THE NEW-ORLEANS MASSACRE.

MEETING AT COOPER INSTITUTE.

Speeches by Horace Greeley, Dr. Newman, the Rev. Henry Garnett, T. W. Conway, and Dr. Randolph.

Notwithstanding the shortness of the notice given, the hall of Cooper Institute was well filled last evening, to listen to a statement of the present condition of affairs in Louisiana, by citizens of, and refugees from that State. Prominent among the gentlemen on the platform were John Burke, ex-Chief of Police of New-Orleans; the Rev. J. P. Newman, D. D.; the Rev. R. R. Dlossy, Wm. Fiske (Freedmen's Bureau) Bayon Lafouche; Col. Ellison, Major Haggerty, Dr. P. B. Randolph, all of New-Orleans, beside Peter Cooper, Horace Greeley and others of this city. Henry Highland Garnett (colored) of Washington, D.C., also occupied a seat on the platform.

The meeting was called to order by the Rev. T. W. CONWAY late Assistant-Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, who nominated Horace Greeley as Chairman, who was unanimously chosen. Mr. GREELEY came forward and said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: This meeting is called to listen to a recital of facts from citizens of New Orleans—refugees, part of them, from the latest uprising of the Rebel mob of that city. These men know, what to many of you is merely hearsay—they know by personal experience what is the outrageous spirit of the returned and badly reconstructed Rebels of that city. [Applause.] And, such is the spirit of persecution which still rages, which is to-day dominant in that city, that the ablest leading lawyer of that city, Mr. Durant—who was not in favor of the call of the Convention, which was made the pretext for the late massacre—is to-day a fugitive, and expecting to be permanently driven from the city which so long has been his home. It is his opinion that there is no security for the life and property of Union men of that city. He and others are now seeking homes in other parts of the country where it is not deemed a crime to have been consistently and devotedly in favor of the Union. [Applause.] Perhaps the short notice given of this meeting, and the inexperience probably of our friends who called it, have not enabled us to bring forward those speakers whom we expected. We should have had Gen. Butler if we could have given him timely notice. [Applause.] He will doubtless speak to us soon, and Gen. Banks has assured us by telegraph, that if we but allow him time, he, who has been for two or three years commandant in New-Orleans, and understands the people there, and knows who have been massacred, and why—he promises to be with us at an early day, and make an address to the people of New-York on the state of things existing in New-Orleans and other portions of the South. [Applause.] But you are expecting to hear from others than myself, who am only casually here. I will ask the Rev. Dr. R. K. Dlossy of New Orleans to open this meeting with prayer.

After the prayer Mr. GREELEY again came forward and said:

Our Rebel friends propose to make peace in the South by the separation of all their people from ours—that is, they propose to take this world to themselves and send our people to the next. [Laughter and applause.] Some of them have escaped that doom and will now address you. I call upon the Rev. T. W. Conway, late of the Freedmen's Bureau of New-Orleans, to speak to you.

Mr. CONWAY said they were not here this evening to rejoice, but rather to mourn the loss to this nation of truly loyal and nobly patriotic men—men known to some of us intimately, and at present known to all of us because of their martyrdom. The recollection of the faithful services rendered to this country by Dr. Dostie, the Rev. Mr. Horton, John Henderson and others, and their faithful devotion to the flag, was well known. No one was more ready to give his life for the flag than Doctor Dostie himself. We have had a wonderful struggle in Louisiana, and it was not till this tremendous explosion occurred there that the public mind has been brought up to that point wherein it could appreciate the intensity of that struggle of the few valiant Southern loyalists, some of whom have perished in New-Orleans, and are now in martyrs' graves. We had everything to contend with in that State, as every one knew—a State which, when the Rebellion commenced, had men come up and lay their millions upon the altar of Rebellion, and who had expended millions to destroy that Union which Dostie, Durant, Henderson, and the black patriots had struggled to perpetuate. Why did they kill Dostie? said the Speaker. When New-Orleans was brought back under the flag, among the first to plant his foot in his adopted city, and among the truest men in it, was that same Dr. Dostie; and from that day until now he had labored incessantly for his country. They called him a fool. Then Johnson, the President of the United States, must be a fool [laughter and applause] when he, as a loyal man, was hunted from one point of the State to another. Was Dostie foolish and crazy, as they allege, because he was so devoted to his country? Then all the Southern loyalists, beginning with the President, were crazy, because they were willing to lose even their lives for that flag they loved better than their lives. Mr. Horton, he said, was also a kind-hearted man—one who could not be charged with fanaticism. Why did they kill him? Because he went to the Convention and offered prayer. Here we have the infernal spirit of the Rebellion exhibited. When he raised the white flag, they pointed their revolvers at his head, and when he fell, leaped upon his body. The speaker has received a letter this day from a colored man who saw both before they breathed their last. Dostie's last words were these, "Tell the Rebels to fear Dostie in his grave."

