BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Report from the City Superintendent—More Murmurs from the Minority—The Slaughter of the Innocents.

The Board of Education met last evening in stated session with the President, Mr. R. L. Larremore, in the chair. After the usual amount of preliminary and routine business had been disposed of Commissioner Bell presented a petition from a number of female teachers, and Commissioner Brennan presented a similar petition from some fifty other teachers asking that the system of marking by percentages be restored. The subject was referred to the Committee on Revision of the Bylaws. The following communication was received from the City Superintendent, referred to the Committee on Teachers and ordered to be printed:—

TO THE HONORABLE THE BOARD OF EDUCATION:—

The City Superintendent of Schools, in compliance with the resolution of the Board of the 12th of May, directing him, at his earliest convenience, to report to them "the precise results of the examination of schools that have taken place from November 1, 1868, to the present time, stating in explicit terms the grade of studies, the degree of proficiency, and the order and discipline of each school, together with such other matters as a consideration of the best interests of public education may suggest," has the honor respectfully to report:—The accompanying statement contains a full and explicit statement of the results of the examination of the several schools under the charge of the Board during the period specified in the resolution of the order and discipline of each and its condition generally. Previous to entering upon the examination of any class, it has uniformly been the practice of the officers of this department to require from its teacher, and during the past year from the principal of the school, a detailed statement of the number and average attendance of its members, their average age, the length of time they had been under instruction in the class, the studies pursued and the progress made in each; to conduct the examination on that basis exclusively, taking into account all circumstances reported by the teacher or the principal for which allowance should be made and to note the results on a scale of percentage varying from one to one hundred. Until the last year these results were communicated to the several teachers, the trustees of the ward in which the schools were situated and the Board of Education. The same method of notation has been continued during the past year in ascertaining the condition of the classes; but the results under the bylaws of the Board have been stated in general terms. In compliance with the directions of your honorable body I have transmitted the actual results in each case, as ascertained by the system heretofore adopted. I avail myself of the present opportunity briefly to submit such suggestions pertaining to the operations and details of our system of public instruction as seem proper in view of the interests involved in its administration and its further advancement and improvement.

THE COURSE OF STUDY

at present prescribed by the Board embraces fewer branches and requires less labor on the part of the pupils than has been the case at any previous period since the organization of the existing system. Beyond the simple elementary branches of instruction absolutely requisite, the fundamental principles only of such of the higher studies as every intelligent young man or woman should, at least in some degree, be acquainted with, are required, and if in any case an undue amount of time or labor is exacted in any study the fault lies not in the requisitions of the course prescribed by the Board, nor the requirements of this department, but in the ambition of the teachers to carry forward their classes to the highest possible degree of excellence, not only in the character but in the extent of their proficiency. The course of study marked out by the Board is designed only as a guide to the order in which the various branches shall be pursued, and was never intended to fix or limit the time in which they should be accomplished, and the instructions of this department have uniformly counselled thoroughness and accuracy, without regard to the time occupied in their attainment. The character of each class, as far as it depended upon the report of the examining officer, was based solely upon the excellence of the results attained, upon a knowledge of the principles involved in the different studies and the ability intelligently to reproduce them in whatever grade or whatever length of time was required for the accomplishment of the work. "Not how much, but how well," was the standard to which the attention of the teachers and their pupils was invariably directed.

The infusion of a more practical element throughout the course would undoubtedly be very desirable. The omission, as far as possible, in all the studies, of abstruse and irrelevant matter having no relation to the requirements of after life, and valuable only as an intellectual exercise, and the substitution of practical every-day applications, of the various sciences, to the pursuits of business and the extension of useful knowledge, is strongly to be commended. A thorough acquaintance with the elementary principles of arithmetic, reading, writing, spelling, definitions, geography, physical and descriptive, history, grammar and in the higher classes, the elements of astronomy, algebra, geometry, natural philosophy, physiology, chemistry, rhetoric, political economy and English literature, with continued and direct reference to their practical uses and to their bearing upon the future well being, happiness and usefulness of the student in all the various relations of life, should be the aim of whatever course of study the Board in its wisdom might see fit to prescribe. No essential alteration in the present course is, in my judgment, requisite, provided the intent and spirit of its injunctions are faithfully carried into effect by those to whom its administration is intrusted.

HIGHER INSTITUTIONS

for the more advanced culture of the pupils of our public schools is an object worthy of the most serious consideration of the Board. The most advanced results of the wisest and best thinkers of the age in which we live decidedly favor the extension of our modern system of free education to its highest development in the furnishing of ample facilities, wherever required for the extension of knowledge to its utmost attainable limit—for the encouragement of literature, science and art, in whatever direction their votaries may feel an impulse for pushing their researches or experiments—and for the advancement of industry, talent and genius in whatever field of effort their possessors may desire to cultivate and adorn. It is unquestionably true that every judicious expenditure of public or private means in this direction and with these views can scarcely fail to return to the community in which they are applied an amount of benefit immensely counterbalancing the cost involved, not only in the diminution of pauperism and crime, but in the augmentation of tangible wealth and individual and social industry.

