The Press.

FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1865.

The Herald on the "Rampage."

On yesterday, the 25th of the present month, the New York *Herald* indulged in one of its periodical spasms of military indignation against all the world, feeling, in some measure, like, or rather more so **than, the Irishman** who invites his neighbor to tread on the tail of his coat. After an eloquent induction upon the review, it thus deals with the Mexican difficulty:

"Among the diplomatists present we may suppose that the French Minister, the Count de Montholon, was the most anxious spectator of the review. He needed not one at his elbow to remind him that if our two hundred thousand soldiers were sent down to Mexico the French occupation of that republic would come to a very speedy termination. When the armies of the North and South come to be united—as they will be in our first foreign war—we can count upon five times two hundred thousand men at least. Unquestionably, to the Count de Montholon's inner eye—his 'mind's eye'—each one of the brave soldiers in line was the bearer to the French Emperor of a notice to quit Mexico. These two hundred thousand notices to quit he will undoubtedly embody in his next despatch to his imperial master. The *pour-on-Jeffer* which has just enforced the laws of the United States upon the rebellious South is in time order to enforce the Monroe Doctrine doctrine upon the French army in Mexico. All trespassers upon this continent had better beware of them. They have arrested Jeff Davis, and may yet clap Maximilian into a dungeon. This probability ought to be the burden of the Count de Montholon's next letter home."

After thus setting matters for France, it proceeds to address the following bellicose hints to England:

"The English Ambassador, Sir Frederick Bruce, could look upon the splendid display with more complacency, but not with less interest. His recent cordial reception by President Johnson had convinced him that Canada is safe, and that, unless England should refuse to settle our little bill of damages for the building and equipping of the rebel pirates, there is no danger of an Anglo-American war. But at the same time he is not without ample materials for quite a sensational despatch to his Government. He can tell Lord Palmerston how very foolish it is to waste money in constructing elaborate fortifications in Canada, when the United States can place such tremendous armies in the field."

Next comes Spain and the ever faithful Island of Cuba. In an article on the conduct of the Captain General with regard to the alleged transfer of the rare Stonewall to the Spanish Government, it says, this—

"is the first time that we have ever heard that a captain or commander of a vessel had the right to make a government vessel a present to anybody. Upon this principle, inaugurated by Page and the Captain General of Cuba, Admiral Farragut would be entitled to give his flagship to the Sultan of Turkey, Captain Winslow his sloop to President Juarez, and all our other officers could follow suit, and go around giving away the vessels of the United States to whom they please. This is all nonsense. The Stonewall is the property of the United States, and Captain Page had no right to give, nor the Captain General to receive, such a present. Such an act on the part of General Dulce is ill-timed and indiscreet, and will tend greatly to complicate our relations with Spain. The result, however, very plain. The ram must at once be demanded and surrendered immediately, otherwise the Spaniards will get her. A pack of Spanish fleas which they will not get out except with the loss of their 'ever faithful' Island of Cuba."

We may now feel at perfect ease. Having worked off its probable indignation, it will remain tranquil on other subjects, until its internal organs chance to be again disarranged.

WASHINGTON.

[Special Despatches to The Press.]

WASHINGTON, May 25, 1865.

President JOHNSON took possession of the Executive Mansion to-day.

The absence of the 1st Army Corps, under Gen. HANCOCK, created great surprise upon Tuesday last, among the thousands who came from every part of the Union for the purpose of witnessing the Grand Review, which has been the most splendid military display of the present age. This corps numbers in all nearly ten thousand men, and is composed of brazed and harded veterans, who have fought through a score of fiercely-contested and bloody battle-fields. If these gallant fellows had been themselves paraded, their presence in itself would have been an almost irresistible attraction to those who had thronged to Washington to witness the review of the troops which had crown ed success in the greatest and most Herculean struggle this nation has ever had. Then there are the forces of Gen. AUGUR, counting at the least twenty-five thousand men, which were not present in the review. Moreover, as the 6th Army Corps is not expected to arrive for several days, on its homeward way, Gen. GRANT has in contemplation to order another review, which will include this noble organization, together with HANCOCK'S and AUGUR'S forces. Should this be ultimately decided upon, due notice will be given, and another influx of visitors may be confidently anticipated, as large as that which has thronged Washington for the last two days.

