FIRST EDITION

THE SOUTH.

VIRGINIA.

The Blacks in Council Over a Forcible Distribution of the Lands-Arrest of Lindsay, the Colored Detegate, in Richmond, and of Judge Parker, of Winchester.

Major Frank A. Butte, formerly Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau in King William county, paid a visit on Saturday to his friends in that county. Sixty or seventy negroes had assembled at the Court House on that day with their candidate elect to the convention, one E. Massie, to have a jublice over their victory. Major Butts was quietly playing backgammon with a friend in the parior of the hotel, when he heard furious yells and shouts from the negroes daring him to come out, threatening to take his lite—"We will have his heart's blood," "We will kill the — Rebel on sight,"

Major Butts drew his pistol and was about to go out and meet them, but was dissuaded by his friends. He then went be ore a magistrate and sued out a warrant for the arrest of the ringleaders, but the officer who went to execute
it was defied by the negroes, who were banded
together and refused to be arrested, they said,
by a Rebel officer or tried before a Rebel Court.
Major Butts reported the affair at headquar ters in Richmond to day, and General Schoield will take prompt measures to have the parties

arrested and brought to justice.

A lady near Lynchburg has revealed to the civil authorities of that city a plot overheard by her on her husband's plantation formed by negroes to kill certain white and colored men who had become distasteful to them. Two of the ringleaders have been sire-ted and partially examined. The offense of the pegroes obnoxious to these conspirators is that they voted the

Conservative ticket.

I learn from a gentleman just from Winchester, Va., that Judge Richard A. Parker, Judge of the Thirteenth Circuit, in the State of Virginia, was arrested on Monday by an order emanating from the Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau in Winchester. The charge against him is that Union men cannot get justice from him. The immediate cause of his arrest appears to be that a suit has been brought in his court by the Methodist Church South, of Winchester, for the recovery of the church building, which has been taken possession of by the Northern wing of the Church. Judge Harris, of an adjoining circuit, has lately decided a similar suit in favor of the Southern wing of the Church, and it is said the arrest was made to prevent a similar decision by Judge Parker.

No report of this arrest, the facts of which I obtain from Colonet Wall, the delegate from Frederick county, has been made at headquar-

ters in Richmond. I am informed from Richmond, Va., this evening that Lewis Lindsay, one of the negro delegates elect to the Constitutional Convention, was arrested this morning for using incendiary language, by order of General Schofield, and bailed in the sum of \$1000 for his appearance before a Military Commission to be examined. The following report has been made to General Schooled by the officers who arrested him:—

Schooled by the officers who arrested him:—

* Headquarters Military Commandant, Richmond, Va. Nov. 11, 1867.—Major-General I. M. Schobeld, Commanding First Military District, State of Virginis.—General:—I have the honor to inform you that I have arrested and held to ball in the sum of \$1000, Lewis Lindsay, a citizen of the city of Richmond, for using language in a speech elivered by him on or about the 9th day of November, 1887, calculated to indie the colored against the white citizens of Richmond. I would most respectfully recommend that a military commission be appointed to examina into the nature of this speech, and to punish, if found the nature of this speech, and to punish, if found guilty, or to acquit the party charged with untering the same. I am, General, most respectfully, your obedient servant.

Second Lieut, 45th Infantry, Military Commander.

The following detail for the Court of Inquiry.

in the case of Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Rose was published to-day. Brevet Brigadier-General George Stoneman, Colonel of the 21st United States Infantry; Major D. Woodruff, 21st Infantry: Brevet Major W. H. Brown, Captain 5th Cavalry; Brevet Major C. Rodney Layton, 11th Infantry, Judge Advocate.

I have just learned that the negroes in Mecklenburg and the adjoining counties of Virginia are now debating in their secret leagues whether they shall take possession of the land of the whites by violence on the 1st of January, if Congress do not give it to them as they say has been promised. The radical delegates from Mecklen ourg to the Convention are urging them to take the lands of the whites at all nazards. of the negroes will hire themselves unless they get possession of the entire plantation, horses mules, and tools. The negroes are all armed and the whites are not. Much fear of a war between the races is felt in this portion of the State.-N. Y. Herald.

ALABAMA.

The Proposition to Remove the Cotton Tax-Congress Petitioned to Take Away the Lands from the Planters - The Franchise Question.

MONTGOMERY, Nov. 12 .- The Convention met to-day, but very little business was transacted. William Rapier, colored, offered a resolution providing for the payment of all debts con-tracted during the Rebellion at whatever was the value of the depreciated paper then circuating at the par value of said paper.

Mr. Bingham offered a resolution tu regard to persons who had been paid sums of money since the close of the war on account of services during the Rebellion rendered to the States.

