day School is such as to require from a im a constant and istinuit co-operation, and supervision of all its operations.

Resolved, That no Sunday School can come up to the true measure of its efficiency without the weekly teachers' meeting.

Resolved, That Sunday School Institutes, as they have recently been organized and conducted, are admirably adapted to advance the interests of the cause, and are worthy of extensive imitation.

Resolved, That we hall with pleasure and approbation the increasing attention now given to blackboard and object teaching in Sunday Schools.

Resolved, That we regard the organization of a Temperance Society in every Sunday School as a prompt and extensive and most promising means of arresting the spread of intemperance which for many years pest has, in the decline of former attempts to arrest it, spread a dringe of misery and crime over our land; and Pastors and Sunday School Superintendents are urgently requested to organize such societies immediately.

Resolved, That the lack of interest and co operation of parents in the instruction of their children is one of it et most damaging drawbacks on our efforts, which, if removed and replied by their cordial sympathy and help, would contribute as much to oursuccess as any other instrumentality.

Resolved, That the grading of schools, in separate department, is calculated to give greater efficiently to the entire Sunday School movement, and we commend it as worthy of general use, taking care that in every grade of instruction the miluds and hearts of the children and youth be constantly brought in contait with the Word of God as the instrument of salvation.

Resolved, That this Convention recommends a national stream of the children and youth be constantly brought in contains and selection.

the children and youth be constantly brought in contact with the Word of God as the instrument of salvation.

Resolved, That this Convention recommends a national Sunday School Convention to be held in the City of — on the — day of —, 1868, to further and promote the interest of the Sunday School cause at large and the reunion of all, from every section of our land, who are fellow workers in this branch of the viney and of he Lorg.

The two latter of these were recommitted,
Mr. William B. Bradbury, of New York, composer of sacred music, was announced, and invited to a seat as a corresponding member from that State.

Jacob A. Gardiner, Chairman of the Committee on State Organization, submitted a report recommending that the Convention take immediate steps to organize a State Sabbath School Association, with a President and Vice-Presidents from every evangelical denomination represented in this Convention; a Secretary, salarted, whose whole time and services shall be divoted to this work: an Assistant Secretary to be elected from every county where there are county organizations, associations, or institutes, and where there are none, one to be appointed, with a view to their organization; as executive or business committee to consist of fifteen members from different parts of the State, and a Trensurer. They also recommend the adoption of a constitution for its government, such as the Sabbath Echool Associations of sister States have adopted.

A spirited discussion on the report of the Committee occupied the time of the Convention till its adjoirnment. The report was accepted and adopted, and on motion, it was resolved to recommit the subject to the Committee, with instructions to prepare a constitution for the organization of State Sabbath School Association.

PROCEEDINGS LAST EVENING.

PROCEEDINGS LAST EVENING.

The Convention met, according to adjournment, at 7% o'clock last evening.

Rev. Mr. Stork led the devolional exercises, after which Matthew Newkirk, Esq., took the Chair, and introduced Professor Hart. Superintendent of the State Normal School of New Jersey, who read an essay on "The Duty of Superintendents," and named the following very important items, which he proceeded to 'discuss:—1, Punctuality: 2, Preparedness; 3, Notices; 4, Giving Out the Hymn; 5, Reading Scriptures; 6, Prayer.

Ceeded to Justiss:—I Tuticially,

Notices: 4. Giving Out the Hymn; 5, Reading Scriptures; 6. Prayer.

Mr. Hart made some excellent suggestions. At the conclus on of the essay the following resolution, offered by Matthew Newkirk, Esq., was adopted:—

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be and are hereby tendered to Professor Hart for his very interesting and able address.

J. E. Graff, E. M. Hall, J. M. Evans, and J. C. Garrigues a Committee to procure a copy of Professor Hart's address for publication.

Mr. Johnson moved that the Professor be requested to prepare a work on the duties of Superintendents; also, a series of rules embodying the suggestions of the address delivered. Carried.

The report of the Committee on State Organization was then taken up, and, after considerable discussion, a motion was made, but lost, to postpone until this morning.

moraing.

A motion was then made to recommit the report to the Committee, with instructions to prepare a considution, and to provide for the appointment of a Secretary, to receive a stipulated *alaxy. Carried.

Rev. Mr. McCuilough moved that the Committee on State Organization be requested to re-examine their statement as to the number of children out of the Sanday School, Carried.

On region the meeting adjourned after a prayer by On motion the meeting adjourned after a prayer by Rev. Dr. Etork,

Rev. Dr. Stork.

PROCEEDINGS AT THIS MORNING'S SESSION.

After religious exercises, commencing at half-past so'clock this morning, which were conducted by Rev. Mr. Kennard, the meeting was called to order at 90'clock, with the President in the chair. The reading of the minutes was dispensed with, on account of the absence of the Secretary. Notice was called to a large and accurate map of Syria and Palestine, which had been placed in front of and to the right of the pulpit.