Mr. John Burke, the only man who stood up in the midst of the Rebel rioters, and fought his way out, was here introduced to the audience, but retired without speaking. He was formerly Chief-of-Police in New Orleans, before Monroe's minions were reinstated.

At the conclusion of Mr. Conway's remarks, Mr. GREELEY, said: Gen. Banks having, in answer to our telegraph dispatch, expressed his willingness to come and address the loyal people of New-York in behalf of the loyal people of New-Orleans, I will propose that this meeting invite Gen. Banks to do so, if to other night be found more convenient, two weeks from to-night. [Applause.]

The proposition was put to the meeting and carried.

Mr. GREELEY then said: The resolutions propose that a committee be raised here to do or see what can be done in behalf of the families of the murdered loyalists of New-Orleans who were slaughtered on the 30th ult. I will name as the Committee Messrs. McNair, Fairbanks and Ketchum.

Mr. GREELEY (then introduced the Rev. Highland Garnett (colored) of Washington, D. C.

Mr. GARNETT said he lived near enough to the heart of Rebeldom to know all about its iniquity. Having sought shelter in the North in his childhood, he considered it his duty, when the war broke out, to move to the front. During the last two years he had been among his brethren, whose chains had been smitten off by Union bullets, and he was here to bear testimony in their behalf. He had traveled from Maryland to the Mississippi for the purpose of ascertaining the condition of his people. Though he had conversed with many and addressed thousands, he had not found one that was disloyal to the Union. He had moved among all sorts of reptiles, and had seen Copperheads of all colors, but not a black one. We are here to-night, he said, to ask for loyal men the protection which is cheerfully given to Rebels who have filled this land with graves. He remembered reading in a book, some time since, that Moses found an Egyptian smiting his brother, and with the speed of lightning he laid that rebel in the dust. The Moses we have now, when Egyptians are found smiting men who are loyal, sends a message to the City of New-Orleans giving orders to the military to sustain the civil authority that was butchering loyal men. It seemed to him that, having the bloody record of the last four years in view, one end of the telegraph must have been in New-Orleans and the other in hell. He recollected that it was once said by a general whom he loved to honor, because of his patriotism, that if any man was found tearing down the American flag, shoot him down. Would to God, said he, that gallant man was here to-night, rather than where he is. What would such a general say if he saw, not only the American flag torn down, but trailed in the smoking blood of men who had offered up their lives for their country?

Mr. GREELEY, at the conclusion of Mr. Garnett's remarks, said: If some gentlemen will pass round and raise money, I will try to see that it is faithfully applied to the purpose to which I have alluded. We wish to raise something to-night, as a beginning, towards the support of the widows and orphans of those murdered in the streets of New-Orleans on the 30th ult., for simply being in favor of the Union and liberty. [Applause.] I understand that a report has been received by telegraph to-night that Baton Rouge, the capital of Louisiana, has been put under martial law by our officers there, in apprehension of just such a riot as that of New-Orleans. [Applause.] I am glad to learn that our General acts before the riot, as well as two or three hours afterward. [Applause.]

On motion of Rev. T. W. CONWAY a Committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. The Chairman named Messrs. Conway, Garnett, Haggerty and McNair as such committee.

Mr. R. R. LUDDINGTON, from the audience, inquired of the Chairman whether the Delegates to the Philadelphia Convention from Louisiana consisted of original Union men?

Mr. GREELEY replied that Francis T. Herron was at first elected a delegate, before the riot; but after the massacre he resigned. As far as he knew there was no person representing Louisiana in that Convention who was not a Rebel.

A VOICE—Were any of the Southern Delegates Union men?

Mr. GREELEY—I think there are some. Mr. Montgomery Blair was a Union man. [Laughter and applause].

REMARKS OF THE REV. DR. NEWMAN.

