THE GALLOWS.

PUBLIC EXECUTION IN CANADA.

FIFTEEN THOUSAND PEOPLE PRESENT.

&c. &c. &c.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

SOREL, C. E., May 3, 1867.

To-day, at twenty-seven minutes past eleven, Provencher suffered the extreme sentence of the law for the murder of Jutras, in January, 1867.

THE CRIME.

The murderer resided at St. Zephirin, C. E., and was on terms of intimacy with a neighbor named Jutras. Not only was Jutras unfortunate in this intimacy; it was his crowning misfortune to possess a wife. Between Mrs. Jutras and Provencher a casual acquaintance ripened into criminal intimacy, the injured husband, with most convenient and customary blindness, suspecting nothing of his wife's affection for her paramour. On one occasion the guilty couple visited Sorel, and passed as man and wife. Their clandestine meetings were very frequent. In November Provencher's wife went with him to call on Jutras. After an evening spent in virtuous and prosy conversation, a festive bottle was produced and one tumbler filled for Mme. Provencher. For the first time on record her husband declined the seductive fluid. She quaffed the flowing bowl, and, as might be expected, died at once. Public suspicion among the French Canadians is a plant of slow growth. Nothing was thought of this event, and the disconsolate widower sought refuge in the bosom of the Jutras family. Here he abode in peace, mourning his dead wife, and behaving to Mrs. Jutras like all her male relations, especially her husband. So the abandoned couple lived until the 5th of January, when Jutras went forth to labor. His spouse provided him with a flask of whiskey and strychnine. Provencher accompanied him, and with a praiseworthy abstinence, too rarely met among the French Canadians, declined to drink with his companion. Jutras imbibed to such an extent that he came home trembling convulsively. During his illness he was dieted on strychnine and soup, so that eventually he succumbed and died. His spouse sought consolation in the arms of Provencher.

TRIAL AND CONVICTION.

The cup and measure of the iniquity of these adulterers and murderers filled at last. Suspicion became aroused, and an inquest was held. At the March assizes at Sorel the guilty pair were indicted and tried. Five minutes' deliberation by the jury ended in a verdict of "Guilty," and the prisoner was sentenced to be hanged on the 3d day of May.

His paramour and accomplice was indicted at the same time and found guilty. Her counsel pleaded as a reason why execution should be delayed, the fact that she was soon to become a mother. Investigation by a jury of matrons confirming this her execution was deferred until next November, when, on the scaffold, she will expiate her offence against the laws of Heaven and of man.

Strenuous efforts were made by the friends of the prisoner to obtain a commutation of his sentence. Those well meaning busy bodies ever ready to champion any cause sufficiently notorious to be hopeless and undeserving, and the people of the vicinity, to whom it was a grievous thing that a French Canadian and a Catholic should be executed, petitioned the Executive for clemency, but with fruitless prayer. Sir John Michel and the Executive Council decided that the atrocity and barefaced nature of the crime admitted of no apology or mercy, and the prisoner was informed he must prepare to die. He did not until the last abandon his hopes of commutation or reprieve.

The good nuns of the congregation, and the Catholic clergy of the vicinity, attended to the spiritual welfare of the prisoner, with the devotion which is their constant characteristic. But although they continually exhorted him to make a public confession of his guilt, he steadfastly refused to do so, over protesting his innocence. Still it was evident that his protestations were made only from bravado; and his sinking tone and anxious countenance told but too truly the truth of man's suspicions, and the certainty of his guilt. In the cell he was quiet, almost sullen. He ate his meals regularly, and slept soundly, apparently unimpressed with the sense of the doom so immediately impending over him. He conversed freely with those admitted to see him, and seemed cheerful, although frequently he fell into fits of apparent absence, whence he only roused himself with an effort painful to behold.

The night previous to his execution he appeared uneasy and restless, and it was late ere he could compose himself to sleep. He slept at last, but not soundly, waking frequently with anxious shuddering starts, and moaning at times, "Ce n'était pas moi." ("It was not I.")

THE SCAFFOLD.

Meanwhile without the gallows had been erected, and the minister of death waited for his victim. The excitement among the simple country folk of the neighborhood as the day of execution approached had been immense. Threats were widely circulated of the intention of the mob to tear down the gallows and prevent the execution, and the Sheriff and jailer had telegraphed urgently to the Attorney General for troops and a detachment of police to guard the scaffold.

THE FATAL DAY

dawned gray and gloomy, with occasional showers, no exception to the dismal three weeks of rain and raw weather which had preceded it. From an early hour the little town of Sorel was all alive. The roads were crowded and choked with French carts and skeleton horses, and three hours ere the execution the space around the fatal tree was thronged with gray coated habitans and poke bonneted women, all bound to the scene of the last act in the tragedy of Provencher's guilty life. Every moment the crowd thickened until, as the bells tolled out and every head was bared, from ten thousand to fifteen thousand must have been present.

