopted, but Mr. Lathrop declined to vote.

It was thought by a number of the leading coal men yesterday that Mr. Gowen's object in sending the second dispatch was to postpone an open declaration of war against his company, thus averting any unfavorable reports from this country pending his negotiations in Europe for another loan. It was not generally believed that he had changed his mind in regard to the proposed suspension of mining, or that he would unite with the other companies in reducing the coal tonnage. It was believed that an effort would be made by the other companies to force Mr. Gowen to terms by offering coal from now until June 15 at rates materially lower than those at present received—in fact, at any rate that could be obtained. Threats of this kind have been repeatedly made of late. In this way, it is claimed, Mr. Gowen will be prevented from delivering large quantities of coal already sold for future delivery, as the buyers will refuse to take the coal if it can be obtained cheaper elsewhere, and that he will be forced to suspend mining, if, for no other reason, for want of facilities for storing his coal. In the mean time, it is claimed, coal will be offered at prices much below those ruling at present.

Much dissatisfaction was expressed on Wall-st. at the reports put in circulation on the street in regard to the result of the meeting. The first report sent out by Kiernan's News Agency was that the meeting had unanimously agreed to suspend mining from June 15 to July 15, no reference being made to the requisite approval of Mr. Gowen, nor to the refusal of Messrs. Hoyt and Lathrop to vote for the resolution. Mr. Kiernan said that he obtained his first information from a member of the conference, and that the report was given as obtained, but he learned later that it was incorrect. Following the first announcement, the stock of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company rapidly advanced from 41¾ to 43½, falling off again, as some of the facts became known, to 42⅝.

JOSEPH LOPEZ BAFFLED.

A FRUITLESS RESORT TO THE COURTS.

THE LADY WHOM HE CLAIMS AS HIS WIFE RENOUNCES HIM.

The marriage of Miss Georgiana Morison to Joseph Lopez, which threw a wealthy family into the greatest consternation and wrath, and has caused much comment in the newspapers and elsewhere, came up yesterday in the courts. Lopez brought a habeas corpus proceeding to release his wife from the restraint under which he alleged her father kept her.

Lopez was early in the court with his counsel. His frame is that of a prize-fighter. He is over the average hight, has broad shoulders and long arms, and a figure giving the impression of rude strength. His head is by no means attractive. A nose deeply hollowed and coarse in outline, a retreating and low forehead, a sloping and projecting jaw, a mouth covered with a huge mustache, a dark and sallow skin and dull eyes, may belie his disposition, but appear to belong to a man of rough and violent habits and character.

The other side did not appear until the time fixed for the motion. Mr. Morison, a hearty, bluff-looking old man, came in with his two sons and another daughter besides his daughter, Georgiana, and the party became at once the center of observation. The elder sister was dressed in black. The younger, Georgiana, was in blue silk, and through the proceedings her face was covered with a blue veil. She is under the middle hight—in fact short as compared with the other members of her family. Her face, so far as could be seen, is intelligent, and if not beautiful, attractive. When she came in the consciousness of her position seemed to overcome her, but afterward, in talking and laughing with her sister and brother, she seemed to have recovered her spirits. The weakness of mind of which her relatives speak was not indicated by her appearance or bearing.

Another habeas corpus had precedence, and gave some time to the party to recover composure. O. J. Hochstadter, counsel for Lopez, then called up the case, and Leman W. Bates stated that he appeared both for the lady's father and the lady herself. The writ of the court had been used, Mr. Bates said, for the most infamous purpose. On April 4, at 11 a. m., it was true a ceremonial marriage had been performed between this man and this lady. He had at once returned her to her father's residence, because among his associates he could not raise money enough to take her to an infamous house. The only place he could take her to was a den of infamy. The only food he could give her would be paid for by the wages of another woman's sin.

