cult to discriminate at what stage in Christian progress a man may be an eligible candidate for this Convention. He would like to hear from the Dioceses on this subject before adopting this measure. He would refer the matter to the next Convention, and in the meanwhile means could be adopted to obtain the sentiments of the Dioceses on the subject.

Mr. Evans, of Md., spoke at some length in favor of the proposed alteration.

The Rev. Dr. Vinton, of Mass., took the floor in reply to the Rev. Mr. Southard, and further advocated the proposed amendment.

The Rev. Mr. Trapier, of S. C., said the time had been when he should have advocated this measure. But experience had taught him that it was not expedient to legislate upon such questions. This was no new subject to him. It had been discussed, time and again, in the Diocesan Convention of South Carolina. That body *recommended* to the parishes to elect only communicants as delegates to the Convention. Until the laity are subject to the discipline of the Church, this is all that can be done. Some of the best men he ever knew had not been members of the Church, and yet were her most devoted and useful friends. And the Church should not lose the services of such men. Beside, it is not always that communicants are the purest men. Men often become church members from worldly motives merely.

The Rev. Mr. Lindsly, of Delaware, defended the amendment on similar grounds.

The Rev. Dr. Vinton, of New-York, made a long and earnest speech, advocating the adoption of the measure proposed. He thought the passage of this amendment by the Convention would have the effect of inducing its adoption by the different Diocesan Conventions. He hoped the subject could not be postponed, as proposed. That would effectually kill it.

The Rev. Dr. Burroughs of N. H. (the motion to postpone being withdrawn) moved a resolution, as a substitute for that before the House. His amendment was to the effect that while the Convention recognize the propriety of every Deputy's being a communicant, it deems it inexpedient to alter the article of the Constitution, upon the eligibility of members of this Convention. Dr. Burroughs defended at some length his resolution. This article of the Constitution was made in 1789, and it has remained in force to this time without amendment. None had been thought necessary by the twenty-one triennial Conventions held since that time, and he reverenced the councils of his Church. He then proceeded to give a history of the origin of this proposition to amend the Constitution, at the last General Convention, which referred the matter to this.—The action of that Convention virtually postponed this matter for nine years, such is the operation of their postponement of it to this Convention. Dr. Burroughs viewed the question as a theological one. Practically, the lay deputies of this Convention were communicants in almost every case; and he cited some cases in proof that very good men, devoted to the interests of the Church, and yet not communicants, would, by the adoption of this amendment, be excluded from its counsels. He would leave this whole subject to the Dioceses.

Question was loudly called for, and on taking the vote the proposed amendment was lost. The resolutions were then adopted.

Mr. Conway, of Va., moved the readoption of a former resolution to the effect that no member occupy the floor more than 10 minutes at one time. This produced further discussion, but was finally adopted.

The Committee on the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society reported through Dr. Stevens, of Pa., to the effect, that the revenues of the past year were far below the necessary expenditures; and suggested the appointment of a President, over each of the Board Committees, with an adequate salary, as a means of more efficiently carrying out the objects of the Society. The evangelization of China, Greece, Turkey and Africa demanded superhuman efforts abroad, while the immense tide of emigration that floods the shores of America with an illiterate and too often spiritually benighted population, demand increasing activity at home. To carry out this great work, means were necessary. They deemed it the duty of the Church to follow the emigrants from the shores of the Atlantic to the Great West, and wherever the European pitches his tent, or erects his log cabin, the Church should be ready to render him spiritual instruction and extend her fostering care over him, and where the new towns blossom from the plain, or roll back the forest, there too should the Church be planted on a sure foundation. The vast missionary fields of Mexico, California and Utah, cry aloud for the assistance of the Church. California is thronged by a population of Chinese Pagans, Utah with Mormons, and Mexico with ignorant papists, all of whom will one day be part and parcel of the people of this great Republic, and unless some means be adopted to evangelize these people, it would be impossible to estimate the pernicious influence which so much ignorance and vice would exert on the welfare of the country. Appended to the Report were several resolutions, action on which was deferred until 11 o'clock this morning, when it will be made the order of the day.

The Rev. Dr. Crocker, of R. I., and others, were appointed a Committee to prepare resolutions of condolence on the deaths of three Bishops of this Church, since the last General Convention.

The Delegation from the Synod of the Diocese of Toronto, consisting of the following Clergymen and Lay Deputies: the Rev. T. B. Fuller, the Rev. H. Patton, Rural Dean in the Diocese of Toronto; Messrs. John W. Gamble, and John Arnoldi, were then introduced by the Committee. Rev. Mr. Fuller addressed a few appropriate remarks to the Chair, to which Dr. Creighton replied by welcoming them, and inviting them to seats in the Convention.

