PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLIES.

New School—Fifth Day.

The Presbyterian General Assembly (New School) met at nine o'clock yesterday morning, pursuant to adjournment, and, after the usual devotional exercises, proceeded to business.

An affirmative answer was given to the question proposed by the Committee on Bills and Overtures, in relation to filling the vacancy occasioned by the death or removal of a ruling elder from another church.

The Committee on Publications was announced as follows:—Rev. Dr. Wisner, Dr. Prentice, Geo. Chandler, Prof. Geo. E. Warner, Jonathan Lyons; Elders Treadwell, Ketchum, M. W. Baldwin, and Henry Van Bergen.

The following resolutions were presented by Rev. Dr. Brainerd:—

Resolved, That while this assembly does not design to endorse every expression and shade of sentiment in the report of the majority of the committee on the powers of the Assembly in regard to slavery, it hereby adopts said report as embodying substantially the judgment of this body.

Resolved, That as the report of the minority of said committee conveys a clear and candid expression of the respectable and beloved portion of the Church, that the said minority report of the Convention be presented in the appendix to our minutes.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Assembly be presented to the committee for the patient and intelligent attention given to the subject submitted to their deliberation.

A motion was adopted making the majority and minority reports on the subject of slavery the order of the day at 2 o'clock, P. M.

The reports from foreign bodies being next in order, Rev. J. JAY DANA reported from the General Association of Massachusetts as follows:—

There are in connection with the association 465 churches, 360 pastors, 52 stated supplies, 135 ministers without charge. The cause of so many being without charge was, that a great number were employed in the colleges. The number of church members was 67,158; additions during 1855, 3,331; removals by dismission, death, &c., 2,890; number of infant baptisms, 1,254, which is an increase. The missionary work and schools were going on favorably. As regarded benevolence, Massachusetts was signalized for that, $97,000 having been contributed to foreign missions during last year, $57,433 to home missions. Massachusetts still retained the prohibitory law as regards intoxicating drinks, except in the city of Boston, where it was found impossible to enforce the law. The report stated also that the association took a deep interest in the settlement of Kansas, and recommended to all the churches to encourage the settlement of a Christian people there. They had no sympathy with the Garrison clique, and he considered that there was very little feeling in Massachusetts for that sect, but there was a general feeling against the spread of slavery in the Congregational churches, and a wish prevailed that Kansas and all other Territories should be free.

Rev. RICHARD S. STORRS Jr., D. D., of the General Association of New York, presented his report, which was principally devoted to the question of slavery. Speaking of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and the action of Congress upon it, he said:—At that time, as all of us remember, there was an intense excitement upon the subject throughout the Northern States—an excitement in which Christian men took a part. The old lines of party demarcation were for the time broken down in order that men might co-operate in resistance to a measure which seemed wrong to them, and holding the germs of civil war within it—infinitely wrong in its final influence, if suffered to triumph, because it dedicated to slavery a Territory which it was supposed had been placed beyond its reach by the solemn ordinance of Congress. Therefore, the ministers of New England spoke against it with a singular unanimity. Three thousand of them united in this remonstrance. It was felt that if the General Assembly lifted up its voice against this act they would have been doing a deed in accordance with their principles and professions of Christianity. This was the view taken of it by those I represent to-day. It was felt that if, in Philadelphia, under the shadow of Congress, they had lifted up their voice, they would have represented more properly than anybody else the ministry west of New England; and that if the fiery heart of the West and the sober spirit of the East—if the sensitive forces of the South and the hardy muscle of the North, had combined in effective and vigorous remonstrance at that time, it would have honored religion and given glory to Christ, even if it had not been successful in resisting the progress of that measure. It seemed to those I represent that if there had been time taken for anything it might have been taken for that—if there was time for anything there might have been time for a decisive and eloquent remonstrance against that wrong. We, of the General Association of New York, hold it to be a duty of every Christian man and body in this age and movement, when the Kingdom of Christ is to be advanced against such mighty opposition, to testify against the extension, at least, of that system of bondage which makes the family to the black man an impossibility—which sells Christian men and women in the market, and which forbids by law those that are under it to read the Word of God. There are times when speech is silvery and silence is golden, and times when silence is silvery and speech golden; but that was the time to speak out. The association to which I belong would walk out of this body if we believed it to be in favor of slavery, as you or I, or any one, would walk out of this building if it were filled with a miasma, bringing fever after it. We desire, said Rev. Dr. Storrs in conclusion, to continue in correspondence with this body, if we can do so with respect to ourselves, and if it should conclude to remonstrate against the extension of slavery.

