THE AMERICAN ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

RESOLUTIONS OF APPROVAL AND SYMPATHETIC INTEREST PASSED BY THE SAN FRANCISCO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

SAN FRANCISCO, June 30, 1879.

The Chamber of Commerce was specially convened at noon to-day to express the deep interest felt by that honorable body on the departure of the American Arctic Expedition under command of Lieutenant De Long. Mr. George C. Perkins, who presided, paid the highest compliment to the projector of the expedition and the commander and officers who hazarded their lives in the cause of science. General John H. Miller offered the following resolutions:—

Whereas the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce is desirous of expressing its deep interest and good will toward all measures calculated to forward and extend any scientific explorations likely to benefit the commerce, navigation or agricultural interests of our country; therefore, on behalf of the mercantile industry of the Pacific slope of the United States of America, be it

Resolved, That we earnestly offer our cheering words of hearty approval to encourage the well planned American Arctic Expedition about to prosecute from our Pacific coast a continuance of that noble work of Polar exploration so gallantly inaugurated and fearlessly advanced by the nations bordering on the Atlantic. On behalf of our city, as a future seat of national wealth and extended commerce, we desire to foster scientific enlightenment, and this Chamber views with marked interest an enterprise of national importance, sailing from its Golden Gate, fully equipped with a picked band of brave and resolute men possessed of Arctic experience, whom we feel are capable of winning a successful and glorious record for the nation whose banner floats over them and whose blessing goes with them. While recognizing with admiration the fact that this expedition is wholly paid for and supported by private munificence, we rejoice that his enterprise is officially indorsed by the United States government, who accord it the national rights necessary to proper discipline, and the suitable dignity intrusted by a great and growing nation whose knowledge it will increase and to whose honor it will redound. As a national work it will extend the geographical survey and topographical knowledge of our northern boundary; in the interest of commerce, navigation and national agriculture it may determine laws of meteorology, hydrography, astronomy, and gravitation, reveal ocean currents, develop new fisheries, discover lands and people hitherto unknown, and by extending the world's knowledge of such fundamental principles of earth life as magnetism and electricity and various collateral branches of atmospheric science solve great problems important to our common humanity.

Resolved, That, as the well merited offering of an appreciative nation, our people would most heartily approve of and indorse the use of a national vessel to convoy the Jeannette to her most northern port of departures, whence leaving the shores of solemn pine she will traverse the northern seas alone, followed by the earnest hopes of friends to progress and the world of science.

Resolved, That we tender to her brave and accomplished commander, Lieutenant George W. DeLong, United States Navy, to his efficient staff of able specialists in various departments of science, and to his hardy and gallant crew, one and all, our hearty good wishes for their safe return and for the entire success of the American Arctic expedition from the Pacific.

After reading the resolutions General Miller said the departure of the expedition from San Francisco was an event exceeding in importance anything in the history of the Pacific coast. It was an undertaking of great peril, placing Captain DeLong in an unknown field of exploration. Without aid or benefit from the great expeditions projected in Europe or on the Atlantic seaboard he went bravely to face the perils realized by the first Arctic explorers, and possibly to meet the renewal of their experience, if not more. But from what he knew of Lieutenant DeLong he believed he would justify the nation's confidence, and he would assure the gentleman that he had the heartiest wishes of the people of the United States and of the civilized world, who most earnestly hoped for the safe return of the commander, his officers and men, with such developments for science as had never been achieved before.

LIEUTENANT DELONG'S REPLY.

Lieutenant De Long, with marked emotion, said he was so touched by the kind words of the speaker and the resolutions that they were beyond his answer. He could only say that he fully realized what the former speaker had said. He could now give no idea of what they would accomplish, but with the help of God he would plant the national flag on the highest point of latitude yet reached by civilized man—on the Pole itself if possible. He felt that wherever they might be or what they might have to realize he would not forget the kind words of the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, and from the bottom of his heart, for himself, for his officers and crew, he heartily thanked them. His response was loudly applauded.

THE DEPARTURE OF THE JEANNETTE DELAYED.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 30, 1879.

The Jeannette was to have sailed to-morrow, but her departure has been delayed for a cause not fully understood, Lieutenant De Long being reticent on the subject. City journals contain local items to the effect that orders have been received from the Navy Department detailing a ship to convoy the Jeannette to Behring Sea with coal and provisions to be transhipped to the yacht at that point. The United States ship Alaska has gone to Mare Island, presumably to land her armament and ship coal, stores, &c., with a view of acting as convoy.

THE JEANNETTE'S PREPARATIONS FOR HER VOYAGE—LIST OF THE OFFICERS AND CREW—PROVISIONS AND SUPPLIES.

[From the San Francisco Bulletin, June 21.]

