is regards as "too offensive for publication." There can be no doubt that the author of this manual has dealt the High Church party a cruel blow.

There are many young men in this city who fully intend to be drunk on the coming Fourth of July that being the method of celebrating the nation's birthday which commends itself to their tastes and judgment. There are also many young men who have not deliberately come to the same determination, but who will, all the same, be hopelessly and irresponsibly inebriated on the same festive occasion. Either of these classes might not listen to a temperance lecture, but when they start out on the glorious morning to enjoy themselves, they are respectfully and earnestly advised to leave behind them their revolvers, if they have any. If, on last New-Year's Day, James Blake, who has just been sent by the General Sessions to Sing Sing for the remainder of his natural life, had kept his holiday unarmed, his respectable family would not now be mourning his disgraceful fate. This young Blake had always borne an excellent character, but it appears, that he did not deserve it, being, as the District-Attorney puts it, one of those youths "who, after they have taken a few drinks, feel disposed to quarrel with and shoot the first man they come across." There is a good deal said just now, very properly, of the danger of firecrackers on the Fourth of July, but the danger of pocket-pistols is quite as serious. Wherefore, the possessors of these deadly instruments had better leave them locked up at home, not only on Independence Day, but upon all other days and nights. This is the city's shooting season, the game being mainly human beings; and a little precaution may save those who are by no means all bad from the fate of Mr. Blake.

PUBLIC OPINION.

The President's "policy" is strong in the South because it is not recognized as a partisan but a national policy.—[Memphis Avalanche (Ind. Dem.)

The arguments against office-holders being permitted to run political caucuses may be used with almost equal force against their being permitted to edit newspapers.—[Milwaukee Sentinel (Rep.)

The demand for remonetization, when it is not a cry for mere inflation, is a total misapprehension of the power of any financial action of the United States alone to pacify or regulate the fluctuations of a metal whose disturbing influences are beyond its sole control.—[Harper's Weekly (Rep.)

The real abuses at which the President's order is aimed should be corrected, but it is possible to do this without a sweeping requirement which will deprive the party of the valuable service of many strong, honest, and most efficient workers, who now hold prominent positions under the Government.—[Rutland Herald (Rep.)

Unless it be in the purpose of Mr. Hayes to follow his order up by recommending a change in the constitution of the Executive, substituting a responsible Cabinet in place of an elective monarch as the Executive of the Constitution, it is sure to be the forerunner of nothing but failure, disappointment, and dissatisfaction.—[Chicago Times (Dem.)

It has been too much the practice of custom-house and post-office rings to "set up" primary meetings, ward delegations, and city and county conventions. The people are abundantly able to take care of these things, and do not like the intrusion of officials who employ the influence of their position as Federal place-holders to shape local political affairs to their own ends.—[Cincinnati Commercial (Ind.)

In future elections, if Southern Democrats are wise, they will consider the strength of the negro vote in nominating candidates. It is true the Democrats can elect their candidates without the negro vote. They have redeemed the Southern States in spite of the opposition of the negro and the carpet-bagger, but there can be no perfect lasting concord between the blacks and whites so long as the blacks are excluded from office. If the negro vote is worth soliciting, it is worth conciliating.—[Memphis Appeal (Dem.)

There are plenty of men, the most active workers in the Republican party, who are Federal office-holders; and when the next Congressional election comes round, the President can no more stop their working or for the party than he can persuade them to resign their offices under Government. The millennium in politics has not dawned yet. A few pretty orders no more bring it about than a single swallow makes a summer. Does anybody believe the President will forbid Collector Simmons repaying Gov. Rice at the risk of forfeiting his place in the customs?—[Boston Post (Dem.)

DEFINITION AND DRINK.

From The Orange (N. J.) Journal.

The Excise Commissioners of the City of New-York have furnished a new definition for the next edition of Webster's unabridged, viz.:

INN—A grog-shop with three beds. N. B.—The beds and pillows may be stuffed with broken bottles and decanters, or with sawdust from the groggery floor, at the pleasure of the landlord. The coverings most appropriate will be of patchwork from the tattered garments of the patrons of the establishment.

Possibly the judges of some of the courts may upset the philology of the Board of Excise.

IS PENDLETON AN INFLATIONIST?

From The Cincinnati Commercial.

It is represented by friends of Mr. George H. Pendleton that in speaking of him as an inflationist we are doing him an injustice. We are aware that in his later utterances on this subject Mr. Pendleton has been cautious, if not conservative, but the general impression he has made, after all, upon those who do not seek to misjudge him, is that there is an obscurity about his system of financiering. We shall await with interest the definition of his position on the silver question, to ascertain whether he would remonetize silver for the sake of resumption or as a means of inflation.