The Rev. Dr. Potter, of the Committee to take leave of the English Delegation, gave a very pleasing report of the leave-takings of those distinguished Clergymen, and dwelt with particular pleasure on the friendship which had sprung up between himself and Archbishop Sinclair. He bore testimony to his being a man of the most simple and unaffected piety, and one whom it was only requisite to know to feel that he was a true Christian, a sincere friend, and one who would ever occupy a green place in the memory. He was charged with assurances from both Dr. Sprague and Dr. Sinclair, that the prosperity of this Church would be one of the foremost of their prayers at their family altars.

The Committee on Canons, to whom were referred certain proposed amendments at Canon XLV. of 1832, reported as follows, and recommended its adoption:

"CANON OF THE USE OF THE BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER."

SEC. 1. In every organized parish, before all services, and lectures, and on all other occasions of public worship, the Book of Common Prayer shall be used as the same is or may be established by the authority of the General Convention of the Church. And in the performance of said service, no other prayers shall be used than those prescribed by the said Book.

SEC. 2. Every Bishop may at his discretion set forth forms of prayer for his own diocese, to be used under his license, revocable at his pleasure, on occasions of public worship in places where there are no organized parishes, and in newly appointed missionary stations; provided that such forms be compared wholly of portions of the Book of Common Prayer, and that no prayers be used but such as may be found in said Book.

SEC. 3. Canon XLV. of 1832 is hereby repealed.

By order of the Committee. WM. COOPER MEAD, Chairman.

This canon provoked much discussion on the discretionary power vested in the Bishop of a diocese, to prepare a form of prayer under special circumstances. In the discussion, Dr. Trapier, of South-Carolina, said that one-half of his congregation were composed of colored people, and more than one half of the communicants in the Southern Episcopal Church, were also colored. He had found it necessary to depart from the strict observance of the Rubric, in his ministrations to the negroes on the plantations. In view of similar circumstances, he urged the passage of the resolution.

The Convention then adjourned to nine o'clock this morning.

PRESBYTERIAN MISSIONS.

At the opening session of the Old School Presbyterian Synod, Rev. Mr. Wilson, Secretary of the Board of Missions, made some statements in regard to the work in that branch of the vineyard.

I will, he said, briefly address you on the present condition of the Missions connected with the Old School Presbyterian Board of Missions. The principle which lies at the foundation of the Missionary enterprise, is too well understood by you to receive any additional light from what I could say on this occasion. Our principles are formed, and well known—our obligations are understood, and what seems most important at the present time, is to ascertain whether our practice corresponds with our principles. The largest fields of Missionary labor to which our Board have turned their attention, have been the Indian tribes of our own Continent, Western Africa, Northern India, and China. If still proper attention has not been bestowed upon the Catholic population of Europe, so as to make them the first great field, it has not been because the Board were insensible to the necessity of bestowing a due amount of attention on that quarter, but because they lacked funds for accomplishing anything in it. There are seven missions to the Indians of this country, viz.: one to the Iowas and Sacs; second, to the Omahas and Seminoles; third, and all the rest, to the Creeks, Choctaws, Chippewas and Chickasaws. Connected with these missions are eleven missionaries, forty-nine assistant missionaries, four native assistants, five Churches, one hundred communicants, ten schools, (of which seven are boarding schools,) and about 450 pupils. The mission to the Iowas has not as yet been attended by any great success, but its aspect now has become more prosperous than it had been for years before. The mission to the Omahas and Seminoles has been but recently established, and, for a time, must be excused. The missions to the Chickasaws and Chippewas have been in part but recently established, and yet the most pleasing results have been realized from them. In relation to all the missions to the Indian tribes, indeed, it may be said that there has been no time when they were more promising than at present. In Western Africa the early attempts of our missionaries were attended, as is well known, with great opposition. But obstacles have been removed, and at the present time we have in that country 2 missions, 5 stations, 4 missionaries, and 6 assistants; 3 Churches with 118 communicants, 4 schools, and upward of 120 pupils. One of these missions is located in Liberia, and is intended equally to act upon the emigrants from this country and the aborigines of the region itself. In *North India* there are 4 missions, 24 American missionaries, 22 American Association missionaries, 26 Native Association missionaries, 8 Churches, 255 Church members, 10 schools, and upward of 3,080 pupils. Some of these missions were the earliest missions established by our Church, and it is among these that there have been realized some of the most precious fruits of the Gospel. In China we have 3 missions; at Shanghai, Ningpo, and Canton—10 missionaries, 1 native assistant, 1 church, with 33 communicants, 4 schools, and 120 pupils. These missions, you are aware, are all of recent date. The oldest among them date back only as far as 1844, and one of them only to 1850, and yet as cheering results have been realized here as in almost any other missions of the present century. In relation to the Roman Catholics of Europe, it is known that the Board acts mostly through Evangelical Associations throughout the country. And in order to understand our progress in this quarter, we must look to the journals of these Associations. The reverend gentleman now proceeded to inquire into the capabilities of the inhabitants of these several regions for receiving religious instruction, and also the prospect of the mission established there now. He exhorted people to sustain this work, and contribute to the Board so much funds as would enable them to prosecute the work with success.