Mr. Bates then read the return of Frederick S. Morison (the father) to the writ substantially as follows:

In obedience to the said writ I do hereby return to the supreme Court that neither at the time of the allegation of said writ nor at any time was the person mentioned in said writ by the name of Georgiana Morison Lopez, but whose true and lawful name is Georgiana Morison, imprisoned or detained or restrained of her liberty, by me. I further return that said Georgiana Morison is my daughter, that she is over 21 years of age, that she has always lived and been supported by me, that she is not the lawful wife of the petitioner, Joseph Lopez, that the pretended marriage was in form only, that she has never lived with him, that she lives at my house, voluntarily and without restraint, that the said pretended marriage was only an incident to and part of a plot or conspiracy originated by said Lopez to extort money from me, and that said pretended marriage is void for fraud.

I further return that I am informed and believe that the petitioner, Joseph Lopez, has called himself and been known as Lopez Boscom, and that at the time of said pretended marriage he was, and now is, lawfully married to another woman to me unknown. All of which I certify, &c.

Appended to the return is the affidavit of Georgiana Morison, as follows:

I am over 21 years of age. I reside with my father at No. 113 West Forty-second-st., in the City of New-York, and I have always lived at his house. I have no desire to leave him, and I am not imprisoned, or detained, or restrained of my liberty by him or by any one else.

A ceremony of marriage was performed between the petitioner, Joseph Lopez (which was the only name by which I knew him), and myself, by the Rev. Dr. Tiffany, on the 4th day of April, 1877. I returned to my father's house on the same day, and I have never lived with said Lopez. I believed the marriage was in good faith on my part, as it was on mine, but I have since learned from evidence which I cannot doubt that such ceremony of marriage was intended by him only as a means to extort money from my father, and that he, said Lopez, was at the time and is now a married man, having a living wife. I do not desire to live with him or to see him.

Mr. Hochstadter said it appeared even from this return that this young lady had voluntarily gone to Dr. Tiffany's, who certainly was not a villain and not a conspirator. These stories which had been spread through the newspapers about his client were pure fabrications. He was not the man they represented him to be. He was not a villain. He was not a blackleg. He was not seeking to extort money. He was in court ready and willing to take his wife and support her. Ordinarily it was the custom for the judge to examine the person restrained in such cases. He did not ask that now. He asked that in some way time be given to this young lady to deliberate, now she was entirely misled by these stories. It was no wonder that now she believed him the blackleg, villain, and gambler her friends said he was, and would now answer against her husband.

Mr. Bates said he had most conclusive proof that this man had passed four hours of the day of his marriage in the rooms of a public courtesan. Miss Morison did not wish even to see this man.

Judge Barrett said: "The only question before me is whether this lady is restrained of her liberty. It seems to be conceded that she is not. She says she is not."

Mr. Hochstadter—He has not been allowed to see her. She is kept up on a third floor away from him. I ask you to make an order that he be allowed to see her.

Judge Barrett (coldly)—I have no power to make any such order. I would have consulted privately the young lady's wishes, but it seems to be conceded that she will say she is not restrained of her liberty. It is therefore conceded that for me to examine her would be a useless form. I have therefore nothing to do but to dismiss the writ.

Mr. Hochstadter protested that he had only conceded that she would say she did not wish to return to her husband, and Mr. Bates joined in the request that the Judge would talk to her privately. The young lady then went to the judge's room. After a few moments' talk Judge Barrett returned and dismissed the writ, returning Miss Georgiana to her father's care.

A NEW BROOKLYN OFFICIAL.

JOHN W. FLAHERTY CONFIRMED AS COMMISSIONER OF CITY WORKS.