No greater interest probably has ever been taken in any expedition from the United States toward the Pole than that now felt in the proposed voyage of the Jeannette, now lying at Mare Island preparatory to setting forth on her voyage to the north. There are some features connected with the enterprise that make it peculiar. The expedition is a private enterprise, but by special acts of Congress the vessel is manned by officers of the United States Navy and allowed all the rights and privileges of a government ship. By a similar act of Congress the vessel—which is a British bottom, having been bought in England—was allowed to sail under American colors and assume a new name, being originally named the Pandora. Her course, too, will be different from that hitherto taken by any vessel designed for a voyage of scientific exploration. All other expeditions in search of the open Polar Sea have been by way of Baffin's Bay. The Jeannette will be the first vessel to pass Behring Strait on a purely explorative voyage toward the North Pole. There have been several previous voyages to the Arctic by this route, but the object in these instances was the discovery of Sir John Franklin and not the exploration of an unknown portion of the globe.

THE BEHRING STRAIT ROUTE.

In connection with expeditions to the Arctic by way of Behring Strait it may be mentioned that, while no vessel has ever yet succeeded in passing around the Barrow Straits, from which there is a ready course to Baffin's Bay and the Atlantic—a feat that has often been attempted in former years—the crew of one ship did succeed in getting round, being compelled, however, to abandon their vessel to its fate. This was the Investigator, commanded by Captain McClure, which vessel passed through Behring Strait in 1850. McClure succeeded in taking his ship to a point within sixty miles of Barrow Straits, but was there obliged to abandon her. McClure and his party were rescued by the crew of the Resolute, which, two years after the sailing of the Investigator, entered the Arctic Ocean by way of Baffin's Bay. After the rescue, however, the rescued and the rescuers were forced to abandon the Resolute. They then went to Beechy Island, where they were taken off by the North Star, in 1853, and taken to England. The ship, too, was subsequently recovered and taken back to England. The conclusion of her history is found in a telegram received last week from London, stating that she is to be broken up at Chatham Dockyard, and that ornaments and pieces of furniture will be made from the best timbers, which the Admiralty intend to present to the President of the United States as a souvenir of the occasion when the Resolute was found by American whalers, abandoned in the ice, and the government of the United States had her repaired and refitted and presented her to the British Admiralty.

HISTORY OF THE JEANNETTE.

The Jeannette was built in England in 1862, the name under which she was launched being the Pandora. She was especially constructed for service in the ice, whether as whaler or exploring vessel. With this object in view she was built of English oak and made as strong in her hull as possible. She is a bark-rigged steamer yacht of 420 tons burden and furnished with an engine of 200-horse power. She has already been employed in one voyage of exploration. Six years ago Captain Young sailed in her from England for the Arctic, for the purpose of discovering, if possible, the records believed to have been buried by Sir John Franklin's party shortly before the death of the last surviving members of that unfortunate expedition. She started, however, too late in the season to take advantage of the break up of the ice, and, being unable to proceed on her mission, returned to England. The vessel was purchased in England about a year ago and was rechristened the Jeannette under circumstances already described. From England she proceeded to Havre and thence around Cape Horn to this port, arriving here in the early spring after a passsage of six months.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE ARCTIC VOYAGE.

During the time that she has been at Mare Island some important repairs and improvements have been made. Her hull has been very materially strengthened by bracing. In her hold have been placed three large double trusses with a stanchion in the centre and hanging knees, each beam being ten inches by twelve inches, the object being to give her the greatest possible power for resisting the crushing force of the ice. These trusses also have hanging knees reaching from the deck to the keelson. In addition to the trusses she has also been strengthened by having seven wooden strakes of ceiling, each a foot in width by four inches in thickness, placed on either of her sides. She has been provided with two new boilers, built at the Navy Yard. On each side of the boilers are coal bunkers, the engine and fire room being together, without partition. Besides her ordinary machinery she carries an extra donkey pump, two auxiliary pumps, a distilling apparatus capable of distilling 500 gallons of water per day, and a hoisting engine rigged on the spar deck, to be employed in warping. To keep out as far as possible the cold the cabin and forecastle have been padded on the inside with several thicknesses of heavy felt, and the poop deck has been covered with three thicknesses of stout canvas which has been painted over. The Jeannette will carry one folding boat that can be used on runners as a sled as well as in the water as a boat. She will take eight tents each six feet by nine, a suit of spare sails, small boats rigged with sails and boat covers. She is also provided with ice saws, by which ice of ten or fifteen feet in thickness can be cut away. She will have a spare storm trysail and awning to cover the space between the poop and the house to be erected on her deck. The latter will be taken to the north by a convoy. It is constructed so as to roof over the deck during wintry storms. The beams of this deckhouse are mortised and fastened together by screw bolts, so that it can be taken down or put up at will. The vessel is also provided with two extra propellers, to be used in case of accident; also a complete outfit of machinists' tools and stock, to repair any break that may occur in the engine. She will leave San Francisco with an entirely new set of sails, including rolling topsails that can be furled from the deck. She has a total of 6,858 square feet of canvas, when all is set, distributed as follows:—Outer jib, 390 feet; inner jib, 267 feet; foresteysail, 390 feet; foresail, 1,287 feet; foretopsail, 784 feet; foretopgallant sails, 304 feet; maintrysail, 919 feet; spanker, 491 feet; gaffsopsail, 128 feet. She has accommodations in the forecastle for thirty-six men, but as it will be occupied by only about half that number all the remaining space will be utilized as storeroom for supplies and apparatus. The ship will be heated by stoves burning soft coal. The repairs to the vessel were virtually completed June 1. Since that time, however, it was deemed best to strengthen her bows by arming them with additional timber. This work is now about completed.

