THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

ANNUAL DIOCESAN CONVENTION.

Second Day's Proceedings—The Delegates—Address by Bishop Potter—Assistance of Christian Women Recommended—Reports and Election of Committees.

The Annual Diocesan Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church resumed its morning session yesterday in St. John's chapel, Varick street. There was a large attendance of delegates, both lay and clerical, and several ladies occupied seats in the gallery. After the usual morning service the calling of the roll was proceeded with, nearly two hundred clergymen and about one hundred lay representatives answering to their names. The Right Rev. Dr. Potter presided. Upon the announcement that the presiding Bishop was present the audience respectfully arose.

The Secretary, Dr. EIGENBRODT, read the minutes of yesterday's meeting, which were approved. The reverend gentleman then presented a resolution expressing the gratification of the Convention at the attendance of the Right Reverend the Bishop of Kentucky and Missouri. The resolution passed unanimously.

DR. POTTER'S ADDRESS.

The Right Rev. Dr. Potter then commenced the inaugural. He said that at no period of the history of the Church could a bishop look forward to a meeting of the clergy and laity of his diocese in convention without seriously considering the grave questions of external and internal interest of unspeakable moment. He would feel how necessary it was that he should pray that over the whole troubled scene of his charge the breath of God's peace and strength should be felt. He was looking at the

GREAT TRIALS AND MIGHTY ISSUES

pending all over the Christian world; but, although he would have to note some serious deficiencies in this diocese ere he closed his address, he would say that the diocese had progressed well and had become methodized. There had been a repugnancy or jealousy among the clergy to accept agencies or methods in practice in those other churches with which they had recently come in contact. If those repugnances or dislikes were carried to

AN INTENSE ANTAGONISM,

it was not possible that they might have cast off elements and things which were good and useful in the work of Christianity. When the Church cast off in the Reformation certain corrupt usages which were in earlier days a fresh transcript of Christ's true religion, might not some good practices have been abandoned because they had been used by those in error? While he said that he would tell them not to be too absolutely confident in their condemnations of an instrumentality which might be found to have been good and useful in the primitive Church and Holy Scripture, still, hedged in as they were with an immense extreme on the right hand and another on the left, he would warn them to be careful. Let them adhere to the old and

AUTHENTICATED INSTRUMENTALITIES

known to their own and to the primitive Church. They needed a thorough Christian breadth of character to enable them to have their attention awakened from the apathy into which they had fallen. They wanted the presence among the ministry and people of that Christian spirit that would enable them to judge without prejudice on whatever subjects were proposed for the good of the Church. After further dilating upon this point the reverend speaker went on to draw attention to the work of Christian women. The brave, tender, patient, unswerving zeal of Christian women had sustained the Church through many sore trials. They could not find any substitute for their

IMPORTANT, PERVADING MINISTRY.

The bishops and clergy of the Church could not dispense with their assistance. There was a work that Christian women could do better than any other body. Those who were exempt from family ties, if united in a body of Christ's devoted sisters, to serve Him exclusively and especially apart among the sick afflicted and little children, would perform a service that none other could do so well. Taking them from their isolated condition and incorporating them into a sisterhood properly convened and carefully trained they could be assigned to a work for which women were pre-eminently fitted. Separated from secular operations, and absorbed, as it were, in an incorporation of heavenly love; animated by a common purpose of doing and striving for Christ, they would be an infinite blessing to the Church, because monuments of religious and spiritual sacrifices, who would intercede for them and appear as

ANGELS OF MERCY

within the portals of the Church given to Christ's service without one selfish thought. He could turn to the serene, thoughtful Christian mother who brought up and reared her children in the way of God and found the greatest beauty of Christian holiness. Two gems might be of different form and color, yet of equal value. So with the woman in the sisterhood and the Christian mother and sisters. Let there be no jealousy. Each had its sphere, and each could accomplish its mission. As to

THE FORM AND ORGANIZATION

of those permanent societies, it was a question for those who should form them. They might differ much in subordinate matters, but so long as they had the one great object in view they would have his sympathy. The reverend gentleman then referred to the good that had already been accomplished by such sisterhoods as he had referred to. With reference to the subject of organized associations he never thought that it could be revived in their Church without many grievous struggles; but he never had any doubt of the excellence of the principle. He had not proposed any action on the part of the Convention, because he did not feel that any mere physical action would aid this purely spiritual work. He was about to leave this life and wanted to put himself on record. Dr. Foster concluded by saying that the Lord Bishop of Litchfield and the Very Rev. Dean of Chester were expected to arrive soon, and asked that some member of the Convention should move the appointment of a committee to receive them.