Two weeks ago Mayor Schroeder sent to the Brooklyn Common Council nominations for the Commissions of Police, of City Works, and of the Board of Health. These were all tabled by the Aldermen, the Democrats having a majority. The Board of City Works nominated consisted of Henry W. Slocum, Oscar F. Hawley, and George C. Bennett. The present board is made up of Gen. Slocum, T. W. Adams, and Wm. A. Fowler. Yesterday Mayor Schroeder sent a communication to the Common Council, announcing the withdrawal of Mr. Hawley and nominating John W. Flaherty in place of Mr. Fowler. As Mr. Flaherty is the Vice-President of the Democratic General Committee, this announcement created a sensation. A motion to lay on the table came from a Democratic Alderman, and was lost by a vote of 11 to 9. A confirmation of the nomination was moved by Alderman Reardon (Dem.). On the vote three other Democrats beside Reardon supported the motion. Before the result was announced the other Democrats changed their votes, except Duane and Black. The vote as announced stood—affirmative, 21, and negative, 2. Mr. Flaherty, the new commissioner, is well known in local political circles. Besides his position on the Democratic General Committee, he is a member of the Board of Education. The motion of Alderman Fisher (Rep.), that the nominations of Police Commissioners be taken from the table, was carried by a vote of 11 to 9, Alderman Kane (Dem.) voting with the Republicans. A motion to take up the name of Gen. Jourdan as President was followed by an amendment to consider all the names together. Alderman Duane (Dem.), in a loud, mauldin voice, moved that the matter should be tabled, but on the calling of the roll did not vote. On the roll-call he sneezed and began a senseless, wandering speech, and sat down in the middle of a sentence. He was asked for his vote. "It's all, all-right, Mr. President," was his answer. His vote was again called for. He rose slowly, raised his hands above his head, cried in a very loud voice, "I vote No," and sat down laughing. He was led from the room by one of the officers of the board. The motion to lay on the table was declared lost by a vote of 11 to 10. Alderman Reardon moved an adjournment, but withdrew his motion at the request of Alderman Burnet. The latter said that it was evident to all that Alderman Duane's action was not what it would have been had it been controlled by his mind; he ended by moving a postponement of the matter for one week, and this was carried unanimously.

Corporation Counsel De Witt's opinion as to the legality of the new Board of Elections was read. This declared that the recent appointments were invalid, and that a change would be necessary, because all the appointees were Democrats. A majority of the appointing power Mr. De Witt thought competent to decide how many of the board should be Republicans and how many Democrats; the appointing power still existed in the same body. This was placed on file.

STILL DISCUSSING FREIGHTS.

Representatives of the trunk lines met in Room No. 2 of the St. James Hotel yesterday to perfect a plan for carrying into effect the arrangement entered into by the companies for distributing west-bound freight, giving 33 per cent each to the Erie and New-York Central roads, 25 per cent to the Pennsylvania Railroad, and 9 per cent to the Baltimore and Ohio. There were present R. C. Vilas, J. H. Rutter, and N. Guilford, general freight agents of the Erie, Central, and Baltimore and Ohio railroads respectively, and A. J. Cassatt, Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Railroad. E. Clark of Buffalo, who is connected with the New-York Central, was also present a part of the time. The arrangements were not completed yesterday, and another meeting will be held to-day. It was claimed that there was no lack of harmony between the representatives of the various roads, and that a satisfactory adjustment would doubtless be effected.

THE PLANS OF THE CREATOR.

ADDRESS BY BISHOP SIMPSON.

Bishop Simpson of the Methodist Church lectured last evening, at Association Hall, on "The Majesty of the Bible in its Representations of God and His Plans; also, its Holiness in Precept and Promise and in the Example of Christ." The lecturer hardly seemed to need the apology with which the president of the association accompanied the introduction, saying that the bishop's labors had been so many and great that with difficulty he had been able to keep his engagement, and, further, that he had had no supper.