Rev. Dr. DWIGHT, of Portland, Me., reported from the General Association of Maine. There were, he said, nearly 240 churches and about 210 ministers. While a large number of the churches were self-sustaining, about 100 depended on the Home Missionary Society. There was also a theological seminary, with four professorships, three of which had incumbents, and there was every prospect of the fourth being soon found. In regard to temperance, they did not despair of the revival of the Maine law, though it ought to be in a modified form. On the question of slavery, it was known how the New England heart beat, and it would never beat but in the cause of humanity, and the power that would attempt to check its pulsations must be stronger than that of any ecclesiastical body or legislative assembly, or any military force which our general government can command. As an independent ecclesiastical body, said Rev. Dr. Dwight, we act as we feel, and, while never meaning anything but perfect respect to this venerable body we must say now as we always have said, that the heart of New England beats in but one channel on the subject of slavery. Let me say that our ecclesiastical bodies look not at that question in an ecclesiastical light, but in our relation as public bodies we regard it in its effects upon the extension of the Gospel. I have, continued Dr. D., no remonstrances from my own body to present upon this occasion but I may be permitted to say that the body of which I am a member will protest, as Christian ministers, against every attempt to extend slavery beyond the bounds of the States in which it is now confined. The action of that body was directed against the attempt to extend it into Kansas, and it was justified in the course it pursued. I repeat, said Dr. D., in conclusion, our fraternal salutations; and let me say—and I hope it will not be thought in the spirit of boasting—that we will ever remain the same in principle upon this question.

Rev. Dr. CHARLES WALKER reported from the General Convention of Vermont. He said that the congregations of churches had been reduced greatly, by emigration to the West. While this occurred, the churches in the West had been strengthened by new accessions to their congregations, although he regretted to say that all who went out, were not imbued with the spirit of Christianity. It was some gratification to know, however, that if they sent forth a Douglas to Northern Illinois, they also sent a Gurtis to bless beside him.

Rev. R. SMITH, from the Presbyterian and Congregational Convention of Wisconsin, next reported. That Convention, he said, amounted to 136 churches and nearly 107 ministers, of whom about twenty-five were licensed. He was the first installed himself. No action had been taken in the Convention upon the subject of slavery, and he would not, therefore, speak upon it pro or con.

A letter was here read from the evangelical churches in France, dated May 1, 1856, which stated that seven churches had been added to the whole number, making a total of 25 in all. The total expenses of 18 churches amounted to about $35,000, while not more than $30,000 had been contributed. Pecuniary aid was required for the support of the seven new churches. With reference to slavery, the letter stated that the Protestants of France do not intend to interfere in the question of slavery in the United States, but they would confine themselves to the simple expression of their abhorrence of it, and the hope that general emancipation might soon take place. They would, however, abstain from advising any means towards the attainment of that end.

The letter was referred to the Committee on Nominations, and Rev. Mr. Dickinson, of Philadelphia, who is now in France, was appointed a delegate to represent the assembly in that country.

Invitations were received and accepted from the Bible House and the Rutgers' Female Institute to visit both those institutions. The Convention also accepted an invitation from the Governors of the Almshouse to visit the charitable institutions on the Islands. They will devote the whole of Saturday next to this visit.

It being half past twelve, the Convention took a recess.

On re-assembling they agreed to hear Rev. Samuel H. Cox express his views on the subject of the prevention of war between this country and England, in the evening.

The report of the trustees of the Church Erection Fund was read by Rev. Dr. McLEAN. The fund, it appears from this statement, is not yet complete, the whole sum in the treasury being only $97,100. The Board regretted this, and the fact that many who had heretofore contributed had withheld their aid, but all such indifference and inaction had its answer in the fact that the churches which had given largest to this object stood out foremost in their contributions to home and foreign missions. The following is the amount received and allotted to each synod:—

Synods	Amount allotted to each.	Amt. received from each
Albany	$2,500	$1,294 75
Utica	2,500	2,543 78
Geneva	3,000	3,159 47
Onondaga	—	2,473 93
Susquehanna	3,000	1,223 61
Lehigh	3,000	7,069 17
New York and New Jersey	15,000	31,263 53
Pennsylvania	3,000	11,554 77
West Pennsylvania	3,000	1,453 16
Michigan	8,000	2,600 79
Western Reserve	5,000	3,613 74
Ohio	3,000	2,111 92
Cincinnati	3,900	2,788 76
Indiana	5,000	2,577 77
Wabash	5,000	969 82
Illinois	6,000	1,921 90
Peoria	7,000	1,741 42
Iowa	5,000	319 75
Missouri	2,500	351 65
Virginia	3,500	1,278 70
Kentucky	2,500	171 00
Tennessee	4,000	479 15
West Tennessee	3,000	786 90
Mississippi	2,500	115 00
Total	$100,000	$88,[illegible] 44

There was a deficiency of $2,900, which was finally, after considerable discussion, made up among the members of the Convention.

A remonstrance on the question of slavery and the neglect of the Convention in not taking any action upon it, was handed in from the Presbyteries of Ottawa and St. Josephs. It was laid on the table, to be called up at some future day.