JOHN MITCHELL.

Among the officers of SHERIDAN'S army are a number of gallant Irishmen, who return from victory filled with the warmest attachment to the Republic, and resolved to oppose all who have been in the ranks of the sympathizers with treason. One of the most intelligent of these gentlemen told me this morning that he had a long conversation with JOHN MITCHELL, now in Richmond, and that he is as bitter in his assaults upon the Government as ever. He says that the South may be overrun, but it is not subdued, and attempts to draw the extraordinary comparison between Irishmen fighting for their independence from England and the South for slavery. He denies that the South is fighting for slavery, but only for an independent position, and when one of his countrymen spoke of MAGEE he said the MAGEE was a most inconsistent and illogical Irishman. Such are the vagaries of this man. MAGEE, however, and the men who act with him, boldly fight against slavery, as they fought against slavery when they opposed Great Britain. MITCHELL, who has been honored over much by the North, and who was taken by the hand by all the leading men who have sympathized with him in his great struggle, throws himself into the arms of the traitors, who include in their hatred of liberty the bitterest antagonism to all adopted citizens, of whatever country.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE IN TENNESSEE.

One of the most intelligent politicians of Tennessee, just arrived from Nashville, states that a strong feeling in favor of allowing the intelligent colored men of the State to vote is growing up. He recalls attention to the fact that CAVE JOHNSON was once elected to Congress, after a warm canvass, by the votes of the colored men in his district. They enjoyed the right of suffrage up to 1835, and did so, I believe, upon a small property qualification; but a law was passed, after the commencement of the anti-slavery movement, depriving them of this privilege.

SOLDIERS IN THE CAPITOL.

Thousands of heroic defenders of the Republic, including masses of those of the Army of the Tennessee, are closely examing the Capitol building this bright weather. The utmost decorum and good feeling prevail.

JUDGE ALLISON'S DECISION.

The decision of the indomitable Hon. JOSEPH ALLISON, declaring passenger city railroads common carriers, meets with the approbation of all the jurists with whom I have spoken. The turbulence in Philadelphia on this question is by no means creditable to those taking part in it. Those who clamor so loudly against colored men riding in the cars were not indignant when the slaveholders brought their chattels into Pennsylvania and carried them in our public conveyances. It was only when the colored men and women proposed to ride as such that they excited the prejudices of the bigoted and intolerant.

EIGHTY TONS OF REBEL DOCUMENTS.

Nearly eighty tons of documents, including the archives of the rebellion, private letters, reports of committees, orders of secession, ordnance of Government, and an incalculable mass of MS., taken by our forces at Richmond, are now on their way to Washington, and, it is supposed, will be sent to the Department of State and examined under the eye of Mr. SEWARD and his officers. What a harvest of secrets, what a tempting field for investigation this mighty collection of the mysteries of the chariot-house of treason will reveal to the public when fearlessly examined into.

[Associated Press.]

GENERAL SHERMAN SERENADED—SPEECH BY THE GENERAL.

A large number of persons, to-night, accompanied by a band of music, proceeded to the residence of Major General SHERMAN, to compliment him with a serenade. He, however, was out spending the evening. At a subsequent hour it was ascertained that he was at the Metropolitan Hotel, and thither the party repaired. In response to vociferous cheers and calls for SHERMAN, he appeared on the balcony and spoke as follows:

"I was sorry I was not at home when you called to-night. I am here a stranger in a strange house, and have no right to use it for any purpose. But I thank you for your kindness to me and the army I command. [Cheers.] There are too many noisy omnibuses and street-cars in this town for me. [Laughter.] We like the pine woods better, for there we can be heard, and felt, too. [Applause, and cries of 'That's so!' 'Hozza for Sherman!' 'He's the boy for the rebels!' etc.]

"He resumed: "There are no more rebels now. They have gone up. [Laughter and exclamations of 'That's so!' 'Good for you!'] I repeat, I am thankful to the people for the manifestations of friendship extended to the army yesterday. Everybody was in the streets. I know that every soldier felt a sense of welcome not only in the streets, but in every house.

"I thank you in the name of the army for your appreciation of what they have done of the past, promising they will in the future reciprocate it.

"I have not made and will not make a speech, but you must regard all further silence for what I mean."

Three cheers and a tiger were then given to the hero, and he retired while a patriotic air was being performed by the band.