NORMAL AND HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

The institution of a normal school for the education and preparation of teachers, with a department for the advanced instruction of such of the graduates of the female grammar schools as may desire it, has long been a desideratum in our system; and I respectfully commend it to your earliest and most favorable consideration. The supplementary classes in the several schools of this grade, under the existing organization, would thereby be rendered unnecessary, and their places could be profitably filled by pupils of the regular grammar school grade. I remain, however, of the opinion heretofore on several occasions expressed in the annual reports of this department, that the pupils of the introductory class in the college might more advantageously be prepared either for admission to the regular classes of that institution or for the practical pursuits of life in the grammar schools to which they are attached than in the college; and in case this should be found impracticable or inexpedient, the establishment of a high school or polytechnic institution intermediate between the grammar school and the College would, in my judgment, greatly advance the interests of education. The prohibition of

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT

in the primary schools and the primary and female departments of the grammar schools, and the restrictions thrown around its exercise in the male departments, are operating beneficially in the maintenance and preservation of order and in the elevation of the character and efficiency of the schools. The entire discontinuance of this mode of punishment may be reasonably expected at no distant period, with the most favorable results, and your attention is respectfully invited to the repression of such other objectionable methods of discipline as may from time to time find admission in the schools. As a general rule, vicious and insubordinate pupils, who are found inaccessible to all the ordinary inducements to propriety of deportment and good behavior, ought not to be permitted to remain to contaminate and demoralize their associates, and embarrass the legitimate operations of the school; nor should they be permitted to pass from one school to another after having been found incorrigible, at least until such time as satisfactory evidence could be afforded of a disposition to commit themselves to the reasonable discipline of the school and the quiet and peaceful pursuit of its duties. The several

EVENING SCHOOLS,

including the High School, under the existing arrangements of the Board, are in a flourishing condition. I would, however, respectfully suggest the adoption of some arrangement by which the adult pupils could avail themselves of their benefits separately from the younger classes—either in different buildings or on different floors of the same building. I would also recommend the extension of the term of instruction from eighteen to twenty or twenty-two weeks, and some more effective arrangement for securing the services of competent and experienced teachers. The additional accommodations recently provided for colored children will, undoubtedly, add to the efficiency of this class of schools and to an increase in the attendance of pupils. The Saturday Normal School is exercising a very salutary influence on the scholarship and methods of instruction of the teachers who attend it, and will, I trust, continue to be regarded as a permanent appendage to our system. The crowded condition of many of our

PRIMARY DEPARTMENTS AND SCHOOLS,

combined with the unwillingness of the trustees and teachers to exclude applicants for admission, seem to render it necessary that some legislation on the part of the Board should be had to remedy and prevent this serious evil. The health and safety of the pupils, no less than their advancement in scholarship and the relief of the teachers from the care and instruction of classes quite beyond their ability to do justice to, imperatively require the adoption of some regulation apportioning the attendance and classification of pupils to the space and accommodation provided for them. An extension of these accommodations is also in many cases desirable and necessary. The practice of giving periodical

PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS

in the schools has of late, in my judgment, in some of them been carried to an unnecessary and injurious extent. While confined to a presentation of the scholarship and literary attainments of the pupils and their success in gaining the rewards for good behavior and advancement in their studies, its effects are undoubtedly beneficial and encouraging in their tendency. The introduction of dramatic entertainments, however, and a long series of exercises specially prepared for the occasion, occupying the time both of pupils and teachers, for weeks in advance, and unavoidably interrupting and retarding the regular course of instruction, should be discountenanced. So far from exerting a beneficial influence on the interests of education and the welfare of the children, its obvious tendency is to foster a spirit of ostentation and display, and an ambition for a species of distinction at variance with the objects and purposes for which our public schools are established.

That portion of the bylaws of the board regulating the

SALARIES

of principals and teachers by the average attendance of pupils seems to me iniquitable and unjust. Its practical operation is in many cases injurious to the interests of the schools by the temptation which is presented to fill up the larger at the expense of the smaller. The salaries of the respective grades of teachers in all the grammar and primary schools, with the exception of a few of the smallest, should, I think, be equal. The amount and importance of the work to be done, whatever may be the number of the pupils, should be the prevailing consideration, and from this point of view I see no good reason why the salaries paid in the primary departments and schools should be less than those in the grammar schools. If any discrimination is to be made those departments in which the foundations of all subsequent progress are to be laid should receive the greatest amount of encouragement. The number of pupils in these departments is at all times nearly or quite double those of the two others combined, and the entire education of a very large portion of the pupils of our public schools is, from the necessity of the case, limited to these primary institutions. They, therefore, should be specially encouraged; and if the instruction in these is thorough the labor of the upper departments will in all cases be very greatly facilitated.

