NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1870.



# THE PRESBYTERIANS.

SYNOD OF THE REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

After the usual opening exercises yesterday morning, the Rev. Dr. Clark of Nova Scotia, representing the General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of the United States, New School, lately in session in Cincinnati, addressed the Synod. He spoke in relation to the needs of the Church and the desire of the body which he represented for reunion with this, on the well-known and approved principles of the Reformed Presbyterian Church. The Rev. Dr. Stevenson paid an eloquent tribute to the zeal and exertions of the Rev. Dr. Clark, and the Moderator, in a brief address, tendered Dr. Clark, and the body he represented, the congratulations of the Synod. A resolution expressive of the sentiments of the Synod on the subject was proposed by the Rev. R. Z. Wilson, and carried unanimously. The Committee on the Traveling Fund partially reported, and by request of the Committee the report was recommitted to them for completion. The Synod then proceeded with the further revision of the Form of Covenant, continued from the day before. The following clause was the subject of long and earnest discussion: "Profoundly conscious of past remissness and neglect, we will henceforth, by our prayers, pecuniary contributions, and personal exertions, seek the revival of pure and undefiled religion, the conversion of Jews and Gentiles to Christ, that all men may be blessed in Him, and that all nations may call Him blessed." The following substitute was proposed for it: "We will henceforth, by our prayers and personal exertions, seek the revival of pure and undefiled religion, and the conversion of Jews and Gentiles to Christ; and, acknowledging that we are but stewards of the Lord, we will hold all our possessions subject to His call for the maintenance and spread of His kingdom, until all men are blessed in Him, and all nations shall call Him blessed." Several, including the Rev. Dr. Stevenson and the Rev. Mr. Wylie, took strong and determined exception to this substitute, as being no improvement and being wholly unnecessary, as the doctrine of it was held and practically preached all through the Church, and the sentiment of it was already fully conveyed by the clause which it was meant to replace, as well as by the general tenor of the document. Prof. Sloane and a large number of others vehemently contended for its necessity and appropriateness. Their ground was there should be some explicit declaration of the principle involved, of subjecting all things, person, property and life, to the call of the Lord, and that the substitute commended itself by the smoothness and congruity with which it embodied such declaration. When the ayes and noes were called it was almost impossible to tell whether the substitute was carried or lost. The Moderator declared it carried, but a standing vote was called for. Seeing and deploring the division that would ensue, some appealed earnestly to the mover to withdraw the substitute. Finally, to the great relief of many, he consented. Peace and harmony were restored, and it only remained to put the Form of Covenant as a whole before the body for its approval. It was then adopted unanimously.

A resolution was offered and carried that the Bond of Covenant just adopted be sent down in overture to the Presbyteries and Sessions.

The subject of National Reform is a prominent one at this time. In relation to it the Committee on National Reform report that "during the past year the attention of the people of the United States has been directed to the subject of National Christianity to an extent which we could not have ventured to hope. The malignant and undisguised assaults which have been made upon the Christian features of our public education have opened the eyes of multitudes to the instant and imperative necessity for the constitutional amendments on which we insist. The discussion has been earnest and general. Indeed we can say, and the fact is as surprising as it is gratifying, that, in its various aspects, the great question of the relation of the nation to the religion of Jesus Christ holds, at this hour, a larger space than any other in the public mind. A National Convention in behalf of the proposed religious amendments was held in the month of March in the City of Pittsburgh. Its proceedings were full of interest and power, and their publication has produced a marked effect. The National Association for the promotion of this reform has received more effective organization, and arrangements have been made to place it on a permanent financial basis. An increasing desire to hear discussions of the subject, and a deeper interest in the measure, on the part of its friends, are evident tokens of progress. Your Committee have received, including the balance reported to last Synod, the sum of $1,407 22 during the year. This has been expended, as heretofore, in the publication of tracts, of which more than half a million of pages have, at this date, been issued; in defraying the expenses of lectures and of the public meetings which they have held; and in meeting the expenses of the Pittsburgh Convention, leaving a balance on hand, according to our present report, of $681 40. Your Committee are now engaged in the preparation of a tract asserting and justifying our public dissent from the government because of its irreligious character. We desire, further, to assist in the dissemination of the proceedings of the National Convention, of which 10,000 copies have already been printed and circulated by the National Association. Mr. John F. Quarles, student of theology, has been empowered to visit the colored churches, conventions, and conferences in the South, in the interest of this Reform. Arrangements are also in progress for public meetings in various places. Your Committee recommend: First, That they be instructed to expend the amount remaining in their hands, in the directions indicated above. Second, That our congregations be recommended to contribute directly to the funds of the National Association, and to take up one collection annually for this purpose." The Synod then adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The report of the Committee on the Pittsburgh Presbytery was submitted, when a lengthened discussion arose upon a motion to make the addition that "no member of a congregation can be prevented from voting for a pastor until suspended from privileges." Ultimately the report was adopted, and the Committee sustained. The report on the Rochester Presbytery was adopted. One of the warmest debates in the Synod arose over the report of the Committee on the Traveling Fund.