CLASSIS OF NEW-YORK.

This body closed its meetings after a session of only one day. The most notable public matter was the case of the Rev. John S. Ebaugh, who was suspended by Classis some time since, for unclerical conduct. The Rev. Dr. Vermilye, from the Committee on Mr. Ebaugh's case, reported that as that gentleman still continues his contumacious course, he cannot be admitted to the privileges of Christian fellowship until he shall have duly acknowledged his errors and made full confession of his sin. The Committee further reported that unless Mr. Ebaugh shall see fit to make atonement, he shall be warned of the necessity of further Ecclesiastical discipline. The Report was accepted with the accompanying resolution, expressing the sentiments noted; but when about to be put to the vote, the Yeas and Nays were called. The vote was unanimous, one member being excused from voting. Mr. Ebaugh gave notice that he should appeal from the action of Classis to the General Synod of the Church. Another motion was afterward made for the reference of his communication to one of the Committees of the Classis, and this course was finally adopted. The Classis likewise discussed a report of the Committee on Synodical Minutes, concerning the propriety of Catechetical Instruction, the Taking of Collections in the Churches for a Church Extension Fund, and other topics. Committees were appointed to report on the subject named at the next meeting.

SYNOD (N.S.) OF NEW-YORK AND NEW-JERSEY.

The adjourned Session of this body commenced at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, in Bloecker st. Church, opposite Crosby st. Gideon N. Judd, D.D., Moderator, Revs. O. M. Johnson, and Dan. W. Poor, Clerks. After the roll was called and minutes read, the Rev. T. A. Mills of Cincinnati, and the Rev. W. E. Knox of Utica, were admitted as corresponding members. An invitation for the Synod to visit the Bible House at 4 o'clock was accepted, and after appointing several Committees, they adjourned at 2 o'clock until 7 in the evening, when they again met, and after prayer, the Rev. J. F. Tuttle of Rockaway, N.J., preached a very effective discourse on the subject of "The Penalty of Divine law—its nature and relations." Text, 2 Thes. 1, 7—10. After the sermon, the Rev. Drs. Cox, Fairchild, and other members, made some severe remarks on the thin attendance of the members to hear the sermon, and recommended that the future meetings of the Synod should be made more of a devotional character than heretofore, and that a Committee should be appointed to manage the business part of the meeting. The Rev. Drs. White, Styles and Halsey, were appointed a Committee to report on the above to-morrow morning. The Synod adjourned to 9 this morning.

NEW-YORK (O. S.) PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD.

This session resumed this morning at 9 o'clock, in the First Presbyterian Church, corner Eleventh st. and Fifth-av. Rev. E. C. Wines, D. D. Moderator. Rev. C. Trubin and J. T. Williams, Clerks. No business of any public importance came before the Synod, and after adjourning their next annual meeting to be held in Rutgers st. Church on the Monday after the second Tuesday in October, 1854, at 7½ P. M. the session closed with a prayer.

SYNOD OF NEW-JERSEY.

This body met on Tuesday at Newark, Rev. Mr. Perkins Moderator of last year, preaching the opening sermon. The Synod was organized by electing the Rev. Dr. Davidson, of New Brunswick, Moderator, and the Rev. Messrs. Rodgers, McWilliams and Vandewater, as clerks.

In the evening Prof. Green, of Princeton, delivered a missionary discourse from Acts x. 28. A Committee was appointed, Dr. Murray Chairman, to consider the subject of dividing the Synod, part of Pennsylvania being now included in it. The next meeting was ordered at the 1st Presbyterian Church, Paterson. The subject of parochial schools was ordered for consideration at the afternoon session. The narrative of the state of religion in the bounds of the Synod was read and accepted. Prof. Hope was appointed to preach the sermon on Foreign Missions at the next meeting of the Synod—Dr. Wilson, of Hackettstown, being alternate.

STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

The Temperance Convention at Trenton yesterday, after doing the business announced in our telegraphic dispatch, adopted, after much debate, the following rules:

"That all votes in this Convention shall be taken by counties when five delegates to this Convention should demand the same; and all other questions shall be decided by a vote of a majority of delegates present and voting.

"That when a vote is taken by counties, each county should be entitled to five votes for each township in said county.

Mr. B. C. Lippincott offered a resolution requesting preachers in the State to preach on the subject of prohibition, on the Sabbath before the election—laid on the table.

Mr. Ralph Stout, of Middlesex, from the Committee on business, reported the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That while we repudiate the idea of forming a third political party, we cordially and earnestly support for office men of any party who are opposed to the principle of prohibition.

2. That in the person of the Hon. Joel Haywood, of Ocean County, we recognize one of the most fearless and steadfast advocates of prohibition in the State; and, having every confidence in his integrity, we hereby pledge him our cordial and united support at the coming election for the office of Governor of New-Jersey, and we therefore recommend him to the suffrages of the citizens of New-Jersey, on account.