Rev. Dr. DIX accordingly moved the requisite resolution, and a committee of six clergymen and three laymen were accordingly appointed.

Rev. Dr. HAIGHT, in the course of a brief address, called upon the Convention to express his opinion by resolution on the question of incorporated sisterhoods at a future time.

Bishop POTTER announced the arrival of the Bishop of Missouri, after which the Convention proceeded to the election of deputies to the Federal Council, Standing and Missionary committees.

The Secretary moved that the ballot for the office of Trustees of the Fund for the Infirm and Aged be dispensed with and the existing members be reappointed for the ensuing year. The motion was agreed to.

The report of the Trustees of the Episcopal Fund was adopted, in connection with a resolution that the Treasurer be ordered to pay $1,000 to Bishop Potter in addition to the salary already guaranteed him.

Rev. Dr. DIX read the annual report of the Standing Committee on the General Theological Seminary. Reference was made therein to the action of the diocese of Long Island with regard to the legacy of Miss Ludlow. A set of resolutions were passed on the subject, including the following, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That from the gross amount of the contributions reported as having been made in the Diocese of New York for the benefit of the General Theological Seminary, a deduction of $2,000 be made and credited to the Diocese of Long Island for the purpose of representation in the General Convention.

This was adopted, not without some opposition.

The report of the Missionary Committee shows a balance on hand of $276 92.

After some other unimportant business had been submitted and passed the committees were then reported and elected for the ensuing year, the following being the amended list:—

Missionary Committee—Dr. Montgomery, Rev. Alfred B. Beach, Rev. James Starr Clark, Rev. Charles Babcock, R. W. Swope, George C. Collins, James Foth, Hamilton Bruce, William M. Kingsland, William H. Aspinwall.

Standing Committee—Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D.; Rev. William E. Eigenbrodt, D. D.; Rev. William F. Morgan, D. D.; Rev. Isaac P. Tuttle, D. D.; Stephen P. Nash, Floyd Smith, Lloyd W. Wells, Henry Drisler, LL.D.

DIVISION OF THE DIOCESE.

Rev. Dr. DIX submitted the report of the committee appointed to discuss the question in reference to the division of the diocese of New York. The report went on to say:—

So far as the diocese property is concerned, in the opinion of this committee the diocese of Long Island has no right thereto—just as in the case of the creation of a new or the division of an old county into two counties, the old retains possession of the court house, &c. The new county has to have at its own expense a new court house. So far as the title of the said diocese to the legacies or donations are concerned, the trustees of the same have no right to divert the moneys entrusted to them for the benefit of the diocese of New York to that of the new diocese, for which the donors never intended it. It can never be forgotten that on the division of this diocese it was distinctly understood that the Episcopal fund should remain intact, and when consent was obtained for the division of this diocese it was clearly defined and understood by all parties concerned that the division of the Episcopal fund was out of the question. This purpose has been set forth in resolutions drawn up from time to time by committees selected to discuss the matter when division was under consideration. Moreover, the legal impediments to any use of the fund other than that for which the donors gave the money have been and are insuperable. Our conclusion is that the diocese of Long Island has no claim upon this fund that can be established in any court of law; that they possess no right in equity thereto; there is no precedent on which to base the division of the Episcopal fund, nor is there any party aggrieved by this controversy if it be not the diocese of New York.

The report was adopted, and after the transaction of some routine business the Convention took a recess until half-past seven o'clock.

Evening Session.