The Rev. Dr. NEWMAN of New-Orleans next addressed the meeting. He said the massacre of the 30th ult. was without provocation. It had its origin in the turbulent and vindictive spirit of Slavery and Rebellion, and received its strength and encouragement from the Administration of Andrew Johnson. [Applause.] The men who were murdered were not disturbers of the peace or insurrectionary. They had sought the intellectual development of the people, especially the Blacks, and opened churches for them, till Andrew Johnson closed them and turned the ministers out. In no sense could the members of the Louisiana Convention be declared insurrectionary. They were peaceful, law-abiding citizens. Whether they had a right to meet or not, was not the question involved in the assault upon their lives. Citizens have a right to meet and discuss the great principles of civil government. Free speech belongs to the American people, and they must have it. These men were quiet and law abiding; they sought the adoption of the amendments to the Constitution, recently passed by Congress. If they were an insurrectionary body, they would have been indicted before they met. They met unarmed—twenty-six men—yet it was found necessary, by Monroe, to master his police force, and place two revolvers in the hands of each policeman. The speaker repeated the massacre was unprovoked. An intimation from the Mayor would have dispersed the Convention. Reports on the condition of the South have been received by the President from Rebels, while reports from Union men have been ignored. Forces have been withdrawn from Rebel districts, leaving the Freedmen and Union men at the mercy of returned Confederates. There is at Baton Rouge an armament for 200,000 men, with only one regiment to protect them. The South is better armed than ever. The rioters of the 30th of July received strength and encouragement from the administration of Mr. Johnson. The rioters, he was ashamed to say, linked the name of Mr. Johnson with the name of Jefferson Davis. [Hisses and applause.] Mr. Howell and others called upon Gen. Sheridan, who, by the by, was true as steel, [great applause, and three cheers for Sheridan]. They asked him whether the Convention would be protected? Gen. Sheridan replied, "I will protect any body of loyal citizens assembled in convention." But on the 26th of July, while Gen. Sheridan was absent, and Baird was alone—and whatever was said of Baird, he was a true man [applause]—the hands of Baird were tied by the President. This was all that Monroe wanted. After the murderous deed was wrought, Monroe called on Baird. When Herron appealed to the President, another telegram comes giving him authority to take command over Baird, Sheridan and all. The declaration of martial law was considered in the Cabinet at Washington, and here authorized. The United States forces were thus placed under the command of a Rebel General, and the influence of the Government thrown on the side of the rioters. What was the way out of all these difficulties? He answered, give them military protection. [Applause.] There was great respect for the blue coats, whether white or black men were in them. [Applause.] In the next place, he wanted to see the amendments to the Constitution adopted. Lastly, let schools and houses of worship be created and protected; let the full Gospel be preached, including liberty [applause]; and let a public sentiment be created to extend the right of suffrage to every citizen of the South, irrespective of color. [Applause.]

Mr. GREELEY said—I call your attention to the fact that a garbled and mutilated dispatch from Gen. Sheridan concerning these troubles in New-Orleans has been printed. It has been promised that we should have the dispatch as he wrote it. We were promised it last Friday, but it has not been forthcoming and does not seem likely to be. We are not enabled to know what Gen. Sheridan wrote and telegraphed about these matters. I believe you may fully trust his patriotism in his sympathy with loyal men in Louisiana and all over the world. [Applause.] I will now call upon the Committee on resolutions to report.

The Committee thereupon reported the following:

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, We have heard with regret, and the nation has been shocked with the tidings of the massacre of loyal citizens in the City of New-Orleans by Rebels yet armed and organized; and

Whereas, 100 loyal men have been murdered in cold blood in said city while enjoying that which they claim and which all good citizens must believe to have been their right peaceably to assemble and discuss questions pertaining to their own interests, and 200 have been wounded and are now lying in the hospitals of New-Orleans for the same cause; and

Whereas, Loyal citizens of the United States are fleeing in large numbers from the Southern country in order to escape the same death which so many of their brethren have already been called to endure, feeling that the Government which they have served faithfully during the late civil war, fails to give them protection; and

Whereas, These crimes have been committed in sight of the flag of our Country, and were continued for the space of three hours without the interference of the military authorities of the United States, whose duty it was to have preserved the public peace against the Rebel civil authorities who were organized for its destruction, and to have protected loyal citizens in the right of free speech; and

Whereas, It was known to the President of the United States that these loyal citizens were about to assemble, and that the civil authorities were determined to not only prevent them from so doing, but to also murder them, and the President, instead of giving protection to the loyal citizens in the enjoyment of their constitutional rights, gave such aid and encouragement to their enemies and the enemies of the flag as led them to believe it perfectly in accordance with the President's desire and wish that said loyalists be dispersed, that they be denied their right peaceably to assemble, and that the civil authority was not to be restrained in the work of murdering them; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the loyal citizens of Louisiana and New-York, in mass meeting assembled, do tender to the families and friends of our martyred brethren in New-Orleans, our most heartfelt sympathy and condolence; and be it further

Resolved, That we hold the President of the United States guilty before God and this nation of the crime of permitting loyal citizens of the United States to be massacred by the unrepentant but unrepentant Rebels who have for four years earnestly striven for the destruction of this Union, and that he has no excuse or palliation to offer for his conduct, but that, on the contrary, he but deserves the condemnation of every friend of law and order in our country; and be it further

Resolved, That, instead of pursuing such a policy as tends to force loyal citizens away from the Southern States of this Union, the Executive is held by the loyal millions of this land in duty bound to give such citizens ample and full protection and encouragement, the neglect of which is a gross failure of duty and a crime of the most serious character.

One of the resolutions reported by the Committee reflected somewhat severely upon the military authorities.