3. That it is our great and only object to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor as a beverage, and not to prohibit the manufacture for medicinal, chemical, medicinal and sacramental purposes.

Considerable debate followed these resolutions—especially the one indorsing the nomination of Joel Haywood. A number of persons advocated the nomination of Mr. Haywood outright, while others opposed it strenuously, on the ground of inexpediency. The resolutions, as reported, were finally adopted unanimously. A proposition to insert the word "sacramental" in the last resolution prevailed.

Mr. B. B. Lippincott offered the following:

Resolved, That this Convention instruct the delegates when they return home, to canvass their counties, and circulate temperance tracts and hold meetings in their School Districts. Adopted.

Mr. Rhees offered a resolution that all the temperance men of the State present an unbroken front at the ballot box, with Joel Haywood at the head of their ticket. Laid on the table.

FLETCHER'S LECTURES ON PHRENOLOGY.

The free lecture of J. Fletcher, on Phrenology and Physiognomy at the Mechanics' Institute, last evening, was not appreciated, seemingly. The attendance was small and discouraging. Mr. Fletcher will give another lecture on Saturday evening.

UNITED AMERICANS.

The members of this Order were called together last night, at No. 187 Bowery, to hear an address by Chauncey Shaffer, the Temperance and Soft Shell nominee for the office of District Attorney.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF LIBERALS.

The lecture on the "Mysteries of the Church," which was announced to be delivered by J. B. Brown before this Association, at No. 5 Chatham square, last evening, failed, on account of the non-appearance of the lecturer. Wm. Baker took up the theme, and delivered a discursive address, and was followed by Jas. Palmer in confirmation of his general views. No debate followed, as promised. The attendance was very thin.

KINGS CO. BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The Board met at the County Jail yesterday, Mayor Berry in the Chair. A resolution offered by Supervisor Bergen authorizing the Penitentiary Committee to employ a Surveyor to mark the grounds between the Penitentiary grounds and lands of David Cook, and erect a fence on the same, was adopted and the following bills were ordered to be paid:

Daniel Mansfield	$6 00	L. M. Matchmore	$12 50
John R. Corr	19 80	Mary Lynch	40 00
James Fagan	12 60	Thos. Mulligan	17 27
Henry E. Ripley	225 00	J. O. Whitehouse	63 75
John K. Mundell	75 75	Geo. C. Ball	55 00

Supervisor Holt presented a bill for expenses incurred at the funeral of Charles E. Bulkley, late Clerk of the Board, amounting to $102 50, which was ordered to be paid without dissent. The Board then adjourned to Tuesday, Nov. 1.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19, 1853.

Richard T. Compton, Esq. President in the Chair, and a quorum present.

Petitions Referred—Of owners of property in Beekman-street and residents, in relation to the widening of said street, and complaining that the street is obstructed and liable to be obstructed for a long time, owing to the slow manner in which the work of widening is going on.

Resolutions—Fixing the places of holding the polls in the Fourth Ward. Adopted.—Also, fixing the election polls in Sixteenth Ward. Adopted.—Also, the Third Ward election polls. Adopted. By Ald. Moore, that the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies be and he is hereby directed to take down the bell from the Thirty-third street tower and place it on the City Hall. Adopted. The latter resolution was offered in consequence of a petition from several firemen requesting the same, on the ground that the bell in Thirty-third street was of little use in that vicinity, owing to its having been improperly wrung or some defect in the tower, and while it was the best bell in the City, they wanted it removed to the City Hall to supply an important want. After some debate the resolution was adopted. A resolution from the other Board to advertise for estimates to furnish two fire bells, each 10,000 pound weight, for the City, was adopted. Resolutions fixing the election polls in the Sixth and Nineteen Wards, and appointing Inspectors in latter Ward. Adopted.—Resolution of enquiry by Ald. Sturtevant, that the Controller report why a report has not been made by the Commissioners appointed to codify the ordinances of the Corporation, and whether they have drawn any compensation. Adopted. By Ald. Sturtevant, that the Committee on Fire Department on the tower in Thirty-third street as to whether any alteration is necessary, and what alteration. Adopted.

Reports—The report on increasing the salary of the Police came up. After several amendments were lost, the Captain salary was raised from $800 to $1,000. Ald. Sturtevant wanted the salary of the Lieutenants raised to $800. This was lost. Ald. Denmann remarked that it was much ar this raise was a thing understood, and he would not vote. Ald. Ward asked him to explain the mystery. Ald. D said it seemed clear that it was a set thing and refused again to vote. The Board would not excuse him and he voted no. The increase of the Lieutenants pay to $800 was, after several amendments adopted, and the pay of the patrolmen was raised from $600 to $700.

The Board then adjourned to Friday.

THE WORLD'S HORSE CONVENTION.

From our own Reporter.

SPRINGFIELD, Wednesday, Oct. 19, 1853.