Generals HOWARD, SLOCUM, and ESTY were called out and made brief speeches, which were enthusiastically received.

The crowd had now largely increased, and in response to impatient cries for "SHERMAN!" he again appeared and said:

"I do not intend to make a speech, but merely to say I am a thousand times obliged to you. I appreciate it from my heart, for the magnificent reception which you gave us yesterday."

General LOGAN, JEFFERSON C. DAVIS [the right DAVIS, as some one in the crowd said], HANCOCK, and others, were called for, but they were not present to respond.

The meeting was of the most enthusiastic character.

SECRETARY SEWARD.

Secretary SEWARD, supported by two servants, and accompanied by his daughter, visited the President this morning, the latter giving him an audience in the blue room, below stairs.

JEFF DAVIS' DISGUISE—HIS CAPTORS.

The water proof cloak and shawl worn by JEFF DAVIS at the time of his capture, were presented to the War Department to-day by Col PRITCHARD, of the Fourth Michigan Cavalry. The cloak was worn as a skirt and the shawl as a hood. The Colonel stated that under this female apparel DAVIS wore a full suit of drab and a pair of cavalry boots. He also transferred to the Department, the colors of the 150th Pennsylvania Volunteers, found in the baggage of the rebel party. Both Mrs. DAVIS and Mrs. CLAY were very defiant and sarcastic.

EX-GOVERNOR LETCHER IN THE OLD CAPITOL.

Ex-Governor LETCHER, who was captured on Monday, at Lexington, Va., by a detachment of Torbett's cavalry, arrived here to-day, on a special steamer, and has been committed to the Old Capitol prison. He was dressed in the garb of a farmer at the time of his capture.

Col. HARRISON, JEFF DAVIS' private secretary, has also been brought to Washington, and securely lodged in prison.

GENERAL CUSTER.

Major General CUSTER has been assigned to the command of a new department formed of the States of Arkansas and Missouri, under Gen. SHERIDAN.

ANNIVERSARY DINNER OF THE OFFICERS OF THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

The committee appointed by the officers of the Army of the Tennessee, headed by Gens. LOGAN, FRANK P. BLAIR, and CORBIN, have decided through their chairman, Col. HILLYER, to give an anniversary dinner in honor of the fall of Vicksburg and opening of the Mississippi river, on the 4th of July next, at the Union Hotel, Saratoga Springs, to be followed by a grand ball at Leland's Opera House. Lieut. Gen. GRANT is expected to be present and preside.

MEETING OF PENNSYLVANIANS.

Last evening the Pennsylvanians in Washington held a large and enthusiastic public meeting. Speeches were delivered by FRANK PLAIR, General LOGAN, and others. E. W. C. GARRNE the well-known Philadelphia editor, was chairman.

THE DISCHARGE PAY OF THE ARMIES.

The offices of the various paymasters are crowded to-day with officers of the army now encamped around Washington, drawing their back pay. The troops are to be discharged in the respective States in which they were mustered. Governor FENTON had made application to the Secretary of War to have the regiments from the State of New York mustered out in the districts in which they were organized. This will probably be acceded to, if a sufficient number of paymasters can be detailed to pay the soldiers.

The Secretary of War, in the name of the people and of the President, returned thanks to Colonel PRITCHARD for the gallantry and activity exhibited by him in the pursuit of the greatest criminal of the age, remarking that upon the receipt of his report the reward offered for the apprehension of JEFFERSON DAVIS would be distributed to the men who were properly entitled to it, and a medal of honor awarded to each one who participated in the capture.

THE END OF THE WAR.

ARREST OF GOVERNOR LETCHER, OF VIRGINIA.

"Vice President" Stephens and Party Imprisoned in Fort Warren.

MRS. DAVIS AND HER COMPANIONS SENT SOUTH.

Surrender of the Ram "Stonewall" to the Spanish authorities.

BALTIMORE, May 25.—The *American* says that ex-Governor Letcher was arrested at his home, in Lexington, Virginia, on Sunday last, and last night arrived in Washington, in custody.

STEPHENS & CO. IN FORT WARREN.

BOSTON, May 25.—The Steamboat Tuscarora, from Fortress Monroe, with Alex. H. Stephens and "Postmaster General" Reagan on board, arrived below this morning, and is anchored in the Narrows. The rebel party will be lodged in Fort Warren to-day.