The Rev. Dr. Stevenson strenuously opposed the idea of raising money to pay the traveling expenses of delegates by any method that looked like a tax on the congregations. He "would rather submit to be deposed than be obliged to collect from some poor people the price of his ticket to Synod." The Rev. Mr. George held that if members would not cry tax so much, hardly any one would ever think about a tax. He was against considering it in the light of taxation. The Rev. Dr. Stevenson asserted that Synod was showing itself too weak to enforce its own laws. "It was a premium on disobedience and a tax upon loyalty to submit to it" [the proposition to impose a tax]. It was a species of robbery. The Rev. Mr. George warmly protested against the use of any such word as robbery, in such a way, in the Synod. The Rev. Dr. Stevenson explained. The Rev. Mr. Graham alluded to the deficit in several Presbyteries as illustrating the fact that congregations would not pay if contributions were levied on them as a tax. The Rev. Mr. Hunter of Wilkinsburgh, Penn., said that the congregations had really broken their contract with the members, and that the members were consequently absolved from it on their parts. He was in favor of abolishing the whole thing. The Rev. Mr. Milligan from Michigan protested against the innuendoes and insinuations which had been made against members coming from the far West. He ridiculed the idea of 30 cents a head (the amount fixed) being a burden to any one. Finally the report, with its assessment clause, was adopted. The Rev. Mr. Carlisle entered his formal protest against it on three grounds: First, that the scheme was impracticable; second, that in the estimation of many the assessment will be considered a tax, which they will not pay; third, that the collection of it has never been insisted on in the past. The Synod adjourned to this morning at 9 o'clock.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

The Synod, by invitation, last night, attended a Temperance meeting held in the Twenty-eighth-st. Church by the Total Abstinence Society of the Second Reformed Presbyterian Church in Eleventh-st. This Society is some 14 months old, and numbers 174 members of both sexes. It abjures both liquor and tobacco. The Rev. Dr. Stevenson, the pastor of the Eleventh-st. Church, presided. The Rev. J. C. Smith of New-Castle, Penn.; the Rev. A. McFarland of Zanesville, Ohio; the Rev. Mr. McAllister of Walton, New-York; the Rev. H. H. George of Cincinnati, Ohio; the Rev. J. R. Thompson of Newburgh, New-York, and the Rev. A. M. Milligan of Pittsburgh, Penn., made stirring addresses on temperance and against the use of tobacco.

Apart from the members of the Synod and of the Society, there was a large general congregation, and the various speakers were frequently applauded.

TENTH DAY OF THE UNITED GENERAL ASSEMBLY—A SENSATION ON THE HOME MISSION QUESTION—THE MEMORIAL FUND—THE COMMON SCHOOL TROUBLES.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—Now that the hymeneal congratulations are over, the happy pair here are fairly settling down to housekeeping. That is to say, this reunited General Assembly has begun this week with the consideration and dispatch of business regularly belonging to the annual Assemblies. This is, especially, the annual reports from the benevolent agencies of the Church, of which there are in all seven—foreign and home missions, education for the ministry, church-erection, publication, freedmen's instruction, and ministerial relief.