All day the railroads leading into this place from the East, West, North and South, have been pouring in their crowds of people. The horses had arrived previously, in great numbers. The number entered for the exhibition, either for show or contending for premiums, is great. Those of course are principally from Massachusetts, Connecticut and Vermont, though there are a great many here from other points. I will endeavor to classify them by States to-morrow. Many of the horses here are superb animals. The majority of those from Vermont, are of the unmistakable Morgan and Blackhawk type; hardy workers, good roadsters, and handsome carriage horses. I am sorry to find the great dealers in the New-York horse market have taken so little interest in this show. I find there are a good many buyers here, among whom are several Southern gentlemen. The sale will take place on Saturday. To-morrow will be a very animated day—the great show day. On Friday there is to be an Agricultural banquet, got up by John Wright, of Boston notoriety, and spread under a great tent erected in the center of the exhibition grounds.

These grounds comprise 22 acres, level, and well adapted to the purpose, inclosed with a substantial board fence, 10 feet high. A long line of stalls have been erected along the North and West sides, perhaps 300 in number, with doors, and all complete for stabling. On the other sides of the inclosure, seats have been arranged for the spectators, among which the bonnets and feathers of the ladies are very conspicuous. It is a scene of animation and beauty. The show ring in the center is of an elliptical form, a mile in circumference. Inside of this is the big tent, where the eating is to be done. It is not a fact that we are to have a young horse roasted alive for dinner. You may believe that. If one is roasted at all, he will be skinned and done brown. Rather think that is more likely to happen to owners than horses.

The town's people have been very liberal in opening their houses to accommodate strangers; still many of them will have to seek lodgings at Hartford, Northampton, Westfield, Pittsfield, Greenfield, or some other field. If they can live upon gingerbread and doughnuts, apples and chestnuts, and other small fixings, there will be no need of starving for the Yankees, with an eye to thrift, is on hand. Buck and Darby have been yoked up and hitched to the cart, or the old mare harnessed to the wagon, to bring all sorts of eatable and saleable commodities to the show. Pumpkin pies in all their glory of yellow richness, are here, fresh from the great stone ovens of the farm houses of New-England. Ancient fowls have been boiled tender, and premature pork seat here stuffed and roasted to stuff the hungry multitude. Boiled eggs and baked apples, mince pies and ginger pop, will pop down many a hungry throat. It is a great day, a good day for the boys and girls of the country, a day for the enjoyment of old and young, a day for the meeting of friends, a day that will make Springfield known and remembered. To-morrow will be a greater day. S. R.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE CATTLE SHOW.

The annual exhibition of Cattle under the auspices of the American Institute of this City, opened yesterday, and will continue to-day and to-morrow, at Hamilton square, near Third-av. and Sixty-eighth st., and convenient to the Third-av. cars, which carry passengers from the Park for five cents, within a short walk of the show ground, which is an enclosure of some six acres of smooth turf, upon an undulating surface, and upon the whole is about as fine a location as could be desired. Water for the stock is obtained from a pump, and feed is brought in upon wagons from the country, and stored under shelter. Stalls and pens and coops, are arranged around the inside of the high board fence and through the center of the ground, the whole of which was covered with board roofs. They were not able to get the exact number of animals on the ground, but at 10 o'clock the number of exhibitors had reached 150, and a number of entries were made afterward. We think that no show of Cattle in this City has ever equaled the present one, and for certain that of the State Fair at Saratoga did not begin to compare with this. The managers and exhibitors have done their part to make a good show—it remains to be seen whether the public will appreciate it. We fear not.

We shall only give a few generalities of the exhibition; leaving particulars to journals with less crowded columns than ours.

Turning to the right upon entering the gate, we first meet with the poultry show, arranged in a line of nearly one hundred coops. These contain all the varieties incident to the "hen fever" mania now prevailing in this country. Of course, the Shanghais hold the most prominent position. We add a few of the names of varieties that we find in the exhibition, leaving every one to select such as may please him best. No one can think of keeping the whole assortment. Of the monster variety of what are called dunghill fowls, we find the Shanghais, grey, black and white; the Cochin-China, Brama pootras, Great Java, Chittagongs, and Bucks County. The Dorkings are a medium size. They are white and grey. The black and white Polands are admired for their beauty; the white crest on the head resembling a full, white rose. The Bolton Greys are among the most beautiful of fowls. They are in striking contrast with the whole Shanghai family, of medium size, and good quality. The crested Dominiques are also very delicate pretty fowls.

The Silver-spangled Hornburys, and crested golden duks, are also very pretty. They have a pheasant look, and are about the size of those birds.

The Black Spanish are very handsome fowls, with large, red wattles, and large combs, which are apt to pare in this climate.

There are any number of the pretty little Bantams, of all colors, white, black, gray and golden.