The report on the Presbyterian house was presented, showing a deficiency of $15,000, and stating that the time which had been agreed upon to hold the property would expire in June next. The report was accepted, and referred to the special committee already appointed on the reports of the Publication Committee.

The Convention then adjourned to 7½ o'clock P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention was re-assembled, and after prayer the minutes were read and adopted.

The order of the day appointed for the evening session was now called up, when Rev. Dr. Cox, of Brooklyn, came forward and addressed the Assembly on the best means of preventing a war between England and the United States. He commenced by saying that he had received a letter from Rev. John Angel James, of Birmingham, on the maintenance of amicable relations between the two countries. In respect to the question of war, continued Rev. Dr Cox, wise men may differ with regard to the existing difficulties, but my arguments are irrespective of what statesmen may think or what events may disclose. Now what I propose is, that we publish a letter expressing our opinions on this matter, and I have no doubt it will be read in England and other parts of Europe with good effect, and if it be not the means of preventing war, it may at least be the means of prolonging peace. We should let them know that we are the friends of peace, and are willing to do something to make the perpetuity of peace probable. No two nations have such power of doing mischief to themselves and the world as England and America, and if we were at war our coasts and the coasts of Great Britain and her colonial possessions would be open to aggressions to a great extent. We, as Christian ministers, ought not to fail, in the pulpit and through the press, in impressing our friends and the country with the horrors of such a war as would be waged if these two nations were soon and for a third time engaged in it. We ought to think how much good war would prevent, and how much evil it would create. On that dark and gloomy Sabbath when the battle of Waterloo was over, Wellington, the victor in that struggle, said, looking upon the field of carnage—"Good Lord, what is worse than a battle gained, except a battle lost?" There is no more need of war between two nations than there is of a duel between two individuals. We ought to tell the nations the non-necessity of war, and the wickedness of it—the necessity of forbearance and everything that will secure peace, except the prostration of principle. Our brethren in England, if you write an answer to them, will have it read in the highest places, and even if war does occur, we feel the conviction that it did not occur through any neglect of ours. I believe it is quite possible that there may be war between England and the United States, and nothing can prevent it but the glory and influence of Christ. I now, in conclusion, beg leave to call upon the Assembly to appoint a committee to prepare a document on peace between the two countries, and this I have no doubt, would be welcomed and read in Great Britain with good effect.

The letter was read by the Secretary. It was addressed "virtually to all the churches of Jesus Christ, and to all his sincere ministers, and to all wise and good people in the United States of America, from their faithful Christian brethren in the British Islands, represented by the Congregational Union of England and Wales." The letter has been already published, and consisted simply of an appeal to those to whom it is addressed to use their utmost efforts and to adopt the best means of maintaining peace between England and this country. It was, on motion referred to the committee appointed to nominate delegates to foreign bodies.

The report of the Committee on Church Extension was next read. It stated that the Treasurer had been able to meet all drafts upon him, and that the full amounts collected had been expended. Two churches had been organized in St. Paul's, two at the south of Lake Superior, one at St. Martin's, Iowa; one which will soon be self-supporting in Milwaukie, and there were hopeful prospects for the establishment of many others in other parts of the West.

The report was referred to the Committee on Church Extension.

The following resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That the committees appointed at the opening of each Assembly, be called the standing committees, and those outside of the Assembly permanent committees.

Resolved, That hereafter there be appointed on the opening of each Assembly, standing committees on education for the ministry, and publication to whom may be referred appropriate communications.

The report of the committee on appointing a preacher for home missions reported Rev. Lawrence P. Hickok, D. D., of Buffalo, principal, and Rev. Jacob Little as substitute.

The report was adopted. The Assembly then adjourned after devotional exercises.

Old School—Fifth Day.

The Moderator called the Assembly to order at 9 o'clock, and opened the proceedings with prayer.

The complaint matter, pending when the Assembly adjourned on the previous day, on motion, was postponed, in order to allow the introduction of the annual report of the Board of Education. We subjoin an abstract of the report:—

The number of new candidates received this year is 102. The total number on the rolls is 382, being 18 more than the preceding year. 1. This whole subject is eminently connected with God's sovereignty. 2. Our operations call for gratitude to God. 3. The statistics indicate the inadequate impression of the church in regard to her responsibilities and duties.

The Board next presents a plea for educational operations on the basis of Scripture, and maintains the following propositions:—1. The perpetuation of the ministry is made by the word of God an object of special concern to the church. 2. The church is required to use means for the attainment of the great end in view. 3. The Scriptures authorize the belief that many of the Church's ministers will always be from among the poor. 4. The ministry should be an educated as well as pious ministry, called of God to their work. 5. It is a scriptural principle that pecuniary aid should be granted to those candidates whose condition requires it.

The whole work of the Board has been performed by the secretaries, with the single exception of a few weeks' voluntary service, and that gratuitously rendered many years during last year.