"The Bible," began the Bishop, "unlike any other book, has no preface or introduction. Its first sentence brings us face to face with divinity and revelation. The Scriptures do not attempt to prove God's existence, nor to set forth His attributes. The Hebrew knew by experience that He existed. The names given to the Deity give expression to His majesty. Notice that often the name is in the plural and the verb in the singular. He revealed himself to Moses in the burning bush as the great 'I Am.' This name is indicative of immutability and self-existence. The Hebrew reverens it so highly that he never pronounces it, but always substitutes a less expressive term. But the majesty is not in name only. He is represented to us as 'in the beginning.' The heathen made the Olympic deities come after the earth was made. Passing by these puerile, turbulent creatures of fancy, we worship our God as one who not only made the heavens, the earth, the sea, and all that therein is, but who antedates the most powerful conception of remoteness. He appears as the Creator, and His majesty is enhanced when we consider that before He created, the conception of the creation existed in His mind. All the minutiæ and possible being must have been pondered upon. Further back still is the power to create. The universe is the solidification of God's thought. The creation proves His omniscience and omnipotence. We may speak of these as attributes, and add mercy, justice, and goodness, but we say that God *is* love. His one great plan of salvation sets this forth. The promise was made as soon as sin entered into the world, and in the fullness of time came Christ Himself. Think how the immutability of God was shown in the fulfillment of His promise! God has many agencies in His plans. He has been working in later years through the solidification of nations, the liberation of enslaved millions, the disintegration of Papal power, and the generation of State and Church. [Applause.] It may be that the British will prostitute the cross by union with the Turk, but God has said though hand be joined to hand, yet will He prevail. The holiness which we are to imitate is that which shows itself in works of goodness and mercy. Active holiness God has shown by example. We are to copy that."

PINKSTER AT THE ST. NICHOLAS CLUB.

The St. Nicholas Club, an outgrowth of the St. Nicholas Society, with the same distinctive requirement for admission, that a member must have had an ancestor resident of this city prior to 1785, held its Pinkster festival last evening in the club-house at No. 8 West Twenty-fifth-st. Pinkster is the Dutch word for Whitsunday or Pentecost. In old times the feast lasted a week, and all of Dutch blood entered into its festivities with a zest which no other holiday inspired. On Whitmonday games and shows of all sorts made the Park and Chatham-square alive, and Capitol Hill in Albany was for many years called Pinkster Hill, because it was the chief scene of the outdoor frolics. Pinkster was the festival of flowers, too, and the St. Nicholas clubhouse was fragrant last evening with the distinctive flowers of early spring. Garlands of lilacs and iris, the Pinkster flowers, hung from pictures and over the doorways, and with flags and banners made the rooms brilliant. A beautiful table and an old-fashioned punch bowl reminded one that in those days no meal was complete without one or the other. Among those present were James W. Beekman, President of the Club; Jas. M. McLean, its Vice-President; the Rev. Dr. Schenck, Benj. L. Swan, jr., Augustus Schell, Cornelius Vanderbilt, jr., Benjamin H. Field, Edward F. De Lancey, John C. Mills, Robert G. Remsen, Eugene Schieffelin, Frederic De Peyster, Herbert C. Pell, William L. Breese, J. L. Breese, Edgar De Peyster, Townsend Harris, Carlisle Norwood, jr., E. R. Ousley, J. Hansen Purdy, Theodore Roosevelt, Charles A. Schermerhorn, John Schuyler, William M. Vermilye, Edward Schell, Robert C. Livingston, James K. Pell, Henry Remsen, Seymour A. Bunce, and ex-Gov. John T. Hoffman. The Rev. Dr. Schenck made a short address, and was followed by ex-Gov. Hoffman, who reminded his hearers that Pinkster was a feast of welcome to the early summer, a rejoicing over the springing grass, the swelling buds, the returning birds, and the soft breezes. The feast formerly lasted a week, but the moderation of later days had limited it to one night, as far at least as the public knew; a private detective, if the club chose to employ one, might prove that it sometimes lasted longer. The latter part of the evening was surrendered to the social joys of which the feast was typical, and it was already Whitmonday before the celebration of Whitmonday was over.