The Golden and Silver Pheasants are very pretty fancy fowls, and very delicate meat. There is a pair of birds called Curassows, which may be a corruption of Cassawary, from South America. They are black, and about half as large as turkeys. One of the largest exhibitors of fowls is John T. Andrews, of West Cornwall, Conn., who has 20 varieties, exclusive of Ducks and Geese. These latter are here in great variety. The White Bremen are our favorites. The African variety are the Shanghais of Geese, and possess a voice that would silence one of the noisy brass bands of New-York.

J. W. Platt, of Rhinebeck, N. Y., C. S. Haines, of Elizabethtown, N. J., and John Jackson, of Astoria, are among the large exhibiters. The coops of Mr. Haines are particularly neat. The rods in front are of quarter inch iron.

There are a great variety of Ducks, from the great waddling Muscovy down to the little Wood-Duck, the most beautiful of all the family. Turkeys—black, white, gray and drab-colored; the latter are from Dutchess County, where they are common, and said to be not only very pretty, but to grow large, and the flesh is peculiarly delicate. Those exhibited belong to Daniel Haight.

Passing the Third-av. side we come to the cattle pens. The first are filled with our favorite red Devons, among which the visitor will find some just as handsome cattle as he could desire to look at or own. The first are the stock of Lewis G. Morris of Fordham, near this City, whose efforts to improve this breed of cattle in this country are worthy of public commendation. He also has a large lot of Durhams here. Next are the Devons of Edward Falle, another good breeder of Westchester County. Among these the visitor may see as handsome a cow as can be found in America. There are upward of 20 pens of Devons, besides a long line tied to stakes.

Mr. Blakesby, of Watertown, Conn., has about 40 head of his Devon cattle on the ground, which we understand are mostly for sale. This is a feature of these annual shows that we should like to see more extensively practiced. Make all these shows more like Fairs and, and it will make them more popular. People will come to buy who will not come to look, and if there were more cattle it would attract more visitors.

Mr. Wm. Watson, of West Farms, makes a good show of Ayreshire stock. We noticed, in particular, a couple of fine cows. Robert B. Morriss exhibits some of his excellent milking stock, made of a cross of the Durham and Dutch breeds. James Bathgate also exhibits some of the same breed; one of the cows gives 16 quarts of milk a day. She is a very large, handsome animal. He also has seven good Durhams of pure blood. John Jackson, of Astoria, exhibits a very beautiful bull of that most celebrated stock called the Princess breed of Durhams. This one is out of the bull Exeter, imported by Mr. Sheafe; he is called Astoria, and is a very beautiful animal, 3 years and 1 month old. Mr. Bathgate has a two-year old of the same breed, which he calls Sutton, which will make an almost equally handsome animal. We hope particular attention will be given to these animals, as specimens of the best in this country. Daniel B. Haight, of Dutchess County, has a yearling bull out of Prince Albert, which is well worthy of notice.

Gosley & Vail, of Dutchess County, have a 3 year old Durham called Sir William, of a pure white, not a single colored hair being perceptible. He is a very large good animal, but not to be compared in beauty to Astoria. Lorillard Spencer, of Westchester County, has a very fine imported 2 year old Durham bull, red and roan, which he calls Augustus, out of 3d Duke of York. He has one of the best red Durham 3 year old Heifers in the exhibition; she is out of Exeter, and gives a good opinion of the quality and improvement made within a few years upon the stock of this country. By her side stands his famous red Durham cow, Estoval 2d, which we hope visitors will look at and compare with some of the miserable scrubs to be seen upon nearly all the farms in the country. There are a good many other exhibitors whom we cannot particularize now, who are entitled to much credit for their efforts to make up one of the best shows of cattle ever held in the State. The stalls prepared for horses, we find not near full, though there are some very good ones in the Exhibition. Some persons think the show of Horses superior to any Dinner one of the Institute Fairs. They may be so, and yet it might have been much more full, particularly of good matched pairs and working teams.

The space upon which the horses will be exercised to-day is large and smooth, and if there should be crowd a present, there will be ample room for all to receive a good share of satisfaction.

There are about 30 pens of sheep, containing from one to six; the majority of them are of South Down variety, distinguishable by the black legs and faces, and symetrical forms. This breed is meridian in size and fineness of wool, and noted for their superiority for mutton over all other breeds; the Cotswold, Bakerville, Leicestershire New-Oxfordshire, and all the family of long wooled sheep, give heavier carcasses of fatter meat. Visitors should note the difference of these two breeds, and then contrast them with the French, Spanish and common Merinos, which they will find represented in small numbers.

There are thirty pens of swine, comprising the choicest specimens of the Berkshire, Essex and Suffolk breeds. The first are thick haired black color; the second black, but almost without hair; the others are white-haired with a pink colored skin.

The Suffolks are the favorite breed of the day, for small pork, or for families keeping but a limited number, and keeping them where they should always be kept, in a clean pen or clover lot.