THE DAVISES.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 24.—A steamer sailed from here this afternoon for Savannah under sealed orders.

Mrs. Davis, her four children, brother and sister, and Mrs. Clay go to Savannah in the Clyde, as permission to proceed North has been refused by the War Department.

Yesterday afternoon a guard was sent out to the Clyde and searched the steamer and all baggage and effects of the rebel party remaining on board. A large amount of gold and valuable jewelry, &c., was found in the baggage of the ladies, but, with the exception of several important documents which were found by the guard, everything was left unmolested.

Among many rumors flying about to-day in regard to the confinement of Jeff Davis, has been one to the effect that yesterday afternoon he was manacled, in order to prevent, no doubt, any injury to his guard, should he, as Mrs. Davis remarked, become provoked at the strict surveillance held over him. The strictest regulations respecting persons visiting the Fortress are still rigidly enforced by General Miles, the commander of the post—no person, either officers or civilians, being allowed to enter the Fortress unless duly provided with the requisite papers.

PERSONAL NEWS.

CAIRO, May 25.—General Buckner has arrived here from the mouth of the Red river, and Mrs. Kirby Smith has come up to Memphis. Colonel Sprague and Major Bundy, of General Pope's staff, who went to Shreveport to arrange for the surrender of Kirby Smith's army, have also arrived, en route for St. Louis.

THE LAST OF THE REBEL PIRATES.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Official intelligence has been received of the unconditional surrender of the rebel ram Stonewall to the Spanish authorities at Havana.

The Shenandoah is believed to be the last remnant of the rebel navy. When last heard from she was prowling on the Indian Ocean.

REBELS being PAROLED AT MOBILE.

CAIRO, May 25.—The New Orleans *Times* says: Eight thousand rebels are now at Mobile being paroled. Among them are Dick Taylor and other prominent generals.

Cotton is not allowed to come in, as Government cotton is the first to be disposed of. The amount surrendered was 16,000 bales, but it is largely scattered and mainly in bad order. That now in the city is being prepared for shipment.

CAIRO, May 25.—General Washburne states that the report from Memphis, telegraphed a few days since, giving an account of a plot among the negro troops there to massacre the paroled rebels, and of the subsequent shooting of colored troops, is false in every particular.

Twenty vessels of the Mississippi fleet have been ordered to Cairo, to be discharged. Considerable cotton is up the river waiting transportation.

It is reported at Little Rock, Arkansas, that Kirby Smith was being reinforced by men from the east side of the Mississippi river. The work of pacification in Arkansas is progressing rapidly. The people are taking the management of the guerillas in their own hands.

About 1,000 bales of cotton have passed here within the past two days.

The New Orleans *Times*, of the 20th, says: "We are very positively informed that Kirby Smith has not been assassinated. Mrs. Kirby Smith is reported to have arrived at the mouth of the Red river. She represented the position of her husband as extremely critical, as one party threatened to assassinate him if he surrenders, and another threatened to force him if he continued in the struggle."

The *Times* also learns that the rebel Gen. Hood and staff crossed the Mississippi river at Tunica Bend. An expedition was sent in pursuit, and captured their baggage and the general's uniform at Sommerport. Gen. Hood escaped in the night.

The Colt Estate.

HARTFORD, May 25.—An important suit, which has been pending between Judge Colt and the estate of the late Samuel Colt, was decided this morning in favor of Judge Colt. The amount coming to Judge Colt is $340,000. The decision is final.

Resignation of an Officer.

BALTIMORE, May 25.—Capt. J. Howard Welles, formerly of the 5th New York Zouaves, for some time past commissary of subsistence in this department, has resigned his commission, in his case a great of all who have had business with the commissariat office during his administration of affairs at this post.

The President's Carriage.

MR. JOHNSON DECLINES ALL PRESENTS—THE RIGHT MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE.

It has been mentioned that a committee of the citizens of New York had purchased, and were about to present to President Johnson, a handsome carriage and span of beautiful horses. It will be seen by the following correspondence that Mr. Johnson, from motives which are most honorable to him, respectfully declines the gift, but retains the accompanying document with the autographs of the donors:

THE CITIZENS TO PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

The undersigned, citizens of New York, take great pleasure in sending to Washington, by the Camden and Amboy Railroad care, a coach, span of horses, harness, blankets, &c., respectfully asking Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, to accept the same as a token of their high approbation of his fidelity to the country—as a statesman we I approved, by word and deed, in all the various offices to which he has been called.