The total receipts for the ministerial fund were $40 679 78, being an increase of about $4,000 over last year, and the largest amount raised since the division of the Assembly. The amount received into the fund for schools and colleges is $6,833 17, being somewhat less than last year. The aggregate receipts into the funds were $48,169 53, and the expenditures were $46,071 47, leaving a balance, including that of last year, of $2,032 96.

The number of primary or parochial schools is about 100, of which 34 have received aid from the Board, and 7 more have lately applied. One of the elders of a church in New York City has continued his offer of $6,000 per annum to this object.

The number of Presbyterian academies is 56. These are located in every section of the church, North, South, East and West. They contain an average of 70 or 80 students each and are doing a great work in the cause of thorough Christian education.

The colleges directly under the care of the church are 18, which, with four others indirectly under our immediate control, make a total of 22 institutions. The number of students, regular and irregular, connected with these institutions is 2,160. Of these, about 500 are communicants of the church, and 350 are candidates for the ministry. During the year upwards of 100 students have been hopefully converted to God. Revivals of religion have occurred at Princeton College; Washington College, Pa., and Ogleby University, Ill.

The Board offer the following remarks on the collegiate policy of the church: 1. It ought to be the universal aim to incorporate thorough religious instruction into the course of studies. 2. The church ought to cultivate the harmony now happily prevalent among our institutions. 3. Our colleges ought to increase in number from time to time; but not too fast or too near each other. 4. Ample endowments ought to be provided for all our colleges, and chiefly from the districts of country where they are located. 5. A larger number of young men ought to be encouraged to seek the advantages of a liberal education. It may be added that, whilst our colleges are struggling to secure an endowment, especially during their infancy, it is good policy to assist them with a portion of the funds raised for the liberality of the churches may supply for the general object.

On the whole, the operations of the board in both departments are in an encouraging state; and with the blessing of God upon the faithful efforts of his people, a constant advance in our work is to be expected.

A series of resolutions were appended to the report of the committee.

The observations of commissioners upon the various topics adverted to in the report and resolutions were then heard.

Rev. Dr. DABNEY, in the course of his remarks, expressed his regret that the standard of education among the candidates for the ministry was getting lower—that the course of study was not equal in depth to what it was in breadth. He advocated strongly that, by making it the more difficult to be licensed, the number of candidates for the ministry would be increased, arguing upon the position that an honor or office which could be obtained with facility would be sought for the least by those who would do most credit to either. Dr. D. also observed to the effect that the clergy suffered much from ill health, which so impaired their efficiency, and that the ministry was not replenished from amongst the great mass of the most intellectual graduates of our colleges, who entered into other professions.

Rev. Dr. PRIME dissented from the observations of Dr. Dabney, and in reference to the question of health contended that the life insurance tables of Europe and of this country showed that as to longevity and general health clergymen might be ranked as first. He believed there was no foundation for the idea that God did not get the best men for His particular work. He considered that the ministry of the church, considered relatively as to numbers, could well compare with the bar, and that in eloquence and erudition the pulpit of the United States might happily vie with that of any other country.

Rev. Dr. THORNWELL (S. C.) dissented from the spirit of one of the resolutions which runs to the following effect:—While the Assembly continued to approve the course of the Board of Education in the establishing of schools, academies and colleges on a defined religious basis, sound discretion should be exercised as to their number and location; and lest the action of the Board in that matter should be exposed to invidious misconstruction, it should be understood that the church does not disparage any academy founded upon a religious basis, much less disparage the school system or any school system where the Word of God is not excluded. The reverend gentleman stated his reasons for dissent, observing that secularized education was not the province of the church.

Rev. PEYTON HARRISON (Va.,) also expressed his dissent.

Rev. Dr. THORNWELL (S. C.,) then moved that the resolution be stricken out, but the motion was lost.

The report and resolutions were adopted.

By resolution the annual day of prayer for colleges was fixed to be upon the last Thursday of February.

Rev. Dr. DICKINSON offered a resolution to the effect that a sermon be delivered before the next General Assembly upon the subject of "Christian Education," by the Rev. Dr. Plumer, of Allegheny Seminary, Pennsylvania, and that the Rev. Dr. C. C. Jones, of Georgia, be his alternative.

The resolution was adopted.

The complaint against the New Jersey Synod was then taken up, and the Rev. Mr. Condit was heard in support of the complaint. After the reverend gentleman had concluded his argument in behalf of the Sessions of Stillwater, it was moved and carried that the various parties to the complaint should retire outside the walls of the building.

Rev. Dr. RICE, of Missouri, then moved that the complaint be sustained, which motion was seconded by Rev. Dr. Lord, of Buffalo.

Mr. DANIEL LORD, Sen., of New York city, opposed the motion, contending that the action of the Session which suspended Elder Schaffer was entirely irregular, and contrary to the provisions of the constitution and discipline of the church, inasmuch as it appeared that no copy of the charges had been served upon the cited member, contrary to the discipline and express custom.