PROVISIONS AND COAL.

The task that now occupies the attention of those about to sail in her is the coaling and provisioning, and quite as much care and forethought are needed in these branches as in any other of her equipment. To utilize every square inch of her cargo room with fuel and provisions is the end sought to be accomplished, and the work of packing and stowing away supplies, with a view to secure the largest possible amount of these two main requisites in the smallest possible space, has been carefully going on for several days, and is now almost completed. The provisions which she will carry are almost wholly in the concentrated or condensed form, and are similar to those with which previous Arctic-bound ships have been fitted up, comprising, with the exception of flour and its preparations, almost wholly meats, vegetables and fruits, put up in the most approved form. She will be provisioned for fully three years.

A CONVOY TO ST. MICHAEL'S.

She will have on board 135 tons of coal on leaving this port. At Alaska her bunkers will be replenished. She will be accompanied by a convoy which will carry about twenty tons additional of provisions and sixty or seventy tons of coal. The Alaska has been mentioned as the convoy, but another vessel may be selected for that purpose. The convoy will accompany her to St. Michael's and leave her as fully coaled and provisioned as when she sails from this port. The surplus provisions and coal taken up will then be placed in a *cache* on the outskirts of the ice at St. Michael's, to serve as reserve supplies in case of the wreck or abandonment of the vessel, or for the use of her crew on the return voyage.

The expedition will be supplied with trained dogs and fur clothing at St. Paul's. The clothing was ordered many months ago, soon after the enterprise was determined upon.

APPOINTMENTS, OFFICERS AND CREW.

Never before have more elaborate preparations been made to render a Polar expedition successful. Every appliance, scientific or otherwise, whose utility has been suggested by the experience of former voyages will have its place on the Jeannette. In the appointment of the officers and selection of the men quite as much care has been taken as in respect to the other preparations. Her commanding officer, Lieutenant DeLong, United States Navy, has previously made one hard Arctic voyage, having gone up in 1873 in the Tigress in search of the Polaris. The chief executive officer and engineer have also made previous voyages to the frozen zone, and the ice pilot, on whose skill very much depends the safe navigation of the vessel, is an old whaler who has spent years in the Polar regions. The crew are picked men, of whom several have accompanied one or more expeditions of exploration to the Arctic.

The following are the names of those who will sail in the Jeannette:—Lieutenant G. W. DeLong, United States Navy, commander; Lieutenant C. W. Chipp, United States Navy, chief officer; Lieutenant J. W. Danenhower, United States Navy, second officer; Jerome J. Collins, meteorologist and HERALD correspondent; R. L. Newcomb, astronomer; Mr. Brooks, a naturalist from the Smithsonian Institution; G. W. Melville, United States Navy, chief engineer; Walter Lee, machinist; William M. Dunbar, ice pilot; Dr. J. W. Ambler, surgeon and head of the scientific branch of the expedition; William Coles, boatswain; William Lindemann, carpenter; George W. Boyd, John Lauderbach and I. Iverson, coal passers; Louis Noros, Herbert Leach, Henry Wilson, Edward Starr, Peter E. Johnson, Neise Ericksson, Henry Kaack, Adolph Dressler, Frank Munson, Henry D. Warren, George Kuehne, August Goertz, seamen. In addition to the above there are yet to be obtained two firemen, a cook, a steward and a cabin boy, making the total number of those who will sail on the vessel thirty-two. The carpenter, William Lindemann, will be making in the Jeannette his third voyage to the Arctic. He first went up in the Polaris, and was one of that part of her company that escaped on the floating ice and gave notice of the danger of the remainder of the crew, who were icebound. He then accompanied the Tigress on her voyage of rescue. Most of the crew were picked up by the agent of the ship, J. C. Morison, who is at present in this city, in New York. The seamen receive $25 per month, the rest of the crew in proportion. Applicants for the five vacant positions are plentiful, but it has thus far been difficult to obtain any to fill them. The physical examination is so thorough and rigid that few can pass it, and none are accepted unless furnishing excellent recommendations as to good character, temperance and fidelity.

CLOTHING THE JEANNETTE'S CREW.

[From the Vallejo (Cal.) Chronicle, June 21.]