I would respectfully recommend the introduction of

VOCAL MUSIC

as a science in our primary departments and schools, instead of confining it, as has heretofore been the case, to the grammar schools. The decided success of this system in the public schools of Boston and other cities has established its claim to recognition and adoption with ourselves.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTION

in Latin, French and German, in the science of Music and Drawing and Penmanship, or in some of these branches is given in nearly all the grammar schools by teachers expressly employed for that purpose. Whether this instruction might not, in many, if not in most instances, be committed to the charge of some of the teachers regularly employed, is a question which might very properly engage the attention of the Board. Teachers suitably prepared in the Normal school, or elsewhere, by experts in these various branches, might certainly, it would seem, be able to fill the place of special instructors, while spending a large portion of their time in conducting the exercises of other classes. At present these places are occupied by teachers who spend only an hour or two each week in any one school, frequently derranging to a considerable extent the regular classification and exercises of the school. The adoption of some well considered plan by which these inconveniences might be avoided without detriment to the prosecution of these special studies by those who desire instruction in them or any of them would be very desirable.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

I respectfully refer you to the annual report from this department, submitted at the close of the preceding year, for a detailed statement of the condition of the schools at that period, and especially to the reports of the assistant superintendents in reference to the methods of instruction in the various branches of study pursued, and the recommendations and suggestions made for their improvement and extension. In conclusion I have only to add that no exertions on our part will be spared in co-operating with the members and officers of the Board in all measures that may be deemed requisite for the advancement and promotion of our cherished system of public instruction.

Respectfully submitted, S. S. RANDALL,
NEW YORK, June 16, 1869. City Superintendent.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the trustees of the various wards to close the schools at two P. M. from this time until vacation, or at one P. M. if the noon recess be dispensed with. The trustees of the First ward were authorized by resolution to reopen evening school at grammar school No. 29. The City Superintendent informed the Board by communication of the privilege possessed by the Board to select annually the best scholar from the public schools as a candidate for scholarship in the Cornell University at Ithaca. The matter was referred to the Committee on Teachers. An appropriation of $19,350 was made to defray the expense of altering and repairing school house No. 39, in the Twelfth ward.

Commissioner Wood said he wished to make a minority report, as a member of the Finance Committee, in relation to the matter referred to that committee at the last meeting to make such changes as the committee should deem expedient in the several departments under the Board. The President informed Mr. Wood that his report must be made in writing and must be submitted after the majority report, which had not, so far, come before the Board. Mr. Wood was not to be legislated down, so he managed to give the Board and others present to understand that the Finance Committee had not made any inquiries, as they were instructed to do by the Board, and they had no right to dismiss or make any appointments. Commissioners Lewis questioned the propriety of the remark made by Commissioner Wood, and in reply the latter gentleman succeeded in getting off some "minority" murmurs, and intimated that the new appointments were all made through party patronage, and not in accordance with merit; that the minority had no influence in the Board or on the committees, and that the action, if any should come, should rest entirely on the democratic shoulders. Mr. Wood went on scolding at some length, and concluded by characterizing the wholesale dismissals which had been made as the "slaughter of the innocents."

There being no further business before the Board, it adjourned until the first Wednesday in July.

EUREKA LITERARY ASSOCIATION.

A very pleasing entertainment was given by the members of this association last evening at Grammar School No. 44, in North Moore street. The large assembly room of the school was filled with the friends of the members, both male and female, and a great deal of interest was manifested throughout the exhibition. "New York to Virginia" was declaimed by Mr. J. Weis, "Barbara Freitchie" and "Sheridan's Ride" by Mr. T. E. Leary, and "Spartacus" by Mr. E. E. Gregory. The journal of the association, containing some neat and well constructed articles on various topics, was read by Mr. L. H. Caldwell, editor. A sprightly and spicy debate then followed on the subject—"Would the granting of political rights to woman have a beneficial effect upon society at large in the United States?" Messrs. F. Leary and L. H. Caldwell doing the chivalric in defence of woman's rights, and T. E. Leary and C. A. L. Goldey doing the naughty opposition. The naughty ones triumphed, however, inasmuch as the affirmative was without the distinguished help on the occasion of any of the leading lights of the Sorryssisses. The entire affair was very creditable, and passed off with all possible *éclat*.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE IN CHICAGO.

The Division in the Episcopal Church Widening—Meeting of Anti-Ritualists—High Church Encroachments Denounced—Revision of the Prayer Book Proposed.

CHICAGO, June 16, 1869.

The conference of presbyters, laymen, &c., of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States assembled here this morning. The object of the conference is well known to the public. About 200 delegates are present, the majority of whom are ladies. Alexander G. Tyng, of Peoria, son of Rev. Dr. Tyng, of New York, called the conference to order. Rev. Dr. Anderson, of Virginia, led the exercises. He said he was an accidental spectator, being on his way to another place. He felt a deep interest in what had brought the brethren from above. No one could estimate the importance of drawing their wisdom from above at such a juncture. There were but few here in number, but thousands were watching their course.