Mr. Reynolds presented a petition for the consideration of the Committee on the Cotton Tax, momorializing Congress to remove the tax on Stion. The report represented that the tax was n mos instances greater than the value of the ve the said tax, to take away the land from planters of the cotton, and instead of exactng the tax to allow them to work the lands as common property.

The debate on the report of the Franchise Committee was then resumed. Various amendments were proposed, and pending the discussion the Convention adjourned.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Prohibitory Law-No Further Pro-

Boston, Nov. 12 .- The voice of the people against radical legislation has already been observed by the Governor. A day or two ago he instructed the (hief State Cons able to make no fur her liquor seizures or projecutions for selling, and to-morrow an order will be sent out to the deputies stating that in accordance with Instructions from headquarters and in response to the desires, of the people as expressed at the late election there are to be no further prosecutions for violation of the prohibitory law. The constabulary will be abolished and the prohibitory law repealed as soon as the Legislature

NEW YORK.

Weston on His Travels. Lyons, Nov. 12.—Weston, the pedestrian, arrived at Weedsport at five minutes past eight o'clock last night, and left this morning at halfpast five o'clock, arriving at this place at five winutes before twolve. He remained here for dinner and proceeded on his tramp at two o'clock this afternoon. He will reach Buffalo buffalo for Eric, Pa., and make his third at-tempt to accomplish one hundred miles in zwenty-four conscoutive hours.

FROM EUROPE.

ITALY AND ROME. The Pope's Encyclical-His Reference to Italian Aspirations.

From the Giornale di Roma, Oct. 26. The following is that portion of the Papal en-

From the Giornale di Roma, Oed. 26.

The following is that portion of the Papal encyclical relating to the men who demand that Rome be made the capital of Italy:

Venerable Brethren: Health and spostolic benediction. Cast your eyes around you, wenerable brethren; and you will see and deeply deplore with us the detestable about narions which now chiefly desolate onhappy Italy. As for as, we most unmity adore the impenetrable judgment of God, who has been the supplied of the impenetrable judgment of God, who has been the supplied of the impenetrable judgment of God, who has been the supplied of the impenetrable judgment of God and the liessed that we should live at his sorrownil period, when, by softs of a few men, and nivally of those was govern and direct public affairs in most uniappy italy, the venerable commandments of God and the lies, the life of Cod and implety upilits in head unpunished and triumbis. Hence, all the inquities, all the evils and implety upilits in head unpunished and triumbis. Hence, all the inquities, all the evils and our soil. Hence these bloods with the utmost grid our soil. Hence these bloods with the utmost grid our soil. Hence these these properties of the following the route of the properties of the prope

FRANCE AND ITALY.
Highly Important Circular of General
Menabrea to the Italian Diplomatic
Agents Abroad.

Florence (Nov.1), by Telegraph to Reuter's Bureau. The September Convention, in stipulating on the one hand the evacuation of the Pontifical territory by the French troops, imposed at the same time upon Italy obligations which are very heavy and very difficult of fulfilment. We, however, accepted them with the sincere and absolute desire to use every effort to secure their being observed. Contrary to the laws, and notwithstanding the reiterated declarations of the Government, several bands have succeeded in penetrating into the provinces of the Pontifical States by cluding the surveillance of the troops; but, in consequence of the topo-graphical configuration of the territory, the considerable extent of the line which it was right of every citizen to travel without hindrance, one may conceive it was an impo si-bility for the corps of observation to success fully prevent such occurrences. The difficulpenetration and perspicacity of the high couracting powers when they signed the Convention. It will be remembered that the term fixed for the execution of this arraugement was precisely established at a time when a reconciliation might have taken place between the Holy See and Italy, or at least a modus revendi might have been arrived at between adjoining Governments which would have rendered reciprocal relations possible. This hope has been deceived, not indeed because the Government of the King omitted aight which could have tended towards the attainment of this aim, but because it always met with resistance from the Holy See, and even sometimes severe censure for having promulrated necessary laws. It is therefore not surprising if the crisis which we regret has now aken place. The Government of the Emperor, in a document published in the Moniteur, de-clared that the French troops had no object of any hostile character towards Italy, and that the Imperial Government did not intend by any means to rone wan occupation the entire gravity of which it fully estimated.

The King's Government, while highly appreciating these declarations, cannot yet feel con-vinced that actual circumstances rendered an act of this character necessary. The Imperial Government cannot but be aware that the September Convention was concluded especially with a view to replace the Holy See in the usual position of all other principalities, which hould themselves provide for their own safety. One may in truth assert that the spirit of the Convention has not always been observed in this respect; but, be this as it may, it is a fact that the troops enrolled by the Pontifical Gov ernment have sufficed for the defense of their flag. But although they thus fulfilled the object assigned to them, the Imperial Government, despite our reiterated observations and protestations, judged otherwise, and decided to intervene. The formal declarations we have recently made that we would do our utmost to prevent the invasion of the armed bands-declarations which we have fulfilled-have unhappily not ufficed to change so grave a resolution.