The delegates from Delaware county, on being called moon, said, there was no regular county organization. Mr. E. J. Cowell, representing Eric county, gave a history of the Sunday School organization in that county. He gave also the statistics relating to the progress of the different schools.

Faysite, Monroe, Franklin, Wayne, and Greene counties did not respond. Huntington county responded that there existed no regular organization. Indiana also reported that a Convention has been held there, but that the returns were inaccurate, and would not do for presentation to the Convention.

Rev. C. Reimensnyder, of Lancaster county, said that 2600 children were not attendant at the Sabbath School a year ago, and in spite of every effort that has been made, that over 20,000 were now without the Bunday School. Fifty new schools were organized in the County within a year.

The representative for Lawrence county made a very spirited address, giving the progress of the Sunday Schools there. He gave an account of what they did in their Convention.

Mr. Crittenden, delegats for Bradford county, arose by permission of the Convention and the results of their work in that county.

J. A. Gardner called the attention of the Convention of the Convention and in a power of the Convention of the Convention and in the base insiderantly made in some PROCEEDINGS AT THIS MORNING'S SESSION.

A Gardner called the attention of the Convention to an error that had been inadvertently made in some of the morning papers, that the Committee on drganization had deemed it loexpedient to form any state organization. The contrary was the case, as, in the opinion of the Committee and the Convention, it was expedient and highly accessary to form such a State even anixation.

Presentation.

E. H. Snowden, of Luzerne county, spoke of the megress of the Sunday School system of that county.

On motion, Mr. Jacob Bringerhoff, of New York-vas elected a corresponding member of the Conven,

was elected a corresponding member of the convention.

On motion, the consideration of the blackboard
exercise was taken up.
Rev. Mr. McMillan spoke of the folly of making
every system of teaching come up to a certain, definite,
and arbitrary standard. He gave some very good
hints as to the proper method of teaching the children
so as to interest them in their lessons. He considered
that picture teaching was one of the best and clearest
ways of getting the children's attention, and of filiastraining the truth of Scripture. He gave a rapid
steech of the manger in which he litustrated his
teachings in the Schoath School.

Mr. Jacob A. Gardner submitted the following resohotion:—

Intion:—
Escolved. That Ministers, Superintendents, and Feschers in our Sabbath Schools lab , now earnestly.

Secreptically, and perseveringly to inculcate the importance of a better observance of the Sabbath-day.

Hey. Mr. Baul the following:—

Resolved, as the sense of this Convention, that the duty and responsibility of teachers in Sunday Schools are in many respects analogous to those of a minister.

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE SABBATHSCHOOL

CONVENTION.

PROCREDINGS YESTERDAY APTERNOON.

At the hour to which the Convention adjourned the members were called to order. In this a source of the Lord Sense Curias in training like members were called to order. In this a source of the Lord Sense Curias in training like members were called to order. In this a source of the Lord Sense Curias in training like members were called to order. In this a source of the Lord Sense Curias in training like members were called to order. In this a source of the Lord Sense Curias in training like the members were called to order. In this a source of the Lord Sense Curias in training like the members were called to order. In this a source of the Lord Sense Curias in the Lord's vineyard, or without the smooth in the Lord's vineyard, and the smooth in the Lord's vineyard, and the smooth in the Lord's vineyard, and the smooth in the Lord's vi

tures.

Mr. Taylor's discourse throughout was of the most stirring character, and was delivered in such a bighty interesting manner and with such aptness of illustration, that the interest of the audience was most intense. His illustrations on the blackboard were very forcible, and were convincing of the power of this method.

A recolution of thanks was tendered to Messes.

A resolution of thanks was tendered to Messrs Cowell and Tay or for their able addresses before the

A resolution of thanks was tendered to Messrs. Cowell and Tay or for their able addresses before the Convention.

Rev. Dr. Cowell offered the following:—

Revolved. That this Convention has experienced profound gratification in the opportunity so courteously afforded of uniting in the recent celebration of the Forty-third Auniversary of the American Sunday School Union; and regarding its admirable work in the past, both in missions and literature as a most valuable factor in the great results now reached, the Convention takes this opportunity of expressing its most ardent wishes and confident hopes for its future enlarged prosperity and usefuiness.

Referred to the Committee on resolutions.

Mr. Spangler read a resolution as follows, in the form of a question:—What means can be suggested that will secure the largest amoust of parental interest and influence in behalf of our Sabbath Schools?

Referred to the Business Committee.

Mr. spangler made a motion that the reports of Delegates representing counties he in writing, as an amendment to the motion that the reports of the country Delegates be received.

The President made a stirring address, showing what should be done in the cause of educating little children in the knowledge of Christ. He gave a striking litustration of the neglect that is so apparent in the cause, afte gave an anecdote of the rescue of a man who was carried away on the lee, and the whole country was aroused, while thousands and hundreds of thousands of little children are in danger of losing their immortal souls.

Mr. Hulling, of Lycoming, spoke in behalf of the

Mr. Huling, of Lycoming, spoke in behalf of the

Sunday Schools of his county.

Mr. Matthew Newkirk mades few remarks relative to the confusion of returns that have been made from the different counties.