The Conference gave half an hour to devotional exercises, in which Rev. Samuel Cutler, of Massachusetts, and Rev. Mason Gallagher, of New Jersey, took part.

Rev. Mr. GALLAGHER said he felt that they were right, although they were comparatively few in number. Success depended upon God's blessing. They should cultivate a constant spirit of devotion, even if all church rulers were against them. He believed that many who sympathized with them were afraid to come.

Gordon G. Hubbard, of this city, was appointed temporary chairman, and Alexander G. Tyng, of Peoria, temporary secretary.

The committee reported the names of the following gentlemen as permanent officers of the Conference:—President, Felix R. Brunot, of Pittsburg, Pa. Vice Presidents, Rev. Dr. Newton, of Pennsylvania; Gordon G. Hubbard, of Illinois; Rev. Dr. Andrews, of Virginia; Colonel B. A. Crigg, of New Jersey; Judge Miller, of Wisconsin, and John I. Hewitt, of Michigan. Secretaries, Rev. C. W. Quick, of Pennsylvania; Rev. N. N. Cowgill, of Kentucky, and Rev. T. L. Smith, of Missouri.

The PRESIDENT said a few weeks ago he saw in the New York papers a statement that there was to be a convention at Chicago to divide the Church, and that statement had been repeated again. It was a device of an enemy. He had been more anxious to be a member of the Convention in order that his voice might be raised against such a proposition. This was no meeting for separation. It was a meeting of those who loved the Church and were shocked at the tendency at present of its doctrines to destroy the Church. They met to consult how the Church could be called back from destruction. He hoped the deliberations will be calm and no words be spoken which their enemies could use against them. The Business Committee was appointed.

Mr. CHENEY, of Chicago, asked what constituted membership? This Conference was simply a conference to discuss the feeling and attitude of certain officers and rulers of the Church who are endeavoring to promulgate certain doctrines obnoxious to the evangelical portion of the Church. As the proceedings are to go forth to the world it would be well to understand who are competent to take part in the Conference.

Rev. Dr. COOPER, in reply, said he had prepared the following preamble and resolutions:—

Whereas this Conference of the clergy and laity of the Protestant Episcopal Church has assembled for the purpose of discussing topics connected with a certain protest issued in February last and also for the purpose of transacting such other business as under the circumstances may be deemed expedient; therefore

Resolved, All who have signed, together with all who may hereafter sign or shall express their sympathies with the protest above named shall be members of this Conference.

Rev. Dr. GALLAGHER stated that a telegram had been sent to the Fulton street (New York) noon prayer meeting asking the intercession of that body in their supplications in behalf of this Conference.

It was also recommended that they should discuss the following questions this afternoon:—First, what shall we do? second, how shall we do it?—the object being to draw out fully and freely the feelings of the Convention, which then adjourned till half-past two P. M.

Afternoon Session.

Upon the reassembling of the Conference the members proceeded to discuss "What shall we do?"

Mr. ASH, of Illinois, said the first thing to do was to put themselves right on the record. He insisted that it was not a convention to divide the Church, but a Conference to protect it. In regard to the revision of the Prayer Book he thought the subject should be touched tenderly. He thought the light on the word "regeneration" was a very small one. He doubted whether this was the proper time to act on the Prayer Book. He signed the call for the meeting, and did not intend to ask pardon if they were compelled to ask leave of their Bishop to meet and discuss issues. If so they had better go home and yield up the ghost.

Mr. COOPER spoke at considerable length in denunciation of the treatment of evangelical charges in this diocese.

Dr. BOWEN said that when a clergyman said to this Bishop that his conscience would not let him use a service, the Bishop would have to go on and exercise his authority. Many could not use the word "regenerate." He would not strike it out.

Mr. NEWTON said the Bishop should not attempt to depose Mr. Cheney, but the Prayer Book. There was no alternative for those who had conscientious scruples but to be forced out of the Church.

Mr. ANDREWS deplored any mention of the coming trial of Mr. Cheney. Allusions to it were premature. The question was further discussed by Messrs. Clements, of Ohio, and Gallagher, of New Jersey.

The question, "How shall we do it?" was then discussed by Colonel A. Y. Crigg, and Messrs. Gallagher, Clements and Cooper, who offered the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That this Conference and the members thereof have heretofore individually, as now in their collective capacity, recognized as unsound and un-Protestant the statements and teachings against which the protest alluded to in the resolution passed this morning was directed, now solemnly reaffirm their opposition to them.

Resolved, That this Conference, recognizing the present as a time of imminent danger to the purity of worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church, does hereby pledge itself to use all proper efforts for the preservation of the same in their integrity.

The resolutions were passed, the first with a few dissenting voices and the last unanimously.