Public opinion in Italy is deeply moved, and if the population has not been carried away to acts of gravity it is because the majority are wise, and because the country is accustomed to full confidence in the Government of a faithful King, who guards and will ever guard their honor at the cost of any sacrifice what

We have consulted the exigencies of our dignity and of our interest; the Government con-sequent y has had to take upon itself the serious re-ponsibility of ordering the troops to cross

The step can by no means be considered by France as a hostile act. Occupying a few points in the Papal territory, the Royal troops are instructed to gain the good-will and re-us-ure the minds of the inhabitants, and to reestablish quiet among the agitated population, which addresses itself from all sides to the King's Government, invoking its protection. The troops have orders to everywhere respect the established authority and municipalities, and to act in such manner as to avoid every conflict likely to give rise to subsequent compli-

Catlous.

The situation created by the September Con-The situation created by the expensive Con-vention having been altered by the intervention of the Imperial troops, the King's Government required to guard its rights by placing itself in an identical position with that of the other con-tracting Power, and thus be able to open fresh negotiations on a footing of perfect equality. Let us form carnest yows that these negotiations may lead to a definite solution, which, while satisfying the legitimate national aspi may at the same time secure to the chief of the Church the dignity and independence necessary for the accomplishment of its divine mission.

THE HURRICANE AT ST. THOMAS. Further Particulars of the Terrible De-

struction which Ensued. A private letter from a gentleman who has long resided at St. Thomas gives the following account of the recent hurricane in that lo-

"St. Thomas, Nov. 1.—I am able to tell you that we have all escaped with our lives. An awful hurricane burst over this island, and many neighboring towns, on Tue-day, the 29th of October, about 12 o'clock. At a quarier to 1 it was at its greatest beight, and, wearied with destruction, it began to subtide a little about 3, and exhausted its tury at 6 P. M. Words cannot de cube this frightful tempest. No poetic imagery I ever read has come up to it. I have now witnessed the reality of a cyclone, and hope may never again be exposed to the horrors of another. Almost every house in the place is unroofed; a large number are in rains; those covered with shingles or tin have alone escaped. From my windows you can see the trucks of the masts and hulls of thirty yeasels, totally wrecked; and in other parts of the harbor about thirty more may be seen.

"Among them, the Liverpool steamship Caribbean, which came in an hour or two before the hurricane began, the Spanish steamer Psjaro, and the royal mail steamship Derwent. As yet one hundred and ten dead bodies have been found and buried, some who were killed in their houses, and the rest, the majority, in the harper and about the wharves. But there must be a very large number still to be found, as a frightful stench is ascending from the King' wharf, westword. The corpses are no doubt covered with debris, such as masts and spars, which prevent their coming up to the surface, May Divine Providence avert pestilence from us? The Pelayo and Todd steamets were driven on shore. Immense trees, totally uproots i, he about in every direction. The rain fell heavily at the time, so that every one who had the good fortune to have a floor or cellar underneath took refuge below. In the height of the storm, the strong shutters, firmly barred, booked, and bolted, were wrenched open, and torrents of olinding rain swept into the house, making it like an open street. I was in this precicament, and my wife handed me the nails and kept the jalousies fast whilst i nailed them to. The merchants have sustained immense losses, for besides many of the sunken vessels containing goods just shaped by purchasers from Porto Rico and elsewhere, and not insured, the warehouses were filled with mer-

chandise which has been spoiled by the rain.

"But the worst remains to be told. The royal mail steamship Rhone was at Peter Island, about twenty miles from here, almost ready to start for Europe, and engaged in taking on board passengers, mails, and cargo from the intercolonial steamers, when the blast began. She steod out to sea, but the wind sent her on the iron-bound coast, the waves burst her boilers. she was cut in two, and about one hundred and twenty people, including her noble Captain Woolley, went down in her. About twenty-three men were saved. The royal mali steamship Wye was dashed to pieces on Buck Island, and out of seventy only thirteen escaped. The royal mail steamship Conway was driven on shore at Tortola; I do not know whether she lost any of her crew or passengers. The Caravelle, French steamer, is also reported to be a total wreck. On a rough calculation, the estimated damage to shipping and property on board and in town cannot be less than fifteen to twenty millions of dollars. You cannot imagine our situation. It is terrible. The gas works were levelled to the ground, killing a number of people; and every church and place of worship is more or less injured. If the place had been subjected to bombardment it could not present a more deplorable appearance. In the midst of the hurricsne, many persons felt shocks of earthquake; I did not, but it must have been so, for there are abundant indications of it everywhere. Of the in-numerable small craft, as lighters and boats, there are very few remaining. The soldiers barracks were all blown down. The light ouse is gone, so are the dredging-machine telegraph. Many of the gas lamp-post-, of solid iron, were also blown down. I must write you further of particulars next mail, for I am too horrised to go on now."