NEW YORK, May 17, 1865.

The names of forty prominent merchants of New York are appended to this letter.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S REPLY.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 22, 1865.

Messrs. A. A. Low, Esq., Phelps, Dodge, & Co., Hoyt Brothers, J. S. Schultz, and others:

GENTLEMEN: I am in receipt of your very complimentary note, dated New York, May 17, 1865, wherein you request my acceptance of a coach, span of horse, harness, &c., as a token of your high appreciation of my public course.

While I fully appreciate the purity of your motives in thus tendering to me such substantial evidence of your regard and esteem, I am compelled, solely from the convictions of duty I have ever held in reference to the acceptance of presents by those occupying high official positions, to decline the offerings of kind and loyal friends.

The retention of the parchment conveying your sentiments and the autographs of those who were pleased to unite in the manifestation of regard, is a favor I would ask; and I assure you, gentlemen, I shall regard it as one of the highest marks of respect from any portion of my fellow-citizens.

Trusting that I shall continue to merit your confidence and esteem in the discharge of the high and important duties upon which I have but just entered, and with the best wishes for your health, &c., individually, I am, gentlemen, yours, truly,

ANDREW JOHNSON.

CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned submit the foregoing correspondence to the public, disappointed, indeed, that their proffered gift is declined, but, notwithstanding their disappointment, feeling gratified that the President of the United States is governed by such lofty views of duty.

They willingly submit their own motives to the public tribunal, to whose judgment they offer the foregoing correspondence, claiming only to unite with their fellow-citizens in the meed of honor that will be generously awarded to the President of the United States.

To this was appended the same names as to the letter above.

To the card given above are attached the same signatures accompanying the citizens' address to President Johnson.

NEW YORK CITY.

NEW YORK, May 25.

SINKING OF THE STEAMER OLYMPUS.

The steamer Olympus, which sailed from here on Tuesday morning for London, with a cargo of oil cake, sank yesterday, when twenty miles east of Sandy Hook. The crew were saved by a pilot-boat. The vessel was owned in London.

ARRIVAL FROM ASPINWALL.

The steamer Ariel has arrived, from Aspinwall on the 10th inst., with $980,000 in treasure.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

SECOND BOARD			
$600 U S 6s 5-20s	103⅝	100 Erie R	82⅞
200 U S 6s '81	103⅝	100 do	82⅞
100 Canton Co	36⅝	110 do	74
100 do	37	200 Reading R	80
110 Cumb Coal pref	43¾	200 do	80
25 R V Coal R	32	200 M & S N R	60½
100 do	32½		

THE EVENING STOCK MARKET.

At Gallagher's Exchange this evening gold closed at 138¾; ‹ 10 5-20s, 103⅞; New York Central, 90⅞; Erie, 73; Reading, 80⅞; old Southern, 59⅞; Pittsburg, 63⅞; Ohio certificates, 25⅞; Quicksilver, 54⅞; Michigan Central, 108⅞.

Stocks were rather dull. The gold market was active and firm. Sales after call were made as high as 138¾, closing at 137⅞.

An Exodus from Canada.

IMMENSE NUMBERS CROSSING THE LINE INTO THE UNITED STATES.

Our Canadian neighbors are beginning to get alarmed at what they call a "wholesale emigration into the United States," and nearly every one of our exchanges from the "colony" tells of the rapid decrease of population in their particular localities. They indulge in all sorts of conjectures as to the reasons, the moving cause for this exodus, and there are a great many theories—a great many opinions. The Montreal *Transcript* takes the coolest and ablest view of the matter in a column of editorial. The cause, it thinks, is obvious enough—scarcity of money, and consequent inability to afford employment to the people. "There is," it says, "a wide field in Canada for productive labor, but the capital is wanting, and a general stagnation is the consequence. There is, of course, capital in the country; but, unfortunately, it is mostly in the hands of men who are destitute of the spirit of enterprise. As we have already said, however, there are good prospects of a favorable change. The country is at present under a cloud, but there is good reason to hope that the coming fall will witness a great change for the better. The crops, to the failure of which in past years is due in a great measure the general depression, everywhere give promise of an abundant yield; and if the hopes of a bountiful harvest this year are realized, the country will begin to recover its former prosperity, and many of those who in the present 'hard times' have driven away will no doubt find it to their advantage to return to the Province. Meanwhile, the fact should be impressed upon our people that, gloomy as things here are at present, emigrants will fail to better their condition by going to the United States, where labor is already superabundant, and the prospects for the future are by no means encouraging."