IF PENDLETON IS NOT AN INFLATIONIST, LET HIM BEWARE.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Ohio Democrats propose at this juncture to have a real representative of their opinions, and not an echo of the national banks. Mr. Pendleton has been quoted by the enemy as having reviewed and revised his faith of other years. If this is a slander let him speak the word. Let him announce his faith in the platform of 1875. Let him give the people a renewal of his pledges of 1868. We do not care a fig for the man.

HARTRANFT ADVISED TO PROVE AN ALIBI.

From The Philadelphia Times.

We don't believe that our sensible Governor wrote that dispatch to Grant, "care of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, Buckingham Palace, London," to which his name is signed. We should have been less surprised had it been signed G. F. T. Hartranft has never appeared that sort of a person, but if he did write and address this dispatch, he ought to be sent abroad at once, to relieve Pierrepont.

DOWNRIGHT ANGRY AT THE PRESIDENT.

From The Troy Times.

A vague and feeble attempt is made to explain the President's recent circular to Federal office-holders in such a way as to make it appear less obnoxious to practical men. But the effort is a failure. Meanwhile Secretary of War McCrary is reported to have been sent out to Iowa in hot haste to rally his friends and prevent the Iowa Republican State Convention from criticising the policy of the Administration! Really, it does seem to us that the President ought to stick firmly to what he says, and carry out his ideas steadily. Such a course would carry the prestige of manliness, even though the rule adopted might be regarded as an abomination and a blunder.

Now that we are to have civil service reform in all its purity, may it not be hoped that the President will prevent the Democratic Postmaster-General from using the patronage at his disposal for the purpose of promoting the interests of the party to which he is attached?

But there will be a good deal of chuckling over the insensate folly by which the Republican party was broken down, unnecessarily.

We do not credit the report about Secretary McCrary. Such a step by the Secretary of War would be in violation of the order forbidding office-holders from attending political conventions. Surely, the Administration will not disregard its own rules.

For our part we refuse absolutely to believe that a revenue cutter is to be employed to take Secretary of the Treasury Sherman, with his family and a party of friends, on a fishing excursion along the New-England coast. Civil service reform, you know!

RELIEF FOR THE ST. JOHN SUFFERERS.

The Maritime Exchange has now collected $5,448 for the relief of the sufferers by the fire at St. John. Among the subscriptions received yesterday were the following: Fabbri & Chauncey, $100; Devoe Manufacturing Company, $100; Wheeler's Sugar Refining Company, $100; De Castro and Donner Sugar Refining Company, $100. The further sum of $1,000 was sent to St. John yesterday, making $4,000 in all. The following telegram was received from Mayor Earle:

Accept warmest thanks for additional donation to our relief fund. The sense of our loss is daily augmenting, as safes are turning out badly. Business men lose immensely.

The subscriptions received at the office of the British Consul-General were increased to $5,012 yesterday. Among the contributors were Morton, Bliss & Co., $200; Busk & Jevons, $100; Robert Gordon, $100; Arnold, Constable, & Co., $100; William H. Power, $100.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Will you please add the inclosed small sum to the collection for the sufferers from the fire at St. John, N. B? There is no fund for that purpose here that I know of. Respectfully, yours, G. M. FRANCIS.

Washington, D. C., June 26, 1877.

[The $5 inclosed with this letter, and the $102 previously acknowledged, will be turned over to the Hon. E. M. Archibald, British Consul, to whom contributions for the relief of St. John sufferers should be sent.—*Ed.*]

THE EXHIBITION LOAN PAID IN FULL.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 27.—The Secretary of the Treasury, after due deliberation, allowed the claim of the Centennial Board of Finance for $20,000 which they had advanced to pay the salaries of special customs officers in the early days of the Exhibition. Some other matters were settled, and the balance, $28,000 or $30,000, was paid over, and John Welsh, as President, and Frederick Fraley, as Secretary and Treasurer, received a receipt in full from the Secretary of the Treasury for the $1,500,000. The money is in the Independent Treasury and cannot go into the regular Treasury accounts until so authorized by resolution of Congress.

Fairchild has the floor.—[Many New-York papers. No, he hasn't; he's down cellar, waiting for it to stop thundering so.—[Detroit Post.

THE COMMENCEMENT SEASON

YALE UNIVERSITY.

YESTERDAY DEVOTED TO THE ALUMNI, THE LAW SCHOOL, AND CLASS SUPPERS—A ROUSING SPEECH BY MR. SCOVILL—EX-GOV. COX'S ORATION.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