CRUISE OF THE FENIAN PRIVATEER Interesting Description at Cooper lastitute.

About one thousand persons assembled at Cooper Institute last evening to listen to the narrative of Colonel Trevilian on the expedition to Ireland of the Erin's Hope, a small sailing vessel commanded by Captain Kavanagh, which left this port in May last. John Savage, Esq., President of the Féman Brotherhood, presided. In the course of a lew introductory remarks Mr. Savage dwelt upon the escape of Colonel Kelly and Captain Deasy at Manchester, and exhibited the identical handcuffs used upon the wrists of the former. At this point the audience arose and cheered most enthusiastically.

Colonel Trevilian's narrative of the departure and cruise of the Erin's Hope was interesting. This little craft was a sailing vessel of tonnage formerly named the Alice Davis. Landings were made at various points on the Irish coast, and men sent into the country. In the words of the speaker, "The Eriu's Hope touched off Galway, and looked into the mouth of the Shannon to see if any of her Majesty's gunboats were around, but none were to be seen." time was the little craft more than twelve miles

distant from a British vessel. They were halled and boarded by pilots and schooners. At one time one of her Majesty's frigates was within half a mile of the Erin's Hope, and commenced signalling. The signals were answered, and the Hope was not molested. On another occasion her fast sailing saved her from capture by the coast guard. When the Ern's Hope sailed and where from, Colonel Trevilian was careful not to divulge. In all she sailed nearly ten thousand miles. The speaker concluded his remarks by stating that Fenlanism is not yet dead; that two hundred thousand Fenians are watching their opportunity to pounce upon the British lion, and that arms and ammunition can be sent to Ireland from this country. The meeting was gotten up under the auspices of the Brian Beroihme Circle. - N. Y. Herald.

West Virginia Election-1867. The following exhibits the complexion of the West Virginia Legislature of last year and that

just elected:-House, Republicans . . 41 Democrats . . 11 sjority . . . 30 Republicans . . . 18 Democrats . . . 4 Majority Senate, Republicana 34 Gair, 4 19

14 Majority . 14 16 Gain, 2 We gain 4 members in the House over last 16 Gain, 2 year, and 2 in the Senate. Reaction here, like gravitation, "turns the other way."

Markets by Telegraph.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, Nov. 12.—Stocks active and strong. Chicago and Rock Island. 1814; Reading. 9814. Canion. Co., 42; Cleveland and Toledo, 7214; Cleveland and Pilsburg. 1924; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 84; Michigan Central. 174; Michigan Central. 174; Michigan Central. 113: Itilinois Central, 120; Osmberland preferred, 22; Virginia 63, 45; Missouri 83, 914; Hudson River, 123; Ten-forties, 1924; Five-twenties, 1862, 1984; do. 1864, 1964; do. 1865, 1964; do. 1867, 1974; Seventhirites, 1965; Sterling, 1994; 1995.

New York, Nov. 13.—Sotton duil at 314. Flour bas advanced 1963154; sales of 12,600 barrels—State, 82,76316-25; Western, 87,26516-7; Southers, \$103414-19; California, 126,1875. Wheat has advanced 2633c. Corn active; mixed Western, \$1-7761-284. Osts 1634c. Provisions firmer and quiet. New mess Pork, \$20.50, Whisky is dails.

SECOND EDITION

THE SCAFFOLD.

Execution of a Murderess in Clearfield County.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.] BROOKVILLE, Nov. 13 .- Mrs. Lens Miller, a German woman, who poisoned her husband las winter, was hanged in the jail-yard here at noon She made a full confession of her crime. Several hundred persons witnessed the execution. C.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

"Fancy Men" in Town-The Races-

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.] BALTIMORE, Nov. 13,-A considerable number of the "tancy" from Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, who were at the abortive prizefight on the Virginia shore yesterday, and were arrested and subsequently released at Alexandria, have arrived here, en route homeward. Sorrell, the pugilistic negro, is home, greatly trightened at having escaped "negro suffrage."

The fall races are progressing here at the Herring Run course, and there is the usual attendance of thieves and pickpockets. The city is crowded with them.

The weather is cold and threatening to snow.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 11.—The following yessels are reported ashore in the vicinity of Cape Hatters: Schooner Daniel Chase, from Baltimore to Washington, N. C. She ran ashore at Ocracoke Inlet, and sunk. All on board except the mate were drowned; vessel and cargo a cept the mate were drowned; vessel and cargo a total loss. Schooner Adamantine, of South Carolina, is sshore on Body's Island; she has an assorted cargo, which has been safely landed. The vessel is rapidly filling with sand. Br. brig Harriet Cook, asbore at Cedar Inlet. Cargo of the cook, asbore at Cedar Inlet. fustic saiely landed, but the vessel is a total loss. The yacht Fashion is ashore one mile south of Body's Island. A schooner from the West Indies is ashore on Ocracoke bar. She has a cargo of sugar and molasses, which, together with the

ves-el is a total loss.