THE HEAT'S EFFECT ON HEALTH.

Commissioner E. G. Janeway of the Board of Health stated to a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday that the records of the Register of Vital Statistics would not show fully this week the effect of the very hot weather of last week. The returns received next week, however, would probably show that an increased death rate had been caused. This increase during heated terms in years past has been found to have been confined in a great measure to persons over 70 years of age and children under 5 years. The total number of deaths in this city for the week ending May 19 was 480, against 440 for the week previous. The increase is in no particular disease, but in all classes. For the corresponding week in 1876 the number of deaths was 525; 1875, 541; 1874, 499; 1873, 549; 1872, 779. The increased mortality charged to diarrheal diseases was only 3, and the number of deaths among children under five years of age was 16—four more than during the week previous. Commissioner Janeway attributed the decrease from former years, first, to the cool nights which have followed the heat of the day, and, second, to the fact that the health of the inhabitants of this city for the past six months has been so good that there were not many persons weakened by disease. The records of each year show that during the first week or two of extreme heat the death-rate mounts rapidly, those unable to bear the increased demand upon their strength being quickly carried off. After the maximum is reached, the death-rate soon begins to decline. The Board of Health claims that the streets of this city are not in the condition they should be at the advent of hot weather, notwithstanding the efforts of the Street Cleaning Bureau to remedy this evil.

A PAPAL ANNIVERSARY.

The fiftieth anniversary of the nomination of Pope Pius IX. as Archbishop occurred yesterday. There was no formal observance among the Catholics in this city, but at Rome the day was celebrated by many thousands, including pilgrims from all parts of the world. It was the 21st of May, 1827, that Giovanni Maria Mastai Ferretti, eminent for his frugality, learning, zeal, and devotion to the Church, was nominated Archbishop of Spoleto, and on the 3d of the following month he was consecrated. He had been ordained a priest in 1819. In 1840 he was chosen Pope by the College of Cardinals. The observance at Rome yesterday was the beginning of the series of celebrations which will end June 3, the anniversary of the Pope's consecration as Archbishop. The celebrations in Rome include religious services, visits to the Vatican by deputations of pilgrims, and presentations to the Pope. It is expected that the anniversary of the Pope's consecration will be observed with appropriate ceremonies in this and other large cities of America.

The anniversary of the Pope's nomination was celebrated by the Catholic Total Abstinence societies of Brooklyn at the Brooklyn Academy of Music last evening. A lecture was given on the Pope by the Rev. P. F. O'Hare, who said that though at the present time the Pope was virtually a prisoner, his power was increasing. There were 150,000,000 Catholics in the world, and only 120,000,000 of other Christians. The number of Catholics was enlarging. The Roman Pontiffs saw the beginning of all the European Powers, and would see their downfall.

NAVY AND ARMY ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Lieut.-Commander Merrill Miller has been ordered to examination preliminary to promotion. Lieut. Commander W. Nicholson has been relieved from command at New-York; Lieuts. Uriel Lebree, F. Gilmore, and R. M. Berry have been ordered to Newport, R. I., on the 1st of June next for instruction in torpedo service; Boatswain Alexander Meack has been ordered to the Boston Navy-Yard; Master A. J. Dancy has been detached from the Dictator and ordered to proceed home and wait orders; Boatswain Daniel Ward has been detached from the Powhatan and granted three months' leave; Paymaster Jos. Cheney has been relieved from the Navy-Yard at Washington and ordered to the Boston Navy-Yard in place of Carpenter Gould Northrup detached from that yard and ordered to the Navy-Yard at Washington.

Capt. Guy V. Henry, 3d Cavalry, has been released from temporary duty in the Military Division of the Pacific and ordered to join his company, First Lieut. Henry Metcalfe, 3d Cavalry, has been relieved from duty in charge of the recruiting officer of the Frankford Arsenal, Pennsylvania.