Notwithstanding the beautiful site of the location of the grounds for this cattle show, it is perhaps about the worst location that unlucky, not to say by unskillful management, could have been chosen. It is neither in town or country, or at any well known locality calculated to attract visitors. No stranger knows where or how to find Hamilton square, or which way to go there, if he should feel disposed to make such a journey. It might have been held at the Forty-Fourth st. market yards, near the Crystal Palace, where it would have been visited by hundreds, to one where it is now. Not that it is impossible, by any means, but because down town curiosities are of easier access, and more attraction to the sight-going multitude now in the City. We suppose there were not over two hundred visitors upon the ground any time yesterday, notwithstanding the show of cattle is so much better than any ever held at Madison square, and equal to any of the New-York State Agricultural Society. We hope the attendance of visitors will be larger to-day and to-morrow. The Exhibition will close on Friday, when the premiums will be awarded.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The present condition of the Public Schools of this City must be exceedingly gratifying to every citizen who values our public institutions. The popularity of our Schools for the instruction of the children of the masses is a sufficient argument in favor of the liberal and enlightened course pursued by the Board of Education in the administration of School matters. We give below the number of scholars in attendance at the various Public Schools of the City from the year ending 1st of July last:

	Whole No. taught	No. on register	Annual average
Ward Schools	63,207	51,252	27,054
Public Schools	50,748	32,558	15,521
Corporate Schools	3,117	2,030	1,343
Total	121,072	89,008	43,918
Evening Schools	9,074		
The Academy	371		
Normal Schools	500		
Total	130,017		

These figures show a prosperous and efficient condition of our Public Schools, and we hope that nothing will arise which can in any manner impair their usefulness.

A large number of school officers are to be elected this fall. The Board of Education will, under the present law, be elected throughout, the terms of office of the present members expiring on the 31st Dec. next. We hope the greatest care will be observed in the selection of Commissioners, as the duties of the officers are onerous and responsible in a high degree.

The office of Commissioner of Common Schools in the City of New-York is one of no small importance and trust. The vast interests at stake, the large number of persons who are the subject of immediate contest, and the delicate and peculiar relations of the Board to the children of the City, render the choice of Commissioner one of great consequence. We trust that the selection of candidates for this office will be made, between the names offered, with the greatest care and candor. Many of the present members are experienced and tried men, and their absence from the councils of the Board will be a public loss. Yet, in the expectation that this important trust has been well cared for, we turn with confidence and pride to what has been done for a pledge of what shall yet be accomplished.

MURDER OF CATHERINE QUIGLEY.

The horrible case of Rape and Murder at Jamaica—Examination of Suspected Persons—History of the Girl.

The examination of the two prisoners, McCoy and Duffy, on suspicion of having perpetrated the brutal and fiend-like murder of Catherine Quigley, at Jamaica, L. I., on the evening of October 9, the particulars of which we have already published, was commenced on Tuesday morning, at the house of Mr. W. P. Holland, in the village of Jamaica, before Justices Abram D. and John S. Snedeker.

At the investigation before the Coroner's Jury, the two prisoners in question testified to having met a girl bearing the description of Catharine Quigley, on the night that the murder was committed, and on suspicion of their knowing more about the affair than they told, they were detained in custody for examination.

At the time this murder was committed, it created an intense excitement in the village and vicinity of Jamaica, which is yet prevailing to a great extent. A meeting of the citizens of the village was held, at which a subscription of $300 was raised to offer as a reward for the arrest and conviction of the perpetrators of the deed. This meeting also appointed a Vigilance Committee to take the necessary steps for ferreting out and bringing to justice the guilty parties. This Committee visited Gov. Seymour, and detailed the horrors of the trady, upon which he offered an additional $1,000 for the arrest of the murderers.

Some time before the examination commenced on Tuesday, quite a crowd had assembled at the Court Room to witness the proceedings. At 11 o'clock, the prisoners were brought in, and the examination of witnesses commenced. Mr. Hadden, of Brooklyn, and Mr. Armstrong, of Jamaica, acting as Attorneys for the prosecution, as Mr. Lamberson, the District Attorney, was absent from the County. Mr. Wessel Smith conducted the case as counsel for the prisoners.

We give below the substance of the most important evidence adduced during the two days sitting of the Court, omitting that which seems to be a repetition of the same facts:

Lorenzo D. Holtzswerth, says: I reside in the Village of Jamaica; I was acquainted with Catharine Quigley; she resided in my family as a servant; I last saw her alive on the 9th inst.; she left my house about 4 o'clock; she was about the age of 14 or 15 years; she had resided with me some five or six months; when she left my house it was understood she was going to Sunday School; she did not return to my house on that day.

Joanna Anderson being sworn, testified that she lived in the house of Mr. Skidmore; she had been acquainted with Catharine Quigley since last spring; saw her at Mr. Skidmore's on Sunday, the 9th inst.; she left there a little after sundown. Witness here described the manner in which Catharine was dressed at the time—after which she said, when Catharine left me at the gate she pointed her finger toward Mr. Skidmore's clover lot, and asked if she could get out that way; I told her she could, and it would be a nearer way for her to go; she crossed the road toward the clover lot; when she was in the house we were talking about some apples, and I told her as she crossed the orchard she might take some apples.