The Business Committee announced that the revision of the prayer book would be discussed this evening.

Mr. CHENEY said he could not be present to-night. He consequently wanted to say something about the revision of the prayer book. Were they to go on using a prayer book which inculcated false doctrine and untrue meaning? He hoped the time would come when they could have a pure liturgy, with no bishop laying his heavy hand upon them; a liturgy reflecting the teaching of Christ, the Master. He had seen many laymen present, and he was glad to see them waking up. They would understand that the clergy did not propose to tear up the prayer book, but bring it into harmony with the Word of God. The discussion had already done more good than all the Episcopal preaching in Chicago for a quarter of a century. It would awaken the laity to the truth, and they would know that there were men who dared to stand up for truth in the face of ecclesiastical censure.

Adjourned until eight o'clock.

Evening Session.

The Conference reassembled this evening. The question for discussion, "Should the prayer book be revised?" was continued until ten o'clock. With the exception of Mr. Oliver, the speakers took the ground in favor of revision, although several did not regard it as a vital question or one to be introduced in the deliberations of this Conference, which was called for other purposes. Without reaching a conclusion the Conference adjourned until half-past eight o'clock to-morrow morning.

SELF-MURDER.

A Determined Suicide in the Central Office Cells.

The Central Police Office last night, while presided over by Inspector Jameson, was somewhat excited and annoyed by the singular act of a prisoner confined in one of the cells in the filthy hole called the "basement," where the Police Commissioners have assigned the poor victims of "fusil oil" and the reporters whose misfortune it is to be located there.

About five o'clock last evening a Frenchman named Henry Villott, in the employ of Ball, Black & Co., jewellers, was locked up by Inspector Jameson on the charge of petit larceny, in stealing a few scraps of silver that passed through his hands in his business relations with the firm. The charge was preferred by J. R. Wanatt, a salesman at Ball, Black & Co.'s. The man was conveyed to the basement and assigned a cell by detective Farley, who made the arrest. Later in the evening doorman Clark found, on repairing to the cell, that his prisoner was apparently dead. He hurried to the Inspector's office and reported the facts, when Dr. Armstrong, of the Central Office, was called and pronounced the man dead. An examination of the person of the deceased showed that he had removed his silk necktie from beneath the collar, tied it tightly around his neck, introduced a knife (that he was permitted to take to the sell with him) under the tie, and taking several turns by the knife, which he evidently used as a lever, strangled his life out.

All the circumstances of the suicide show that one or more of the officials of the Central Police Office are responsible for the life-taking, and the Police Commissioners will have some difficulty in satisfactorily explaining the matter away, unless the doorman or others parties are made the scapegoats. It appears that the doorman made three visits to the cell of the deceased, the last time at fifteen minutes before nine o'clock, when he found the man dead. At eleven o'clock the corpse was still in the cell and no coroner in attendance.

PROBABLE MURDER.

A House of Refuge Fracas.

About ten minutes after midnight this morning the Twelfth police precinct report that three boys—Edward Purcell, Edward McCarthy and Patrick McGuire—detained at the House of Refuge on various complaints, made a determined attempt to escape, and to accomplish it attempted to kill the watchman, William McCoppin, who defended himself, grappled the young assassins, and for some minutes, in the absence of assistance, bravely fought the vagabonds. He was eventually overcome, out not until he had received what is believed to be a mortal wound from a case knife in the hands of one of the boys. The boys were taken to the Twelfth precinct station house and locked up. It is very certain that McCoppin cannot recover.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises	4 28	Moon sets....morn	12 31
Sun sets	7 33	High water..morn	2 02

Weather Along the Coast.

JUNE 16—9 A. M.

Port.	*Wind.*	*Weather.*	*Thermometer.*
Plaister Cove	W	Cloudy	70 above
Halifax	NW	Cloudy	62 above
Portland	W	Clear	62 above
Boston	SW	Clear	70 above
New York	SW	Clear	68 above
Philadelphia	SW	Clear	65 above
Wilmington, Del	NW	Clear	68 above
Washington	W	Clear	65 above
Fortress Monroe	NW	Clear	72 above
Richmond	NW	Clear	68 above
Charleston	NW	Clear	76 above
Savannah	SW	Clear	74 above
Key West	E	Clear	86 above
Mobile	N	Clear	70 above
New Orleans	E	Clear	74 above
Havana	—	Clear	83 above

PORT OF NEW YORK, JUNE 16, 1869.

Herald Packages.

Captains and Pursers of Vessels arriving at this port will please deliver all packages intended for the HERALD to our regularly authorized agents who are attached to our Steam Yacht fleet. The New York Associated Press do not now collect marine reports nor attend to the delivery of packages, as will be seen by the following extract from the proceedings of the regular monthly meeting, held March 3, 1868:—

Resolved, That on and after April 1, 1868, the Associated Press will discontinue the collection of ship news in the harbor of New York. Passed unanimously.