A few days ago Lieutenant DeLong, captain of the Jeannette, submitted proposals to various merchants for clothing to be furnished for the use of the crew of his Arctic yacht. Messrs. Snow & Pettis, of this city, have secured the contract for clothing and various knick-knacks. Some of the clothing has already arrived. Each man was measured for his suit, so that a perfect fit would be guaranteed, and the clothing was then made to order. Each man will be fitted out with three suits. One of them is a heavy brown copper fastened duck suit, lined throughout with gray blanket. The coat is made after the ulster pattern, and provided with a number of pockets, and broad belt to strap around the waist. Another suit, which is intended for dress parade, is the regulation blue naval uniform, the trousers being wide at the bottoms, the shirt being double back, with broad collar. The cap is the regulation style, and black necktie. The third suit is made of black oilskin, and comprises peajacket, pants and sou'wester. Each will be provided with a long blue overcoat and a number of pairs of woollen stockings that are made to reach above the knees. The shoes are to be made to order in San Francisco of canvas and lined with felt. Fifty dozen spools of Ballou's assorted linen thread, a couple of dozen pairs of scissors, a large quantity of pins and needles will be among the knick-knacks. Fine and coarse combs, a dozen and a half of two and three quart rubber bottles, with handles, made by the National Rubber Company of Bristol, R. I., will be carried along for use while travelling in small boats on the ice. Where the mouth piece is fastened, there is a rubber funnel stitched on so that the bottle can be easily filled. This style of bottle is said to be superior to the old style army canteen made of tin, as there is no danger of their breaking or being dented. Besides the clothing that has been picked out for the crew the officers will also have their outfit after the same pattern except the blue shirt, trousers and cap, they wearing the governmental officers' uniforms. The Alaska Fur Company some time ago presented the expedition with a complete outfit of fur clothing, which of course will be made use of. Every man will be provided with a pair of heavy blue blankets, mattress and pillows.

SHOT BY HIS BROTHER.

While playing with a pistol yesterday a boy named Eldridge Ryan, residing in Warren street, East Newark, N. J., was shot dead by his brother. Eldridge was nine years old and the other fifteen. The ball pierced the little fellow's heart.

THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION.

A FORMIDABLE MOVEMENT AGAINST DIAZ—NEW THEORIES AND PURPOSES OF THE REVOLUTIONISTS—AID EXPECTED FROM THE UNITED STATES—WAR MATERIAL TO BE CONTRACTED FOR.

[From San Francisco Chronicle, June 23.]

The ominous silence which for some months has prevailed in regard to Mexican politics and military matters has been broken by the characteristic storm of revolution. This silence in Mexico never fails to end in the result named. The announcement by telegraph that General Negrete, Commander-in-Chief of the army, had, at the head of 3,000 adherents, pronounced against President Diaz, was startling news to the followers of the latter here and elsewhere, who believed that Diaz was invincible in Mexico. They had boasted that the "Dictator" kept Juarez in constant dread, and that he overthrew Lerdo. Now the time has come when his own power is threatened. The *Chronicle* has come into possession of important documents which give a complete insight into the causes which produced the existing revolution and the objects sought to be attained. To the American public it seemed that the government of Diaz was popular and eminently successful, but the latest Mexican journals, hostile to the administration of the threatened President, show that the feeling against Diaz for months past has ended in bitter hostility. He is charged with having completely failed in carrying out the reforms proclaimed in the plans of Tuxtepec and Palo Blanco. These reforms were merely on paper and it was utterly impossible to put them in practice. But the average Mexican politician is an idealist and will not hesitate to plunge the country into anarchy and bloodshed for a chimerical idea.

DIAZ'S OPPONENTS.

The irreconcilable enemies of Diaz are the very radicals who placed him in power. They are the men who fomented public opinion against Lerdo while Diaz was organizing his little army in the mountain fastnesses of Oaxaca. Tired of the rule of Diaz, they now seek for a change; but it must be admitted that the change, so far as set forth in the private documents in our possession, is intended for the better, for, if successful, the new party will have at its back, as will be seen hereafter, the element to give it stability and permanence. We must first give the reader to understand that the present movement against Diaz is widespread, and that it contains the leading and most aggressive military men in the country. Already General Negrete is in the field, and he is to be the commander-in-chief of the revolutionary forces. In addition the following generals, at the head of trained troops, have taken the field, though the telegraph is silent on this point:—General Juan Lerma is master of the situation in the mountains of Tepic, and it is entirely probable that by this time himself and his followers are in possession of Guadalajara and the city of Tepic. This would give them the port of San Blas, which has always been considered a point of great importance in military movements on the Pacific. General Rincon and General Francisco Castenado are in power in the interior, and General Cipriano Ruiz and General Estevan Garcia are operating in the Central States. General Garcia de la Cadena, Governor of the State of Zacatecas, a man of national influence and popular throughout the whole country, has declared that his State accepts the plan of the revolutionists and is already in arms against Diaz. Generals Trevino and Naranjo, the chief military authorities in the frontier States, have been removed by the President, who suspected them of disloyalty. They are in for the revolt against Diaz, and will certainly control the entire frontier.