Mr. D. R. Barker spoke in reference to the progress of Sunday Schools in Mercer county.

On motion, the business before the Convention was postnoned for the purpose of hearing the reports of committees.

postnoned for the purpose of hearing the reports of committees.

The following was read by Mr. Edwin Hall:—
Your Committee beg leave to report that they have conferred with Professor Hart in reference to the publication of the admirable address on the duties of superintendents in opening school, and desire to state that Mr. Hart has already published a work, entitled 'Thoughts on Sabbath Schools,' in which he has discussed subjects of vital interest to every one engaged in the work, and, further, that the essay just presented is intended to be embraced in a second volume in course of preparation, and consequently Professor Hart declines having it published in its present detached form.

The report was accepted.

The Secretary read the report of the Committee on Resolutions, which were on motion adapted or objected to in order.

jected to in order.
Considerable discussion took place in regard to the jected to in order.

Considerable discussion took place in regard to the technical working of the eighth resolution, and several substitutes and amendments were offered, all of which, with the exception of one, were voted down. The question then recurred on the original resolution, which was adopted.

In reference to the resolution regarding the class of Sunday School books, Rev. Alfred Taylor gave an amusing litustration of the kind of books that are sometimes put into the Sunday School libraries.

He read an account of a little boy falling down from a high steeple, who, when he got to the pavement, picked up his bird's-nest that he had obtained, and himself, and went off unburt.

Rev. T. A. Fernley spoke in the strongest terms of the French novels and works of fiction that find their way into the Sunday School libraries.

The resolution was carried. It was moved and carried that the session be extended lifteen minutes, to allow the report to be acted on.

In one resolution the Latin words sine qua non were objected to. It was sustained, and the original resolution was adopted.

In the last resolution it was moved, that in the bianks the city of Fhi adelphia shall be placed, and the time be made. May, 1989.

Mr. Cummings moved that the subject be referred to a committee composed of one delegate from each religious denomination represented in the Convention.

Mr. Cummings offered an amendment that a delegate from each

vention.

Mr. Cummings offered an amendment that a delegate from each county form the committee.

On motion, the question was restooned until this afternoon's session, and the Convention adjourned at 12 to after a prayer by Rev. T. A. Fernley.

WORKMEN'S PLEASURES .- The subscriptions to assist French workmen to visit the Paris Exhibition already exceed twenty thousand pounds. The Society of Arts have started a subscription with one hundred guineas to assist British workmen in like manner, and desire to receive subscriptions.

Russia Arming .- The workmen in Russian gun factories are employed day and night in converting muzzle-loaders into breech-loaders. The whole of the Russian army will, it is said be provided with the latter weapon by the end of June at the latest.

PLAGUE OF LOCUSTS .- Advices from Algiers announce the reappearance of locusts. General Marmier has placed at the disposal of the local authorities a detachment of soldiers to assist in their destruction.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT .- A bill for the aboli tion of capital punishment recently passed the Lower House at Stockholm by a majority of 103 to 53, but was thrown out in the Upper House by a majority of 39 to 38.

THE COST OF A RIOT .- The expense of repairing the Hyde Park railing and footpaths, which were injured on the occasion of the Reform riot in London last year, is estimated at \$50,000.

LIMITED PROGRAMME.—An historical society has been established at St. Petersburg with the sole object of searching for historical documents of the time of Peter the Great.

PERMS OF THE LONDON STREETS .- Ten persons were killed by horses or carriages in the streets of London in the first week of May.

JEFF. DAVIS.

JEFFERSON DAVIS AND MASON AND IMPORTANT ORDER OF GEN. SCHOFIELD. SLIDELL AT ST. CATHARINES.

OGDENSHURG, N. Y., May 29. — Jefferson Davis, accompanied by Messrs, Mason and Stidell, arrived at Prescott, opposite this place, by Grand Trunk Railway, this morning, from Montreal. At Prescott they took the mail steamer Champion for St. Catharines. Their presence created considerable sensation.

JEFFERSON DAVIS. AN IMPORTANT AND HITHERTO UNPUBLISHED LET-TER-THE PROGRAMME OF SECESSION. The Hartford Press prints the following letter

from an original manuscript now in that office:—
WARREN COUNTY, Miss., Nov. 10, 1869.—The Hon. R. B. Rhett, Jr.—Dear Sir:—I had the bonor to receive, last night, yours of the 27th ulto, and hasten to reply to the inquiries propounded. Reports of the election leave little doubt that the event you anticipated has occurred, that electors have been chosen, sesuring the election of Lincolu, and I will answer on that supposition. from an original manuscript now in that

that supposition.

My home is so isolated that I have had no intercourse with those who might have aided me in forming an opinion as to the effect produced on the mind of our people by the result of the recent election, and the impressions which I communicate are founded upon antecedent ex-

recent election, and the impressions which I communicate are founded upon antecedent expressions.