THE CITY.

EIGHTY FIRST ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH—THIRD DAY—MORNING SESSION.—The Convention reassembled yesterday morning. Services commemorative of the day (Ascension Day) were held. Rev. Drs. Newton and Suddards, and Rev. Messrs. Page and Edwards read the lessons and prayers.

Rev. Dr. Newton, of Baltimore, D. D., of New York, preached a sermon from the 11th and 12th verses of the 4th chapter of St. Paul's Epistle to the Ephesians: "And he gave some apostles; and some prophets; and some evangelists; and some pastors and teachers; for the perfecting of the saints, for the work of the ministry, for the editying of the body of Christ."

One year ago, at the Convention held at Pittsburg, the speaker in some measure had failed to the wants felt in diocesan work, and he had been requested to embody his views in a sermon, and in compliance with that request he now offered some remarks. It was not his design to dwell upon any special point in the well-known passage of Scripture chosen for their edification, but to dwell more particularly on its bearings upon diocesan missions, and its applicability to the work they were engaged in. The early history of the Christian Church, and at Ephesus, with the labors of the Apostles, was minutely set forth. The speaker disclaimed any polemic purpose in entering into the particulars, but found it necessary for an intelligent understanding of the subject. The apostolic character of the Church, and the relation of the Apostles with the primitive dioceses under their charge, was considered in connection with the workings of the church at this day. The early planting of the Church was in pain, and the struggles, together with the duties performed by its apostles, presbyters and deacons, explained. The church was not successful through its apostolic influence or precedence, but only when it applied these gifts to a worthy force, bent upon doing the work assigned by God.

The speaker, in concluding, drew a vivid picture of a small diocese with a working clergy and a body of devoted evangelists and deacons supporting a retired Bishop in the spreading of the Gospel in the confines of a large city like Philadelphia.

He prayed that hope might govern their deliberations in regard to what is to be done and will work of God.

After the sermon the Holy Communion was administered to the clergy and congregation present.

The Communion having been administered, the Convention proceeded to business about half-past twelve o'clock.

A resolution of thanks was passed yesterday to John Clayton, Esq., for his courteous and faithful performance of the duties of Secretary of the Convention since the year 1857. Mr. C. declined being a candidate for re-election.

The Bishop announced that the election of a lay delegate to the next General Convention was the first business in order.

Judge Conyngham arose and withdrew his name, and expressed his regret that he had not been present yesterday during the balloting, that he might have then withdrawn it.

After some remarks from several clergymen, who declared their belief that Judge Conyngham should be a candidate, the election was proceeded with.

Pending the vote for the remaining delegate to the Triennial Convention, the Bishop called upon the "Chairman of the Committee upon the best mode of Working Parishes" to read the report, just presented to him. The report offered some suggestions as to the duty of laying in connection with the successful working of a parish. Sunday Schools and Bible Classes were commended, and other auxiliaries mentioned as being worthy the attention of the Church, having the love of the work at heart. Frequent visiting and cottage lectures had been found practicable, and much good had resulted from these labors. The diffusion of religious truths by tract distribution and the establishment of Parish libraries was a means whereby a large class of persons might be instructed. The holding of one missionary service on Sunday, when those visited during the week should be invited to attend, was thrown out as one of the considerations that had occupied the committee's attention for the coming year.

It was, on motion, agreed that the report be printed.

The tellers announced that there had been no election. The Hon. Judge Conyngham received a plurality of the clerical votes, but the laity failed to ratify the choice.

Adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.—The Convention was called to order at half-past seven.

The vote for the lay delegate was announced by the tellers, as follows: Clerical vote—Conyngham, 14; King, 16; T. H. Howe, 4. Lay vote—King, 39; Conyngham, 38; scattering, 6. There being no election, another ballot was then gone into.