THE PRISONER

awoke early, and dressed and shaved carefully. He at first betrayed considerable agitation, but as the day advanced became calm and self-possessed. His spiritual adviser was with him from an early hour. He bade farewell to all the officers of the prison, and then continued some moments in conversation with the director.

THE LAST SCENE.

At thirteen minutes past eleven the cortège moved out and directed their way in solemn silence to the scaffold. The prisoner walked very steadily, with a cheerful countenance, but with his eyes cast down. On mounting the scaffold the rope was immediately adjusted by the executioner, a tall Canadian, with brawny arms half bared, and a blackened face. The prisoner desired it to be left loosely about his neck while he received the last rites of religion. During the ceremony his face was very pale, but his lips set firmly without a quiver. He declined to acknowledge his guilt to the very last. He then told the hangman to tighten the rope, the cape was drawn down over his eyes and the drop fell instantaneously. The body fell the length of the rope, one or two convulsive tremors agitated the knees and lower portion of the legs and then the body swung suspended and motionless a lifeless corpse. In a few seconds more than three minutes life was extinct.

A piercing shriek was heard a second before the drop fell. It proceeded from Sophia Boisclair (Mrs. Jutras), who, from the window of her cell, had watched the procession move to the foot of the gallows. But her agitated mind failed at the supreme moment, and with a loud shriek she fainted. Her hands clung so closely to the bars of her window that force was necessary to unclasp their grasp before she could be removed by the attendants.

The vast crowd now began to disperse quietly and in perfect order. The corpse still swung and turned in the raw air. In a few moments more it was cut down and coffined, and one of the guiltiest wretches that has ever disgraced humanity in Canada had gone to his last account and was ensepultured in unhallowed ground.

QUOITING.

The excitement in sporting circles yesterday centered in Newark, N. J. The occasion was the inauguration of the quoiting season, and nearly all the quoiting celebrities of New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Paterson and Newark were congregated at McLaren's grounds. Four principal matches were played, which were contested with much spirit by the representatives of the rival cities. The following is a synopsis of the matches:—

First Match.—Between Putnam and Dunning, of New York; McLaren, of Newark, and Sharp, of New York:—

Putnam and Dunning	21
McLaren and Sharp	6
Majority for the former	15

Second Match.

Putnam and McGregor	21
McLaren and Downing	6
Majority for the former	15

Third Match.—This contest was the result of a challenge from J. R. and Robert Smith, of Paterson, to play two of the best players from New York. Thorp and Dunning were called out and led off, leaving Paterson far behind. At the close of the game it stood, New York 21, Paterson 2, as follows:—

Thorp and Dunning	21
J. R. and R. Smith	2
Majority for New York	19

The Smith brothers could not comprehend how they had been so badly beaten, and insisted upon playing a return match, in which they gave their opponents a close push, but failed to retrieve the lost laurels of their town. The score was:—

Thorp and Dunning	21
J. R. and R. Smith	12
Majority for New York	9

Several side games were played by amateurs, and some excellent casts were made. Taken as a whole, the sport of the afternoon fully met the expectations of the numerous visitors who were present to witness the contests.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON STEAMER CHINA.—The Cunard steamship China, which arrived here Wednesday, had quite a rough passage. On the afternoon of the 3d inst., while seventeen passengers were on deck, a large wave struck the vessel and broke through the light deal panelling. One seaman was washed overboard, and eight of the passengers were injured, one of them, J. C. Coggswell, of Halifax, fatally. Several others had their limbs sprained or broken. At Halifax a coroner's jury held an inquest on the body of Mr. Coggswell.—*Boston Traveller, May 13.*

CUBA.

The steamer Liberty, Captain Bain, from New Orleans on the 2d, via Havana on the 7th, arrived at Baltimore on Sunday.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Fearful Account of the State of Business—Project to Admit Cuban Sugar Free of Duty into Spain—The Late Assassinations.

HAVANA, May 7, 1867.

The topic which continues to absorb considerable excitement is the muddle existing between our merchants and the provision dealers. The former are quite bewildered. Several have large sums at stake, and lack the sagacity and intelligence so necessary to the merchant on any critical occasion like the present, when they have to deal with practical men like the latter class. The dealers, taking advantage of the situation, and knowing the impunity with which they can banter their creditors, have been shifting from one proposition to another for the settlement of pending liabilities, all more or less unacceptable to the merchants, their creditors; and the result is that nothing definite has yet been arranged. Several meetings have been again held up to last night, and all to no purpose; and another, given out as the final meeting, is to be held on Wednesday (to-morrow), when in all probability the merchants will have to accede to such propositions as may appear the least detrimental to them. It is calculated that about $10,000,000 in all are owing by the dealers, of which $3,500,000 have become due lately. It appears to me, on looking at my horoscope, that the end of all this will be the failure of some of our mercantile firms, who will not be able to withstand the shock at a moment when the banks and others shut their doors to the ordinary facilities for discounting, even at exorbitant rates of interest. From the bank statement which the *Diario de la Marina* publishes monthly, I find that the situation of the banks in the aggregate, on the 30th ult., was worse by about $31,000,000 than on the 30th of April, 1866. The differences are as follows:—Decrease, $7,248,609 in the general cash account; $8,168,251 in bills receivable, and $91,383 in shares account. This foots up $15,508,243. Now, if we add $3,204,703 for increased debts, and $2,252,516 decrease in deposits, we find that the total falling off in business amounts to the enormous figure of $30,965,552. Therefore the situation, far from improving, continues to compare every month more and more unfavorably with that of last year.