1. I doubt not the Gov'r of Missi, has convoked the Legislature to assemble within the present month, to decide upon the course which the State should adopt in the present emergency. Whether the Legislature will direct the cail of a convention of the State, or appoint delegates to a convention of such Southern States as may be willing to consult together for the adoption of a Southern pian of action, is doubtful.

2. If a Convention of the State were assembled, the proposition to secede from the Union, independently of support from neighboring States, would probably fail.

3. If South Carolina should first secede, and she alone should take such action, the position of Missi, would probably be changed by that fact. A powerful obstacle to the separate action of Missi, is the want of a port, from which follows the consequence that, her trade being still conducted through the ports of the Union, her revenue would be diverted from her own support to that of a foreign Government, and being geographically unconnected with South Carolins, an alliance with her would not vary that

revenue would be diverted from her own support to that of a foreign Government, and being geographically unconnected with South Carolins, an alliance with her would not vary that state of case. [sic.]

4. The propriety of separate secession by So. Cs. depends so much upon collateral questions that I find it difficult to respond to your last inquiry for the want of knowledge which would enable me to estimate the value of the elements involved in the issue, though exterior to your State. Georgia is necessary to connect you with Alabama, and thus to make effectual the coogeration of Misst. If Georgia would be lost by immediate action, but could be gained by delay, it seems clear to me that you should walt. If the secession of So. Ca. should be followed by an attempt to coerce her back into the Union that set of usurpation, folly, and wickedness would enlist every true Southern man for her defense. If it were attempted to blockade her ports and destroy her trade, a like result would be produced, and the commercial world would probably be added to her allies. It is therefore probable that neither of these measures would be adopted by any Administration, but that Federal ships would be sent to collect the duties on imports outside of the bar, that the commercial nations would feel little interest in that, and the Southern States would have little power to counteract it.

The planting States have a common interest

and the Southern States would have little power to counteract it.

The planting States have a common interest of such magnitude that their union, sooner or later, for the protection of that interest is certain. United they will have ample power for their own protection, and their exports will make for them allies of all commercial and manufacturing powers.

The new States have a heterogeneous population, and will be slower and less unanimous than those in which there is less of the Northern element in the body politic; but interests control the policy of States, and finally all the planting communities must reach the same

planting communities must reach the same nelusion. My opinion is, therefore, as it has

conclusion. My opinion is, therefore, as it has been, in favor of seeking to bring those States into co-operation before asking for a popular decision upon a new policy and relation to the nations of the earth.

If So. Ca. should resolve to secede before that co-operation can be obtained, to go out leaving Georgia and Alabama, Louisiana in the Union, and without any reason to suppose they will follow her; there appears to me to be no advantage in waiting until the Govt, has passed into hostile bands and men have become familiarized to that injurious and offensive perversion of the General Government from the ends sion of the General Government from the ends for which it was established. I have written with the freedom and carelessness of private correspondence, and regret that I could not give more precise information. Very respectfully, yrs, etc., JEFFN DAVIS.

JEFFERSON DAVIS' RELEASE.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard of this week.

If the Government lets Davis go unpunished, then Wirz was murdered. For one word that can be said

JEFFERSON DAVIS' RISLISASIS.

From the Anti-Stavery Standard of this veek.

If the Government lets Davis go unpunished, then Wirz was murdered. For one word that can be said for Davis, a thousand can be urged to grave your a cowardly spirit in he administration, which weeks its safe side of the master.

Our concern is not with the individual criminal, with a wise plan of reconstruction, we can afford to overlook a thousand Davises: but the course of the Administration, in his case, throws light on our national siluation. Two or three things are evident.

If this Administration correctly represents the Administration, in his case, throws light on our national siluation. Two or three things are evident.

If this Administration correctly represents the Administration in his case, throws light on our national siluation. Two or three things are evident.

If this Administration correctly represents the Administration in his case, throw light on our national siluation. Two or three things are evident.

If the party chiefs only turn each other out of office, without sending the defeated rival—as in England in Henry VIITs time and in Maxico to day—to the scaffold. Still we are the first Government to let actual levying war against the State go unpunished. What sort of a future this course will make for us is hardly matter of doubt. If as many believe, and as all history makes probable, we are sooner or later to have another civil war, then party chiefs will make up their minds what course to take and which side to adopt, without fear of risking life or property except in the actual fight.

Again, no smount of brutal and barbarous aggravation of the usual evils of war will harm any man who orders it. Mr. Davis knew of the literat and attempts to when the port. Bavis knew of the literat and attempts to burn Northern cilles, poison Northern communities; knew, at least, of offers made and piots devianted with a many and half party of the war.

Again, no smount of brutal and barbarous aggravation of the war.

Again, have the

THE SOUTH.

IMPORTANT ORDER OF GEN. SCHOFIELD.