The barque Templar, from Rio, with coffee, sails to-night for New York. The ship St. James, from Callao, with a cargo of guano, also sails to night for Biltimore.

The brigs Thomas Walters, Captain Merriman,

from Noriolk, with a cargo of staves for Guade-loupe, and Josie A. Devereaux, from Boston, for

Savannah, are anchored in the roads.

Yesterday atternoon, as a party of boys were playing on the banks of a stream near Norfolk. their attention was attracted by the efforts of a dog in digging something out of the sand. On going to his assistance they succeeded in exhuming a small coffin, made of shingles, in which they found the bodies of two infants, supposed to be twing. They were swrapped in page posed to be twins. They were wrapped in rags, on which was written a partially oblivarated name. They are supposed to have been white, and one of them had a piece of ribbon tied about its neck, prebably for the purpose of strangling it. They had the appearance of having been in it. They had the appearance of having been in the ground for three or four weeks, and have evidently met with foul play. Efforts are being made to investigate the matter.

New York Internal Revenue Officers. WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 .- It is said that the Revenue Board in New York city will, in a day or two, recommend the removal of the Collector of Internal Revenue for the Eighth District of that State. There is already a number of applicants for the place.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

The Tenth Annual Convention of the New Jersey Sunday School Association, Now in Session in Camden.

At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the Tenth Annual Convention of the New Jersey Sunday School Association commenced its delibera-tions in the First Presbyterian Church, Camden. The proceedings were opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Hlers, of Hightstown, N. J., after which the Convention Joined in singing a hymn. In the absence of the Secretary, the Rev. H. C. Westwood, D. D., of the M. E. Church, Princeton, was elected Secretary pro tem.

H. C. Westwood, D. D., of the M. E. Church, Princeton, was elected Secretary pro tem.

The President of the Association, James S. Mackie, Esq., of Newark, then delivered his opening address. He said that, it St. Paul had reason to "thank God and take courage," occasies a handful of faithful, loving friends met him at Appli Forum on his way to Rome, where persecution and final martyrdom awaited him, how should our hearts burn within us, in fervent gratitude and humble faith, as we look upon this assemblage of New Jersey Sunday School Teachers in their tenth annual convention. At the end of eighteen centuries, we recall the promise of the Author and Finisher of our faith to be with us, and meet to day to bear testimony that the word of God standeth here. Not in the face of persecution and trials, but in the glarious liberty of a free Church and a free State, we have met to hear how goes the good fight all along the ilnes. We have a bright record to unfold from whose cheering page is reflected a light so brilliant that the spots of doubt and disappointment, and the incidents of discouragement and defection will almost be lorgotten. In these days, when all the energies of man's nature are quickened into almost superhuman activity and effort in all the pursuits of life, the Gospel of Christ must point the way, leading and controlling the surging column, or on trampled under the feet of the pressing multitude. There are among us none so weak, none so poor, that they cannot extend a cup of cold water from the Fountain of Life to the sorrewing, thirsty soul, and so earn the blessing:—"Insamuch as ye did it unto one of the least of thuse little ones, ye did it unto one of the least of these little ones, ye did it unto one of the least of these little ones, ye add it unto one of the least of these little ones, ye add it unto one of the least of these little ones, or opportunity for whell the weapons?" Let him then look back to the sixteenth century, and see the young man to of Erfurt exhuming the truth of a buried Gospel that two-edged sword of the spirit all alone, he smote such blows upon the shackles of superstition and priesteralt that almost at a single bound the nations of the earth lifted up their free hands and disen-turalled hearts in a song of grateful praise, whose ecroes for three hundred and firly years have inspired the souls of men, and which will roll on in their glorious reverberation until the human soul every-where asserts the liberty with which the Gospat workers men free.

where assers the liberty with which the Gospet makes men free.

In closing his remarks, Mr. Mackie exhorted the faint-hearied to profit by the example of the old, lonely, unknown daughter of Africa, who, in days long past, started the first Sunday School in the United States in the city of New York.

After the singing of a byme, several county secretaries read their reports, showing large accessions to the number of schools, teachers, and scholars.

On motion of Rev. C. S. Conkling, it was ordered it at all resolutions presented to the Convention be referred to the Business Committee without debute. A greeting from the Sunday School Association of Mayland was received, and on motion of the Rev. H. C. Westwood, D. D., the Business Committee were instructed to name a delegation to convey the salutations of this Convention to the Maryland Convention they adjourned with slerging and a

vention.
The Convention then adjourned, with singing and a benediction by the Rev. James Lefeyre.