☞ The office of the HERALD steam yachts JAMES and JEANNETTE is at Whitehall slip. All communications from owners and consignees to the masters of inward bound vessels will be forwarded free of charge.

CLEARED.

Steamship Palmyra (Br), Watson, Liverpool via Queenstown—E Cunard.
Steamship Santiago de Cuba, Zimmermann, Copenhagen, Bremen, &c—Ruger Bros.
Steamship Fah-Kee, Steele, Hamilton (Bermuda)—J N Harvey.
Steamship Pioneer (Br), Shackford, Cow Bay—Snow & Burgess.
Steamship Saragossa, Ryder, Charleston—A Leary.
Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond—N L McCready.
Steamship Wamsutta, Fish, New Bedford—Ferguson & Wood.
Ship St James, Black, San Francisco—G D Sutton.
Bark Willkommen (NG), Donicke, London—Funch, Edye & Co.
Bark Michael (NG), Gerlach, Cork or Falmouth—Funch, Edye & Co.
Bark G F Focking (NG), Seviere, Glasgow—Funch, Edye & Co.
Bark Gussie Trueman (Br), Anderson, St John, NB—Miller & Houghton.
Bark Caroline (NG), Paulsen, Wilmington, NC, for orders—Funch, Edye & Co.
Brig M A Smith, Ray, Cadiz—Warren Ray & Co.
Brig Capricio (Aus), Zadro, Venice—Slocovich & Co.
Brig Tibidabo (Sp), Gippi, Barcelona—J V Onatavia.
Brig San Juan, Mahony, Nassau—Moss & Ward.
Brig Mary Ellen (Br), Brett, St Andrews, NB—Jed Frye & Co.
Brig Ossipee, Twombly, Mobile—E D Hurlburt & Co.
Schr Dos Hermanos (Dan), Bonnani, St Domingo City—Waydell & Co.
Schr Robert Caldwell, McCormack, Matanzas—Waydell & Co.
Schr Royal Arch (Br), Wickwire, Cornwallis—Crandall, Umphray & Co.
Schr Valiant (Br), Crane, Windsor, NS—H J De Wolf & Co.
Schr J Lymburner, Orcutt, Jacksonville—Bryan & Pease.
Schr Quickstep, Smith, Jacksonville—W Ray & Co.
Schr Palma, Pearce, Georgetown—Bentley, Miller & Thomas.
Schr J H Lockwood, Sharrett, Richmond—Van Brunt & Slaght.
Schr D G Floyd, Weeden, Baltimore.
Schr H M Waite, McRae, Elizabethport—Miller & Houghton.
Schr Nellie Doe, Richardson, Boston—H W Loud & Co.
Schr S Waterman, Chase, New Bedford—Ferguson & Wood.
Schr Marengo, Doane, New Bedford.
Schr C W Bentley, Baker, Providence—E Crowell.
Schr E T Graham, Wilson, New Haven.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Pennsylvania (Br), Hall, Liverpool June 2, and Queenstown 3d, with mdse and 1242 passengers, to the National Steamship Co. Had fine weather throughout the passage, with dense fog on the Banks. June 16, off Fire Island, passed steamships Scotia, Idaho, and Denmark, hence for Liverpool.
Steamship Siberia (Br), Martyn, Liverpool via Boston, with mdse, to Chas G Francklyn.
Steamship Eagle, Greene, Havana, June 12, with mdse and passengers, to the Atlantic Mail Steamship Co. June 13, at 6 40 AM, Cape Florida bearing SSW, distant 18 miles, exchanged signals with U S schoolship Saratoga, Commander Whiting, from Havana via Key West, bound north.
Bark America (NG), Koper, Bremen, 40 days, with mdse and 220 passengers, to Unkart & Co. Came the southern passage and had fine weather; May 26, lat 47, lon 56, spoke brig Queen (Br), from —— for St John, NB, short of water; gave them a supply; also took from her David Richards, second mate, and three seamen belonging to the brig Fordmill (Br), from Swansea for Halifax, coal laden, which vessel had been abandoned 3 days previously in lat 47 21, lon 26 57, having sprung aleak during a SE gale, and could not be kept free; the crew report that May 29 Thos Scott, of Sunderland, seaman, fell overboard from the topsailyard and was lost; the captain and remainder of the crew of the Fordmill remained on board the Queen and would go to St John.
Bark Pensilvania (Ital), Pontremoli, Leghorn, 90 days, via Gibraltar, 60 days, with marble and rags, to Fabricott & Co; vessel to master.
Bark Campanero (Br), Wood, Rio Janeiro, 40 days, with coffee, to Pendergast Bros.
Bark Annie (Br), Brown, Cienfuegos, 20 days, with sugar, to Fowler & Jova; vessel to H D & J U Brookman. Had head winds up to lat 32; since then light winds, with thick fog.
Bark Fleetwing, West, Cardenas, 8 days, with sugar, to Young, Smith & Co; vessel to Jas Davis. Had light winds and moderate weather.
Bark Palo Alto, Tenny, Matanzas, 11 days, with sugar, to H D & J U Brookman. Had fine weather with light winds and calms most of the passage.
Bark Montezuma, Hammond, Barbados, with molasses, to J T & F A Dwight & Co. Had fine weather during the passage.
Bark Carrie E Long (of Stockton), Park, Salt Cay, TI, 10 days, with salt, to Jas E Ward & Co. Had fine weather, with light winds and calms, throughout the passage.
Bark Windsor (Br), Cochran, Windsor, NS, 14 days, with plaster, to H J De Wolf & Co.
Bark J Cumming (Br), Hookway, Cow Bay, 13 days, with coal, to D R De Wolf. Had light winds and calms most of the passage.
Brig Nellie Ware, Ware, Matanzas, 11 days, with molasses, to Kunhardt & Co; vessel to Moss & Ward. Had fine weather the entire passage.
Brig Winfield (of Yarmouth, Me), Loring, Remedios, 10 days, with sugar, to Nesmith & Son; vessel to E D Morgan. Sailed in company with brig Glendale, for Baltimore; June 6, off Anguilla, saw a small steamer; took her to be a Cuban privateer.
Brig F I Merryman (of Bath), Bridge, Inagua, 10 days, with salt, to Darrell & Nash; vessel to Miller & Houghton. (Arrived 15th).
Brig Victoria Ursula (Br), Lenoir, Glace Bay, CB, 14 days, with coal, to G H Brewer. Had variable winds most of the passage.
Schr Chas Dennis, Hallock, Cienfuegos, 20 days, with molasses, to Jonas Smith & Co. Had light easterly winds to lat 31; thence light winds from W and S.
Schr Henry Hobart, Manson, Alexandria for New Haven.
Schr Union, Sipple, Delaware.