The following very important order has been issued by General Schofield:—

HEADQUARTERS, RICHMOND, Va., May 23.—
For the purpose of giving adequate protection to all persons in their rights of person and property, in cases where the civil authorities may fail, from whatever cause, to give such protection, and to insure the prompt suppression of insurrection, disorder, and violence, military commissioners, to be selected from the officers of the army and of the Freedmen's Bureau, will be appointed and given jurisdiction over subdistricts, to be defined in the orders appointing them, with sufficient military force to execute or secure the execution of their orders. For the purpose of suppressing insurrection, disorder, or violence, the Military Commissioners are given command of the police of cities and the power of counties in addition to the troops that may be placed at their disposal; and all police officers, sheriffs, constables, and other persons, are required in such cases to obey and execute the orders of the Military Commissioners. For the purpose of protecting individuals in their rights of person and property, and of bringing offenders to justice, the Military Commissioners are clothed with all the powers of justices of a county or police magistrate of a city, and will be governed in the discharge of their duties by the laws of Virginia so far as the same are not in conflict with the laws of the United States, or orders issued from these headquarters. The Military Commissioners will make a prompt report to these headquarters of each case of which they take jurisdiction, and the disposition made of such case. Where parties are held for trial, either in confinement or underball, such full statement will be made of the facts in each case as will enable the commanding general to decide whether the case shall be tried by military commission, or be brought before a civil court. Trial by the civil courts will be preferred in all cases where there is attractory reason to beli

the offense.

This order will not be construed to excuse in any degree from the faithful discharge of their duties. It is intended to aid the civil authorities, and not to supersede them, except in cases of necessity.

By command of Brigadier Brevet Major-General J. M. Schoffeld, United States Army.

PARADE OF THE DETROIT FENIANS IN UNIFORM-IMMENSE MASS MEETING AT THE CITY HALL. DETROIT, May 29.—The Fenians of Detroit turned out in force to-day, in full uniorm, armed, and marched through the streets. In the evening a great mass meeting was held in the City Hail. Over three thousand persons

THE FENIANS.

the City Hall. Over three thousand persons were present.

The meeting was addressed by Colonel Walsh, one of the most eloquent Irish agitators in the country, who, among ther things, declared that while it would not be judicious for him to say when a blow would be struck, yet before the blossoms of spring turned into the vintage of summer Irish blood would be paying the price of Ireland's redemption; that when they again moved on Canada, which would be very soon, they would not be armed with old muskets, but with breech-loaders, and each brigado would have its quota of cavairy and artillery. It had been stated in the papers that fifty thousand men were ready to move forward. It tell you they will go, and should they fall fifty thousand more will follow.

Sensior Meehan, who was announced as a speaker, was suddenly summoned to Buffalo by telegraph to attend an important council, and it is understood will sail for Paris in a few days.

telegraph to attend an important council, and it is understood will sail for Paris in a few days. A large number of recruits were enrolled, and over a thousand dollars subscribed towards uni-

forming the men.

The Fenians of Michigan are alive to the situation, and are pressing for the conflict.

NEWS FROM NEW ORLEANS. THE FINANCIAL TROUBLES-A COLORED MAN AP-POINTED ON THE BOARD OF POLICE.

New Orleans, May 29.—The stockholders of the First National Bank have appealed to the Secretary of the Treasury against the appoint-ment of a receiver, and petition to be allowed to resume business.
According to notice, Jacob Barker's deposi-

According to notice, Jacob Barker's deposi-tors, numbering five or six hundred, assembled in Lafayette Square at 5 o'clock P. M. to-day. A committee was appointed to call upon Mr. Barker at 11 o'clock to-morrow, with a request to examine the accounts of the bank. The old man was stopped on the street, followed home and his life threatened on Monday night, and

the police guarded the house to prevent an attack and robbery.

Governor Wells has appointed a colored man, Charles J. Courcella, belonging to one of the oldest free colored families here, a member of the Police Board, in place of Judge Durigneaud, resigned. General Sheridan approved of the appointment.

SENATORIAL EXCURSION ON THE PACIFIC RAILROAD. SENATORS MORTON, WADE, CHANDLER, AND OTHERS ON THEIR WAY TO OMAHA, ETC.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 29.—Senators Wade, of Ohio, Cattell, of New Jersey, Creswell, of Maryland, and Chandler, of Michigan, and Mr. Covode, of Fennsylvania, are in town. They leave for Chicago this evening, en route for Omaha, to go on the Senatorial excursion over the Union Pacific Raliroad, agreeably to an invitation some time since extended to them and other Senators through Senator Wade. The party will be joined at Chicago to-morrow by Senators Harlan, Morton, Yates, Trumbull, and Howe. They will leave Chicago to-morrow at eight o'clock, and will reach Omaha the following day, remaining there a day and a half before starting on the trip. The party will half before starting on the trip. The party will be accompanied from here by Chief Engineer Seymour, of the Union Pacific Baliroad, and by General Stager, of the Westers Union Telegraph Company. Several of the Senators are accompanied by their families,

OUR INDIAN TROUBLES. HOSTILE BANDS OF INDIANS ON THE WAY TO PORT LARAMIE TO MEET THE COMMISSIONERS-A SET-TLEMENT OF DIFFICULTIES EXPECTED, ETC.