Judge FINE followed on the same side, in support of the ruling of the Synod.

Rev. Dr. D. X. JUNKIN, of Pennsylvania, next took the floor, sustaining the complaint, and in favor of Rev. Dr. Rice's motion. Whilst speaking, however, the hour of three o'clock having arrived, the Assembly adjourned till Wednesday (this) morning.

The following is a brief abtract of the report of the Board of Foreign Missions for the last year:—

The receipts of the past year were $193 564, to which add balance from previous year, 887, and unexpended balance moneys received from sale of Omaha Reservation, specially appropriated to Indian missions, $6,282, and the aggregate is $201,933. Expenditures, $201 908. Balance, $24 66. The sum of $6,740 has also been received to form a fund, of which the interest only is to be appropriated, in aid of the support and education of the children of missionaries; and the further sum of $1,500, for the same object, but not subject to the condition of expending only the interest.

The treasurer received in preceding years the sum of $2,613 98, for the endowment of professorships in the Theological Seminary among the Waldenses; and for the same object during the last year the sum of $687 37, making the whole amount now $13 101 35. It will be remembered that according to the recommendation of the General Assembly in 1853 this fund should be increased to $20,000; and the interest thereof is to be paid annually in aid of its important object. It is earnestly to be desired that this fund should be speedily completed.

Donations of clothing for the mission schools among the Indians, and in Africa, have been received from the ladies of some of the churches. These have been of much value, and a still larger supply could be usefully appropriated in this way.

As to publications, the same number of pages as in former years has been occupied by the Board in the Home and Foreign Record, of which the Board of Publication will report the number of copies issued and the receipts and expenses.

Of the Foreign Missionary, 18,000 copies were published in new species, and 3,000 in pamphlet form. Of the pamphlet edition about 2,500 copies are sent free to ministers and to donors of $10 and upwards.

Of the last annual report 3,500 copies were published in a pamphlet form, and 16,500 copies in a newspaper form as an extra number of the *Record*.

From the Presbyterian Board of Publication, the American Bible Society, and the American Tract Society, donations of their respective publications have been received for the use of some of the missions and schools.

The following missionaries and assistant missionaries have been sent out:—

To North India—Rev. Albert O. Johnson and his wife, Rev. William Calderwood and his wife, Rev. David Heron, Rev. Isador Loewenthal, Miss Mary L. Browning.

To Siam—Rev Samuel R. House, M. D., and his wife, Rev. Andrew B. Morse and his wife.

To China—Rev. Joseph Wolf.

To Western Africa—Rev. David A. Wilson and his wife, Mr. John White and his wife, Rev James L. Mackey and his wife, Rev. Cornelius De Heer and his wife, Miss Carrie Kaufman.

To New Granada—Rev. Henry B. Pratt.

To the Chippewa Mission—Rev. Hugh W. Guthrie.

To the Kickapoo Mission—Rev William H. Hornsell and his wife, Mr. Henry W. Hornsell and his wife, Elijah Hubbard and his wife.

To the Otoe Mission—Mr. Benjamin Lowe.

To the Seminole Mission—Rev. James Ross Ramsey, Miss Eliza Lilley, Miss Margaret Lilley.

To the Chickasaw Mission—Rev Charlton H. Wilson and his wife, Miss Esther Mathers, Miss Flora Lee, Miss S. P. Barber, Miss Clara Eddy.

To the Choctaw Mission.—Rev. Edward Eells and his wife, Rev. Hamilton Balentine and his wife, Mr. Charles Mitchell, Miss Harriet N. Mitchell, Miss Jane S. Hollingsworth, Miss S. M Denny. Total—47.

The following is a summary view of the Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian church, May 1, 1856:—

Indian missions, 9; stations, 15; American ministers, 11; teachers, 70; communicants 341; scholars 523.

African missions, 3; stations, 7; American ministers, 7; teachers, 15; communicants, 158; scholars, 315.

India missions, 2; stations 15; American ministers, 27; teachers, 63; communicants, 290; scholars, 3,656.

Siam mission, 1; ministers, 3; teachers, 4; scholars, 28.

Chinese missions, 4; stations, 4; American ministers, 13; teachers, 22, communicants, 44; scholars 146.

Jews' mission, 1; American minister 1.

Romish—Italian in France, Belgium, Buenos Ayres, and Bogota.

Total missions, 21; American ministers employed, 64; teachers, 173; communicants, 813; scholars, 4,469.

The report lays great stress upon the work to be accomplished among the Indians. The Board reports fifty conversions during the year. Appeals are made to the churches for liberal and enlarged contributions.

NORTHERN AND NORTHWESTERN INDIANS.—Among the Chippewas and Ottawas there are three missions, and 3,000 aborigines are under Christian care. The Iowa missions were visited by the senior Secretary in the summer of 1855. The Omahas are about to return to their reservation. The Otoes in Nebraska number 700 persons, and have 100 children fit to school. The senior Secretary also visited the Kickapoos. Among the Southwestern Indians, the Board is laboring among the Creeks, Seminoles Chickasaws and Choctaws.