The steamship Lafayette (Fr), Roussan, arrived yesterday, left Havre June 3 and Brest 5th, with 182 passengers and a full cargo. Had light easterly winds and fine weather up to the Banks; since strong westerly winds, with heavy sea; 8th, lat 48 30, lon 28 30, exchanged colors with bark Hansa (NG), bound east.

The bark Emblem, from Messina, arrived 14th, is consigned to Geo F Bulley.

Passed Through Hell Gate,

BOUND SOUTH.

Steamship Dirigo, Johnson, from Portland for New York, with mdse, to J F Ames.
Steamship Seneca, Bearse, from Boston for New York, with mdse, to Wm P Clyde.
Schr Czar (of Boston), Hammond, from Cow Bay, CB, for New York, with coal, to Baker & Dayton.
Schr S B Bulkley, Bulkley, from Westport for New York.
Schr Hudson, Post, from Fall River for New York.
Schr Mary Brewer, Bradford, from Warren, RI, for New York.
Schr M W Grifling, Grifling, from Portland, Ct, for New York.
Schr Onward, Arey, from Bridgeport for New York.
Schr Evelyn, Burger, from Stamford for New York.
Schr J R Mitchell, Morrell, from Stamford for New York.
Schr White Rock, Henry, from Southport for New York.
Schr Wm L Peck, Hulse, from Huntington, LI, for New York.

BOUND EAST.