FORT LARAMIE, May 29.—Messengers arrived to-day from the Northern Indians, with information that all the hostile bands, including Red Cloud, Lone Horn, and other chiefs, are on their way here to meet the Commissioners. It is confidently expected that at this council all Indian difficulties in this region will be settled. The Indians are expected to reach here in all the days.

NEW MODE OF LOCKING SAFETY LAMPS .-One of the latest English patents is a new invention for fastening a Davy lamp in such a way that it cannot be opened without detec-tion. The fastener consists of a leaden rivet which is passed through the eye now used for holding the bow of the padlock, and this rivet is then pressed at each end between a pair of dies, by which process the operation is com-plete. The object of the invention is to pre-

disgrace of the Government and to clasp that vite hand!

Meanwhile Republican leaders—afraid lest, after all, this cowardice of the Administration may win Southern voice—keep discreet silence. Crime ceases to be as more thing to be checked and punished. How to treat the criminal so as to make Southern capital for the next election, keeps all brains busy.

Politicians stiffe their disgust at Greeley, "for perhaps that may be the surest card," Meanwhile, men see the nation's honor and character dragged in the dust, and sadly wait the future. If the great that may be the surest card," Meanwhile, men see the nation's honor and character dragged in the dust, and sadly wait the future. If the great stantile of emancipation was only an act of "military necessity," rejuctantly done under compulsion: if God drove the nation to that deed of justice with a whip of scorpions, still this is so ta wholly rotten people. The war was largely an honorable struggle poor? I he war was largely an honorable struggle for a lust nationality. Dark as the bloud lowers, our faith stands firm that we shall soon emerge from this sad eclipse.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

FROM EUROPE BY THE GABLES.

LAST EVENING'S REPORT OF MARKETS. London, May 29-2 P. M.—Consols have de-clined 1/2 since the opening, and are now quoted at 63%. A merican securities are unchanged; U. S. 5-20s, 73%; Illinois Central, 761/2; Eric Rail-rond shares, 40.

road shares, 40.

LIVERPOOL, May 29-2. P. M.—Cotton is without change; Middling uplands, 11d.; middling orienns, 11% Fiour is nominal at 29s. Wheat, No. 1 Milwaukie red, 13s. 9d.; California white, 14s. Corn unchanged, 39s. 9d. Bacon, 30s. Cheese, 67s. Calcutta Linseed, 64s.; Cloverseed, 42s. Chevarities at a change of the contraction of the contraction

22s, Other articles are unchanged.
SOUTHAMPTON, May 29, — The steamship Union, of the North German Lloyds line, from New York on the 18th, has arrived at this port. VIRGINIA.

OPERATION OF THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSO-CIATIONS AND OTHER SOCIETIES AMONG THE NEGROES - TRAINING SCHOOL FOR COLORED TEACHERS, ETC.

TEACHERS, ETC.

FORTHERS MONROE, May 29.—The American Missionary Association of New York recently purchased the Wood farm, or "Little Scotland," as it is sometimes called, containing about 150 acres of good farming land, situated on the west side of Hampton Creek. The price paid was \$19,000. The Association design putting into operation by next fall a training school for colored teachers. Phylis are to be received from all parts of the country, and admitted to the school, and furnished with good accommodations and an excellent education, to qualify them to take their destined positions in life. In the centre of this purchase there is a large National Cemetery, containing about five thousand solidiers' graves, the farm having been, during the war, covered with hospital buildings, wherein the lives of ten thousand patients were taken care of. Should the training school succeed, an attempt will be made to establish a first-class Normal School or Colored College, which will be amply supported to render it efficient and successful in accomplishing the objects which led to its inception.

The entire colored school system which is in general use in this District of the Freedmen's Eureau, and more particularly on the Peninsula, has been inaugurated by the different mis-

general use in this District of the Freedmen's Eureau, and more particularly on the Peninsula, has been inaugurated by the different missionary societies of the North, and the rapid progress which has been made by the scholars of all ages, has induced these additional steps to be taken towards a still further improvement and elevation of the rage. The teachers of these schools are sent out by the societies, and all the expenses incurred in building school-houses and providing for the education of the pupils, are instantly defrayed and provided for by the charities of the benevolent.

The school system is perfect, and the teachers, who manifest a highly creditable zeal in the discharge of their duties, belong to the most respectable classes of society—many of them coming from a distance to labor in shaping the future career of the young negroes. General

coming from a distance to labor in shaping the future career of the young negroes. General Armstrong, Superintendent of the District, has the supervision of the schools, and it is mainly due to his energy and practical views that their present success is attributable. The education of the negro is generally viewed by the people of the country, with a rapidly improving opinion, as the only wise course that can ever elevate them from the degradation to which they had so long been subjected; and it is a theme of congratulation that the predictions of opposition and difficulty to be met with, have disappeared as the work progresses.

Annexation of Roxbury to Boston.

Annexation of Roxbury to Boston.