THE POLITICAL HEAD OF THE REVOLUTION.

General Carillo de Albornoz is the head of the political junta which is to control the politics of the new party. He is very wealthy, is a first class business man and has great executive ability. He represents the capital of the Republic and will carry with him the combined influence of that element. The present revolution was started to remedy the many abuses that have grown up under the existing administration. Its leaders, both political and military, have determined upon a complete change in the management of public affairs, and even in the system of government so far as its stability is concerned. They declare for a new system of revenue, a national banking system, a regularly organized navy, and immediate diplomatic relations with France, Germany and England, so that Mexico may no longer be outlawed by three of the leading nations of Europe. They guarantee, when in power, the immediate construction of a railroad from San Blas to the City of Mexico, and also the construction of a line from Guaymas north to connect with the Southern Pacific, now being pushed through Arizona to the border of Sonora.

APPEAL TO THE UNITED STATES.

The leaders of the revolution, for the first time in the history of Mexican revolutions, openly and above board announce that in carrying out the schemes named and others of a kindred character they appeal to the United States in order to carry out the reforms and enterprises and admit that without this *"ayuda"* they cannot accomplish their purposes. The word quoted means aid or assistance, but in this sense can be interpreted as leaning toward a protectorate. The agents in the United States who represent the new revolutionary party interpret the word *"ayuda"* in this way. As an evidence that the revolutionists mean what they say, they are now in negotiation with leading Americans interested in Mexican affairs for the purchase of arms and ammunition. For these a certain amount of money will be paid and the rest will be guaranteed by bonds or franchises. The most prominent American from whom the revolutionists expect practical aid and influence is Ben Butler, and an agent fully authorized by power of attorney is now *en route* for Washington to confer with the General. It will be remembered that Butler is deeply interested in schemes in Lower California, though the matter has lain dormant for some time. The agent first visited Boston, hoping to find General Butler there. A number of Boston and New York capitalists are to be conferred with. The agent is a tried and trusted man, and is in constant correspondence with revolutionary agents in New Orleans, San Francisco and New York.

LIST OF WAR MATERIAL.

The agent alluded to is empowered to contract for the following arms, equipments and munitions of war:—Ten thousand Remington muskets, with bayonets; 4,000 Remington cavalry carbines, 1,000 Remington artillery carbines, 4,000 Remington cavalry pistols, 1,000 Remington pistols for officers, 6,000 short cavalry sabres, 1,000 officers' sabres, infantry and cavalry.

Artillery.—Six batteries of artillery, rifled, for field (modern style); four batteries rifled mountain howitzers; two batteries of Krupp guns, with an ample amount of ordnance for all these arms.

Commissary Stores.—Twenty thousand gray woollen shirts, 20,000 gray woollen pants, full assortment of hats, belts, shoes, &c.

Miscellaneous.—Two thousand Sharp's rifles, long range; caps and shells, 2¾ inch; No. 40 or other first class rifles.

Navy.—A flotilla consisting of two steam warships, fully armed and equipped; two frigates, fully armed and equipped; two steam cutters, fully armed and equipped; four revenue cutters, fully armed and equipped.

The documents from which we translate the above requisitions are signed by names which we are not at liberty to publish, but the signatures are a guarantee that any "ayuda" given will be amply recompensed. A private note informs agents that one-third of the purchase for all arms and munitions will be paid in bullion.

THE RESTORATION.

There are various elements comprising the new party formed against Diaz and their shibboleth is *"Viva la Restauracion,"* or "Success to the Restoration," meaning the restoration of genuine civil government, based on progress and stability. The Restoracion has in its ranks members of the Church party, liberals of various shades and ultra radicals. What the secret power is that unites such opposing forces is not easy to determine, but that they are united to overthrow Diaz there cannot be a doubt. The existing revolution is one of the most completely organized revolts against a temporarily established government that has ever taken place in Mexico. The leaders have worked with extraordinary secrecy, and by a masterly concert of action have shown their strength at all points of the Republic almost at a given hour. The growing discontent against Diaz was believed to be generally confined to the anti-administration newspapers, but the detailed facts, as set forth in these columns, prove that the revolutionary chiefs did not confine themselves to journalistic fields of action. What will be the result of the revolution it is difficult to say, as there is no man prophet enough to foretell Mexican politics six months ahead. If, however, Americans will grant the "ayuda" demanded, and international complications follow, it is certain that the Restauracion party, if it gains a firm foothold, will demand protection against the aggressive warfare of Diaz, should he show himself strong enough to press the revolutionists northward. It is a characteristic of Mexican revolutions that a President once assailed there is no rest for the country until he is dethroned or dead.

POISONOUS FOOD.