NEW-HAVEN, June 27.—The forenoon of today has been occupied with the annual meeting of the alumni, the afternoon with the Commencement exercises of the Law School and address of ex-Gov. J. D. Cox of Ohio, and the evening with the Law School reception and the class meetings and suppers. The alumni meeting was rather a disappointment to those who gathered expecting to hear unusually good speaking from the great lights of the Class of '37, and others. Secretary Evarts did not put in an appearance at all. Minister Pierrepont of course was not present, nor expected to be. Mr. Tilden, for whose appearance public curiosity had been whetted by various conflicting but encouraging announcements, made no sign, and the only "Dem" was Chief-Justice Waite, whose entrance to the hall during the proceedings was greeted with the enthusiastic demonstrations of favor with which the alumni are accustomed to welcome any of their number who has made a name for himself and so honored Alma Mater. It is one of the striking features of Commencement season at Yale—the intimate good fellowship and cordiality among the graduates, and the feeling of affection and pride in Alma Mater which rises to enthusiasm over individual successes, which reflect honor upon the old college. The meeting to-day was presided over by President Woolsey in his usual genial manner, and most of the speeches were from members of the classes which hold anniversary meetings this year—principally the "sevens" and the "fives." The most lively and rattling speech of the day was by the Rev. Samuel Scovill of '57, which was not a minister's speech at all, but was over so human and humorous, and kept everybody in a roar of laughter from the start. I don't suppose it is at all a proper thing to say, but it has occurred, I know, to several persons besides myself, that the clerical infusion—call it infusion, it actually is saturation—is usually a little too strong for such an occasion as this should be. Not but that everybody enjoys sermons and sermonizing speeches and the society of clergymen and all that, but to envelop an occasion of this sort entirely with the cloth and strangle it with white chokers is carrying it just a little too far. The old boys had a pretty good time this morning, but they might have had better if they hadn't been so frequently and deeply "solemnized." The average of the speaking was so uniquipiue, with a moral slant and melancholy tinge. It is not a good year for notabilities or notable speeches at Yale.

This afternoon was devoted to the Law School. The exercises were, as usual, at Center Church, and the audience large, notwithstanding the threatening weather. The programme was as follows:

1. Prayer by President Porter.
2. Speaking by members of the Senior class for the Townsend prizes:
   (1) "Lord Mansfield," Albert Marion Tallmadge, B. A., Middlebury (Wesleyan University).
   (2) "Edward Livingston as a Law Reformer," Lucius Parmenius Deming, New-Haven.
   (3) "The Present Political Constitution of France," Granville Mead White, Danbury.
   (4) Oration—"Historical Maxims for Troubled Times," the Hon. J. D. Cox.
4. Awarding of prizes.
5. Benediction.

The oration by Mr. Cox [elsewhere given in part] was listened to with interest and occasional demonstrations of approval. This feature of Commencement week at Yale is of comparatively recent origin, it having been initiated by the present Board of Instructors in the Law School, who have taken pains to give to the anniversary exercises of their department special interest by including among them an address from some well known public man. In other respects the Law School has within the past five or six years shown marked improvement; and it is a gratification to know that the energetic and conscientious labors of the present corps of instructors are receiving their merited reward in annually increasing classes of students. At the close of the exercises the Townsend prizes were awarded to Mr. Lucius P. Deming of East Haven.

Other prizes were announced as follows:

Jewell Prize—To the student passing best examination at graduation, $50: Hamilton M. Wright, New-Haven.

Jewell Prize—For best dissertation from member of Senior Class, on "The English Judicature Acts of 1872-3-4," $50; Charles G. Root, Waterbury.

Betts Prize—To member of Junior Class receiving highest mark at his annual examination, $50; Burton Mansfield, New-Haven.

Jewell Prize—For best dissertation from a member of Junior Class, on "The Power of Courts to Restrict Cross-examination," $50; Henry A. James, Baltimore, Md.

The graduating class is as follows:

GRADUATE COURSE—for Degree of M. L.

Alex. Blanton Crane, LL. B. John Howard Whiting, LL. B. (University of Maryland).

UNDERGRADUATE COURSE—for Degree of LL. B.

Alvin Driggs Ayres,	Edward Franklin Meeker,
Arthur Gordon Bill,	William Joseph Mills,
John Parker Brook, B. A. (Wesleyan University),	Edward Henry Rogers, B. A., Charles George Root,
George Henry Chase, Ph. B.,	Charles Lewis Swan, B. A.,
Timothy Davenport,	Albert Marion Tallmadge, B. A. (Wesleyan University),
Lucius Parmenius Deming,	Nathaniel Brooks Walker,
Carlton Fyler Drake,	James Henry Webb, B. S.
Charles Rowland Dudley,	(Mass. Agric. College),
Leverett Camp Hinman,	Alfred N. Wheeler, Ph. B.,
Frederic D. Ingersoll, B. A.,	Sterne Wheeler,
Richard Henry Johnston,	Granville Moss White,
Edward Lee Lindsley,	Frank Henry Willenborg,
John Sheldon Maxwell, B. A. (Western Reserve College),	Hamilton Mercer Wright, B. A.

This evening the class suppers are in high progress. The Law School reception is gay and glorious, and much eating and drinking and smoking will be followed with floods of oratory to wash it all down. To-morrow the Commencement exercises proper take place in Centre Church, to be followed by the annual alumni dinner, with the after-dinner speeches, which wind up all. And then all who have not had enough of college celebrations and Commencement excitements will pack their carpet-bags and go to Springfield, where the general impression is another triumph awaits Yale in the Yale-Harvard regatta.