EVENING SESSION. An 7% o'clock the Convention reassembled, and listened to an address of welcome by the Rev. Mr. Whitecar. Interesting addresses were also delivered by the Rev. L. H. Ecclesion, Rector of St. Matthew's Church, Philadelphis, and by Professor John H. Hart, the editor of the *kinday *khoo! Times. During the remainder of the evening the question-box was opened, and appropriate answers given to the questionand therein. The Convention then adjourned until this morning, with singles and prayer.

The Association reassembled at 8 o'clock this morning. President James is Mackie presided.
Frevious to the commencement of the business session devotional exercises were held in the church.
Benjamin C. Lippincott was then exceed Recording Ferrolary.

tecretary.

The reports of Middlesex, Atlantic, and Ocean counties were then read. They all report the Sabbath-School work as progressing. Great interest is taken in the Babbath Schools, not only by children but by adults. adults.

The report of the Treasurer was then read. The receipts were \$175; expenditures, \$104208; balance in

debt, \$224.56. Rev. Dr. Mattison then read the following essay on

The report of the Treasurer was then read. The receipts were \$27.5c; expenditures, siterios, baiance in deat, \$22.5c.

Rev. Dr. Maitison then read the following essay on Stonday-School Literature?—

The subject upon which the Convention a year ago and the subject upon which the Convention a year ago and the subject upon which the Convention a year ago and the subject upon which the Convention a year ago and the subject of the subject upon the literature? employed in the resolution inviting the essay, if taken in its broadest sense, might include the periodical hymn books and other requisites of the school; but from its connections I understand it to refer mainly to what books are most an interest of the school; but from its connections I understand it to refer mainly to what books and other requisites of the school; but from its connections I understand it to refer mainly to what books and other requisites of the school; but from its connections I understand it to refer mainly to what books and other requisites of the school; but an subject of the school work. The impression made by the books we read in childhood yet linger, while most that we merely heard has passed from memory. Our youth are in the subday school interest in the subday school interest in the subday and school seasion, would not ordinarily cover more from the Sunday school interest in the subday school interest while our youth among a school seasion, would not ordinarily cover more from the sunday school interest while our youth among the property of the subject of the subj

about contain a good supply of strictly religious literature.

1. Seldom as they are to be met with in our schools, the Sunday School library should contain tooks upon the great doctrines of Christianity. Every school school has in it more or less of young school has in it more or less of young school has in it more or less of young such subjects, but who have not the necessary books at command. And it is agrave mistake to suppose that listraction in the great doctrines of Christianity is less important than it was fifty years ago. On the contrary, lithere ever was a time when it became us to take need to the dectrine, it is now. If the Bible is profitable for doctrines, why should the Sunday School iguore it?

profitable for doctrines, why should the Sanday School ignore it?

The young men to our Sabbath Schools who love Christ, and from whom are to be drawn the future ministry of the church, and but few of whom will ever graduate from a tileological school need to read works now drawn from Sunday School libraries upon the subject of the Trinity, the fall and consequent deprayity of mankind, the incarnation and proper divinity in Christ, salvation through faith in His blood, immortality of the soul, the resarrection of the body, a final and general judgment, eter_alrowards and punishments, etc.

The safety and usefulness of the future Church of this land require that our youth understand these great doctrines better than they do. And to this end suitable books upon the above and kindred doctrines are not easily fould. Few doctrinal works have been written for the young, and for the reason, perhaps, that there has been little or no demand for them. An opinion has seemed to prevail that Christian doctrines should have little or no place in Sunday School literature!

iterature! And yet, if search were made to the right direction. And yet, if search were made in the right direction. Each denomination would be able to find something to fill the chasm, and with the demand there would in time come the requisite supply. A connected series of Ismo volumes of from one to two bundred pages each, upon the great cardinal doctrines of the Gespel, and adapted to the capacity of youth—a sort of Sunday-School course of reading in theology—is to-day a desideratum in all our Sunday School libraries. True, no one denomination could provide what would be satisfactory to all; but let the Baptists have their series, the Presbyterlans theirs, the Methodists theirs, etc., but let all in this way teach the doctrines of Christianity as they understand and believe them.

theirs, etc., but let all in this way teach the doctrines of Christianity as they understand and believe them. We need, and must have, more Christian doctrine in our Sabbath School, or our religion while become unintelligent, unstable, and effeminate, and ignorance and infidelity will triumpo in the land.

2. The library should have books upon Christian experience adaped to nurture the young in the ways of holy living—of this class may be reckoned the lives of holy men and women, whose memoirs have been written for our learning. The Sunday School library should include a species of religious fiction—if you please to call it such—a class of narratives not strictly biographies or histories of facts, but portraitures of character and exhibitions of principles and doctrines and experiences and moral instructions under the form of a narrative. I am aware that this

under the form of a narrative. I am aware that this is a mooted question—whether any such books should be admitted to our libraries, and yet, without pausing to discuss the Issue, I could not recommend their university accounts. rsal exclusion. Fourth. The library should contain a liberal supply

versal exclusion.