The crew of the sloop Laconic who were prostrated by sickness at Coney Island on Thursday last, caused by the eating of canned corn and beans that had been cooked for their dinner, are reported by Dr. Baker to be slowly recovering, with the exception of Smith Raynor. A reporter of the HERALD saw one of the men, Lewis Albion, last night at Brook Haven, L. I., at which place the afflicted crew are being cared for. Albion says that he noticed that the food had a peculiar greenish look when it was placed on the table, but they partook of it and went on to Prince's Bay for purse netting. Three of the crew were shortly afterward taken sick with severe pains and vomiting. He and John Smith went over to New Utrecht for a doctor, who immediately went to the vessel and ordered that the men should be taken ashore. Some time afterward Albion and Smith were attacked. Captain Smith went to Sayville yesterday and engaged another crew. Smith Raynor still remains at the Captain's house, at Brook Haven, and is very weak from the effects of cramps and frequent vomitings.

SCHOLARS' LAURELS.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES AT THE ACADEMY OF THE HOLY CROSS—CROWNS FOR AMIABLE DEPORTMENT.

West Forty-second street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, presented a holiday appearance yesterday afternoon, the festivities at the Academy of the Holy Cross attracting a numerous crowd of visitors. Sister Helena received her numerous guests with that suavity of manner for which the teachers of this institution are noted. It was the twentieth annual distribution of premiums to the most deserving pupils of the academy, and no less than ten clergymen of the Roman Catholic faith were in attendance. The main hall was beautifully decorated. Rev. Charles McCready presided over the exercises, which from beginning to end held the attention of the 300 spectators. After excellent performances on the piano by several young ladies Miss Slater spoke her salutatory in a manner which would have done credit to older speakers of either sex. Her effort was received with considerable applause and a shower of bouquets. Miss Wagner's solo was a pleasant change of programme, which every one seemed to appreciate. An excellent French dialogue between eight young ladies followed. In part second the vocal and instrumental music performed by pupils of the academy added to the enjoyment of the festivities. Miss Cary's "In Memoriam," delivered with great spirit and fervor, received well deserved applause, and Miss Wagner's "Ave Maria," accompanied by violin and piano, terminated the exercises.

PRIZES AWARDED.

The distribution of prizes, which was the great event of the occasion, naturally excited much interest, for the reason that at the Academy of the Holy Cross they are not publicly announced in advance. The premium for penmanship was given to Fanny Slater; the silver medal for excellence to Thomas Riley; silver medal for arithmetic to Thomas P. McCartney and the prize for excellence in vocal music to Miss Emilie Wagner. In addition to this no less than thirty young girls received the crown for "amiable deportment," an accomplishment particularly insisted upon by Sister Helena and her numerous assistants. At the close of the exercises several clergymen and patrons of the academy congratulated the teachers upon the proficiency of their pupils, all of whom appeared to be as happy as if they were already in the midst of the vacation on which they were just entering.

ST. PETER'S ACADEMY.

The forty-first annual commencement of St. Peter's Academy, in charge of the Sisters of Charity, was held in the evening in the basement hall of the church in Barclay street. After a welcome, consisting of solos and chorus, the degree of graduate was conferred on two young ladies—Misses Katie Barnard and Josephine Guerni. Then followed an interesting programme, comprising songs, recitations and dialogues. A large number of prizes were distributed by the Rev. Father O'Farrell. At the conclusion of the exercises Father O'Farrell made an appropriate address.

DE LA SALLE INSTITUTE.

The close of the academic year was celebrated in the evening by the pupils and instructors of the De La Salle Institute, together with their friends, in Chickering Hall. This school is located in Forty-second street, and is conducted by the Christian Brothers. W. J. McCullough recited "The Organ Builder," A. Warnig "The Polish Boy," J. M. Coonan "The Soldier's Pardon" and W. J. McGloine Mr. Tennyson's "Defence of Lucknow." Original essays were read by George B. McEnnis on "Catholic Missions in the United States" and by Joseph P. McMahon on "Genius and Originality." The former effort showed great maturity of style. Brother Francis delivered to the following graduates their diplomas:—John M. Coonan, John J. Fitzpatrick, George B. McGinnis, William F. McGloine, Joseph P. McMahon.

The following awards of medals and premiums were announced:—First class—Gold medal for excellence in classical studies, Joseph P. McMahon; gold medal for literature, George B. McGinnis; gold medal for mathematics, William J. McGloine. Second class—Gold medal for general proficiency, John E. O'Shaughnessy; medal for application, James McDevitt. Third class—Gold medal, for general proficiency, John A. White; annual medal, for best marksmanship, Joseph P. Walsh. Fourth class—Premium for general proficiency, John Adjutor Sheeran. Fifth class—Premium, Alphonsus O'Connor. Sixth class—Premium, Emmet Delahunty.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 44.