A general order has been issued by the War Department giving effect to the recent decision in regard to certifying officers' pay accounts. These indorsements will be made only after maturity of the account and upon both copies of the voucher. They will be signed by the following officers of the Pay Department at headquarters, viz: Lieut.-Col. Wm. Smith, Paymaster-General, New-York City—New-England States, New-York, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia; Major A. Sharp, Paymaster, Washington, D. C.—District of Columbia. Major W. R. Rochester, Paymaster, Atlanta, Ga.—North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, and Tennessee. Major O. E. Sloan, Paymaster, New-Orleans, La.—Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas, and Louisiana. Major C. M. Terrell, Paymaster, Detroit, Mich.—Michigan, Ohio, and Indiana. Major F. Bridgman, Paymaster, Chicago, Ill.—Illinois and Wisconsin. Major C. J. Sprague, Paymaster, St. Paul, Minn.—Minnesota, Iowa, Dakota, and the posts on the Yellowstone River. Lieut.-Col. P. R. Hunt, Deputy Paymaster-General at Leavenworth, Kansas—Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Indian Territory, and Texas. Major J. Ellis, Paymaster, Galveston, Texas. Major W. A. Gibson, Paymaster at San Antonio, Texas—Texas (excepting Fort Elliott). Major J. P. Willard, Paymaster at Santa Fé, N. M.—New-Mexico. Major H. C. Pratt, Paymaster at Omaha, Neb.—Nebraska, Utah, and Fort Hall, Idaho. Major J. E. Blaine, Paymaster at Helena, M. T.—Montana (excepting the posts on the Yellowstone River). Lieut.-Col. H. Prince, Deputy Paymaster-General at San Francisco, Cal.—California, Nevada, and Arizona. Major J. H. Easton, Paymaster at Portland, Oregon—Oregon, Washington Territory, and Idaho (excepting Fort Hall).

THE BEST SCHOOL OF NEEDLEWORK.—A husband's wardrobe.—[Punch.

HOME NEWS.

THERMOMETER YESTERDAY AT HUDNUT'S IN BROADWAY.

9 a. m., 66°. Noon, 71°. 3 p. m., 64°. Midnight, 57°. Highest during the day, 71°. Lowest, 57°. Average, 63⅓°. Same day, 1876, 69½°.

PROMINENT ARRIVALS.

New-York Hotel—Ex-Gov. Horatio Seymour of Utica and Senator Theodore F. Randolph of New-Jersey.....*St. Nicholas Hotel*—William A. Dart, U. S. Consul-General at Montreal, and Commander R. L. Paylhiam, U. S. Navy.....*Windsor Hotel*—Louis D. Pilsbury, Superintendent of the N. Y. State Prisons.....*Albemarle Hotel*—A. J. Cassatt, Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and Fairman Rogers of Philadelphia.....*Everett House*—Miss Annie Louise Cary.....*Astor House*—Dr. H. R. Linderman, Director of the U. S. Mint.....*Union Square Hotel*—Major John J. Upham, U. S. Army.....*Gilsey House*—J. H. McVicker of Chicago.....*Fifth Avenue Hotel*—Ex-Congressman Lorenzo Myers of Philadelphia and O. B. Matteson of Utica, Gen. B. F. Butler of Massachusetts, and Mr. Thomas Vail, President of the Troy and Boston Railroad Company.

NEW-YORK CITY.

A pineapple weighing 20 pounds is the pride of a Broadway fruit dealer.

Coming picnics cast their shadows before upon expectant Sunday school children.

Thunder is the name of the organist of St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church.

Strawberries which sold at 60 cents per quart only three days ago were offered at half that price yesterday.

The shrubs in Central Park are in full bloom, and these, with the flowering trees, literally cause the Park to blossom as the rose.

Circular holes, 18 feet apart, are dug on each side the sidewalks the length of St. Nicholas-ave., in which large trees are to be set out.