UNION COLLEGE.

ADDRESS BY CHANCELLOR GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS ON "THE PUBLIC DUTY OF EDUCATED MEN"—AWARDS OF PRIZES—HONORARY DEGREES.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., June 27.—Union College Commencement was observed to-day with old-time enthusiasm. The Chancellor's address was delivered by George William Curtis, Chancellor of Union University. The subject of his oration was "The Public Duty of Educated Men." The eloquent manner in which the orator treated his subject won the closest attention of his hearers throughout the hour he was speaking. In the opening sentences of his address Mr. Curtis spoke of the faith of the college graduate in the power of educated men, and said that this power ought to be used in behalf of one's country by assuming public duties. "Public duty" did not necessarily mean official duty, although it did mean attendance at "meetings, service upon committees, care and trouble and expense of many kinds, patient endurance of rebuffs, chagrins, ridicules, defeats." Mr. Curtis then explained at length what he meant by "public duty:"

Public duty in this country is not discharged, as is so often supposed, by voting. A man may vote regularly and still fail essentially of his political duty, as the Pharisee who gave tithes of all that he possessed, and fasted three times in the week, yet lacked the very heart of religion. When an American citizen is content with voting merely, he consents to accept what is often a doubtful alternative. His first duty is to help shape the alternative. The citizen who supposes that he does all his duty when he votes, places a premium upon political knavery. Thieves welcome him to the polls and offer him a choice, which he has done nothing to prevent, between Jeremy Diddler and Dick Turpin. The party cries for which he is responsible are "Turpin and Honesty," "Diddler and Reform." And within a few years, as a result of this indifference to the details of public duty, the most powerful politician in the Empire State of the Union was Jonathan Wild, the Great, the captain of a band of plunderers. I know it is said that the knaves have taken the honest men in a net, and have contrived machinery which will inevitably grind only the grist of rascals. The answer is that when honest men did once what they ought to do always, the thieves were nested and their machine was broken. If ignorance and corruption and intrigue control the primary meeting, and manage the convention, and dictate the nomination, the fault is in the honest and intelligent workshop and office, in the library and the parlor, in the church and the school. When they are as constant and faithful to their political rights as the slums and the groggeries, the pool-rooms and the kennels; when the educated, industrious, temperate, thrifty citizen are as zealous and prompt and unfailing in political activity as the ignorant and venal and mischievous, or when it is plain that they cannot be roused to their duty, then, but not until then—if ignorance and corruption always carry the day—there can be no honest question that the Republic has failed. But let us not be deceived. While good men sit at home, not knowing that there is anything to be done, not caring to know; cultivating a feeling that politics are tiresome and dirty, and politicians vulgar bullies and bravoes; half persuaded that a republic is the contemptible rule of a mob, and secretly longing for a splendid and vigorous despotism—then remember it is not a government mastered by ignorance, it is a government betrayed by intelligence; it is not the victory of the slums, it is the surrender of the schools; it is not that bad men are brave, but that good men are infidels and cowards.

Continuing his address, Mr. Curtis answered the often-urged objection that an education at a college is a disadvantage to one ambitious of success in political life. He argued that such an education greatly strengthened natural powers, and pointed to Cavour, Bismarck, and Gladstone as examples of college-bred men who were not impracticable statesmen. The first object of concerted political action, in his opinion, is the highest welfare of the country. But the means were constantly substituted for the end. The partisan shut his eyes to the faults of his party, and argued that not to sustain it under every circumstance was treason to the country. The same man also denied the patriotism of his political opponents. The same brutal spirit had exhibited itself at the time of President Johnson's impeachment. A proceeding to be instituted only for great public reasons was made a party measure, and the party whip was applied. Elaborating this theme, Mr. Curtis continued as follows:

Gentlemen, how dire a calamity the same party spirit was preparing for the country within a few months we can now perceive with amazement, and with hearty thanksgiving for a great deliverance. The ordeal of last Winter was the severest strain ever yet applied to republican institutions. Greater than the declaration of independence by colonies hopelessly alienated from the crown and already in arms; greater than emancipation, as a military expedient, amid the throes of civil war, was the peaceful and reasonable consent of two vast parties—in a crisis plainly foreseen and criminally neglected—a crisis in which each party asserted its solution to be indisputable—to devise a lawful settlement of the tremendous contest, a settlement which, through furious storms of disappointment and rage, has been religiously respected. The remedy for the constant excess of party spirit lies, and has alone, in the courageous independence of the individual citizen. The only way, for instance, to procure the party nomination of good men, is for every self-respecting voter to refuse to vote for bad men. In the mediæval theology the devils feared nothing so much as the drop of holy water and the sign of the cross, by which they were exorcised. The evil spirits of party fear nothing so much as bolting and scratching. *In hoc signo vinces.* If a farmer would reap a good crop, he scratches the weeds out of his field. If we would have good men upon the ticket we must scratch bad men off. If the scratching breaks down the party, let it break: for the success of the party by such means would break down the country. * * *