The closing exercises of Grammar School No. 44, corner of Varick and North Moore streets, commenced in the primary department in the morning and were continued in the male and female grammar departments, concluding about two P. M. In the primary department there were a number of choruses well rendered and several pleasing recitations. In the male grammar department, of which Mr. Samuel Morehouse is principal, the programme consisted of music, recitations, readings and addresses. There were fourteen graduates, all of whose names have been published in the HERALD, with the exception of that of Herman Seeling. There were distributed 163 semi-annual certificates to the pupils of the male department, and at the conclusion of the exercises appropriate addresses were delivered by Mr. Daniel Stone and Mr. John C. Horn, the chairman of the Board of Trustees.

In the female grammar department, of which Miss Ebbetts is principal, a somewhat similar programme was carried out. Miss Katie Ready, of the graduating class, which numbered fifteen, pronounced the valedictory address, which was a very happy effort. After the presentation of diplomas the graduates' parting song was given.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 58.

The graduating exercises of Grammar School No. 58 took place in the afternoon in the large hall of the building, Fifty-second street, near Eighth avenue. The exercises opened with a hymn by the school, followed by a recitation, "The Country Justice," by Lincoln Webster, and chorus, "We Sail the Ocean Blue," by the school; a recitation came next, "Little Yawcob Strauss," by David Kaufman, and chorus, "Ah, Could I Teach the Nightingale," by the school; then a recitation, "Poor Little Joe," by Lincoln G. McCormick was given, and a solo, "Kathleen Aroon," by Samuel Kridel. "The Thief of Time," a dialogue by William Conway, G. Heunessy, Robert Baker, John O'Reilly and Marcus Nathan was next presented, and then a chorus, "The Admiral's Song," was sung by the school. A recitation by James C. Freeman was given, entitled "You Haven't Put Any on My Papa's Grave," followed by a solo by Dr. A. A. Barrows; a recitation, "Schlausheimer Don't Gonciliate," by William Conway; a medley, "The Sensitive Crow," by the school, and epitaphs by class A completed the first part of the programme.

The second part of the programme consisted of recitations, dialogue, chorus, solos and a trio. After the diplomas were awarded the graduates were addressed by Rev. William Lloyd. The valedictory was delivered by Lincoln G. McCormick. Addresses by some of the trustees and a chorus by the school concluded the exercises.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 64.

The pleasant upper hall of the Thomas avenue grammar school (No. 64) in Fordham was crowded to its utmost capacity by the scholars of the upper grades and the friends of the graduating class. The class numbers thirteen, seven being boys and six girls. The valedictory was delivered by Miss Ella Curry. The programme was a long one and consisted of music by the scholars, recitations and the reading of compositions by the members of the graduating class and an address to the latter by Mr. V. E. Wetmore, the chairman of the local Board of Trustees. The performances of the scholars were entirely worthy of the high reputation long sustained by the school under the charge of the principal, Mr. William J. Kennard. The music was especially fine, and the specimens of drawing exhibited in a lower room were exceedingly creditable. Following are the names of the graduates:—Ella Curry, Frances V. Gibbons, Sadie M. Kerr, Mamie Bussing, Annie L. Thwaites, Isabel Niles, E. Wadsworth Shipman, William M. Kennard, Alexander J. Melville, James H. Baker, William F. Shelly, James R. MacNamara, Robert I. Shannon.

ST. GABRIEL'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

The fifteenth annual examination of St. Gabriel's Grammar School, in East Thirty-sixth street, took place in the evening under the supervision of the Christian Brothers, Rev. W. H. Clowry presiding. After an overture and a spirited chorus Master Samuel J. Mack made the opening address. Then came intricate exercises in algebra, grammar, geometry and arithmetic, interspersed with numerous recitations and singing selections. The boys acquitted themselves in a manner that did justice to the careful training of the brothers, of whom Brothers Constantius and Leontine Hillary were busily engaged on this occasion encouraging their young pupils. Masters Thomas J. Duffy, Tyrrell and Welsh were the recipients of the medals.

ST. PATRICK'S PAROCHIAL SCHOOL.

The pupils of St. Patrick's parochial school gave a very entertaining exhibition in their large school room in Mott street in the afternoon. The programme embraced choruses, dialogues, duets, recitations, and a "dance by the juveniles." The most prominent feature of the entertainment was a drama entitled, "Coania, the Rose of the Algonquins." The make up, dialogue and deportment of the characters elicited a great deal of applause from the large audience.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, June 30, 1879.

The commencement exercises of the University of Virginia were introduced yesterday (Sunday) evening by the delivery of the annual sermon by the Rev. Dr. R. H. McKim, of New York. The text was, "What shall I do then with Jesus?" This discourse was full of interest, being an able refutation of modern scepticism. The large audience listened attentively throughout. To-day the regular meeting of the Board of Visitors was held.

OREAD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

EXERCISES OF THE THIRTY-FIRST COMMENCEMENT—DEGREES CONFERRED.

WORCESTER, Mass., June 30, 1879.