Fourth. The library should contain a liberal supply of books neither religious nor irreligious; that is, books not upon religious subjects, either doctrinal or experimental, and yet having no irreligious bearing or tendency. Of this class are many biographies, books of travels, histories, and treatises on natural histories, discussions, inventions, and the arts. At these may interest, instruct, and benefit the young, though they may not lead directly to Christ.

These general principles being kept in mind, how shall a Sunday/School secure or replenish a library?

The usual course, I believe, is to appoint a committee to purchase the books. Wherever this is done these things should always be borne in mind:—

1. That the committee consist of Christian men, known to be true to Christ and to the faith of Christ as held by the Church to which they belong.

2. They should be intelligent, that is men of some degree of cuiture, and who can give time if necessary to the important work assigned them. Just here is one of the great errors of most of our achools. They appoint committees to select books without reference to their qualifications for the work assigned them, and who can give little or no time to it, and the result is that books are bought at random, and we have thousands of books in our libraries that ought to be withnowed out, and burned and sold for old paper between this and next Sabbath.

Do you ask eow this can be arrived at. I answer.

1. Put the work into the hands of a competent committee, plous, devoted to the Church, intelligent in her doctrines, and who they hand in the fear of God.

2. As far as possible, let such Committee examine every book they buy. Divide the work, and take

2. As far as possible, let such Committee examine every book they buy. Divide the work and take time, even it it be a week or fortnight, if necessary. Better spend a mooth in such an examination, and let the school wait for you than to fill a library with beoks that will be poisonous to the minds of our

let the school walk for you than to fill a library with books that will be poisonous to the minds of our youths for years to come.

Nexe to a personal examination, we may rely upon these who is our respective denominations have published lists of books for Sunday School libraries. Their editors have generally been competent, and have done their work well; so that committees are generally safe in purchasing books issued at their respective publishing houses expressly for Sunday School libraries. The chief danger in this direction is, that while these books may be bound in beautiful and uniform style, too many of them may be printed from oid plates, be heavy and antiquated in their style, and without the life-like aspect of our modern pages, or the charm of pictorial illustration. We have too many such books in our libraries, put in and numbered to await the cualogue, and which we cannot well draw out because thus numbered in the list, that are obsolete and worthless, and ought to be displaced by other and better publications. But so long as committees buy them, so long our publishing houses will continue to print and publishing houses will continue to

with so much Sunday School liferature that no child will ever select or read.

4. But these different catalorues are often exhausted, and still the cry is heard—more books. We have read all we have, and must have tresh volumes, or stop reading. Then comes a new danger when we pass outside the catalogues of our respective denominations to buy Sunday School books in the general market. Here especially, committees should be careful how they buy books which they have not examined, and next to a perso; at examination of the books, the character of the books by whom they are issued may give some assurance of their orthodoxy and adaption to the purposes for which they are published. And yet, few publishers themselves read the books they publish. Large publishing houses have their critics to examine manuscripts, but the part that these critics have approved a manuscript is no proof, after all, that every such book is suitable for a Sunday School library.

25. There is special danger in purchasing these little libraries, as they are called, put up in boxes and bearing some fancy name. I speak here of those published outside of our regular denominational catalogues. Some of these are designed to steal their way into our schools, and strike a biow there at all evangelical religion. Many of them are written by Swetcenborgians, Unitarians, and Universalists, and insolitously incuticate their peculiar heresies, and though written in a style as fascinating as that of the "Ruins of Empires" and embellished by the most spirited engravings, and sold at moderate prices, they are nevertheless, with all their charm and beauty, as verifable "serpenis on dove" nests" as dan be found in the whole range of modern literature. On these boxes or nests of beautiful books, therefore, put up in fetts, published by unknown or unwangelic parsies, and thrown upon the common market, let all committees beware.

There are good books put up in this way, but many of these thus lessed, outside of our denominational catalogues, are of do btful orchodo

through these channels to the minds of our children and vonth
Such, Mr. Chairman, are the suggestions I would submit for the consideration of the 'lonveation upon the subject of the Illerature needed is our Sunday Schools, and the best methods of securing it.

Considerable discussion took place on the feasibility of all the suggestions advanced in the easaly, many of the delegates being in tavor of appointing a cemmittee to superintend the purchase of books. No definite conclusion was arrived at.

Black-board exercises were then given by William B. Sutton and C. B. Stout.

The proceedings of the Association were interspersed with sloging, under the leadership of Professor P. P. Van Arstale.