Mr. Greeley said upon this point: I think there is great doubt as to the culpability of the military authorities. I should think one should hardly pass so severe a censure upon them because they were bound by orders from Washington. I should think, therefore, that the censure upon Gen. Baird was stronger than the facts warrant in these resolutions. I would suggest to the meeting to await the result of the military investigation. [Applause.]

Mr. Conway explained that the resolution was drawn before Mr. Newman's explanation, and, by consent of the Committee, the resolution was withdrawn. The report of the Committee was then adopted as above. At the conclusion of the reading, a voice in the audience moved that the resolutions be sent to the President.

Mr. Greeley—"I guess he'll read them."

The motion was carried amid laughter and cheers.

Dr. Randolph was then introduced by Mr. Greeley, and his mission at the North indorsed by Mr. Conway.

RANDOLPH'S SPEECH.

Dr. Randolph said that there was now an attempt on the part of Southern Rebels to put out the eyes of civilization south of Mason's and Dixon's line. [Applause.] His race claimed the right to be protected by the United States for which they had shed their best blood. [Applause.] His race was sure to rise because the hearts of the loyal North would not permit them to be kept down. What the blacks of the South needed was education. The Rebels of the South were depending for sympathy with just such conventions as met in Philadelphia to-day. [Applause.] When he waited upon President Johnson and complained of the interference with their schools, the President had promised to do justice, and to assist in the education of the colored people, and to help them to rise; that he had done his best to prevent this conflict of races. How had the colored people been protected? It was by tying the hands of their friends. He had no doubt that Gen. Sheridan was sent out of the way on purpose. [Applause.] To the President he would now say, "Andrew Johnson you have been tried in the balance and found wanting. [Applause.] THE TRIBUNE had called him to account for accepting President Johnson's hospitality, totally forgetting that it was sometimes necessary, in order to effect an object to associate with those who are infinitely beneath us. [Laughter and applause.] He would rather be his own poor and humble self than President Johnson, with all his power. [Applause.] He thought that Sheridan, Butler, and Grant could quiet matters in New-Orleans if they were clothed with power. [Applause.]

At the conclusion of Mr. Randolph's remarks, the meeting adjourned.

The collection was quite large, but the exact amount has not yet been made known.

THE FREEDMEN.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, August 15, 1866.

FREEDMEN SCHOOLS.

The following tabular statement of schools under the charge of the Bureau does not include Night Schools, Private Schools, nor Sabbath Schools; there are many schools not reported:

State.	No. of Schools.	No. of Teachers.	No. of Scholars.	Average Attendance.	Scholars in Alphabet.	No. in Arithmetic.	No. in Geography.	No. in Grammar and Higher Branches.
Virginia	123	209	11,784	8,051	....	....	....	....
North Carolina	119	135	9,064	....	....	....	....	....
South Carolina	75	148	9,017	6,574	1,725	4,069	2,631	222
Georgia	79	114	7,792	....	....	....	....	....
Florida	38	51	2,683	1,212	172	445	180	....
Alabama	8	31	3,338	3,065	850	841	253	49
Mississippi	50	80	5,467	....	....	....	....	....
Louisiana	73	99	3,389	2,093	....	....	....	....
Texas	90	43	4,500	....	....	....	....	....
Arkansas	30	28	1,584	1,209	172	217	497	18
Kansas	15	24	1,500	....	....	....	....	....
Missouri	38	46	2,698	....	....	....	....	....
Kentucky*	35	58	4,122	3,215	165	258	196	136
Tennessee	42	125	9,114	6,279	1,719	3,214	1,249	478
Maryland	66	101	8,144	5,645	....	....	....	....
Dist. Columbia	74	132	6,552	5,004	799	1,895	1,765	182
Total	976	1405	90,778	....	....	....	....	....

* Studies reported in only five schools.

There are also a considerable number of schools for refugee white children, but the reports of the last quarter give very little information concerning them. It is estimated that 150,000 freedmen are learning under the jurisdiction of Gen. Howard.

FREEDMEN INJURED IN THE NEW-ORLEANS MASSACRE.

Surgeon E. H. Harris, in charge of the Freedmen's Hospital at New-Orleans, forwards to headquarters the following report, appended to his regular monthly report, of cases admitted the day of the riot and treated for wounds received in that affray:

Eighteen cases of contusions, principally head, face, lung and abdomen; 22 cases of incised wounds, inflictions of knives, hatchets, etc.; one punctured wound over right scalp; total, 111.

This report closed on the 31st of July. Very many cases have been brought in since that date, which will not appear until the special report is made. Six of the number given had died. The total number treated during the month was 452.

NORTH CAROLINA.