Bolingbroke described a patriot king in England; I can imagine a patriot president in America. I can see him indeed the choice of a party, and called to administer the Government when sectional jealousy is fiercest and party passion most inflamed. I can imagine him seeing clearly what justice and humanity, the national law and the national welfare, require him to do, and resolved to do it. I can imagine him patiently enduring not only the mad cry of party hate, the taunt of "recreant" and "traitor," of "renegade" and "coward," but, what is harder to bear, the amazement, the doubt, the grief, the denunciation of those as sincerely devoted as he to the common welfare. I can imagine him pushing firmly on, trusting the heart, the intelligence, the conscience of his countrymen, healing angry wounds, correcting misunderstandings, planting justice on surer foundations; and, whether his party rise or fall, lifting his country heavenward, to a more perfect union, prosperity, and peace.

The following prizes were awarded:

Military Prizes—First, Francis H. Colcock, Beaufort, S. C.; second, John B. Washburne, Ashland, Penn. Warner Prize—Frederick J. Bassett, Albany.

Inaugural Prize—First, John B. Washburne; second, O. J. Hart, Lowell.

Latin Prize—Juniors: First, Alex. Duane, Portland, Me.; second, Arthur B. Morehouse, Schenectady. Sophomores: First, Daniel B. Sprague.

Prize Essays in English Literature for Seniors—First, Fred. J. Bassett; second, Robert Johnston, Cohoes.

Junior and Sophomore Oratorical Prizes—Junior: First, James C. Smith, Canandaigua; second, Wm. E. Johnston, Schenectady. Sophomore: First, Edward P. White, Amsterdam; second, James L. Perry, Charleston.

S. S. O. Tuples Prize—Fred. J. Bassett.

Centennial Prize—First, Frank H. Dupuy, New-York; second, Robert Johnston; third, J. B. Washburne.

Blatchford Oratorical Medal—First, Fred. J. Bassett; second, Spencer M. Adsit, Vischer's Ferry.

The following honorary degrees were conferred:

A. M.—Irving Brown, esq., of Troy; Mr. Silas W. Ford of New-York, Prof. Joseph S. St. John of the State Normal School, Albany; Dr. Austin Wells Holden of Glens Falls. Ph. D.—Park Benjamin, esq., of New-York; the Rev. Henry N. Swinnerton of Cherry Valley, the Rev. M. Earl Dunham of Johnstown, D. D.—The Rev. J. A. Dehaan of the Classis of Schenectady, the Rev. J. McCloskey Blarney of Albany, the Rev. James Demarest of Kingston, the Rev. Alexander Dickson of Lansingburg. LL.D.—The Hon. Lucius Robinson, Governor of New-York; the Hon. William A. Wheeler, of Franklin County, Vice-President of the United States.

AMHERST COLLEGE.

THE INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT SEELYE.

[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

AMHERST, June 27.—The important event of the day, and of the week as well, has been the inauguration of President Seelye. The exercises were held in College Hall, which was filled to overflowing. A large number of alumni were present to welcome to the Presidential office one so eminently qualified to fill it. The Rev. Roswell D. Hitchcock of New-York presided, and in a graceful and appropriate little speech presented to President Seelye, in behalf of the trustees, the keys of the college.

After the address of Dr. Hitchcock President Seelye spoke at length upon "The Relations of Learning and Religion." He said in brief:

Amherst College was founded by Christian people and for a Christian purpose; it was an association of Christian ministers, who, at Shelburne, May 10, 1815, started measures for the foundation of the college, and it was the Christian men and women of Franklin and Hampshire counties by whom these measures were carried to their consummation; when the first college building was dedicated and its first president and professor were inaugurated, Sept. 18, 1821, "the promotion of the religion of Christ" was declared to be the special object of the undertaking. The schools of the Christian world trace their actual historical origin to the Christian Church, it being recognized as a Christian duty as early as the third century to plant schools for the nurture of the children and youth wherever churches were planted, and the great universities of Königsberg, Jena, Halle, Göttingen, and Berlin owe their existence directly to the Reformation. All our educational framework owes its corner-stone and informing law to the interests of religion. Though all our colleges and systems of common schools do not start so obviously from a religious impulse, though it is claimed for some that their source and aims are purely secular, there has not yet appeared any prominent and long continued educational influences among us or elsewhere wholly disassociated from a religious origin and inspiration.