James Anderson, sworn, says—I reside with Mr. Skidmore; I was acquainted with Catharine Quigley; I have known her for about two months; I saw her on the Sunday in question, in the afternoon of that day; she was at our room. I guess she was at our house about two hours; she left after we had tea; we took tea I think about an hour before dark.

Cross-examination—The distance from Mr. Skidmore's to the village is about two miles; I think if Catharine was in walk fast she could make it in three-quarters of an hour, and I think I could walk it in three-quarters of an hour.

John W. Van Sickland, sworn, says—I reside at New-Lots, Kings County; I was in Jamaica on Sunday, the 9th inst.; I was at about sundown on that afternoon, at Daniel Sloe's, situated on the Black Stump-road; I think that it is located about three miles from the village of Jamaica; it was after sundown a little when we left; Mr. Charles H. Vanderveer was with me; it was getting dark when we left; we came directly along the Black Stump-road to Jamaica; between Mr. Sloe's and Jamaica we passed a female; she was walking when we passed her; I think it was just at the top of a hill on the south side of Mr. Van Sickland's; she was on the right side of the road coming to Jamaica; I could not tell whether she was a woman or a girl; she were, I think, a sacque and a dark dress; she appeared to me to be a stout, made girl; I think I saw two men on the road; I cannot tell the color of their clothing; one, I think, wore a cap; I cannot tell which way they were going; I was engaged in conversation at the time.

Cross-examination—I merely took a general notice of the female; I noticed that she had on a straw bonnet; I could not swear positively that I saw two men on the road that night, but it seems strongly to me that I did see two men; I think they were walking, but I cannot say which way they were going; there was not sufficient light for me to distinguish them if I had known them; I am strongly impressed that one of the men wore a cap; I cannot say about the other man, but I think he had a hat; when we came to the village we stopped at Remson's; I should judge that we got to Remson's at about 7 o'clock.

The next witness called was Mr. Chas. Vanderveer, who testified to being in company with Mr. Van Sicland on the evening of the 9th inst. He also swore to meeting the two men on the road, as also the girl. His testimony was the same in substance as that of Mr. Van Sickland.

John S. Denton, sworn, says: I reside in the town of Flushing on the Black Stump-road; I did not know Catharine Quigley; I think I saw a female on the road on the afternoon of Sunday, a week ago, the 9th inst.; it was about three o'clock; she was a middling sized girl, about thirteen or fourteen years of age; she was then going north; there is a pond on my farm, it is situated some four hundred feet from my house, and near the side of the road; on Monday afternoon, one unknown, I saw a piece of calico floating on the surface of the water in my pond; I went on an old raft to see what it was; I saw the girl was in the water; I had seen the girl; she was about one day previous to my seeing her; I had found the girl; she was in the part of the pond where I discovered the body; it was covered by bushes; the body lay some ten or fifteen feet from the nearest part of the shore; I should think the water and mud underneath would be from three to four feet; my idea is that the body, when I saw it, I should say, was partly afloat; when Michael McCoy came I took him to prove the raft while I procured a rope; Michael pushed the raft out to the body; I then threw one end of the rope to Michael, who made it fast to the arm of deceased, and roused her gently out of the water; I asked Michael if he saw her face was bruised; he replied yes, very much, or a good deal; I cannot say which; I think that was all that was said at that time; I could not see the face myself, being; I asked Michael these questions Mr Vonny owner of the raft; I asked him to stop and help us, and he did so; we took the body out of the water, and conveyed it to the barn; Michael McCoy got a sheet to cover it with; the body remained in the barn until ten o'clock that night, when it was taken away by Coroner Hendrickson; the body was then as I supposed dead; I examined the head to see whether her dress was torn or not; part of her lip and chin had been taken away to the teeth, as I supposed, by the turtles or eels; I do not think it possible to throw the body into the road from the roadside on account of the bushes; if there had been a mistake I think it would then have taken two men to carry it; when I came to the place as I found it, my family consisting of my mother, wife, four children, myself and a female, and as I passed down the road, named Michael McCoy and Edward Mahaney met us; on Sunday afternoon I returned home at five o'clock, and remained during the evening; all my family was at home, except my son, but whether they were absent or not I do not know; I did not see any person passing on foot along the road that evening.

Here closed the examination for Tuesday, and the case adjourned until 9 A. M. yesterday, when the examination was again resumed.

The evidence adduced yesterday was of no marked importance, nearly all of it being a repetition of that given the day before, and there was nothing elicited from any of the witnesses thrown new light upon the matter in question. The most of the day was occupied with the testimony of Drs. Kissam and Shelton, the two gentlemen who made the post m