One hundred and sixty emigrants from Western North Carolina, arrived this morning in Baltimore by the Norfolk boat, on their way to new homes in Indiana. They varied in ages from 70 to infancy. Very many are young men who have served in the Rebel army; also able-bodied negroes. They are all Union families, and unanimously expressed the fact they were not safe at home, as the same men who had held office under the Confederacy were were now in authority, and it was impossible for loyalists to obtain justice in the Civil Courts. Unless there was a change soon, Union families would have to leave the State or band together for their own salvation and protection. Wages for freedmen, 50 cents per day. Corn sells at $1 60 per bushel; Wheat, $3 per bushel.

Three separate and distinct requests were forwarded from Raleigh, by the Judge-Advocate of the Bureau Court-Martial, to the Secretary of War, that the attendance of Gens. Steedman and Fullerton and clerks could be obtained as witnesses for the Government in the prosecutions against freedmen's officers. Secretary Stanton replied that they could not be spared. The request has been renewed in the cases of civilians which this court, now turned into a commission, is trying.

ABUSES OF FREEDMEN IN MISSISSIPPI.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Aug. 15, 1866.

From Vicksburg a dispatch dated to-day says, reports are daily received of outrages of freedmen, which are suppressed as far as possible by the authorities. The military have arrested a planter, living 15 miles from this city, who in one day beat three women to death and shot one of their husbands while pleading for them. Numerous citizens promptly offered bail to any amount, which was refused.

Troubles on the Mississippi continue frequent. The steamer Messenger struck a snag near Island No. 26 at 5 o'clock on Monday evening, and sank in 8½ feet of water, in the middle of the river. No lives were lost.

Convention of Western Insurance Men.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, August 15, 1866.

The Convention of Western insurance men met this morning at Freeport, Ill., in the Commercial College Hall, and they effected an organization, selected committees, and ajourned to meet this afternoon in Plymouth Hall which is more spacious. All the Western States, except Minnesota, are represented, including nearly one hundred companies, and to all appearances most of the delegates are men of ability.

The Germania Maennerchor, under Dalatkas Eton, are giving a brilliant concert at the rink this evening.

A hurricane passed through Fremont County a few days since, doing considerable damage. Reports from all parts of the State say that the grain crop never was better. Special dispatches from various parts of the North-Westindicate that the damage to the crops by the late rain will be let trifling.

SCIENCE.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE—FIRST DAY'S SESSION.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Aug. 15, 1866.

The fifteenth meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science commenced this morning in St. James's Hall. The attendance exhibits a deep interest in the objects of the society on the part of the citizens. The Hall was well filled at the morning session, and the most pleasant relations have been already established between the people of this city and the members of the society. The morning session was opened by Dr. Lea of Philadelphia, President of the Association in 1865, who spoke as follows:

In opening this meeting it may be my duty to say that when we adjourned last in Newport, R. I., in 1860, it was then proposed that all should meet in 1861 at Nashville, Tenn. At the same time the distinguished President of Columbia College, N. Y., Prof. Barnard, was appointed to preside at that meeting. In the mean time the great Rebellion breaking out, the meeting was not of course called together, as that place was not a fit or a safe one for loyal members to visit. It was also judged proper that our meetings should be held in abeyance, as our minds and our time were occupied in duties of the utmost importance in the assistance of the restoration of that peace which has caused our beloved union four eventful years of war. At the return of peace some of us naturally desired the resumption of the meetings of the Association, and the officers having received an invitation from the liberal and public-spirited citizens of the prosperous City of Buffalo, as we had from some other cities, it was decided that their claims to our presence should be accepted. Having said this much in explanation of the lapse of our meetings, I may express my hope and belief in the continued prosperity of our Association. It is now my pleasant duty to introduce to you President Barnard, and I retire from this chair which you have honored me with, thanking you most sincerely.

Upon taking the chair Dr. Barnard said that, in entering upon the session of a body like this, the first business in order should be to ask the blessing of Almighty God upon its deliberations. The Throne of Grace was then addressed by the Rev. Mr. Chester of this city. Judge Clinton then rose and welcomed the members of the Association in the following words:

Mr. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE: I regret that I am compelled to speak in behalf of Buffalo on this occasion. That duty ought to have been performed by one whose well-earned honors and high position would have given weight unto words of gratulation and of welcome. I can merely tell you, what our people are so anxious to prove by their acts, that they do most cordially welcome you to our young city, that Buffalo esteems your presence here a substantial benefit and honor, and whatever she has done or can do, which will minister to the accomodation of the Association, or promote your comfort, or add to your enjoyment, is freely yours. I have no power to give due expression to the profound respect which our people entertain for this Association and for its grand objects. Its members in every department of science have advanced knowledge, and it has won just renown, and reflected honor upon our country's nationality in its organization. The Association slumbered while our National unity was endangered by rebellion, but with returning peace it thus gloriously awakes. It presents to every liberal and patriotic soul a sublime and exhilarating spectacle. May this blessed reunion of our men of science prove to be a sure harbinger of the hearty reunion of the people of the United States of America, for which our souls so yearn. May your Association, in itself so strong an element of unity, grow with the reviving fortunes of our country! God grant that our dear country may present to the world throughout all time that most magnificent of earthly spectacles—a free and peaceful people, warded and exalted by science and sublimed by true religion. We congratulate you upon this auspicious resumption of your session. And yet, alas, how difficult it is for mortals to find occasion for unmixed joy! Even your present pleasure must be tempered by some thought of the late bitter years, and the delight of renewed intercourse with old associates is mingled with sorrow. Death and disease have not been inactive. Some of those who shed light and pleasure on your meetings are not here. Their presence will never gladden your hearts again. They can do no more for science and mankind. They have gone, or are quickly going, to their reward, and we must soon follow them. Of one, at least, of these public benefactors, I can hardly refrain from speaking, but he is not yet dead. Heaven grant that he may recover! I am not competent to do justice to his great character and achievements. But you must let me say that he was a bright exemplar of that magnanimous and catholic spirit which has reigned in this Association from the beginning, and made it so useful and famous. In recalling his character and acts I cannot but think of this Association, and you must acquit me of presumption if I so far yield to the impulses of my heart as to indicate in my plain way a few of the reasons why I respect your venerable body. Your Association has been remarkably free from those bickerings and jealousies which are so apt to find place in and deform the proceedings of all human societies. I would seem that your members were in the general so absorbed in the search for truth as to forget self. Your proceedings have been grave, courteous and liberal. Differences of opinion have been incentives to renewed and more cautious investigation rather than provocations to controversy. You necessarily admit hypothesis, but the creations of fancy are not permitted to supply the deficiencies of science. You have "loved science for her own sake, and revered her under every form and manifestation." You "love her too personified in young and ardent students of nature," and treat them "not as rivals who are to be feared and shunned, but as successors who merit instruction and assistance." In natural history you have remembered and acted upon the old maxim that "a single species thoroughly and systematically studied will teach more than a hundred cursorily examined." And then, above all, in all your proceedings and in all your investigations, you have recognized and respected the great yearning of the common soul for God. In this great presence I feel that I am nothing, a mere smatterer, a scholiast; but, perhaps, for that very reason, I am the fitter to express that common yearning of all who think. That there should be a man without an appetite for knowledge is incredible; but the appetite grows with what feeds it. It is as insatiable as death, and has infinity before it. The astronomer of our day may smile at the littleness of the achievements of the Chaldean watchers of the stars, for he, aided by science, has resolved the milky way and peered far out into space. But he is not "mad;" he cannot be "vadevout;" he must feel how minute he is, how infinitesimal his greatest scope of vision is in space, which can be bounded only by God. And he who, with the microscope, will spy into the region of life, though he too acquires a sublime knowledge, finds that below the lowest deep he reaches there is a lower depth, and the great secret of life, its essence, remains impenetrable. Knowledge is ecstatic in enjoyment, but man's capacity for it, whatever his attainments, is never satisfied. The true philosopher, the searcher after all truth and finder of some truth, must feel that the pebbles he has picked up on the strand are poor, and in the troubles and perplexities which surround him, yes, from the very love of science, comes that great longing for and belief in the great Knower, the Creator, not a Brahma, who, having made and imposed laws upon all things, leaves them and remains aloof, absorbed in a contemplation of his own perfection, but a personal God, one who does illuminate, forgive, pity, and bless; the God whom all Christians worship and adore. The fact, then, that science, as pursued by you, is Christianizing, forms one of its strongest titles to the approbation of the just. Buffalo is a busy town. Work reigns in it our present master. Few of us have leisure for the pursuits of recondite science, and we have just commenced adorning our cities with the triumphs of painting and sculpture, and possess but germs of public libraries and cabinets of science. Antiquity has not hallowed our edifices, and, with but few exceptions, they were built only for our day. We have, in the material way, nothing grand or impressive to show you. Our jewels are our liberal, big-hearted citizens; and, if you will but note it, you will find everywhere in our good city a deep respect for literature, for art, for science, and a longing to make it as famous in letters as it is prosperous in commerce and in manufactures. Among young and old, our merchants, our bankers, our manufactures, our hard handed artificers, you will find people who can admire and appreciate you, and who yearn for sound science. They welcome you with their heart of hearts; they look to this Association with confidence for countenance and aid in their endeavors to know, and they hope that you will carry hence respect for Buffalo; that your reminiscences of this session will be pleasant. They expect and believe that your meeting will give an impetus to this great city in the pursuit of science, and form an era in its history. May these high hopes be realized. May the good God, the author of all knowledge, bless you in all things, and make this session of the American Association for the advancement of science peculiarly fruitful of glory to himself, and of good unto our country and mankind.