In the Old School these used to be managed by boards, and in the New School by agencies identical in character, but called permanent committees. The additional work of uniting and consolidating these boards with the correlative committees has been (in November) committed to joint committees from both of the Assemblies of 1869, and they have reported or are yet to report here. Thus the benevolent agency business now includes the reception by the Assembly of the reports of the year's operations by the existing seven boards and committees; the reference of these together to seven standing committees; the reception and reference to the same standing committees of the recommendations for consolidation which the seven joint committees report; the discussion in Assembly of the original reports of the year severally, and also at the same or at different times of the whole proposed or conceivable plan for consolidation of the several Boards with the permanent committees. In former Assemblies, as will undoubtedly be the case in future ones, it has been usual to devote considerable time to speech-making upon the great benevolent enterprises of the Church at the time when the reports of the Standing Committees (concerning the operations of the Boards—in O. S. Assembly—or permanent—in N. S.—committees) are pending for adoption. The Secretaries of the respective causes are first given the floor, and then others. But the immense docket of business at this Assembly, and indeed the paramount importance of readjustment, prevents much speech-making this year. However, it was in this routine that the Foreign Mission came up yesterday, as reported in to-day's TRIBUNE. The subject of Home Missions occupied much of the afternoon and most of this morning's session. The Secretary of the N. S. Permanent Committee on Home Missions is the Rev. Henry Kendall, D. D., and the Committee office is at No. 30 Vesey-st., New-York City. The Secretary of the O. S. Board of Domestic Missions is the Rev. Geo. W. Musgrave, D. D., LL. D., whose office is at No. 907 Arch-st., Philadelphia. The reports of these gentlemen having been submitted to the proper standing Committee, the Rev. Dr. W. M. Paxton, D. D. (O. S., N. Y. City), Chairman, were made the subject of a report yesterday afternoon. Dr. Paxton, in this report, adverted somewhat severely to the large balance remaining in the hands of the Old School Board as unsuitable; saying that the appropriations made to missionaries should be so regulated as to reserve no more funds in treasury than are absolutely needed to meet the current demands of those months when the income of the Board is small. He further commended the N. S. Committee's policy in employing theological students in vacations, significantly adding, "a policy which was recommended by the last (O. S.) General Assembly to (its) Board of Domestic Missions." And further, Dr. Paxton, for his Committee, expressed admiration for the policy of liberal support of their missionaries adopted by the N. S. Committee. This report created no little sensation, as decidedly preferring the New School mode of conducting home missions to the Old, although the Chairman presenting the report was himself an Old School man; and it brought Secretary Musgrave to his feet in defense of his Board. His answer was certainly forcible—that most of the balance of $65,000 had come in, unexpectedly, within the last two months. The matter was vigorously discussed for some time between Drs. Paxton and Musgrave, with little result.

Upon the resuming of the report in this morning's session, that portion of it which covers the report of the Joint Committee on the same subject (Dr. Wm. Adams, Chairman) was taken up. It was about to be adopted, when a motion by the Rev. John W. Backus, D. D., of Baltimore, interrupted the proceedings. This motion was to adopt, provisionally, for one year, the reports of all the joint committees as they are originally, that is, without waiting for consideration and report by the Standing Committees; thus leaving the Church open for further reconstruction next year. An amendment was proposed by Elder J. W. Edwards of Lake Superior, inimical to the present management of the publication cause; but this was lost by its untimely appearance; a substitute to leave the Boards and Committees just as they are, till the Assembly of 1871, offered by Dr. Crosby and sustained by Dr. Musgrave, was also lost; and the house proceeded to adopt the joint committee's plan of reconstructing the Home Mission agencies, as approved by the Standing Committee (Dr. Paxton's), *seriatim*. A call of the roll was necessitated upon the difficult question of the location of the new Board; but this was a much shorter settlement than had been anticipated, for the debate, which would have been long and zealous, was voted down, the time and patience of members running low. New-York and Philadelphia were nominated, and the decision was as follows: For New-York, 306; for Philadelphia, 153—just one-half. Most of the leading men of both late branches voted for New-York. The report was now adopted as a whole. The resolutions adopted from the Joint Committee's report are as follows:

1. The name to be "The Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America."

2. That this Board consist of twenty members, five constituting a quorum.

3. That the Board be authorized to appoint one Secretary, with so much assistance as the Board may deem necessary.

As necessary steps to the obtaining of such necessary legislation as is suited to the case, your Committee report the following recommendations, to wit:

1. That this Assembly should designate the locality in which the chief operations of the new Board shall be carried on, and in which the principal office for that purpose shall be located.

2. That a committee be appointed by this Assembly, whose duty it shall be to endeavor to procure all the legislation required by the exigencies of the case, and direct the transfer of the property now held by the two bodies above described, on receiving the opinion of competent counsel that the authority of the new body is perfect.

3. Meantime, till such a result has been reached, that both of the existing organizations should be kept up in the form required by their respective charters.

This matter consumed the morning hour, excepting as far as occupied by two other matters. The special committee appointed to prepare a minute expressing the sense of the Assembly on the Common School question as now publicly agitated, reported, through their esteemed Chairman, the Rev. George L. Prentiss, D. D., of the Church of the Covenant, where the Assembly (N. S.) met last year. The following is the substance of the document:

The report recognizes the value of the public school system, and declares that it cannot be endangered without peril to the vital interests of American society. It takes the ground that those who would exclude the Bible from the public schools and those who advocate sectarian schools are both assaulting the public school system. The exclusion of religious influence and instruction from the schools is regarded as an evil of the first magnitude. The constant reference to religion in the laws concerning the Sabbath, in oaths of office, in chaplaincies in the army and navy, in expressions in respective judiciary, blasphemy and perjury, present abundant evidence of the desire of the nation to recognize the leading truths of Christianity. Absolute secularization of the schools would be "un-American, wrong and impracticable." The Committee trust that Roman Catholic fellow-citizens will continue to cooperate in sustaining the school system. The resolutions are in accordance with these views. They regard the Bible as the *Magna Charta* of the spiritual rights and liberties of mankind, and consistently our National book. In the final resolution the General Assembly professes a willingness to cooperate with all Christians, with all good citizens, in modifying and perfecting our public school system so as to meet the wishes and scruples of all its friends.