Mr Wilbur F. Paddock, from the committee on the subject of extending the time of holding the sessions of the Convention, reported in favor thereof, and offered a resolution to the effect that the sessions of the Convention should be extended to the close of the fourth day from the time of its assembling, and that religious exercises of a solemn character be held during its sitting. The resolution passed.

The committee on collecting and preserving historical sketches of the several parishes reported a resolution increasing the committee by the addition of eight members, to announce the importance of their duty shall be to collect, preserve, and arrange such works, pamphlets, papers, and manuscripts relating to the history of the diocese and dioceses, and that they obtain a suitable place for the preservation and arrangement of the same. The resolution passed.

Rev. Dr. Newton offered a resolution that the churches in the several districts of the city shall hereafter be called by the names in which they are situated, instead of by the numbers they now bear. Laid over, on the motion of Mr. Cooper.

Rev. Dr. Suddards, from the Committee on Charters, moved that St. John's Church; Warren, Warren co.; Church of Faith, Mahoney city, Schuylkill co., and St. Peter's Church; Hazleton, Luzerne co., be admitted to the convention, and the delegates to seats. Adopted.

The tellers again reported. There had been 129 clerical votes cast, of which Conyngham had received 70; King, 46; Howe, 8; scattering, 5. There were 80 lay votes cast, of which King received 40; Conyngham, 30; Howe, 9; Parry, 1.

Dr. Newton remarked, that as it seemed impossible to arrive at a result in the present way, he nominated Mr. Isaac Hazlehurst.

Rev. A. G. Cummings, on the part of the committee to whom was referred that portion of the Bishop's address relative to diocesan missions, reported that they had not time to consider any one of the suggestions than those in regard to the work in the coal regions. The only suggestions the committee can offer are, that in regard to establishing missions are not self-supporting. Of this class there are eleven. With the exception of two or three of these, it is not likely that they will become self-supporting. Should these congregations it is desirable that two or three of them should be placed under the care of the same missionary, and that two or three of them should be permitted to monopolize his services unless it were willing to assume the entire burden of its support. The adoption such a principle would save useless expenditure of money, and there would seem no good reason for making appropriations to a missionary having charge of a single station, when in all human probability it could not become self-supporting in a generation. Another mode of sustaining these missionary parishes would be to adopt the suggestion of the Assistant Bishop, to make centres, from which the missionaries might operate among the villages. There are cases when there are from six to eight villages within a distance of four or five miles from such centre. Whenever a work of this character has been carried out to any great extent, it has been found that, with proper effort, such village has contributed something to the missionary support. It would be desirable to hold a Sunday morning service in the church at the centre, and the afternoon and evening of Sunday might be devoted to villages where good, cottage lectures might profitably be given through the week. If any one of the fields set off on the centre principle should require more than one missionary, the additional helper, he ought to be provided with an assistant, who might be a deacon under his care.

Invitations to visit the Blind Asylum, and Academy of Natural Sciences, were received and accepted, and a note of thanks tendered. A note of thanks was also returned to the Union League for their invitation, which was also accepted.

Rev. Dr. Leeds, chairman of the committee on the Ministration of Christian Women, made a report with the following preamble and resolutions attached:

Whereas, The subject of the ministration of Christian women is assuming daily more and more of importance; *and whereas*, In the providence of Almighty God, a large number of Christian women have been moved by His spirit to devote themselves for the sake of the suffering in works of charity and piety, whose benevolent labors it is most desirable to continue; *and whereas*, for their guidance, as well as the encouragement and increase of their numbers, the highest councils of the church should be invoked and consulted; therefore

Resolved, That this Convention has heard with unfeigned pleasure and thankfulness of the subject of the services of such ministering sisters. The best way to stimulate and also to incorporate them into the working economy of the church is to be considered in the House of Bishops at the approaching general convention, and requests its representatives in the House of Clerical and Lay Delegates to co-operate as far as possible in a free and thorough discussion of this vital question for the formation of a strong and sound public opinion and the engrafting of the church of some permanent system of womanly ministration.

The preamble and resolution were adopted.

Rev. W. M. Peck was elected a trustee of the General Theological Seminary, New York, in the place of Rev. Dr. Vandusen, and Rev. W. H. Furber in place of Mr. Gebhard.