The thirty-first commencement of the Oread Collegiate Institute attracted a large number of Worcester's best citizens to the Main Street Baptist Church, where the exercises took place. The institution is known as one of the best and yet most conservative of young ladies' educational institutes in New England. While everything is conducted on moral principles no sectarianism to any offensive extent is indulged in, and this was peculiarly called attention to in the commencement exercises. There was a salutatory in Latin by a young miss, but the young lady originally appointed for this task happened to be ill; in fact, it was stated that she had studied too much during the past two quarters and "took too much Latin." A San Francisco girl, Miss Ida E. Conner, spoke of "the Idols of the Ages" in a manner that showed that elocution had not been neglected at the Oread. The valedictory by Miss Lucy A. Bushee, of this place, received considerable applause, but Miss Carrie Hammond's singing, as well as Miss Greene's piano solo, were, after all, the great attractions of the evening. Rev. D. O. Mears delivered the address to the graduates, and Mr. Harrison R. Greene presented diplomas to the following young ladies:—Degree of Oreas Erudita, Lucy A. Bushee, Mattie L. Smiley. Degree of Oreade Polie, Ida K. Conner, Etta E. Deland.

This evening the graduates' reception takes place, and the staid citizens of Worcester are thronging the parlors and corridors of the institute. Of the New York young lady collegians who are assisting in the musical programme are Miss Evelyn Finch and Miss Josephine R. Israels, assisted by Miss Carrie Hammond, Miss Gross and Miss E. T. Deland, of Worcester.

UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

MEETING OF EDUCATORS TO DISCUSS PRACTICAL QUESTIONS CONNECTED WITH THE SCIENCE OF TEACHING.

ALBANY, June 30, 1879.

The sixteenth anniversary of the University Convocation of the State of New York will be held at the Assembly Chamber in the (new) Capitol, in the city of Albany, on Tuesday, July 8, at ten o'clock A. M., and is expected to continue three days. The session will begin with an opening address by Chancellor Erastus C. Benedict, and papers and discussions will be had on the following subjects:—

"The Method of Instruction in Intellectual Philosophy in Hamilton College," by Professor John W. Mears, Hamilton College; "The Evolution of the English Language from A. D. 449 to 1878," by President John A. Weisse; "Chlorophyll and the Production of Organic Matter in the Plant," by Professor George C. Caldwell, Cornell University; "Our English Language," by Professor Edward North, Hamilton College; "The Influence of Language Upon Thought," by Professor William D. Wilson, Cornell University; "Reserve in Teaching Theories," by Professor Darius R. Ford; "The Moral Aspects of Scientific Education." "The Analytic Method of Teaching the Latin Verb," "Classic Influence on English Language," "Modern Languages In Our Schools," "Syntax and Etymology," "Reading as an Art and Scholarly Attainment," "Common School Reading," "The Necessity of Historical and Political Study to the Citizens of a Republic," "The Problem of the Normal Schools," "Who Has the Right to Teach?" "The Licensing of Common School Teachers," "Some Defects of Schools," "Educational Reforms," "Academic Instruction Systematized," "The Inductive Element in the Science of Education," "Political Economy in High Schools," "Self Government in Schools," "The Humor of the School Room," "Precession of the Equinoxes," "University Standard for Advanced Academic Examinations," "The Inter-Academic Union, Its Merits, Purposes and Defects;" "The Labor Question" and "Drawing as an Element in Public Education." Eulogies will be pronounced on John A. Dix and Henry Wells, of Aurora, members of the Convocation, who have died during the year.

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

THIRD GENERAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY—REPORT OF THE SECRETARY AND OTHER OFFICERS—PAPERS READ.

BOSTON, Mass., June 30, 1879.

The third general meeting of the American Library Association opened here to-day in Medical Library Hall. There was a large attendance of librarians and others from this and foreign countries. President Windsor made the introductory address. Brief speeches were made by Charles Winthrop, Charles Francis Adams, Judge Chamberlin, W. W. Greenough, Rev. Dr. Langworthy, Mr. Haskins and Samuel Hubbard Scudder. Letters were read from A. H. Spofford, of the Congressional Library, John G. Smith, of Philadelphia, and John N. Dyer, of St. Louis, expressing regret at being unable to attend.

THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The Secretary's report was presented by Melville Dewey, managing editor of the *Library Journal*. He reviewed the past work of the association and its gradual development. He spoke of the establishment of general association offices, a bibliothecal museum and a supply department. He said a library clearing house was necessary. He urged the value of the museum and library as an essential nucleus for other departments of work. The Secretary closed with urging the extension of the list of membership and of life members.

The Treasurer's report was favorable, showing a small balance in the treasury.

A. C. Cutler read the report of the Co-operation Committee, recommending to members various labor-saving devices.

PAPERS READ.

Interesting papers were then read on "Shelf Classification," by Mr. Cutler; on "Classification in Catalogues," by Frederick B. Perkins; on "Indexing," by William J. Fletcher, of Watkinson Library, Hartford, and on "Library Binding