A curious little toy may be seen on Broadway. It is called the radiometer and mechanical motion is produced in it by the influence of rays of light.

Advertisers are in mourning because they cannot ply their trade on Decoration Day. It is decided not to make a Carnival procession out of the parade.

People seem to never tire of crowding around the Broadway corner of the Post-Office building and watching the working of the new and peculiar elevator.

A stage drawn by six horses is now run between the Brooklyn Rink and the Hoffman House in this city, the fare for the round trip being only 15 cents.

Among the elegant bonnets now displayed, the Tuscan straw promises to become the favorite. Very rich colors and materials are used on these bonnets.

A new torpedo of unusual power has appeared in the hands of the small boy. He is now practicing with it on the heels of nervous old gentlemen, so as to get his hand in for the Fourth.

The Croton reservoirs are not half full and their tributaries are constantly growing smaller. A drouth in New-York City this Summer would be an interesting "elephant" to show to strangers.

The number of horses on city car lines will be doubled this week. One team makes two consecutive trips in the cooler months, but throughout the Summer the horses will be relieved after each trip.

A New-York firm has wasted $100,000 in experiments to find out how to dye plush for silk hats. The best that can be produced in America turns brown under a hot iron, hence the high price of silk hats.

The passengers of a one-horse Bleecker-st. car declared themselves unanimously in favor of rapid transit yesterday, when they alighted in Park row in the drizzling rain, and lifted the car upon a switch.

The Blackwell's Island boat, Bellevue, conveys several missionaries daily to the institutions of Charities and Correction. Ladies visit the Charity Hospital to read to and converse with the sufferers from chronic complaints, while others take baskets of delicacies to the insane and incurables. The members of the flower missions also go with their baskets of nosegays and bundles of cut flowers.

The Controller will receive until 2 p. m. to-day sealed proposals for $3,767 of bonds, as authorized by an act "to provide for payment for the use and occupation of armories and drill-rooms in the City of New-York," passed May 26, 1876. These bonds bear five per cent interest, payable in May and November, and the principal will be redeemable in three years. At the hour mentioned the bids will be publicly opened.

Following are the sureties of J. Nelson Tappin, City Chamberlain, approved by Comptroller Kelly yesterday: Russell Sage, James Buell, W. R. Dinsmore, Jordan L. Mott, Horace K. Thurber and Philip Van Volkenburgh, $100,000 each; John Hoey, Thomas J. Mechlin, C. C. Baldwin, William Woodward, jr., Samuel B. Platt, De L'Orme Knowlton, Thomas Platt, Solomon Meirbach, $50,000 each, making a total of $1,000,000 required by the statute.

At a meeting of the Educational Relief Society, at No. 162 Broadway yesterday, Charles H. Woodruff presiding, Dr. N. Greene, S. J. Bach, and Thomas W. Ogden were appointed a committee to confer with William Cullen Bryant, Silas B. Dutcher, and Timothy H. Porter, whose names had been proposed for the offices of President, Vice-President, and secretary, respectively, and also to nominate an executive board of seven, whose report will be made at 3:30 p. m. on Friday next.

Great improvements are now being made at Woodlawn Cemetery, on the line of the Harlem Railroad. A force of 60 men has been engaged in regrading the side hill adjoining the railroad and in macadamizing the drives. The grounds are laid out very tastefully, and at the completion of the present changes Woodlawn promises to be one of the most attractive of the many breathing places where dwellers in this city may "take the wind into their pulses" and snatch a passing taste of rural beauty.

The remains of the late Frederick A. Sayer, treasurer of the Park Theater for the past three seasons, were interred yesterday at Greenson in the Evergreen Cemetery, East New-York. Mr. Sayer died on Saturday afternoon of Bright's disease, after a brief illness. He was in his 33d year. The funeral took place at his late residence, No. 407 West Twenty-third-st., the Rev. Dr. Houghton conducting the services, and was attended by many friends and members of the dramatic profession. Mr. Sayer won the esteem and liking of those who knew him.