The tellers again reported that of the clerical votes King had received 76, Hazlehurst 64, Howe 1; of the lay votes King received 25, Hazlehurst 30, scattering 2.

Mr. Josiah King was declared a lay delegate to the General Convention.

Rev. Drs. Rudder and Willing were added to the committee on the Services of Christian Women.

The following committee was appointed to report on the practicability of restoring the office of evangelist in the missionary work of the diocese: Revs. E. O. Lounsberry, Dr. Howe, T. Walden, and Messrs. James M. Aertsen, and Chas. E. Lex.

The following committee was appointed to collect historical facts in reference to parishes: Rev. Geo. D. Miles, E. M. Peck, Dr. Clerc, John Bohlen, Dr. King, Rev. R. S. Smith, Rev. John F. Spaulding, E. S. Russell, Esq., and Rev. D. O. Kellogg.

Rev. Dr. Home, chairman of the committee to whom was referred so much of the Assistant Bishop's address as referred to the long and valuable services, the impaired health, and the absence of the venerable head of the diocese, Rev. Alonzo Potter, D. D., LL.D., presented a preamble and resolution recording the profound gratitude of the Convention to Almighty God for the gift of such a Bishop and for the preservation of his precious life in his office through a score of years; that to his wise foresight and skill the diocese is indebted, under God, for several noble institutions, which will stand to future generations as monuments of his wisdom; that during his absence, in their private and social prayers, they would constantly invoke upon him the best blessing of Heaven, and trust that he may soon be restored to his diocese refreshed in spirit and invigorated in body.

The preamble and resolutions were adopted.

The committee appointed to consider documents and other testimony relative to a division of this diocese, reported that sundry documents were laid before them, and concerning statements made. There were sixteen memorials from vestrymen and lay delegates of sixteen churches in the western part of the State addressed to the Convention, bit dated May, 1865, and requesting the consent of the Convention to the erection of a new diocese from that part of the State lying west of the Allegheny Mountains. The churches whose vestrymen or lay delegates signed these memorials are St. Paul's church, Lacey ville; Pittsburg, Grace church, Fayette county; St. Peter's, Allegheny county; Grace church, Mount Washington, Allegheny county; Unity church, Allegheny county; St. Peter's, Uniontown, Fayette county; St. Luke's church, Allegheny county; St. Peter's church, Butler; Christ church, Beaver; Trinity church, Beaver; St. John's church, Allegheny; Christ church, Allegheny; Trinity church, Allegheny; St. Paul's church, Erie; Trinity, Lawrence.

Of the 16 churches memorializing, 8 are reported as supporting three ministers.

Memorials were also addressed to the Convention, all dated May, 1865, from clergymen of the Church resident in the western portion of the diocese, requesting the consent of the Convention to the erection of a new diocese from that part of the State lying west of the Allegheny Mountains. These clergymen's names are:

Revs. C. E. Swope, Simon Greenleaf Fuller, David C. Kulp, Dr. Leacock, Dr. Lyman, Dr. Cox, Dr. Says, Wm. White, Henry Mackay, H. E. Tschudy, Chas. C. Edmunds, W. P. Ten Broeck, Thos. Crumpton, Wm. Ety, Richard Smallwood, Samuel T. Lord, Richard G. Smith, Joe P. Taylor, Wm. Hilton.

Two remonstrances were also submitted, dated Pittsburg, May, 1865.

Of the fifteen parishes, seven give to their ministers from $650 to $1,600 per annum, and the remaining eight give above $1,000 each per annum.

In the evidence of the parishes of St. Andrews and St. James, Pittsburg, did not receive any notice of the circulation of the memorials in favor of the division of the diocese.

Mr. Wm. Welsh offered the following:

Resolved, That this convention hereby consent to the formation of a new diocese in the western portion of the State, having for its eastern limit the eastern line of McKean, Cameron, Clearfield, Clarion and Jefferson counties, and, that we do hereby express our profound gratitude of the Convention to Almighty God for the gift of such a Bishop and for the preservation of his precious life in his office through a score of years; that to his wise foresight and skill the diocese is indebted, under God, for several noble institutions, which will stand to future generations as monuments of his wisdom; that during his absence, in their private and social prayers, they would constantly invoke upon him the best blessing of Heaven, and trust that he may soon be restored to his diocese refreshed in spirit and invigorated in body.

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