The Custom House Affair of the three vessels that are supposed to have violated the laws stands just where it was before. Two of them paid the heavy fine inflicted. In the Ocean Home affair the case has been abandoned—that is to say, the authorities having insisted on the fine of $12,500, the vessel was given up to the government, and it will henceforth become a case of diplomacy between the United States and Spain.

According to the public journals from Spain, recently to hand, it appears that a project is on the tapis to admit Cuban sugars into Spain free of duty. This, if put into practice, would be a measure of great importance both to Cuba and Spain. One or two moves of this kind, if practically adopted, would go far towards carrying out other measures of similar or even greater importance. If Spain had ministers that were born merchants what revenues could she not obtain above those of other countries.

The jollifications in the fleet of Mendez Nuñez continue uninterrupted.

There are no American or other than Spanish men-of-war now in this port.

According to the copy of an official paper which has come into my hands, it appears that in one of the wards in this capital (of the Pearl of the Antilles) there are only six thousand six hundred and ten individuals that can write, out of a population of twenty-eight thousand three hundred and sixty-six whites. Therefore twenty-one thousand seven hundred and fifty-six, or three-fourths, are ignorant of the first rudiments of instruction. It is in this ward where are situated the municipality schools. I need not add, however, that it is one of those wards where the poor are in greater number. On the other hand, it cannot be denied that more schools are requisite where so much ignorance prevails.

Ciracao, the principal in the assassination of Maas, continues deaf to all exhortation. A harder sinner has not been garroted for some time past. His end is approaching, however, and the execution only deferred for a while for additional evidence against his accomplices, one of whom has not yet been discovered, and the other is all but dead with remorse. Had it not been for the perseverance of the Prussian Consul, the authors of his assassination would, in all probability, have escaped, owing to the deficiency of the police and the slow process of law in Cuba. Nothing further has turned up yet about the subsequent assassination.

The sugar market is quiet, yet some sales have been made since Saturday on the basis of 6¼ to 6¾ rials for No. 12. A lot of fair to good refining Muscovades sold at 6¾ rials.

We have received a fair supply of specie by the many steamers arrived recently—all bring something. Exchange is in fair request. London 12¾ premium, New York currency 29 discount.

Chartered, American schooner A. F. Ames, Sagua, to Boston, at 26¾ per 110 gallons molasses.

Men and Officers Still Leaving Havana for Mexico—Scarcity of Rain—Health Good, &c.

HAVANA, May 8, 1867.

A number of men and some officers who served out their time in the Spanish army have taken passage in the French steamer Panama, which leaves to-day for Vera Cruz. As the greater part go like any other private individuals, and are mixed up among a number of other passengers, I cannot ascertain to-day the precise number that intend to engage in the imperialist ranks on arrival. It cannot be called an enlistment, as they sign no articles here. They appear to go on the venture; but they are given to understand that they will get far better pay in Mexico than in the Spanish army. As to bounty or advance money, that is out of the question. One of the best proofs is that the Mexican Consulate has no money belonging to the imperialists, nor have the latter any open credit here.

If the information obtained from different parts of the island can be considered reliable, it would appear that the sugar crop will soon be entirely in, and we calculate that it will yield considerably less than has been anticipated. By enumerating the estates that have no more produce to send to market, and making a fair allowance for the remnants of crop that may still be expected, the deficiency would not be far from twenty-five per cent of the aggregate production; in some of the Vuelta Arriba districts, as likewise those of the Vuelta Abajo, the decrease may even approach thirty-three per cent.

A great want of rain prevailed for a considerable length of time all over the country, and just at a period when the plants most required it. As this is a topic which may be of considerable interest to your mercantile readers, my next will give you some *data*, which the *Boletin Comercial* fails to furnish as was its wont in former years.

According to the Santiago papers of the 24 instant, the Spanish war frigate Carmen had again gone to sea, but her destination is not alluded to. The Moctezuma returned safely to this port yesterday, and although she is now advertised for Jamaica and Aspinwall, via Santiago, I understand that she will not venture further than the latter port.

After a few showers of rain the weather has been very fine, with a northerly wind prevailing at times, which is quite unusual at this period. The general health is very satisfactory.