MISSIONS IN AFRICA.—Of the Liberia mission the report says: Mr. Herring has continued his labors in connection with the church at Monrovia. During the year there have received to its communion during the year, making the whole number of church members at the present time fifty four. A Sabbath school of fifty scholars has been carried on in connection with the church. The English school, under the care of Mr. Jawes, is represented as being in a prosperous condition. The whole number of pupils is fifty five. Twenty five of these are in the primary department. The Alexander High School is prosperous. One of the more advanced of the pupils has had the principal charge of the Liberia *Herald* for the greater part of the year, and has managed it not only with credit to himself, but without allowing it to interfere with his ordinary studies.

Sabbath School Anniversaries.

ANNUAL CELEBRATION OF THE BROOKLYN SUNDAY SCHOOLS—FIFTEEN THOUSAND CHILDREN IN PROCESSION.

The twenty sixth anniversary of the Brooklyn Sunday schools (Western district) was celebrated yesterday, and it was computed that from 15 000 to 17,000 children participated. It was an interesting and a joyful sight to every one who witnessed the many pleasant little faces as the processions marched through the streets with banners elevated, designating the school to which they were attached, and the wreaths of flowers born by many of the girl classes. They were all neatly and cleanly attired, and the display, taken as a whole, was the finest of the kind ever witnessed in the city. The day was as fine as could be desired for the purpose; the dust had been allayed by a heavy rain the night previous, and the streets were for once in very passable condition. All the children turned out, and the sidewalks, windows and stoops were lined with spectators of the scene.

The schools were formed in divisions, and met in the various churches designated at 3 o'clock, where addresses were delivered and songs were sung by the children. The exercises were similar in all the churches, the following of which were opened for the occasion, in which the divisions, as named, assembled:—

STRONG PLACE BAPTIST CHURCH—South Congregational, First place Methodist, North Reformed Dutch (Gowanus), William street Mission, Nelson street Mission, Strong place Mission—under direction of Mr. R. S. Slocum.

SOUTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Strong place Baptist, Hedding Methodist, Westminster Presbyterian, Smith street Mission—under the direction of Mr. J. M Smith.

FIRST REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, (Joralemon street)—Central Presbyterian, Border Mission, First street Methodist, Moravian—under the direction of Mr. C. C. Mudge.

CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS—Middle Reformed Dutch, South Presbyterian, First Presbyterian, (Rev. M. Hogarth,) Granada Hall Mission, Bethel—under direction of Mr. Wm. B. Shaw.

SANDS STREET METHODIST CHURCH—Pierrepont street Bap ist, Pilgrim, Plymouth, John street Mission—under direction of H. E. Monrad.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH—Second Presbyterian, Navy Mission, York street Methodist—under direction Mr. C. Clerk.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH—Third Presbyterian, City Park Mission, Concord street Baptist, Siloam, Washington street Methodist, Bridge street Colored Methodist, Centenary Methodist, Reformed Dutch church on the Heights, Union street Mission, Bethesda, Myrtle avenue Mission, Summit street Dutch Reformed—under the direction of Mr. I. N. Judson.

REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH ON THE HEIGHTS—Sands street Methodist, Pacific street Methodist, Warren street Mission, Orphan Asylum—under direction of Mr. W. H. Brown.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, (Henry st.)—St. Ann, Nos. 1 and 2, St. Marks, Union Mission, First Reformed Dutch church, First Presbyterian, (Remsen street), Washington Hall Mission—under direction of Mr. R. T. Thorne.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Dean street Methodist, John Knox Presbyterian, Atlantic street Baptist, Park Congregational, First Congregational Methodist, Mount Prospect Mission, Boerum street Mission, Carlton avenue Methodist—under direction of Mr. J. V. Harriot.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Remsen street)—First Baptist, Elm place Congregational, First Reformed Presbyterian, Central Baptist, German Evangelical—under direction of Mr. E. L. Brown.

BEDFORD AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH—Franklin avenue Presbyterian, Franklin avenue Methodist, Skillman street Mission, Bedford avenue Baptist and Bedford avenue Reformed Dutch—under direction of Mr. S. C. Hills.

CLINTON AVENUE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—North Reformed Dutch, Summerfield Methodist, Washington avenue Baptist, Clinton avenue Congregational, Central Congregational, East Reformed Dutch, Clove Road Mission, Bedford Congregational, Church of the Messiah, Adelphi street Mission, Hope Union Mission—under direction of Mr. George W. Bleecker.

Each school bore a banner, upon which was inscribed the name and number of the school to which they were attached. Some of these banners were very neat and finely ornamented with various Scriptural devices.