In this wide-reaching relation of religion and education after all only accidental and temporary, or has it a rational ground, which is therefore abiding, and on which, if we are wise, we shall still continue to build? There is at the present time no graver or more practical question relating to education than this, and none, also, on which more hasty and inconsiderate answers are apt to be given perhaps on either side. It will help us to a clear view and correct conclusion if we divest ourselves at the outset of the vague but quite superficial notion that there is an inherent law of progress in human nature, by which it is constantly seeking and gaining for itself an improved condition. Such a notion is not supported by the facts either of history or of human nature itself. The facts of history certainly show a far more prominent law of deterioration than of progress. Over by far the larger portion of the globe to-day, and with by far the larger portion of mankind, retrogression reigns instead of progress, and this is true as we look back through all the ages. Progress not only has never been universal, but, so far as records reach, it has always been confined to the few; wherever yet its fertilizing streams have flowed, they have been rivers in narrow beds, never covering the earth as the waters cover the sea. Moreover, in innumbered instances where progress has begun it has died out and disappeared. Arts, languages, literatures, sciences, civilizations, religions have, in innumbered instances deteriorated and left a people to grope in the shadow of death, whose progenitors seemed to rejoice in the light of life. There is as yet no induction of facts sufficiently broad, if we had nothing else to warrant the conclusion, that any progress the world now knows is certain to be permanent or likely to be universal.

The influences which perpetuate a man's culture, which give it strength and growth and fruitfulness, are not of man's own creation. It is no more within the power of human nature to originate this to perpetuate its progress. "But whence, then, does progress originate, and by what means is it perpetuated? A general answer to this question is not difficult. The prime impulse toward human improvement is not any desire for what may be called the arts and advantages of civilization. The first impulse to any high movement of a man's outward condition must come from the quickening of some higher inspiration, without which all the blandishments of civilization could no more win a savage to a better state than could all the warmth of the sun woo a desert to a fruitful field. In order that knowledge may be attractive and thus attained, the soul must be kindled by some inspiring sentiment, and thus we find, as an historical fact, that the quickened heart is the precursor of the enlightened intellect and the origin of progress with any people."

Heathen nations must be spiritually enlightened before they can be civilized. The actual historical progress of mankind depends upon some religious impulse for its beginnings and continuance. "What then are the practical consequences of this truth? What adjustments does it require in the processes of our higher education? It requires, obviously, that the corner-stone and the top stone and the intermediate law of our whole educational fabric should be Christian faith and Christian freedom. We need Christian faith to perpetuate and perfect what Christian faith has begun. A Christian college, therefore, looking not as transient but as permanent ends, sows the seed for a perennial harvest of the furthest science and the fairest culture, will be solicitous, first of all, to continue Christian. Far distant be the day when she interested in the welfare of this institution in any degree should set before him any other than the lofty aim which has prevailed in the history of Amherst College from its beginning to the present time. To Jesus Christ, the Son of God, the Savior, the college was originally dedicated, and to Him be it now again presented in a new consecration, ever living and all-embracing. As the wise men from the East came and laid their gifts in adoring homage at the feet of the babe of Bethlehem, so may Amherst College ever show that the learning of the world, where it is highest, and deepest, and widest, and best, is content to sit at His feet and receive instruction from Him, who is not only wise but wisdom, not only a true teacher but Himself the truth, and whose words which contain the sum of our faith reach also and ever beyond the summit of our philosophy.

The inaugural ode, by the Rev. Albert Bryant of '62, now of West Somerville, was very fine, and was excellently rendered by the College Glee Club to the tune, "Hark, the Herald Angels Sing," one of the five verses being—

All thy sons to-day rejoice:
Lands afar repeat thy choice:
Greetings come from halls of state:
In our groves congratulate.
Rise, thine own elect salute.
Hail, him—Nay! Awhile be mute—
Shades majestic move to greet
And install him in their seat.

To-morrow come the graduating exercises of the Senior class and the close of Commencement.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT S. C. BARTLETT—E. D. SANBORN RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE ALUMNI.

HANOVER, N. H., June 27.—The inauguration of Samuel C. Bartlett to-day as President of Dartmouth was imposing. The town is crowded with visitors. At half past 10 o'clock this morning a procession was formed in front of Dartmouth Hall, and moved to Dartmouth Hotel, the temporary residence of Dr. Bartlett. Here Dr. Bartlett was received as President-elect and escorted to the church. Gov. Prescott of the Class of 1856 presented to Dr. Bartlett in a brief speech the keys of the college and the charter signed by John Wentworth, the last royal Governor of the Province.