I notice no variation in the sugar market. No sales were effected yesterday or to-day. An English bark has just been taken up for 4,000 boxes to Falmouth at 22 2s. 6d. Exchange on the United States looks better. Sales on New York at 28 per cent discount; sterling can be had at 12 premium.

LONG ISLAND INTELLIGENCE.

RELIGIOUS.—The Rev. W. H. Thompson, of Manchester, N. H., has been appointed to the Methodist Episcopal church at Huntington. Two persons were baptized by immersion at East Marion on Sunday last.

ROBBERY AT YAPHANK.—On Wednesday the store of A. S. Ackerly, of Yaphank, was broken into and robbed of about $300 worth of goods, consisting of tea, cassimeres, boots and other articles.

ELECTIONS.—At the annual meeting of the Suffolk County Medical Society, held at Riverhead, the following officers were elected:—President, A. G. Thompson; Vice President, A. B. Luce; Treasurer, H. B. Terry; Secretary, S. D. Van Scoy; Delegates to State Medical Society, A. B. Luce, S. D. Van Scoy; Delegates to National Medical Association, C. S. Stillwell, W. S. Preston. At the election of officers for the Greenport Baptist church Henry E. Wells was chosen superintendent, Orange Webb treasurer and James Simpson librarian.

ANOTHER STRANGE DISEASE PREVAILING ON LONG ISLAND.—Within the past two weeks another strange disease has broken out on Long Island, in the vicinity of Great Neck. It attacks animals in their throat, incapacitates them from swallowing, and death is sure to ensue, if not in twenty-four, in forty-eight hours. The first case on record is that of Eugene Thorne, of Great Neck, who has lost seven fine horses within ten days. The most experienced farriers have been at the stables, and state that they have never during their experience seen animals affected with a similar disease. The horses that have fallen victims to the disease are of the finest breed, being Abdallahs, with colts by Jupiter; and a fine span of black horses, which was to be sold for $2,000. Mr. Thorne's loss is estimated at about $8,000.

THE RICHMOND RIOT—A DENIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

WILMINGTON, Del., May 11, 1867.

As a member and officer of the steam fire engine Washington, of Wilmington, Del., I was most sorely grieved at the communication of your correspondent in Richmond, Va., given in your issue of May 10, in which a reflection was cast upon our company. Gentlemen we pride ourselves as being, and as such we have been recognized throughout our trip South. Carrying such a reputation to our homes we are called upon, in duty to ourselves as well as to the State we represented abroad, to request that you will make a statement denying that our company was in any way instrumental in causing the riot in Richmond. The facts of this denial we will prove by the authorities of the city, and when the proper documents are procured they shall be forwarded to you for publication.

G. SCHEKER.

MEXICO.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

No Communication with the Capital—Confirmation of the News that Diaz Holds Part of the Capital, &c.

HAVANA, May 7, 1867.

The English steamer Solent, from Tampico and Vera Cruz on the 1st, arrived at this port on the 5th inst. Newspapers appear to be contraband in Mexico—we are again deprived of them by the Vera Cruz Post Office, and the correspondence is almost nil. From the interior we must expect nothing till some event occurs to reopen the communications, and that does not seem to be far off now. The substance of the correspondence received from liberal sources is as follows:—

Vera Cruz continued closely besieged. There was a decided scarcity of the most necessary articles of life, and it was feared that this would ere long push the population to the extremity of eating horseflesh. Some supplies of provisions and vegetables had arrived previously, but they would soon be exhausted. For some days past the liberals, being desirous to do the least possible injury to the inhabitants, or damage to the buildings, had ceased firing on the town. The liberals had five cannon well mounted. (The accounts from imperialist sources say that it was the liberals that suffered most from the great dearth of provisions and other privations, adding that in Medellin alone they had 250 on the sick list. In fact they go so far as to assert that before long they would have to raise the siege.)

Mr. Barron, the rich banker, in order to avoid delay in his correspondence, employs a travelling clerk for the speedy conveyance of it. He goes through the country without molestation because he is an American. Through the medium of said gentleman news from Mexico has arrived, which in all probability would not have reached otherwise. Porfirio Diaz, after taking Puebla, marched on Mexico, and on the 18th of April laid regular siege to the capital with 12,000 men. The defence was entrusted to General Marquez, who was determined to make all the resistance in his power and risk all for that object, because he knew that the liberals allowed no quarter to any of the imperialist chiefs. Diaz was occupying a part of the city, having his headquarters located at the Convent of Santo Domingo, two blocks from the plaza, or principal square. The situation of the besieged under the orders of General Tabera was very desperate, as they were lacking both provisions and money. Subsequent advices state that a committee of lady delegates, appointed by the besieged, went out of the town to hold a parley with General Diaz and to ask him to guarantee the safety of the inhabitants; but not succeeding therein, the people had determined to make the utmost resistance. Some reports say that General Diaz had partly acceded to the proposition for surrender, granting the desired guarantee to all but Generals Marquez and O'Horan, with some others. As Diaz was daily receiving reinforcements from the neighboring towns it was not doubted for a moment that he would be successful.