The services at the churches having concluded, the divisions proceeded to Henry street, and marched and counter-marched past the Navy Yard Band, which was stationed in front of Rev. Dr. Hogarth's church. "Hail Columbia," "Star Spangled Banner," and other national airs were played, much to the delight of the boys who cheered rapturously as they passed. It was now about 5 o'clock, and the superintendents took charge of their several schools and conducted them to their respective churches, where ample collations were prepared for them. Thus passed the day, agreeable to all who participated in the exercises, and not a solitary event occurred to mar the uniformity of the proceedings.

The police were active during the afternoon, and preserved the processions from molestation by vehicles or from other sources.

In the evening the friends of the Sunday school cause met in the First Dutch Reformed church, in Joralemon street, where addresses were delivered, reports presented, collections made, and officers elected for the ensuing year.

THE SABBATH SCHOOLS CELEBRATIONS IN WILLIAMSBURG.

The anniversary of the Sabbath schools of Williamsburg, belonging to the Sunday School Union, took place yesterday afternoon. Twenty schools were represented in the procession, which marched through several streets, and presented a very imposing and pleasing appearance.

They met at the following churches, and listened to short addresses, singing, &c.:—At the Dutch Reformed church, corner of South Second and Fourth streets; division No. 1, consisting of schools Nos. 142, German Evangelical church, Graham avenue, corner of Wyckoff; 145 New England Church, South Ninth street; 73, First Presbyterian church, South Fourth street, corner of Sixth; 167, Reformed Dutch church, Bushwick avenue; 196, Mission School, Ninth street; 196, Protestant Methodist church, Graham avenue.

Division No. 2, met at the First Baptist church, corner of South Fifth and Fifth streets, and comprised schools Nos. 111, Second Baptist church; 62, Reformed Dutch church, corner of South Second and Fourth streets; 136, Baptist church, Greenpoint; 158, Reformed Dutch church, Hewes street; 185, Evangelical Lutheran church, Union avenue; 183, Baptist church, Bushwick avenue.

The following schools, comprising the third division, met in the New England church, in South Ninth street: Nos. 135, German Lutheran church, Rev. Mr. Neander's; 128, Presbyterian church, North Sixth street; 90, Presbyterian church, South Third street corner of Fifth; 110, Presbyterian church, Ainslie street; 163, Mission School, Division avenue; 86, First Baptist church, Fifth street, corner of South Fifth; 166, industrial school, North Second street.

Our Madrid Correspondence.

MADRID, April 27, 1856.

The War in Nicaragua—Espartero Going to Break Ground in Valladolid—French Railway Companies—O'Donnell and the Democrats—The Great Militia Muster—Good Times—General Dodge—Things in Valencia—Espartero and the Democrats—Things Should Never be Called by Their Right Names—"Father Cobos" Regulated—The Princess Sick—The Carlists and the Pope.

The news which the Spanish newspapers publish is sometimes very edifying. See the last news from Nicaragua, hereinafter literally translated from the *Espana* of the 27th April (to-day):—

The last news from Nicaragua is important. Walker sent one of his generals to the frontier of Costa Rica to negotiate. She refused to let him pass the frontier, and whilst messages, &c. were passing from one side to the other, an aid-de-camp of the general made his escape, went over to the Costa Ricans, and the next day was in command of a regiment of that republic.

The President, Mora, at the head of five hundred men, well armed with Minie rifles, had marched into the territory of Nicaragua, resolved to penetrate and to overthrow the rule of the filibusters. The vanguard was commanded by a German general, an excellent engineer, who has performed great services for that republic. Walker had also marched to resist this invasion at the head of three thousand Yankees, among whom were some Chasseurs de Vincennes. The situation of this chief was exceedingly critical. The republic of San Salvador appeared disposed to take arms in favor of Costa Rica, and all the Central American States would unite to cast out of their territory this band of adventurers. The English and French naval forces had offered to Costa Rica troops, munitions, and every kind of aid.

To this news a New York journal adds that the Spanish government was preparing an expedition in defence of the same cause. Absurd invention, whose object is doubtless to excite the desire for a new attempt on Cuba. Poor Spain! She has enough to do to weep her misfortunes, without putting herself in a position to repeat the triumph of the Black Warrior.

That last, I suppose, is "bitter irony" on the *progressista* government which settled that case. The rest looks as if it had been cut out of the HERALD and turned right over, bottom side up, so that if Walker should be defeated by any chance, all Spain would be edified by the spectacle of 500 Costa Ricans, with deadly Minies, whipping 3,000 live Yankees, headed by Walker in person. But if the 3,000 should whip the scanty 500, what would there be remarkable in it? Other people, not Yankees, have done as much before.

His Excellency, General Espartero, Prime Minister, &c., &c., has gone to Valladolid to open a railway, or break ground on one, as your people call it. If he would break ground on a dozen before he returned, we should be obliged to him. A French company has undertaken to make this road, and is said to have ample means; if so, we can almost pardon them for being French.