At 12	o'clock	the .	Associatio	n adjourned	until 2
5 T/ N	DAYBOX	TOOL B	TATISTICS	OF NEW JES	tank, as
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FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Wednesday, Nov. 13, 1867.

There was rather more disposition to operate in Stocks this morning, and prices were firmer. Government bonds were inactive, 10-40s sold at 102, an advance of ‡. 105] was bid for 7-30s; 112‡ for 6s of 1881; 108‡ for '62 5-20s; 105‡ for '64 5-20s; 106‡ for '65 5-20s; and 107‡ for July, '65, 5-20s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 101?.

hauc sold at 1012.

Rairroad shares were dull. Pennsylvania sold at 49\(\frac{1}{2}\), no change; Reading at 48\(\frac{1}{2}\), a slight advance; and Lehigh Valley at 49\(\frac{1}{2}\), no change; 124\(\frac{1}{2}\) was bid for Camden and Amboy; 20 for Little Schuylkili; 56 for Minehill; 31 for North Pennsylvania; 20\(\frac{1}{2}\) for Cata wissa preferred; and 23\(\frac{1}{2}\) for Philadelphia and Etie.

234 for Philadelphia and Erie. Bank shares were in good demand for investments at full prices. City sold at 71, no change; and Girard at 56, so change; 95 was bid for Northern Liberties; 30 for Mechanics; 109 for Kensington; 110 for Tradesmens; and 41 for Consoldation Consolidation. Canal shares were in fair demand. Lehigh

Navigation sold largely at 30@31½, an advance of 23 on the closing price last evening; and Delaware Division at 46, no change. 20 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 35 for Mor-

ris Canal; and 10 for Susquenanna Canal.
Quotations of Gold—104 A. M., 1394; 11 A. M.,
1394; 12 M., 1394; 1 P. M., 1394, an advance of j
on the closing price last evening.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

-Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of ex-change to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 1124 @1121; do. 1862, 1981@1081; do., 1864, 1061 1051; do., 1865, 1964@1061; do., 1865, new, 1974@ 107#; do., 1867, new, 107#@107#; do. 5s 10-40s, 102@102#; do. 7-30s, June, 105#@105#; do., July, 105#@105#; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119'40; do., July, 1864, 119'40; do. August, 1864, 119'40; do., October, 1864, 119'40; do., October, 1864, 119'40; do., May, 1865, 117;@117‡; do., August, 1865, 116‡@116‡; do., September, 1865, 115‡@116‡; do. October, 1865, 115‡@116. Gold, 139‡@139‡. Silver, 133@1344. Silver, 133@1341.

-Mesars, William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock: - Gold, rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—Gold, 139% (139%: U. S. 6s, 1881, 112% (112%: U. S. 6s. 20s, 1862, 108% (108%: do., 1864, 105% (108%: do., 1865, 106% (108%: do., 1865, 107% (107%: do., 1865, 107% (107%: do., 1865, 107% (107%: do., 1865, 107% (107%: do., 102%) (108%: Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 119; May, 1865, 117%: August, 1865, 116%; September, 1865, 115%; October, 1865, 115%. -Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Govern-

ment securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 1124@1122; old 5-20s, 1084@1082; new 5-20s, 1864, 1054@1052; do., 1865, 1064@1062; do., July, 1074@1074; do., 1867, 1074@1074; 10-40s, 1022@1024; 7-30s, June, 1054@1052; do., July, 1054@1054; Gold, 1394@1394. 1054. Gold, 1391@1394.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13 .- The Flour Market is quiet, but there seems to be more confidence in the permanency of present prices, and there is less anxiety to press sales. About 500 barrels were taken by the home consumers at \$7.75@ 8 50 for superfine; \$8 50@9 50 for extras; \$10@10 75 for Northwesteen extra family; \$11@1275 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do., the latter rate for choice; and fancy brands at \$13@14, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at \$550.89.

ing to quality. Rye Flour is selling at \$55069.

Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat Market continues quiet. The recipits and slocks are exceedingly small, but they are fully ample for the demand. Sales of they are fully ample for the demand. Sales of 1000 bushels common and choice Southern and 4000 bushels common and choice Southern and with sales of Pennsylvania at \$1253140. Corn with sales of Pennsylvania at \$1253140. Corn with sales of Pennsylvania at \$1555140. Corn with sales of Pennsylvania at \$135, 1000 of 2000 bushels yellow, adoat, at \$135, 1000 of 2000 bushels bushels do., in store, at \$137, and 12,000 bushels bushels do., in store, at \$137, and 12,000 bushels bushels do., in store, at \$137, and 12,000 bushels are steady at former rates. Sales of 2500 bushels at \$158. Southern and Pennsylvania.

Southing doing in Malt.

Nothing doing in Malt.

Rark is firmer. Sales of 35 hogsheads No, 1 Quercitrop at \$55655 & ton.