The defeat of Marquez is confirmed in the most decided terms. Part of his forces had disbanded prior to the action, and two corps of infantry embraced the liberal cause.

It was feared that, as the rest of the capital would in all probability have to be taken by assault, it would go hard with the imperialists, and it was not improbable that great butchery would be resorted to, as was the case at the fall of Puebla—the more so, as there was a larger number of generals and high functionaries in Mexico compromised by the so-called empire than there was in Puebla.

By way of Tampico we learn that Miramon was killed in a sally he made against the Juarists. Should such prove to be a fact, it cannot but create despondency in the whole of the imperialist army.

On the whole, it is very clear that the liberals were making rapid strides, and the general situation is such that the complete triumph of the liberals can only be a question of some days.

The imperialist correspondence from Vera Cruz, under same date, states that the news from Puebla was to the 15th, and that the Emperor was still in Queretaro.

COLLEGE EXERCISES AT PRINCETON, N. J.

Exercises of the Class of '67—Addresses, Poems and Songs—Promenade Concert and Illumination on the College Grounds, &c.

The annual exercises of the class of '67 of the College of New Jersey were celebrated yesterday in the buildings of that institution, at Princeton. A large number of visitors, friends of the students, were in attendance. The class in whose name these exercises were conducted is composed of eighty-five members, all of whom have now completed their collegiate course of studies, and are about to depart finally from the scene of their labors until the commencement ceremonies of the coming summer, when they will receive their degrees. The Seventh regiment band was in attendance and interspersed the recitations with a variety of choice music.

Joseph C. Stamps, Class President, conducted the ceremonies, and the Class Day Committee was composed of Arthur D. Walbridge, Chairman; John M. Cross, Thomas H. White, Lewis F. Stearns and Joseph C. Stamps.

The exercises in the chapel were begun at one o'clock, with the recitation of the class poem, by A. Dubois Staats, of Goshen, N. Y. This was a creditable performance, the poem evincing considerable originality of imagery and grace of versification, but the elocution of the author lacking somewhat of spirit and force. The following is a quotation from the poem:—

And in the midst of all an angel band
Sceptred, long-robed, leaf-crowned, mysterious stand,
Who watch the gates like heaven-appointed powers,
That each were sent to guard sweet Eden's bowers.
And round the vaulted porches there are seen
Tall pillared jasper, porphyry, serpentine,
Bespot with flakes of snow and marbles fine;
Half yield and then refuse the warm sunshine
Their bluest veins to kiss.

The "'67 Class Day Waltz," a musical composition, by Arthur D. Walbridge, not having reached the band in time, was not performed, but another was played in its place.

An oration by James Cook Lindsly, of Newark, N. J., followed. It dwelt with pleasing reminiscence on the experiences of the past, and glanced hopefully forward to the possibilities of the future. The path of duty was the only path of safety. Religiously, a man might be on the right course, while professionally he might be wrong. He might fail in the selection of a profession or might be deficient in the social amenities or in intellectual culture. In the pursuits of life a resolute courage was required to overcome the difficulties that arise, and also a proper basis of motive, intention and principle. Not for the attainment of place, position or power, but for an extended sphere of usefulness, "Excelsior" must be the motto. A persistent effort should be made to develop a moral, physical and intellectual character accordant with high principles; and an ideal should be formed, not of an impracticable excellence, but of a possible one, pruned of all redundancies of character and with all evil and discordant feelings and impulses extirpated. On the path of duty there was always safety; everywhere decision and energy of character were necessary to efficiency and success in any pursuit; and particularly to be avoided, therefore, were any loiterings in the path of duty and any divergence from it. The full measure of duty done was the aegis of safety. Evil companionship should be avoided. This was specially dangerous, and its baneful influence could be seen in all places—the college hall and within the walls of Congress this evil tendency was occasionally illustrated.

The oration closed with a few complimentary and valedictory remarks addressed to President Maclean, to the professors of the college, and finally to the members of the class.

"Champagne Galop," by Lumbye, was next performed by the band, after which the "Class Ode," by Henry Hazlehurst, of Philadelphia, was read and sung by the class.

A fervent prayer was offered by the President of the college. A hymn, "Gently, Lord, O Gently Lead Us," was sung by the class, after which the benediction closed the chapel exercises, the band playing "Skyrocket Quickstep" while the audience moved out. They assembled again, however, on the "Campus," a plot of ground partly covered with emerald grass and wild flowers, which innocently cluster around a huge cannon, one of the old Revolutionary weapons which was captured at New Brunswick some thirty years ago by a raiding party from the college—a feat which has been duly celebrated every year since by the students.

The library exercises briefly intervened, copies of Bacon's and Shakspeare's works being presented to the college library by William Sterling Kyle, on behalf of the class, and being received by the librarian, Professor Cameron, in a few impromptu remarks.