At the conclusion of the speech the house was shaken with tremendous applause. President Bartlett replied in most happy manner. Prof. Edwin D. Sanborn, LL. D., President of the United Alumni Association, then addressed the President, welcoming him to office, to the college halls, and the old college church, in behalf of the alumni, the Faculty, and the students. The speech was exactly suited to the occasion, and was loudly applauded. President Bartlett replied, speaking of the admirable deportment of the students during the brief period of his connection with them. He next proceeded to deliver his inaugural address, an abstract of which is given below. He said:

It will be far toward the determining the methods of a liberal education if we first ascertain, as I propose to do, the chief elements of a manly culture. Obviously the primal condition of all else must be found in a self-prompted activity and wakefulness of intellect. The time when the drifting faculties begin to feel the helm of will, when the youth passes from being merely receptive to becoming aggressive, marks the advent of the true human era. The mechanical intellect becomes dynamical, and the automatic man become autonomic. The hour of full intellectual emancipation comes only when the student has learned to serve—to turn the whole freshness and sharpness of his mind to any needful theme of the hour. Another cardinal quality of such a culture must be precision—the close, clear, working of the faculties. A discrimination sharpened to the nicest discernment of things that differ, though always a shining mark for the arrow of the satirist, will outlive all shots with his gray-goose shaft, for it shines with the gleam of tempered steel. Brilliancy, so called, is no equivalent or substitute for precision. The power to unify and organize must go with all right acquisition. Some men seem to know more than is healthy for them. It requires a first-class mind to carry a vast load of scientific facts.

I will add to this enumeration one other quality—one without which the harvest will not ripen. I speak of mental docility and reverence. The wide range and rapid outburst of modern learning leads undoubtedly to arrogance and conceit, yet doubtless there are beings greater and nobler than we. Wisdom was not born with us. It will not die with us. We are in these days treated to demonstrations which scarcely rise to the level of presumptions, but rather to presumption. It will not answer to mistake the despotism of hypothesis for the reign of law. True thinkers on the great I Am must respect other thinkers and God. Huxley cannot play fast-and-loose with human volition, nor juggle the trustiness of memory with a state of consciousness, to save his system. It will be time to believe a million of things in a lump when one of them is fully proved in detail—for instance, the theory of natural selection. I must believe that my mind is fundamentally unhinged that speaks lightly of the mighty influence that has molded human events and has upheaved the world.

Dr. Bartlett closed by stating the peculiar advantages Dartmouth College receives from its quiet location, the manly character of its students, and the fame of the Faculty.

At intervals during the delivery, and at the close of the address, Dr. Bartlett was vociferously applauded. The exercises were closed by benediction by the new president. Among the prominent alumni in town to-day are ex-Gov. Noyes of Ohio, Commissioner of Education Eaton, Nathan Crosby of Lowell, Judge Barrett of Vermont, and Col. Veazy of Rutland.

The annual meeting of the alumni was held in the chapel this afternoon, and was the occasion of much interest. The necrology was read. It embraces 52 names. President E. D. Sanborn was elected President of the alumni for another year, Isaac W. Smith and John B. Clarke were elected Vice-Presidents, and Prof. E. Parker Secretary. The Commencement concert this evening was one of the best ever given in Hanover.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

THE GRADUATING EXERCISES.

BOSTON, June 27.—After prayer by the Rev. Dr. Peabody, at the Harvard Commencement to-day, speaking took place as follows:

Latin Disquisition. Edward Henry Strobel.
Disquisition. Charles Maynard Barnes.
"Municipal Government as Affected by Universal Suffrage." Joseph White.
"The Presidential Election of 1800." Francis Buchanan Tiffany.
"Heinrich Heine;" a Dissertation. William Hepkins Tillinghast.
"A National Conscience." Alfred Gooding.
"Etienne Marcel." Henry Pease Starbuck, A. B., Candidate of Law.
"Lord Mansfield and Baron Parke." Francis Bickford Hornbrook, A. B., Candidate of Theology.
"The Value of Affirmative Religious Statement." Richard Theodore Stack, A. B., M. D.
"Dental Medicine." Edward Dyer Peters, Candidate of Medicine.

The theses of Messrs. Richard Theodore Stack, A. B. and M. D., and Edward Dyer Peters, candidate for degree of M. D., were approved and have received honorable mention. The efforts of the graduates were of unusual excellence and won hearty applause. Musical selections were rendered from time to time by the Germania Orchestra, which occupied a place in the gallery. The exercises lasted until about 1 o'clock.

At the close the President and family proceeded to the residence of President Eliot, where the time was pleasantly passed until the dinner of the alumni. The gathering included the President and Cabinet Officers, Gov. Rice and staff and other distinguished gentlemen.

The business meeting of the alumni was held in Harvard Hall at 2 o'clock, being an hour late. The attendance was small. Col. Henry Lee presided, in the absence of President Gen. Devens, and Dr. Samuel A. Green was secretary. The by-law requiring an election of officers by ballot was suspended, and a committee was appointed to nom nate officers for the ensuing year, which reported the following nominations:

President—Samuel Eliot.
Vice Presidents—Leo. M. Hilliard, Henry W. Bellows, Theo. Dwight Woolsey, Henry Lee Munning, F. Frost, Joseph H. Choate, Phillips Brooks, Francis J. Childs, Henry J. Bigelow, and Wm. C. Endicott.
Directors—Theodore Lyman, Henry S. Russell, Arthur Lincoln, Charles Eliot Norton, James Lawrence, Wm. Brands Stone, and Oliver Wendell Holmes, jr.
Treasurer—J. Lathrop Thorndike.
Secretary—Samuel A. Green.