This paper was adopted unanimously and enthusiastically at once, although, as Dr. Breed remarked, there were many hours of oratory in it. The afternoon was devoted to the report from the committee appointed at the Reunion Convention of the two Assemblies, in Pittsburgh, concerning the finances of the church, and particularly the Five Million Memorial Fund. Eloquent adresses on this subject were made by the Rev. John Hall, D. D., of New-York, Chairman, and the Hon. Messrs. Dodge and Strong, also of the Committee. This evening, the Assembly are to be entertained again at the Academy of Music, with the performance of Handel's "Messiah," by the Philadelphia Handel and Haydn Society. The Philadelphians are leaving no means untried to please and entertain their guests.

SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

LOUISVILLE, May 31.—The proceedings of the General Assembly, yesterday, were mainly confined to receiving reports of Committees. The Committee on Bills and Overtures, in response to Overture No. 14, being an inquiry whether members of the Campbellite Church, wishing to become members of our Church, and who had been baptized in the name of the Holy Trinity, should invariably be rebaptized, recommended rebaptism. The recommendation of the Committee was adopted. Dr. Palmer, from the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, reported the Pastoral Letter of the General Assembly to all the churches under its care. The letter is in regard to the reunion of the Northern and Southern Assemblies, and the recent action of the Southern Assembly during the session here. After a long discussion the letter was adopted. The letter claims that whatever obstructions may be in the way of fellowship, they were not created by the Southern Church, and that they could not allow themselves to be placed in a false position before the world. After the passage of a vote of thanks to the people of Louisville for their hospitality, the Assembly adjourned till the next meeting at Huntsville.

THE PROPOSED REUNION—ANSWER OF THE SOUTHERN ASSEMBLY—NORTHERNERS ALL IN THE WRONG—CONFESSION BEFORE REUNION.

The General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterian Church adopted on Friday, by a vote of 80 to 17, a majority report from a "Committee on Foreign Correspondence," to which had been referred the overtures for reunion, recently made by the Northern Presbyterians at Philadelphia through Messrs. Backus and Van Dyke. To the propositions of the latter, that a Committee of five Ministers and four Elders be appointed by each Assembly to confer in respect to a reunion of the Churches, the following answer is recommended:

The obstructions to cordial intercourse between the two bodies involves great public interests and fundamental principles. The Southern Church claims on its record that no attitude of aggression or hostility has been, or is now, assumed by it toward the Northern Church; but, in order to exhibit before the Christian world the spirit of conciliation and kindness to the last degree, this Assembly agrees to appoint a Committee of Conference to meet a similar Committee already appointed by the Northern Assembly, with instructions to the same that the difficulties which lie in the way of cordial correspondence between the two bodies must be distinctly met and removed, and which may be stated as follows:

1. Both the wings of the new United States Assembly (Northern) during their separate existence did fatally complicate themselves with the State, in political utterances deliberately pronounced year after year; and which, in our judgment, were a sad betrayal of the cause and kingdom of our common Lord and Head. We believe it to be solemnly incumbent upon the Northern Presbyterian Church, not with reference to us, but before the Christian world and before our Divine Master and King, to purge itself of this error, and by public proclamation of the truth to place the crown once more upon the head of Jesus Christ as the alone King of Zion. In default of which the Southern Presbyterian Church, which has already suffered much in maintaining the independence and spirituality of the Redeemer's kingdom upon earth, feels constrained to bear solemn testimony against that defection of our late associates from the truth. Nor can we, by official correspondence even, consent to blunt the edge of this our testimony, concerning the very nature and mission of the church as a purely spiritual body among men.

2. The union now consummated between the Old and New School Assemblies North was accomplished by methods which, in our judgment, involve a total surrender of all the great testimonies of the church for the fundamental doctrines of grace, at a time when the victory of truth over error hung long in the balance. The United Assembly stands, of necessity, upon an allowed latitude of interpretation of the standards, and must come at length to embrace nearly all shades of doctrinal belief. Of those falling testimonies we are now the sole surviving heirs, which we must lift from the dust and bear to the generations after us. It would be a serious compromise of this sacred trust to enter into public and official fellowship with those repudiating these testimonies; and to do this expressly upon the ground, as stated in the preamble to the overture before us, "that the terms of reunion between the two branches of the Presbyterian Church at the North, now happily consummated, present an auspicious opportunity for the adjustment of such relations." To found a correspondence profitably upon this idea would be to indorse that which we thoroughly disapprove.