The tree exercises, which consisted of the planting of a beautiful evergreen in the college grounds, in front of Dr. McIlvaine's residence, by the graduating class, comes next as a remembrancer of their connection with the institution, and of the vivid, never-fading memories of their four years' connection with its literary toils and aspirations. The dedication address in this ceremony was delivered by James Cornelius Wilson, of Philadelphia, and was a creditable effort, both rhetorically and elocutionary.

The cannon exercises followed, the students being ranged around the half buried gun, which was decorated with garlands of flowers and evergreens. The song, "Smoke Wreaths Curl," was sung by the students, each of them testing the merits of good tobacco in clay pipes while singing the brief ceremonial. The "History of '67," by Charles Benjamin Ogdvie, followed. This was a humorous record of the various good times and cordial "sprees" of the class. The song, "Co-ca-che-lunk," or "When we first came on this campus, Freshmen," was next sung by the class. The presentation address, by William John Hoar, of Philadelphia, followed. This was a burlesque performance, and contained many excellent local hits, the institution being likened unto a farm with various fields of labor. Alexander's Evidence was symbolical of the flower garden, Latin, under Maclean, was the orchard; the department of physics, an acre of rye; physical geology was represented by the potato patch, and metaphysics, the wheat field or buckwheat patch. The address concluded by a remark that gifts would be bestowed on a number to avoid bad feeling, and he would suggest that six thousand pounds from Leonard Jerome for a gymnasium would be just as acceptable as a medal, and more so. The first gift of the patriarch was given to Willie Frame, of New Jersey. It consisted of a patriarchal hat and white wig, with green goggles, which were worn immediately. The hat was labelled 1776. The recipient responded appropriately, and referred to his experiences while adjutant of General Washington. The next medal of honor was given to J. Boyd Nixon, who ironically received thirty-two votes of his classmates as the poorest baseball player. This pleasing gift was a round muff, pierced in the centre by a yellow ribbon, which was at once attached to a button on his coat. The recipient replied briefly and modestly to the honor. The best (?) singer, F. F. Katzenback, was presented with a stuffed crow, whose voice was burlesquely alluded to as emblematic of his own. Arthur W. Bliss and A. DuBois Staats were presented with a model scissors grinder, which the donor advised the recipients to use and hoped it would sharpen their wits. A whetstone was presented to the latter. These were supposed to be the poorest wits. S. B. Forsyth, of New York, as the laziest man, received a bottle of milk and a monster pipe, with a plaster to draw it. The recipient, not feeling too tired, responded briefly and good naturedly.

The Prophet's Address, by Francis Elston Marsh, of Plainfield, N. J., was next delivered, and gave a burlesque prophecy on the future career of each of the students. One of these the reader remarked would have one child, both living. Another would start a stage line in Princeton. Still another fall in a love that would be ill requited, and in a fit of desperation would resolve to blow his brains out, but aiming far too high would only blow his head off. Another it was prophesied would grow rich, and after many years would propose a medal for the Princeton student who raised the most luxuriant beard, to be called the prize-bearded gentleman. Another would enter life as a chimney sweep, accumulate a small fortune, get married, and on a Kentucky plantation would flog the children, and finish life by playing the "Ariasan" traveller. One would apply for a position in the almshouse, being too lazy to work, and then marry for a living. Another would start in life as a butcher and grow rich by converting missing domestic animals into sausages. One might become a public man—a ragpicker, and another secure A. Ward's wax figures and follow in the deceased showman's successful footsteps. Another would try many professions, but fail in all, ultimately meeting with a grand success by hiring himself out to a Jersey farmer as a scarecrow. Some others might become missionaries and divide their labors occasionally—one preaching while the other played "seven up." In a green old age they would find employment in teaching children how to pitch pennies. Another might start a ten yard, drink ale, but failing, become clog dancer and grow famous in the double shuffle. The lives of two others would intertwine—one affecting a Fenian leader, making a raid on Ireland and capturing one of her fair daughters. On returning the other would recapture the lady and sundry difficulties would ensue. Another would naturally start a gas company, turn politician, but failing in the world manufacture bellows and other wind instruments. Still another would become a border ruffian, marry a female ruffian, and have numbers of little ruffians. His wife and children would finally die of starvation. One would be a professional dock loafer in New York, and, with hands in his pockets, would peer around for game; would know but little of astronomy, and would be ultimately carried by a star to the Tombs. Another would start out as a young Tennyson, fail, become a farmer, and, having a good appetite, would grow convex. Another, after leaving college, would fail in the milk business owing to the scarcity of water, but would meet with better fortune at Salt Lake City, under the guidance of Brigham Young.

The song "Where! oh, where?" followed, after which the "Collegian Galop" was performed by the band.

The Counsellor's Address, by Rev. Jesse Samuel Gilbert, of Newark, New Jersey, was next delivered, being a burlesque farewell address, abounding in humorous personal and local hits. It also gave advice to the class, but did it despairingly as "a hopeless task."