Boston, May 29.—The House of Representatives this afternoon, after 2 long debate, finally passed a bill providing for the annexation of Roxbury to Boston. This bill has been passed by the Senate, and the Governor's signature only is wanting to make the bill a law. This will probably be soon obtained. This annexation will give to Boston about thirty thousand additional population, and a large and exceedingly valuable and beautiful territory. The bill takes effect on the first day of November next.

Markets by Telegraph.

HAVANA, May 25-11 A. M.-Mercantile affairs are improved, but confidence is not yet fully restored. The market for clayed sugars opens very firm and very active at 76714rs. for No. 12 D. S.; Muscavadoes are also firm and active, and some outport rates 2. 778. for fully good refining. Molasses scarce and in limited demand, at 5½604rs. for clayed, and 6½67rs. for Muscavado. Exchange on London, 10½611 per cent. premium; Paris. 16012 discount; United States Currency 60 days, 25½629 discount. Gold, 1 per cent. discount.

A BEY SUED .- M. Colin, a French engineer recently brought an action in the civil tribunal of the Seine to recover 4,812,000f. from the Bey of Tunis, for work executed during the regency in restoring the ancient aqueducts of Carthage. The tribunal declared itself incompetent, and condemned M. Colin to pay the

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, }
Thursday, May 30, 1867.

The Stock Market was inactive this morn ing, but prices were firmer. Government bonds

as we have noticed for some time past, continue in steady demand. 1862 5-20s sold at 1094, and July, 1865, 5-20s at 1084, no change. 111; was bid for 6s of 1881; and 105; @106; for June and City loans were unchanged; the new issue

city loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 101\$.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold at 52, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 51\$\(\pi\)\(\pi

284, an advance of 4.

City Passenger Railroad shares were firmly held. Spruce and Pine sold at 27; and Heston-ville at 124@124, no change; 76 was bid for Second and Third; 64 for Tenth and Eleventh; and 30 for Green and Coates. Bank shares were in good demand for invest-

ment at full prices. Penu Township sold at 58; 158 was bid for Philadelphia; 56 for Commercial; 100 for Northern Libertles; 304 for Manufactu rers'; 68 for City; 60# for Commonwealth; 60 for Jaion; and 120 for Central National. In Canal shares there was nothing doing.

291 was bid for Schuylkin Navigation pro-161 for Susquehanna Canal; and 56 for Delaware Division.

Coal shares were in demand. 3½ was bid for New York and Middle; 4½ for Fulton; and 53

for Hazleton.
Quotations of Gold—101 A. M., 1372; 11 A. M., 1372; 12 M., 1374; 1 P. M., 1372.

The New York Tribune of this morning says.

"Mr. Secretary McCulloch's 'atter to the Boston merchants promises to become a famous as his Fort Wayne speech. The latter of luced every one that he was going to inaugurate an era of lower prices, and on the strength of it all the smart men of Wall street soid stocks short. Instead of falling, they rose 16625 per cent. and the Secretary's followers were cleaned out. The Boston letter has set all the shorts to cover and the buils to buy. Let them beware, lest the Secretary's performance in this case should belle his promise, as it did in that. Buyers for a rise will likewise do well to remember that, even should the Secretary suspend for the present the cancellation of plain legal-tender. he does not promise not to cancel the \$15,000,000 of compound legal-tender which mature in June and July, and which now constitute a portion of the bank reserve. On the contrary, it is well understood that he intends to pay off and destroy these notes, reserving the \$35,000 000 of three per cent, destincates for the August and September notes. The nanks will find this amount of contraction quite sufficient to keep them conservative. Mr. McCulloch pays a boor campliment to his frienda in Congress when he says that the views of a majerity were adverse to immediate contraction. Popple generally rather understood, on the contrary, that while the expansionists constituted a considerable body in the last Congress, the sound men were in a majority of every test vote, and that they enacted a law—which the Secretary seems airaid to execute—directing a monthly curtainment of \$0.00,000 of legal-tenders. Het, after all, the gist of the Boston letter may reside in this paragraph:

"Popula And they other Circumstances alluded to would spri--The New York Tribune of this morning says

causes.

"In other words, the Secretary deems a revulsion so inevitable from other causes than the contraction of the currency, that he don't wish to make himself even seemingly responsible for what he cannot avert. There is some shrewdness in this."

There is some anrewdness in this."

— The New York Hera'd of this morning says:

"Secretary McColloch is incurably wedded to his financial theories, although they have proved impracticable, and he is compelled to abandon them in practice. He not only does not learn anything by experience, but he becomes more confused and incapable. Yet he never loses an opportunity to ventilate his crude notions about our finances and the currency. His last performance in this way is seen in a letter to some citizens of Beston in reply to an invitation to a compilmentary public dinner tendered to him. It will be remembered that the Secretary, in his Fort Wayne speech, and on other occasions, spoke strongly in favor of resumption of specie payments and a contraction of the currency to bring that about at an early day. In his reports to Congress he recommended this policy, and that body, acting upon his recommendation, nassed an act authorizing him to contract the currency by withdrawing legal tenders from circulation. He used the authority for a time, and proceeded in withdrawing the unitional currency from circulation till he saw that he effect was proving disastrous in checking the industry of the country and in reducing the moons of the Government. Now he confesses that he is compalled to suspend contraction, and is not withdrawing any longer the United States notes from circulation. Still, he taiks about resumption as pertinactions; and is now withdrawing any longer the United States notes from circulation. Still, he taiks about resumption as pertinactions; and is not withdrawing any longer the United States notes from circulation. Still, he taiks about resumption as pertinactions; and is non-insented by the condition of the country and of the Treasury tells him he must not curtail the currency, and his on-insented provides the point we have been contention for all along—that contraction would be unineased. He yields the point we have been contention for all along—that contraction would be unineased. The argument he endeaves - The New York Hera'd of this morning says:

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

| 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100

Gold, 1371@1371. Silver, 1301@132.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—

U. S. 6s, 1881. coupon, 1111@11112; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 1091@1091; do., 1864, 1051@1051; do., 1865, 1061@1061; do. new, 108 @1081; 5s, 10-40s, 991@991; U. S. 7-30s, 1st series, 1061@1061; do., 2d series, 1061@1061; 3d series, 1051@1051. Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 16; May, 1865, 161; August, 1865, 142; September, 1865, 14; October, 1865, 134.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, May 30 .- There is no spirit in the Flour Market, and prices, although without quotable change, are barely sustained. There is no shipping demand, and the home trade purchase only enough for present necessities. Sales of a few nundred barrels at \$9@10 % bbl. for superfine; \$10@11.25 for extras; \$12.50@14.25 for low grades and choice Northwestern extra family: \$13@15 for Penusylvania and Ohio do. do.; \$16@16.50 for California; and \$16.50@17.50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour ranges from \$8.50 to \$8.75 \$ bbi. Nothing doing

ranges from \$8.50 to \$8.75 \(\pi \) bbl. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is no feature to present in the Wheat Market, and prices favor buyers. Sales of Pennsylvania red at \$2.75\(\pi \) 3.55, and a car load of California at \$3.40, a decline. Rye ranges from \$1.76 to \$1.72 \(\pi \) bushel. Corn—There is rather more activity, but prices remain without change. Sales of 10,000 bushels yellow, affoat, in the cars, and from store, at \$1.21\(\pi \) 1.22. Oats are quiet. Sales of 3000 bushels Pennsylvania at \$2c.

Nothing doing in either Barley or Malt, Whisky—Prices are nominally unchanged.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Third Page. CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Steamship Bosphorus. Alexander, Liverpool, A. R. McHenry.
Barque Zulma, Hewitt, Barbados, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Brig M. C. Comery, Comery, Aspinwall, Merchant & Co. Schr Archer and Reeves, Smith, Trinidad, G. C. Carson

& Co. Schr Ann Maria, Walker, Manekin Bivor, Captain Schr Light Boat, Scaffe, Boston, J. E. Basiey & Co. Schr Light Boat, Scafe, Boston, J. E. Hasley & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Br. brig Wanderer, Anderson, 90 days from Messina, with fruit, etc., to Isaac Jeanes & Co.
Port, brig Marianna 4th, Sautos, 35 days from Lisbon, with sait and marble to Jose de B. Gulmarains.

Brig A. C. Titoomb, Titoomb, 30 days from Genoa, with marble, razs, etc., to V. A. Sartori.

Br. brig Elia, Poote, 24 days from Trinidad, with molasses to John Mason & Co.
Schr A. M. Edwards, Hinson, 2 days from Norfolk, with lumber to captain.

Steamer H. L. Gaw, Her, 13 hours from Baltimore, with moles, to A. Groves, Jr.

MEMORANDA.
Steamship Juniata, Hoxle, hence, at Havana seth instant, Steamship Stars and Stripes, Holmes, hence, at Havana 25th inst. Brig Lark, Hudgins, for Philadelphia, salled from Matanana 23d inst. Brig Harry Virden, Collins, hence, at Havana 24th nstant. Reig Charles Wesley, Ford, for Philadelphia, sailed rom Matanzas Zist inst. om Maianeas Zist inst. Bohr C. C. Pettengall, Allen, hence, at Kingston, Ja., 16th list.
Schr Thomas G. Conner, hence, at Barbados 5th inst.
Schr Evergreen. Belioste, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bristol 28th inst.
Schr S. L. Simmons, Gandy, hence, at Fall River 28th 18st.

FORTHESS MONROE, May 28.—The steamer Philip arrived here in ninetoen hours from New York, and sailed to-night for that port, towing the disabled steamel ip Virge, which broke her shaft off Cape Heary several days ago.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

Exw York, Mayis,—Arrived, Fr. steam frigate Jean
Bart, Gisoline, from Annapolis.

Beamship Eagle Greene, from Havana.

Beamship Eagle Greene, from Mampoa.

Beig Tollow, Chaple, from Newsaste.

Bhip Caward, Anderson, from Liverpool,

Bhip Chanceller, Jones, from Liverpool,

Brig Tubal Oais, Lorlus, from Palermo,

Yacht Vesta, Low, from Cowes,