3. Some of the members of our own body were, but a short time since, violently and unconstitutionally expelled from the communion of one branch of the new United Northern Assembly, under ecclesiastical charges which, if true, render them utterly infamous before the Church and the world. It is to the last degree unsatisfactory to construe this offensive legislation obsolete by the mere fusion of that body with another; or through the operation of a faint declaration which was not intended, originally, to cover this case. This is no mere "rule" or "precedent," but a solemn sentence of outlawry against what is now an important and constituent part of our own body. Every principle of honor and of good faith compels us to say that an unequivocal repudiation of that interpretation of the law under which these men were condemned must be a condition precedent to any official correspondence on our part.

4. It is well known that similar injurious accusations were preferred against the whole Southern Presbyterian Church, with which the rest of the whole world has been filled. Extending, as these charges do, to heresy and blasphemy, they cannot be quietly ignored by an indirection of any sort. If true, we are not worthy of the "confidence, respect, Christian honor and love" which are tendered to us in this overture. If untrue, "Christian honor and love," manliness and truth, require them to be openly and squarely withdrawn. So long as they remain upon record there are an impassable barrier to official intercourse.

The rejected minority report recommended that the Southern Assembly comply with the proposition of the Northern Assembly to appoint a Committee of Conference, and to express a willingness to sustain, if possible, the same relation toward the Northern as toward the other branches of the Presbyterian Church.

NEW-JERSEY EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

The New-Jersey Episcopal Diocesan Convention convened yesterday in Grace Church, Newark, delegates from all parts of the State and many prominent citizens being present. The opening services were conducted by the Rev. Messrs. Holley, Dannell, and Jaques. The Rev. Bishop Odenheimer conducted the ante-Communion services, assisted by the Rev. Messrs. Stansberry and Putnam. An interesting sermon was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Hodges, who discussed the nature of the work in which they were engaged, and urged the members to continued and earnest efforts in the cause of Christ. At the conclusion of the sermon, Holy Communion was celebrated by Bishop Odenheimer, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Fox and the Rev. Messrs. Goldsborough, Pottel, and Neal. The Convention was then called to order, and, a quorum being present, was declared by the Bishop open for business. A Committee consisting of the Rev. Mr. Gray and the Hon. C. H. Voorhees and Mr. Benedict were appointed to examine credentials.

The Rev. Dr. Hodges, Chairman of the Committee on Rules, reported the rules of the last Convention for adoption, with the exception of a few unimportant changes as to time for reports of certain committees. Clergymen of other dioceses and candidates for holy orders were, by vote, admitted to honorary seats in the Convention. The Rev. Mr. Farrington was reflected Treasurer, and various committees were appointed. The Convention adjourned to 7 o'clock p. m., when a missionary meeting was held.

THE PEACE MEETING.

The Friends' Meeting-House, in East Twentieth-st., was comfortably filled last evening by an audience gathered to listen to the exposition of the Peace doctrine. The services were opened by the reading of the 12th chapter of the Epistle to the Romans. Robert W. Douglass of Ohio then addressed the meeting. He said the subject of Peace was no new thing. The anthem which heralded the advent of Christ introduced it, amid the animosity which filled every Jewish heart. Peacemakers are not produced by sudden revulsions. They are not like the debauchee who, with a head aching with last night's bout, resolves on a sober life; or like the rake whose passions having become exhausted espouses a virtuous cause. Peacemakers are such from a long belief in the beatitudes of Christ. Enemies are not to be loved for Christ's sake and hated for country's sake. We are always to love them.

Other denominations do not believe in the Gospel of Peace as delineated in the Bible. They think it is not adapted to the present state of public and political affairs; the time for its promulgation is in the millennial period when there are no enemies to hate, and when according to prophetic utterances, the lion will lie down with the lamb. The Friends, he said, dissent from this view. Now is the time to practice the doctrine of Peace. The sin of war was then considered a physical and moral evil. War was wicked because it opposed the Gospel, because it embraced every vice, and ignored Christianity. Mind cannot be coerced by brute force, so that war never demonstrates a right or wrong. The address was illustrated by telling anecdotes, and was well received.

William G. Butler followed, and in a carefully arranged table of statistics showed the immense expenditure to carry on wars, and contrasted it with the outlay in behalf of missions and the spread of the Gospel.