Judge Clinton's remarks were interrupted by frequent bursts of applause. President Barnard responded in the following words:

Mr. CLINTON: It affords me, Sir, unusual satisfaction to express to you, and through you to the members of the Association over which you have the honor to preside, and to the citizens of Buffalo generally, the deep sense of your courtesy and hospitality, which is entertained by the members of this body. This welcome is the more gratifying, inasmuch as we come to you with none of those claims which seem usually most imposing to the imagination of men. We possess neither place nor power. We are neither rulers of men, nor judges, nor law-makers, nor yet is our privilege to belong to that fourth estate more powerful than all the rest which holds an almost resistless sway over the opinion of men—the public press. Neither can we put forward the pretensions which wealth often so ostentatiously prefers, and which commonly find so prompt and undisputed recognition among mankind. The votaries of science rarely reap any other rewards in this world than the satisfaction which their labors themselves afford. We possess, in fact, but one single recommendation to your kind consideration—a recommendation which has weight in proportion as minds are elevated by enlightenment and ennobled by generosity. It is the love of truth and honest zeal in its pursuit. And in the fact that with but this single recommendation we have met at your hands so cordial and warm a reception, we have the most satisfactory assurance and evidence of the enlightenment of your views and the generosity of your sentiments. Other considerations highten the gratification which your welcome has afforded us. This beautiful city of yours is one of the marvelous growths of which our country presents so many striking examples, but among which Buffalo is especially conspicuous. It has sprung from nothing to its present greatness entirely within the present century. Indeed, long after the century began it had hardly a title to be called a town. It was but a mere landing upon Lake Erie. Its wonderful expansion, its astonishing increase in population and wealth, dates back hardly 40 years—dates back only to the completion of that magnificent line of internal artificial navigation by which the lakes were married to the Atlantic. Within that brief period, so very brief considered as a portion of a people's history, there has been heaped up here an amount of wealth so great that, although it may be down in the figures of statistical tables, the mind fails to form any clear conception of it. This immensity of wealth is evidenced in the throng of vessels which crowd your harbor, in the numberless deeply-freighted barges which constantly leave here for the interior, in your magnificent elevators and capacious warehouses, and in all other evidences of a vast commercial activity. It is by these instrumentalities that there is ever kept in motion that ceaseless stream of material wealth which, gathered throughout all the great West and North-West, seeks the seaboard through this channel, while through the same channel there comes back a similar returning flood which spreads itself out all over the West. The stir of business, the pressure of the crowd, the activity of movement which fills your streets can hardly find a parallel anywhere on the continent, unless it be in the great commercial metropolis itself. Under these circumstances it is easy to prove how great are the temptations which beset your people, to become absorbed in the pursuit of wealth, to be swallowed up in the material, and forget what concerns the intellectual advancement of the race. That they have escaped this danger is, however, evident from the fact of the existence and the healthy activity among you of the Association which you, Sir, so worthily represent—which is already honorably known in sister cities in our land, and is destined to be known no less honorably wherever, throughout all the world, service is held in esteem—an institution devoted to pursuits identical with those in which we are interested. It gratifies us, therefore, peculiarly to know that you receive us not merely as entertainers, but sympathizers and collaborators. And if this meeting is to be a success, if, when the history of this Association is written, the historian shall dwell with special interest upon what is here to take place, it will doubtless be owing to the fact that we have enjoyed the benefit of your counsels and the aid of your substantial contributions. Once more, Sir, in behalf of the Association, permit me to tender you my thanks for the cordiality of your welcome.

The election of officers for the year ensuing was then held, with the following result:

President, F. A. P. Barnard; Vice-President, A. A. Gould of New-Haven; General Secretary, Prof. E. Loomis of New-Haven; Treasurer, Dr. A. L. Elwyn of Philadelphia; Permanent Secretary, Prof. Joseph Lovering of Harvard College; General Committee: J. S. Hidgard, Charles Whittlesey, James Hall, Ed. Andrews, Philip T. Tyson, and J. S. Newberry.

The Association then adjourned to 3½ o'clock.

The attendance this afternoon exhibits a marked increase in numbers over that of the morning. At the opening of the session Prof. Loomis was introduced, and read a paper entitled "The Physicial Condition of the Sun's Surface and the Movement of the Solar Spots," which was listened to with marked attention by all present, and elicited many demonstrations of gratification. "The Glacial Period of the Valley of the St. Lawrence" was the title of the paper delivered by Col. Whittlesey, and upon which a very interesting debate took place, in which Messrs. Hunt of Canada, Stoddard of Ohio, Whorther of Illinois, and Prof. Newberry took part. At the conclusion of Prof. Newberry's remarks, ex-President Fillmore moved an adjournment, and the discussion will be resumed in the morning. The afternoon session has been most pleasant, and the members of the Association and their friends are delighted with the prospects regarding the meeting.