O'Donnell is cock of the walk till Espartero returns; but there are many tall chickens among the democratic brood sparring at him and ruffling his feathers.

The great muster of the militia of the Province came off last Sunday. About nine or ten thousand regular troops took part in the show, and some thirty thousand Nationals, as we call them. The Queen was out, and all the Ministers and Generals, in full rig. Madrid turned out about two hundred thousand spectators, and they all had a good time. In the evening, all the six theatres had been taken up by the Nationals of the city for their brethren of the Province, and all went to the theatre, and had another good time. Then the Provincial Nationals went home or went to bed, and it is to be presumed that most of them had another good time. Those who didn't go home, but went to bed, the next day were regaled by a bull fight, where eight bulls and twenty-three horses were killed, and four men wounded, in order to amuse them, and all appeared to have another uproarious good time. And so this great muster of citizen soldiery ended. It was remarked that the representative of the United States, Senor Dodge, graced the proceedings by his presence, as well as the Ambassador of France.

The Valencia insurrection is getting punished gradually. The Viceroy, Zabala, has disarmed twenty-one companies of the Nationals of that town, upon which all the rest threw up their arms and accoutrements in disgust. It seems "the authority" then imprisoned a considerable number of the officers of the contumacious Nationals who threw up their arms unasked, and turned some petty governmental officials, thirty or more in number, out of office for the same offence. Arrests are made every night, and go on pretty rapidly. On the 24th inst., one hundred had been embarked for Murviedro, and another lot were shut up in the citadel. Strong patrols promenaded the streets constantly, and all was quiet—very quiet. Most people seem to think that Valencia will not stay punished, however, and that "the authority" may wake up some fine morning with a civil war or a revolution on his hands. Honest people are afraid to be Mayor or Aldermen in Valencia just at present, and "the authority" is in a peck of trouble to get anybody to discharge those very honorable civic offices.

The *Soberanyy*, democratic newspaper, is down on Espartero for his incapacity. The Duke of Victory is capable! For shame, gentlemen! But it says:—

Espartero is good for nothing. It may be he is very kind, very honest, and very innocent—all you please; but things don't march. Far from marching, they get complicated. All the reactionist elements organize themselves under our chins. The budget does not come a real short of $75,000,000. The conscriptions follow each other with an alarming regularity; they fail annually upon the country like a plague. The press is in chains. There is no position stable—no interest secure—no right guaranteed—no hope satisfied—no fear dispelled—no talent stimulated—no just complaint heard—no noble aspiration encouraged. Discontent bellows low in the depth of the masses, and charges the atmosphere with clouds. All is the fault of Espartero—yes, of Espartero. His incapacity is notorious. Some call it weakness; others doubt his good faith. But it is incapacity, gentlemen—incapacity—a thing a hundred times worse in a statesman. There is no use in turning it over; things must be called by their names. Why should we deceive ourselves longer? Why not put our words in harmony with our consciences?

And so that rampant democrat goes on, calling things by their names in the most dreadful manner; and the people will go on subscribing for his newspaper, though one of the editors is in jail—though the government has eight actions pending against it for calling things by their names, and though they have had three duels put upon the proprietor in less than a month.

Dr. Lovell, the correspondent of the London *Times*, died the day before yesterday of pulmonia. Three days is enough to carry off the patient with that disease in Madrid. The Doctor lived nearly four.

The office of the *Father Cobos*, a satirical newspaper, which had been making fun of the nationals and Espartero, and everything else which is gospel and ought to be believed in, was entered the other evening by some dozen to twenty well dressed, gentlemanly looking individuals, who administered a sound beating to one of the editors, tore up an edition of the paper, and retired, after informing the owner of the premises that if he did not turn the obnoxious tenants into the street, they would return and set fire to the house.

The little Princess is sick; but to-day is declared out of danger. Her important health, it is hoped will be restored by a benignant Providence shortly.

They have got a medal struck in Valladolid in commemoration of the day they celebrate—representing the eye of Providence looking at a locomotive, &c. I reckon the eye of Providence has got ahead of the eyes of the people of Valladolid this time, some few years.

It appears from many of the journals that a good many Carlists are getting together on the frontier, with the idea of trying their fortunes again at a little civil war. It won't catch.

A correspondent from the Eternal City says that the probability of a reconciliation between His Holiness the Pope and his wandering sheep in the government of Spain has never been less than at present. The priests still look for the triumph of a reaction in Spain, as the Jews look for the coming of the Saviour.

Our Philadelphia Correspondence.

PHILADELPHIA, May 20, 1856.

The Stock Market Unaffected by the War Rumors—State of the Weather—Marine Affairs, &c.

The stock market is buoyant, notwithstanding the serious rumors of war from Washington. The knowing ones believe the matter is sheer buncombe, and, like all of its kind, will end in smoke. Yesterday we expected the expulsion of Crampton, but have been disapp