War, he said, rarely punishes the transgressor. It reverses the rule in Blackstone, and causes 90 innocent men to suffer for the misdeeds of one guilty man. He referred to the toasts and fetes which Jefferson Davis had received, the honorable vocation which Gen. Lee was employed in, while the thousands who were in nowise engaged in the organizing of the Rebellion were slaughtered in the field. Men having heads, though bereft of hearts, should condemn this unjust thing.

The remedy suggested for War was an international arbitration, a world's court, and, at no distant day, he said, it would be established. The meeting then adjourned.

## *THE QUARANTINE COMMISSIONERS.*

MR. JOHNSON'S OPINION—DISCREPANCY IN THE MONTHLY LISTS OF EMPLOYEES AND THEIR SALARIES—THE ILLINOIS READY FOR USE.

A regular meeting of the Board of Quarantine Commissioners was held yesterday at 3 p. m., in their new rooms, No. 14 Exchange-court. Present—Commissioners Hunt, Bell, Barton, and Counselor Johnson; Mr. Hunt presided. The report of Commissioner Bell in regard to his recent trip to the Quarantine grounds, and the two vessels under discussion, was read. It would cost $2,000 to repair the Illinois; she will be ready by Friday next. He wished to correct the impression likely to be left upon the public mind by certain newspaper reports in regard to the Lafayette. She is to be used for boarding purposes in the Lower Bay. The Falcon will not be used. All money employed in getting her up will be a useless expense.

A communication from the counsel was read in answer to inquiries of the Board. The opinion was ordered on file.

A long discussion ensued as to the classification of employés; some being on one list who should be on another; some of the same men classified as laborers in February, in to-day's list are classified as boatmen of the Illinois, and there have been no boatmen employed or indeed needed on that vessel as yet. Also as regards the salaries of men employed. February's list shows that the salaries amount to $169.69; in to-day's list the amount is $150.16. These reports, Mr. Johnson thought, involved discrepancies in expenses, and doubts as to where the men belong, which it is his well to look into. The allowance is $50,000 per annum. "If we do not look sharp, it will be exhausted before the year is out."

A discussion arose here concerning the selection, maintenance and payment of employes, during which Dr. Bell said that the question is one so clearly resting between the Construction Board and the Health Officers, that it would be pertinent to offer the following:

*Resolved*, That the Health Officer be requested to furnish the Board a list of such employés as he requires around the Hospital, for whose salaries the Joint Board will have to provide and fix; and also that we request a meeting of the Construction Board, with a view of paying those men who have been used for that purpose.

Mr. Johnson—Will it not be better to specify to this Board the employés who have been strictly employed in the establishment, and those that have been employed as laborers?

Mr. Bell was not in any hurry to press his motion—and moved the adoption of the following as a substitute, which was done:

*Resolved*, That Mr. O'Rourke be directed to appear before the Board next Thursday, at 3 p. m., for the purpose of giving information in regard to the division of labor as at present conducted in Quarantine.

The bills of Quarantine were laid on the table until next Thursday.

A communication from Dr. Carnochan was read, to the following effect: The Committee appointed to make a selection of a site for the dwelling of the Health Officer are requested to indicate the same precisely to the Health Officer, in order that he may further their plans, or stop the repairs now going on in the present residence, in order that his own actions in the matter might be properly guided. It was referred to Commissioner Barton.

Dr. Bell said the engineer of the Andrew Fletcher had stated to him that the Illinois was taken down on Sunday last, it not having been practicable to take her down before, on account of the weather. She is now ready for use as a boarding station. The work has all been completed on her. The Andrew Fletcher is also progressing. The Board will meet next Thursday, in Executive session.

ONE OF THE NINETEENTH WARD RUFFIANS ARRESTED.

Thomas Duffy was arrested yesterday morning, by Detective Hamilton and Lewis of the Nineteenth Precinct, on suspicion of being one of the men who robbed and attempted to violate Miss Baker in Forty-eighth-st., on Saturday night last. Miss Baker recognized Duffy as one of her assailants.

[Announcements.]

WHY BE TROUBLED WITH COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, OR INDEED ANY PULMONARY OR BRONCHIAL COMPLAINT, WHEN A REMEDY SO SAFE, THOROUGH, AND EASILY OBTAINABLE AS DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT CAN BE HAD? THOSE WHO HAVE CONTRACTED SEVERE COLDS MAY SAVE THEIR LUNGS FROM THE DANGEROUS IRRITATION WHICH FREQUENTLY BRINGS ABOUT CONSUMPTION, BY PROMPTLY RESORTING TO THE EXPECTORANT; AND ANY ONE THREATENED WITH THROAT DISEASE, WILL FIND THIS REMEDY EQUALLY EFFECTUAL IN AFFORDING RELIEF FROM OBSTRUCTING PHLEGM, AND HEALING THE INFLAMED PARTS. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

THE ENGLISH ARE WATCHING curiously the Fenian fermentation on the Canadian border; and the eyes of America are on—and most of the heads are under—the superb hats made by the masterly KNOX, whose headquarters, 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., are resplendent with the most desirable hats and head gear generally, that ever added elegance to the costumes of any period.