The officers of the New-York Board of Fire Underwriters were reelected yesterday, and the following committees, among others, were elected: Committee on Finance—Henry A. Oakley, A. R. McDonald, Stephen Crowell, John D. Cocks, George T. Hope, J. A. Alexander, and D. Underhill. Committee on Laws and Legislation—Peter Notman, George M. Coit, J. Rensselaer Lane, William H. Ross, James R. Lott, Thomas B. Jones and J. E. Fulsford. Committee on Surveys—J. S. Hollinshead, Henry H. Hall, A. R. Walton, John E. Kahl, Samuel P. Blagden, J. H. Washburn and E. W. Crowell.

BROOKLYN.

Since the price of milk in Brooklyn has been reduced to eight cents, many consumers complain of the inferior quality of the article furnished.

At No. 367 Hicks-st., yesterday, the clothes of Julia Moore, age 38, caught fire from the stove and she was severely burned about the head and body. She is at the Long Island College Hospital.

Mary Steinmacher, age 21, a married woman, living at No. 29 Boerum-st., committed suicide yesterday by swallowing a poisonous acid. An inquest will be held to investigate the circumstances.

A squad of policemen has been detailed for Sunday duty on the "commons" in the rear of the county buildings, Flatbush, to prevent the disturbances that have frequently been made there by New-York ruffians.

A Supervisors' Committee is busily engaged in investigating the quality and cost of board at the Raymond Street Jail, preparatory to their report on the amount which the Sheriff should receive for the board of the prisoners.

Charles Grosjean, a boy six years old, on Sunday morning fell headlong from the second story window of his parents' residence, No. 92 Norman-ave., and striking on the pavement, fractured his skull, and died in a few minutes.

The ship-building firm of Lawrence & Foulks, formerly one of the most active in the United States, has given up its yard at the foot of Noble-st. The members of the firm think that, except for some extraordinary cause, it will not be reopened.

The latest excise regulations seem to have no beneficial effect upon the German beer dealers. In the Eastern District, on Sunday, Oliver Cotter found more than 50 saloons open, and will give the names of the proprietors to the District-Attorney.

At the foot of Broadway, Williamsburgh, on Sunday night, the dead body of a man was found, whose flesh was so decomposed that the features were not recognizable. A card was found in his pocket containing the name of Adolf Schulz, and signed by J. F. Wyckoff. A small sum of money and a silver watch were also found in his pocket.

To prevent the Greenpoint branch of the Coney Island Railroad from running through a street in which was valuable property, the Common Council directed a change of route. On account of the delay the road will not be finished until August, instead of July 4, as anticipated. The opposition to placing the terminus at Greenpoint has almost subsided.

John P. Rolfe, Thomas U. Rodman, and Edward T. Backhouse were appointed yesterday by Judge Dykman as commissioners to take land for the purposes of the Brooklyn Bridge Trustees, the petition for their appointment being made by the trustees. The property to be taken, belonging to Charles M. Homan, Joseph Regan, and Catherine A. Phillips, is situated on James and York-sts., and is valued at $25,000.

Commodore William N. Jeffers, Chief of the Naval Bureau of Ordnance at Washington, made an official visit of inspection at the navy-yard yesterday, and was received with the customary salute of 11 guns. He was accompanied through the yard and on the ordnance dock by Commodore J. W. A. Nicholson, and Capt. William G. Temple, executive officer of the station. He expressed himself as much pleased with the condition of the yard and the vessels on the stocks.

The day laborers engaged in the construction of the track of the Long Island Steam Railroad on Atlantic-ave. are mainly Italians who have been working for $1 per day. Yesterday morning about 75 of them dropped their picks and shovels, and, collecting on the sidewalk, demanded in loud tones and with violent gestures that they should be allowed $1 25 a day. A squad of police from the Twelfth Precin