The song "Parting Smoke" was sung by the class, and "Home, Sweet Home," performed by the band, concluded the common exercises.

In the evening the "Campus" was crowded with ladies and gentlemen and the students of the college; the green sward and leafing, towering trees glimmering with a fullness of illumination and resounding with the choicest selections of music from Auber, Picci, Schubert, Balfe, Verdi, Gounod and other great composers. The Promenade Concert closed the class day exercises of '67, and continued with a happy interchange of social sentiment, sweet memories of the past and glad dreams of the future on the part of those who, closing Homer and Kikero, as one facetiously termed him, are cheerful and ready to grapple with the sterner realities of life.

UNIVERSALIST SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Anniversary Celebration.

The anniversary of the Universalist Sunday Schools of New York was celebrated yesterday at the Church of the Divine Paternity, corner of Forty-fifth street and Fifth avenue. On the way up the different cars of the Sixth avenue Railroad Company were crowded with bands of the little children who were going to take part in the celebration; and their little rosy faces were all aglow with enjoyment and anticipation, as they packed the cars full and hung out their little silken banners from the front of the vehicles. Altogether about six hundred children took part in the festival, and they filled all the body and aisles of the church, while visitors and friends occupied the galleries and side aisles. The exercises commenced with the "Opening Hymn," which was sung to the tune "Tramp, Tramp."

To our Festival we come,
Thinking Spring time near, of thee,
And that fair and happy land so far away,
Where the Angels sure are bright,
Clad in robes of shining white,
Bend their heavenly adoration, as they pray.
Chorus.—Oh! we march along, joyous,
Cheer up, Christmas, till we come
To that land of pure delight,
Hidden from our mortal sight,
Where our Father has prepared us all a home.

The effect of the many infant voices filling the church was most peculiar and effective. The organ was well manipulated in the masterly manner customary at Dr. Chapin's church. After the hymn, in which the organ accompaniment was quite out of time, a prayer was offered up by Mr. Mellor, in which he implored the protection and guidance of Divine Providence on the children assembled. A second hymn was then sung by the Sunday school scholars, and as its concluding one the Rev. Day K. Lee addressed the meeting. This was a grand occasion for all—teachers, scholars and friends. He thought that morning that the skies were bright; but the hundreds of bright eyes he had seen in the afternoon had quite eclipsed the clearness of the sky. He had thought that the parks were beautiful; but the sea of young faces he now beheld beneath him presented a far more blooming appearance. He would like this picture of child-happiness to be set in some rustic frame, which would enhance its beauty. A log church would be appropriate; it would be like a frame of pine cones to a view of bustling life. He thought that he could never grow old if he were continually associated with youth. His hearers might remember the legend of an old monument erected in Rome by Clodian to Æsculapius and breath, as he had lived to the age of one hundred and fifty years by renewing his fading life with the breath of many lives. The truth is that he must have been a teacher, and the secret of his longevity was that he continually mixed with children and was so simple in his habits that he could not grow old. He (Mr. Lee) was glad for himself at the children at this period. Let them wave their banners in the open air of the bright skies and raise their choruses to heaven. Let them all have a good time here and go back to their homes and their schoolrooms and have a good time there. He wished he was a boy again, that he could look at things like children do. It was a child who discovered the telescope—and, talking of glasses, reminded him what a dissimilarity there was in the application of the expression, "taking a glass." How different was the meaning between Isaac Newton taking a glass and Isaac Noodle taking a glass! Sir Isaac Newton took a glass—he raised up a microscope, not to his lips but to his eye, and what hidden wonders does he not discover by its aid. What a world of animation there was in a dewdrop—by the aid of the microscope the grasshopper was gigantic and magnificent, and the caterpillar appeared a perfect gentleman, clad in green and gold—and the little "Katy Did" which was such a tiny little thing that it could keep house comfortably in a thimble and stow away all her belongings in the same space—the Katy Did through the microscope, appeared quite like a little lady of fashion, and had her "waterfall" and her crinoline and her flounces and her ribbons. Isaac Noodle took a glass on the other hand and he saw wonders too, for his glass of whiskey made his senses baulk and his eyes grow dizzy. He took another glass and he was drunk—nearly—another glass and he was a hopeless animal, with no sense of anything, not even of his own miserable condition—another glass and he had delirium, and then the scene! Which glass would the children prefer to take, the glass of the philosopher or the glass of the madman? He believed they would not hesitate in their decision, but would readily take the glass of religion and education, and that they would store away the precepts they learned in the Sunday Schools. Dr. Brooks then made a short address, and after two more hymns were sung, the last of which was admirably given by the childrens' voices, Dr. Chapin delivered the concluding address. He made a most impressive appeal to his hearers, both children and teachers, to uphold the Sunday School as an institution generally throughout the land, for the whole future of the nation and the country depended on our training up the generation which is to succeed us, properly. The children of Dr. Chapin's church, the Bleecker street church, the Thirty-fifth street church and of the mission schools, took part in the celebration.