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Turkish Baths, 13 Laight-st.—Gents' hours, 6 to 8 a. m., and 1 to 9 p. m.; Ladies, 10 to 12 a. m.

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H. N. SQUIRE'S, 97 Fulton-st., New-York, is the best place to buy reliable WATCHES, fine DIAMONDS, choice JEWELRY, and SILVERWARE. Diamonds a specialty.

## *PASSENGERS ARRIVED.*

FROM SAVANNAH—In steamship San Jacinto, May 31—Mr. and Mrs. O. F. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. F. Muir, servant, and child; Mrs. J. W. Stone and child, Mrs. Clitz, Mrs. C. Stone, E. Pollock, Miss H. W. Denslow and child, P. H. Brewster, A. Meier, Mrs. G. A. Wilkins, Mrs. A. Wilkins, H. Parsons, J. W. P. Bensham, Mrs. George Parsons, servant, and two children; Mrs. A. Johnson, Miss Hartz, H. Blun, wife, and child, Miss E. Hatch, Miss H. Hatch, G. H. Babcock, F. A. Babcock, wife, and two children, F. J. Ruckert, wife, and child; H. M. Kellogg, wife, and two children, D. M. Dennison, wife, and three children, Mrs. M. A. Prendergast, and child, Mrs. Moses, and three children, H. Miller and wife, Miss M. M. Leverena, Mrs. J. Cowles, F. McIntyre, D. L. Roberts, Lord Parker, H. C. Lowry, Mr. Carr and wife, Miss Hodgman, Major Callahan, Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. Stanton, Miss Pope, Mrs. J. S. Hunt, W. D. Bentir, G. C. Severens, Mrs. C. Oakley, Miss Wardell, B. A. Wardell, Mr. Niles, Miss McLoughlin, Miss Walker, two Misses Kimberly, Mr. Rogg, J. Pies, Mrs. C. Pelletier, Mrs. McQueen, three servants, and 26 steerage.

FROM SAVANNAH—In steamship Huntsville, May 31—Mrs. William Minor, Wm. H. Stark, wife and 3 servants, Miss Stark, Miss Bulger, Jas. K. Reed, George Levi, John Williams, Peter Wilson, Mrs. A. Sullivan and child, G. W. Loring, John G. Robertson, Wm. Robertson, W. A. Friend, Mrs. O. Chappel, N. H. Walker, P. E. Kraft, Peter Packer, Wm. Izard.

FROM CHARLESTON—In steamship Champion, May 31—J. S. Bedford, R. J. Hilton, jr., H. R. Biker, T. G. Gaitrecht, G. H. Oakley, Miss C. Vernon, Miss L. E. Wallace, C. Burbanex and wife, A. Steven, E. Brown, W. G. William and wife, Miss H. D. Sage, Miss L. L. Bantelle, H. Browning and wife, Mrs. Allen, Miss M. L. Mix, Charles Abler, wife, and two children, A. Wildhagen, C. F. Dunham, Miss Belford and two servants, W. E. Stanton, Capt. C. Thomas, W. LeRun and wife, S. D. Herrick and wife, Miss Macomber, Miss Welch, Mrs. Phelps, nurse, and child, Mrs. E. Morris, Mrs. S. R. Coles, Mrs. Waldo and child, Mrs. J. R. Groot, Miss Childers, Mrs. James Searles, Mrs. L. S. White, Miss L. Wade, Miss T. D. Duncan, Capt. W. W. Clark, C. Rawlin, John C. Hawkins, J. B. Wade, Miss Mallory, Miss W. Smith, Miss P. Smith, Arthur Smith, Mr. Patterson, wife and 5 children, Mrs. J. W. De Lano, Miss H. C. Miller, J. L. Regua, wife and Miss Regua, C. Regua, Miss M. Ryan, Miss F. Ryan, Mrs. Ann and child, Mrs. E. A. Taylor, J. M. Baker, Abraham Mix, T. Y. S. Howard, Jr., H. Schroeder, Misses Montague, Isaac Quintard, Capt. Lockwood, R. Sambull, E. Cone and wife, J. Loyd, S. Proctor, T. McCall, L. Johnson, J. Chisolm, B. Magnat, P. A. Reed, F. Jenkins, R. Holman, G. W. Fisher, B. Fay, F. Weston, A. Barham, L. Sumpter, John Franc.