Bark Wm Gillis (Br), Allen, from New York for Richibucto, NS.
Bark Rainbow (Br), White, from New York for Pictou, NS.
Brig Clara Jenkins, Gilky, from New York for Barcelona, in tow of tug J Chase.
Brig Hattie S Bishop, Webber, from New York for Portland.
Brig Annie Collins (Br), Hartman, from New York for Windsor, NS.
Brig Anna Mitchell (Br), Scott, from New York for Londonderry, NS.
Schr War Steed, Nickerson, from Baltimore for Boston.
Schr J Trueman, Gibbs, from Philadelphia for New Bedford.
Schr A Terrell, Atwood, from Philadelphia for Boston.
Schr A Heaton, Phinney, from Elizabethport for Boston.
Schr Olive Elizabeth, Avery, from Elizabethport for Boston.
Schr Python, Merrill, from Elizabethport for Boston.
Schr J H Borden, Hadwick, from Elizabethport for Fall River.
Schr Sea Queen, Guptill, from Elizabethport for Weymouth.
Schr Bell, Simpson, from Elizabethport for Hartford.
Schr Veto, ——, from Elizabethport for Thomaston.
Schr D Grant (Br), Curran, from New York for Labrador.
Schr D W Pitts, Shehan, from New York for Brookhaven.
Schr Louisa Frances, Kelly, from New York for New Bedford.
Schr E M Smith, Chase, from New York for New Bedford.
Schr A J Chapman, Wade, from New York for New London.
Schr H P Ely, Stokes, from New York for Pawtucket.
Schr Lizzie, Tabor, from New York for Harrington, to lay up.
Schr Gertie Lewis, Hodgdon, from New York for Portland.
Schr E H Williams, Russell, from New York for Middletown, Ct.
Schr Oscar C Acken, Hobby, from New York for Stamford.
Schr John Wright, Nickerson, from New York for Portland, Ct.
Schr Escort, Ball, from New York for Greenport.
Schr Circle, Hulse, from New York for New Haven.
Schr Sarah Jane, Gardner, from New York for Newport.
Schr Honora Butler, Butler, from Albany for Bridgeport.
Schr G P Kane, Ball, from Albany for Bridgeport.
Schr Ann Flower, White, from Albany for Salem.
Schr Amelia Augusta, Martin, from Albany for Manhasset.
Schr Andrew Stewart, Gilbert, from Albany for Providence.
Schr Thomas P Cooper, Sleeper, from Rondout for Portland.
Schr T J Owen, Sellers, from Rondout for Westerly.
Schr Margaret Kennedy, Mills, from Rondout for Newport.
Schr Mary Langdon, Pinkham, from Rondout for New Bedford.
Schr Martin Van Buren, Harding, from Rondout for Pawtucket.
Schr Louisa Gray, Small, from Rondout for Boston.
Schr Harriet & Sarah, Murphy, from Rondout for Providence.
Schr Sarah Selsey, Rothschild, from Rondout for Tremont.
Schr G C Bundit, Rogers, from Rondout for New Haven.
Schr Adriana, Everts, from Rondout for Portland.
Schr R F Smith, Newman, from Newburg for Fall River.
Schr Lucia R Ives, Bowditch, from Newburg for Fall River.
Schr Isaac Merritt, Gladding, from Newburg for Fall River.
Schr Zoe, Hall, from Newburg for Fall River.
Schr J B & F L, Cochran, from Newburg for Boston.
Schr Amos Briggs, Knapp, from Haverstraw for Frankfort.

SAILED.

Steamships Scotia, for Liverpool; Idaho, do; Denmark, do; Santiago de Cuba, Bremen; Fah-Kee, Bermuda; Saragossa, Charleston; Niagara, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond.

Also sailed, steamship Pioneer, for Cow Bay, CB.

Wind at sunset WSW.

Shipping Notes.

The steamboat Island Home was on the balance dry dock on Monday for a few hours. The repairing done her was very slight.

The bark Traveller, 313 tons, new measurement, built in Baltimore in 1857, and belonging to Liverpool, was lowered from the larger one of the screw docks, near the foot of Market slip, Tuesday afternoon, after being calked, stripped of her old and furnished with a new suit of yellow metal sheathing.

The tugboat Frank Woodruff, after having her bottom painted, was lowered from the central screw dock Tuesday afternoon.

The steamer New Haven, propeller, is on the balance dry dock, foot of Pike slip, having her bottom painted.

Schooner George H Squires, 200 tons, is on Dean's railway, Red Hook, having her bottom and top painted, besides other repairs.

Marine Disasters.

BAEK HAABET (Nor), Pedersen, from Philadelphia for Cronstadt, before reported ashore at Bombay Hook, Delaware Bay, 14th inst, succeeded in getting off without discharging, and proceeded.

SCRUB STAR OF HOPE, and ISLAND QUEEN, before reported ashore on Brenton's Reef (Newport), went to pieces during the southeast gale of Sunday night.

Miscellaneous.

Purser Wm D Hempstead, of the steamship Eagle, from Havana, will accept our thanks for full files of late papers, &c, and for promptly forwarding our correspondence.

LAUNCHED—At Cherryfield, Me, recently, by P B Farnsworth, a schooner intended for the coasting business, named Josephine, owned by the builder, S Fickett & Son, Lewis & Godfrey, and Capt David Brown, who will command her.

At Newburyport, 15th inst, a fine bark of about 490 tons.

At Kennebunkport 12th inst, by Messrs Crawford & Ward, a finely modelled and thoroughly constructed ship, named Republic, of 1400 tons, built for Messrs Geo C Lord & Co, of Boston, Capts N L Thompson, Wm Williams and others, of Kennebunkport, and Capt Upton, formerly of the Nonantum, who will command her.

At Bangor 12th inst, from the yard of J T Tewksbury, a schooner of 229 tons, called the Chimo; owned by the builder, Hinks, Smith & Neally and others, and Capt E P Lansil, who is to command her.

Notice to Mariners.

WRECK OF THE STEAMSHIP SCOTLAND, OFF SANDY HOOK.

Captain T A Scott, of the Neptune Submarine Company, reports that the wreck of the Scotland, off Sandy Hook, is so far removed that vessels drawing not more than from 12 to 14 feet can safely pass over her at low water.

MEDITERRANEAN—ITALY—WEST COAST—ALTERATION IN LIGHTS, NAPLES.

The Italian government has given notice that from the 15th day of May, 1869, the following alteration would take place in