THE TURF.

THE TROTTING FAIR AT BUFFALO.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

BUFFALO, Weenesday, Aug. 15, 1866.

The trotting fair to-day attracted at least ten thousand persons. The first race was that of class three, double teams, mile heats, best three in five. The entries were made and mated by O. W. Denimick, Kate Gray and mate by E. W. Ensign; Bloomer and Byron, by S. J. Stevenson; Gray Eagle and Colonel, by I. Benham, and Capt. Callman and Tartar, by J. M. B. Davidson. Maude and Kate were withdrawn in consequence of the lameness of Maud, and Tallman and Tartar were ruled out as not coming within the rules of the fair. The race for $1,250, $800 to the winning horse, $300 to the second, and $100 to the third, was won by Bloomer and Byron in three straight heats. Gray Eagle and Colonel second, Katy Gray and Mate third. Time—3:01, 2:32½, 2:48.

Class 4, premium $1,000, $700 to winning horse, $200 second $100 third: Entries, Albert Hinman's b. g. Niagara; S. James's g. g. Melton; S. R. McElroy's ch. g. Mazeppa; S. R. Robbins's g. st. Gray Eagle; R. Doble's b. m. Lady Patchen; James Connes's g. m. Jeannete; John Watson's b. m. Mary Ann; Frank Coine's bl. st. Heart of Oak; C. H. Marsh's br. g. Stratmore.

The race was mile heats in harness, best 3 in 5, free to all horses never beaten 2:34, was won by Melton, a Canada horse, which came upon the ground with scarcely a friend, standing as far down as $2 for last chance in pools of $200. To the intense disgust of the turf men, who had invested largely against him, he came in handsomely ahead on the second, third and fourth heats, Gray Eagle being second and Heart of Oak third. Lady Patchen, the favorite yesterday and at the commencement of the race was distanced in the third heat. The track was in fine condition and weather delightful. The fair is progressing favorably, to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. The feature of the fair will be presented to-morrow, when the mammoth purse of $5,750 will be contested for by Dexter, George M. Patchen and Rolla Golddust; $4,000 goes to the winning horse, $1,000 second, and $500 third. Great expectations have been raised in regard to the performance of Golddust. But it is almost certain that Dexter will take the first premium.

CANADA.

THE PARLIAMENT PROROGUED—SPEECH OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

OTTAWA, Wednesday, Aug. 15, 1866.

At 11 o'clock to-day, His Excellency the Governor-General gave the Royal assent to the bills passed this session, and prorogued Parliament. The following is the important part of his speech:

HONORABLE GENTLEMEN: I rejoice that you have completed your part of the plan for the union of the Colonies of British North America, and I shall not fail to transmit to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for presentation to Her Majesty, your address on this subject. In bringing yourselves to act for the union of the two Canadas, I congratulate the Parliament which that law called into existence. The events of the last quarter of a century in the province you can mark. During that period the firm consolidation of your institutions both political and municipal, the extended settlement of your country, the development of your internal resources and foreign trade, the important simplification of your laws, and, above all, the education which the adoption of the system of responsible government has afforded to your statesmen in the well-tried ways of the British Constitution—the same principles the application of which has been attended with so much advantage in the smaller union, will be the guide of your course in the larger sphere of action on which you are now about to enter; and I fervently pray that the blessings which you have hitherto enjoyed may be given in larger measure to that new nationality of which you will form part, and the admission of which will entitle us to a high place among the powers of the world.

PARLIAMENT PROROGUED—VOLUNTEERS ORDERED OUT TO WATCH THE FENIANS AT BUFFALO—SYMPTOMS OF MUTINY—ARRIVAL OF GUNBOATS—COL. DENNIS DENOUNCED AS A COWARD—THE WEATHER.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

TORONTO, C. W., August 15, 1866.

The Canadian Parliament was prorogued to-day at 11 o'clock by Gov. Monck. The closing scenes of the session were undignified, intemperate, and noisy.

Volunteer companies are ordered to form in the vicinity of Fort Erie on next Friday to constitute an army of observation, and watch the movements of the Fenians at the Buffalo pic-nic. The force ordered out will consist of two or three thousand men. A very mutinous spirit pervades the volunteers. The Thirteenth Battalion, Hamilton, who fought with the Queen's Own at Ridgeway at an open meeting last evening unanimously resolved not to allow each other to be taken away. There is also a great deal of dissatisfaction among the Tenth Royals, who are determined not to go. Inadequate pay and bad treatment are the ostensible causes of the insubordination.

The naval brigade has been disbanded. The Heron, a three masted gunboat, and lately enlarged, arrived here to-day and procee