CATHOLIC SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

A regular meeting of the Catholic Sunday School Union was held last evening in the schoolroom of St. Ann's church, 48 Fourth avenue. The report of the Executive Committee shows that eighteen of the Catholic churches are now represented in the Union, representing 16,000 children, taught by 759 teachers. A uniform system of "rewards of merit" is being adopted in the different schools, which has been found to greatly increase the attendance and diligence of the pupils. Classes for colored children have been organized in the schools attached to St. Ann's, St. Anthony's, St. Peter's and Holy Cross. A professor has been engaged to instruct the members in different devotional hymns, to be sung at the Sunday schools. The Union have also resolved to take in charge a magnificent cope, to be awarded, at the coming fair at Union Square, to the Catholic clergymen receiving the largest number of votes. This cope, which is the most magnificent of the sacerdotal vestments, will be very costly, and it is thought will be the means of much rivalry between the churches represented at the fair.

A MASSACHUSETTS CLERGYMAN IN TROUBLE.

BOSTON, May 13, 1867.

Rev. Sereno Howe, who has been pastor of the Baptist church in Abington for the past five or six years and a member of the present Legislature of Massachusetts, has been detected in inducing the young people of his congregation to commit immoral abuses. After the fact became known there was great indignation manifested among the citizens and he was forced to abscond at midnight to escape lynching. He admitted the charges before a church meeting on Saturday evening and resigned his seat in the Legislature to-day, where the matter was debated amid great excitement.

DEATH OF BISHOP LA VIELLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 13, 1867.

Bishop La Vielle, of the Roman Catholic Church, died at Bardstown, Ky., on Saturday evening, after a long and painful illness. His remains will arrive here to-day and be laid in state at the Cathedral until three o'clock, when the funeral ceremonies will take place.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE WEATHER.—The following shows the result of four observations in this city of the range of the barometer and thermometer, the direction of the wind, and the state of the weather during the past twenty-four hours:—Monday 13th, 7 A. M.—Barometer, 30.41; thermometer, 53 degrees; wind north. 12 M.—Barometer, 30.42; thermometer, 68; wind southeast. 3 P. M.—Barometer, 30.29; thermometer, 68; wind southeast. 6 P. M.—Barometer, 30.31; thermometer, 60; wind south southeast. Remarks—Thermometer lowest point at night, 52 degrees. Morning—Foggy, cloudy, warm. Afternoon—Slight rain 1:30 to 1:35, cloudy. Evening—Overcast, flashes of lightning in the north from 8 to 9; thunder shower 10:30. This day will be rainy, overcast, cloudy.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.—Comptroller Connolly has appointed Mr. Joel A. Fithian Assistant Receiver of Taxes. During the past week Mayor Hoffman has approved of the following papers, they having been adopted by both branches of the Common Council:—Authorizing and directing the Corporation Counsel to second the efforts of his Honor the Mayor by every legal means in his power in conducting to a final determination, before the Supreme Court of the United States if necessary, the question in controversary between the city of New York and the Legislature of the State by the Board of Police Commissioners; and also that the Mayor be authorized to employ such other counsel as in his judgment may be necessary to aid him in protecting and defending the corporate rights of the city, thus further imperilled by the new attempt at usurpation by the Legislature of this state; Resolution that in the want of any interference by the police authorities with the persons or the business of any junk shopkeepers, auctioneers, hackney coach drivers, &c., &c., the Mayor be requested to interpose the full power and authority vested in him by any resolution of the Common Council or by the charter of the city, to save such persons harmless from the neglect to comply with the directions or obey the instructions of the police authorities in respect to said licenses, with a view of testing the constitutionality of the act by which it was contemplated to transfer from this city this one of its few remaining municipal rights and privileges. Resolution that the Committee on Markets of both branches of the Common Council be directed to immediately take into consideration, and that they investigate and report at the earliest possible period, their views, with such suggestions or recommendations as will, in their best judgment, be best calculated to obviate the objections existing in our present market system.

COMMITTEE OF THE PUBLIC MARKETS.—The Joint Committee on Markets of the Common Council met yesterday afternoon in the City Hall, Alderman Coleman in the chair. After a consultation the committee adjourned till Thursday morning, at nine o'clock, when they will proceed to inspect Washington and West Washington Markets, and see if anything can be done to improve their condition.

SCIENCE AND ART.—The Association for the Advancement of Science and Art held their monthly meeting last evening at the rooms of the society, Cooper Institute. After the transaction of routine business, Mr. Disternell read a very interesting paper on our newly acquired possessions in Russian America, and concluded his remarks by saying that in an agricultural point of view the country was not worth a tithe of its cost, but that its fisheries and exportations of ice were very important. Doctor Postalme followed and delivered a lecture on a new system, invented by him, of zero-locomotion, which was listened to with great attention to its close. This conc