FROM HAMBURG AND HAVRE—In steamship Silesia, May 31.—Sidney E. Morse, wife and 2 children and servant, Miss Curtis, Mrs. Church and 2 daughters, J. U. Benziger Adelrich and wife, Caroline and daughter, Michel Clemenia, Mr. Watson, Egbert von Falkenstein, Jule Schirmer, Horatio Palmer, H. Ballauf, L. Oppenheimer, E. M. Whilien, L. Tucker, Miss Morse, Mr. Coffey and wife, Miss Sturges, W. Schaeffer, Mrs. Smally, Mr. Webster and wife, Arthur Reed, W. Beandman, D. W. Lane, T. Hewins, Mr. Lockmeyer, Mr. Warmner and wife, and servant, Lewis Brown, L. von West, F. H. Harlow, Jos. Gottrain, Martin Marty, Dora Weeks, Henrietta Brown, Delphine Salomon and 4 children, Michael Roth, Otto Klurach, C. F. Klurchert and wife, Max Pahan, Herm Masch, E. W. Dahl, and others in second cabin.

FROM LIVERPOOL—In steamship China, May 31—Mr. and Mrs. M. Smith, A. Soller and Son, Rev. Gervase Smith, Mr. Davison, Mr. Lovett, G. Moore, C. H. Bosher, Mr. Arosemena, S. Sokolosk, Mr. Strong, Rev. Father Hegarty, Rev. Father Buckley, Baron Concasseau, Mr. Jacoc, C. Hymes, Miss Shonkermoon, Miss Kermodi, Miss C. White, Miss Nash, Mr. Dexter, Mr. Kenney, J. Powers, Mr. Bursley, R. Roberts, R. Kipling, F. S. Allen, F. Reid, Miss Cashman, Capt. Gloag, J. Campbell, A. Crowther, Mr. Onnskowski, D. Attroochi's man servant, Mr. and Mrs. Edwards, daughter and three sons; Judge Cunningham, the Rev. Thomas Westrap, Mr. Dickson, Mr. Penney, Mr. and Mrs. Wilkie, D. A. Kane, John Orpe, Mr. and Mrs. Moorhead, Miss Badger, Miss Bradbury, W. E. Shoorhead, Mr. and Mrs. W. De Smidt, infant, 2 children, and 2 nurses; Mr. and Mrs. Hort, Mrs. Tompkins and son, W. D. Bell, R. Natt, Mr. Loring, Mr. and Mrs. F. Allen, Mrs. D. B. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Linacre, Mr. and Mrs. Attroochi, 2 daughters and son, Capt. Boutell, E. C. Howard, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Strong, the Rev. Father Healy.

## *LATEST SHIP NEWS.*

ARRIVED.

Steamship Saratoga, Couch, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, mdse. and pass.

Steamship China, Macanley, Liverpool May 21, and Queenstown 22, mdse. and pass.

Steamship Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah, mdse. and pass.

Bark Freihandel, Wachter, Bremen 40 days, mdse.

Brig David Bugbee, Stowers, Cardenas 16 days, sugar.

Brig Edwin, Jones, Elizabethport.

Schr. Allen Lewis, Lewis, Jacmel 16 days, coffee and logwood.

Schr. Marietta Smith, Preston, Baracoa 12 days fruit.

Schr. S. E. Fabens, Crocker, Nassau via Eleuthera 7 days, fruit.

Schr. Mary S. Lunt, Simmons, Granada, fruit, &c.

SCHOONERS—RIVER AND COASTWISE.

Wm. J. Rose, Chincoteague. L. & W. Showell, Chincoteague.
Breeze, Hartford. Wm. McShain, Hartford.
Veranda, Branford. Esquimaux, Dighton.
Mail, Greenwich. J. G. Baldwin, Middletown, Ct.
Geo. W. Parnell, Stamford. Onward, Nantucket.
Kate Scranton, Providence. Native, Elizabethport.
D. C. Foster, Elizabethport. C. L. Hulse, Elizabethport.
Nelly Bloomfield, Elizabethport. Milton, Elizabethport.
S. L. Crocker, Elizabethport. Red Jacket, Elizabethport.
Figee, Elizabethport. Lynden, Elizabethport.
Sarah Elizabeth, Elizabethport. Josephine, Elizabethport.
Elvira, Elizabethport. J. W. Drisko, Elizabethport.
Martha, Elizabethport. J. Ander