The latter was unanimously elected. Attorney-General Devens, who came in just as the meeting was closing, declined a reélection.

At the meeting of the Board of Overseers in the morning, Charles Francis Adams presided. The business of the college was transacted, and a resolution was passed complimentary to the late Edmund Quincy.

VASSAR COLLEGE.

CLASS DAY—COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES—LIST OF GRADUATES—ENDOWMENTS—ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 27.—The exercises of Commencement week began on Sunday, when the baccalaureate sermon was preached by President Raymond. On Monday evening, for the first time, the annual concert was given by members of the graduating class, under the direction of Dr. F. L. Ritter.

For the exercises of Class day yesterday afternoon the chapel was prettily decorated with flowers. The class at 3 p. m. moved in procession to the chapel to the music of a band selected from the Philharmonic Society of New-York, the chair being taken by Miss G. E. Bliss of New-Haven, Conn. Miss A. H. Johnson of Orange, N. J., acted as marshal. The following was the order of the exercises:

Oration: Miss Sheppard.
History: Miss Stovell.
"The Voice of the Sage and the Seer:" Miss Dana.

Of these performances, "The Voice of the Sage and the Seer," by Miss Dana, St. Johnsbury, Vt., was particularly admired. It contained the usual Class history, given with an unusual degree of refinement as well as humor.

The Senior Class went through the yearly ceremony of planting the Class tree, a tent being pitched for the accommodation of students and visitors. The memorials presented by the class to the college were a beautiful urn and vase. The address was given by Miss Thaw of Pittsburgh, Penn., the exercises concluding with an original Class ode by Miss Gardner of Nantucket, Mass. The annual meeting of the Board of Trustees was held at 10 o'clock. There were two reunions yesterday, those of the Classes of '71 and '74.

A beautiful day for the Commencement exercises today brought together a large company of the alumnæ and friends of the college. The platform was filled with the Faculty, trustees, and alumnæ. Among the guests of the college were Prof. Fowler of Amherst College, Benson J. Lossing, LL.D., Edward Lathrop, D. D., and the Hon. Nathan Bishop. After a voluntary upon the organ, the exercises of the graduating class took place according to the following programme:

Organ Voluntary.
Prayer.
"Oratio Salutatoria." Caroline Park Swift, Poughkeepsie.
"The Religious Element in Virgil's Poetry." Susie Almira Miller, Penn Yan.
"Imperfect Theories of the Planetary System." Frances Augusta Adams, Cleveland, Ohio.
"Rondo," E flat. Op. 16, Chopin. Sarah Dana Watson, New-York.
"Michael Faraday, the Scientific Man." Rachel Bates Jacobs, Springfield, Mass.
"Can a Scholar Become the Practical Statesman?" Affirmative, Mary Whipple, Montgomery, Ala.; negative, Ida Wood, Philadelphia, Penn.
"I Would that My Love," Duet, Mendelssohn. Misses Jacobs and Bliss.
"Greatness Appeals to the Future." Alice Wardwell Harlow, Augusta, Me.
"Social Prejudices Against Woman's Entering the Profession of Medicine." Emma Bickwell Culbertson, Washington, D. C.
"Yesterday's Heroic Thought the Aggressive Power of To-day." Grace Evelyn Bliss, New-Haven, Ct.
"Concerto," E Minor (First Movement), Chopin. Cornelia Antoinette Stevens, Chicago, Ill.
"The Valedictory Address." Laura Johnson Wylie, Chambersburg, Penn.
The Conferring of Degrees.
The Doxology.

The first nine young ladies who spoke according to this programme are the leading nine of the class in college rank. The honor of the valedictory is conferred by the suffrages of the class. The following young ladies received the Baccalaureate degree, the average age of the class being 20 years:

Frances Augusta Adams, Cleveland, Ohio; Grace Evelyn Bliss, New-Haven, Conn.; Laura Adelle Bliss, New-York; Susan Warren Bryan, Irvington; Elizabeth Ada Chandler, Albany; Antoinette Cornwall, Poughkeepsie; Emma Bickwell Culbertson, Washington, D. C.; Abbie Helen Dana, St. Johnsbury, Vt.; Ella Gardner, Nantucket, Mass.; Maude Gould, Augusta, Me.; Susan Wilhelmina Grant, Newark, N. J.; Lilla Putnam Gray, Cambridge; Alice Wardwell Harlow, Augusta, Me.; Lillian May Hotchkiss, Waterbury, Conn.; Laura Belle Hurlbut, Mechanicsburg, Ohio; Rachel Bates Jacobs, Springfield, Mass.; Anna Heyward Johnson, Orange, N. J.; Charl