At eight o'clock Bishop Potter opened the evening session of the Convention. There was a slim attendance of delegates. The Rev. Dr. Haight presented a memorial from the rector and congregation of St. Mary's Free church, asking for admission to the Protestant Episcopal church and promising implicit obedience to its canons. The application was referred to the Committee on Canons. The Secretary stated that the number of clergymen in the Diocese of New York was at present 299. Three hundred clergymen would entitle them to another representative in the General Theological Seminary. In view of this fact the Secretary offered a resolution, which was carried, providing that the Rev. W. Thompson be appointed such representative, in case the number should be filled up before the next General convention of the Theological Seminary. The following reports were then received:—Report of the committee on theological education, report of the committee of St. Stephen's church, report of the trustees of the parochial fund, and the report of the trustees of the fund for the relief of aged and infirm clergymen. Dr. Potter spoke feelingly of the lamentable condition of clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church, who were incapacitated by age or infirmity for work. In England clergymen of that class were allowed to hold on to their livings after they were unable longer to perform the duties of the ministry. In America they were left to what was too often the cold charity of the Church. On motion of the Rev. Dr. Vinton the secretary was directed to have printed for distribution among the clergy and laity of the diocese of New York and Albany the report of the committee on the Episcopal fund. A good deal of discussion was provoked by the reading of a resolution from a committee of the last Federal Council asking for the approval of the Convention to a scheme for the formation of an appellant Court for the five dioceses. A motion was finally carried to the effect that the final action of the General Theological Convention or the Federate Council in the formation of an Apelliant Court should not be binding on any of the dioceses until such diocese shall have approved of it. Dr. Peters offered a resolution—which he afterwards withdrew on the ground that the Convention did not yet fully understand the question—that a committee be formed to consider and report to the next Convention on minority representation before the motion to adjourn *sine die*. Bishop POTTER rose and said that owing to the lateness of the hour he would have printed in the journal of the Convention some remarks which he had intended to deliver as an addenda to his address of the morning.

THE NEW TURKISH MINISTRY.

The death of the Grand Vizier, Ali Pacha, which was lately announced by telegraph, has brought about the formation of a new Cabinet. The following are now its principal members:—Mahmud Pacha, Grand Vizier; Essad Pacha, Minister of War, and Server Pacha, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

MAHMUD PACHA,

whom Ali Pacha, some time before his death, recommended as his successor, has occupied for several years the post of Grand Admiral and Minister of Marine. In this capacity he found great favor with the Sultan, who takes a lively interest in the navy. By his unceasing activity, skill and honesty Mahmud has raised the Turkish navy to so high a standard of efficiency that Turkey now figures as the fourth naval Power in the world.

Mahmud Pacha is sixty years of age and has grown gray in the service. But his merit was not specially rewarded until he attained the age of forty-two, when Reshid Pacha, the father of Turkish reform, then Minister for Foreign Affairs, made him his under secretary. The following year he was transferred as Governor of Tripoli. Although he has never travelled beyond the Turkish dominions and knows no other language than his own, he is thoroughly convinced of the necessity of more reforms and will follow in the footsteps of his predecessor. Mahmud is a man of great mind and experience. He is patriotic, orthodox in belief, but still tolerant and liberal.

SERVER PACHA.

The choice of Server Pacha as Minister for Foreign Affairs is a happy one. He filled the position of Under Secretary of State under Ali Pacha, whose confidence he enjoyed and into whose diplomatic system he was fully initiated. Server Pacha is a man of forty-eight years of age. His father was Chief of Office in the War Ministry, and had him taught in all those branches of science and literature which were then thought essential for the making of an able officer of the civil service. In 1851 he was sent as First Secretary of Legation to Vienna, where he found opportunity to distinguish himself by his able and lucid reports to the Turkish government. In 1855 he was transferred as First Secretary of the Legation to Paris, and then as Chargé d'Affaires to St. Petersburg. Eight months after he returned to Constantinople to marry the daughter of the rich Chalel Pacha, the brother-in-law of the Sultan. He was shortly afterwards appointed Chargé d'Affaires to Paris, but refused that post at the urgent entreaties of his young wife. By this refusal he incurred the displeasure of Ali Pacha, who expected implicit obedience in service, and did not tolerate the interference of the Seraglio. Server, however, did not remain long in the shade. He was sent on several difficult missions to Egypt and Candia. He has also filled the position of Prefect of Constantinople, and was highly esteemed by natives and foreigners for his abilities and scrupulous honesty.

ESSAD PACHA,

the new War Minister, is a military man of thirty-five years of age. He was educated in the military academies of Constantinople, Paris and Brussels. He belongs to the party of reform, and is very popular in the Court of the Sultan.

HAS GARVEY VAMOOSED?

Searches for Him Yesterday—Contradictory Statements by His Friends.

The statement having been publicly made and by many believed that Andrew J. Garvey, the Court House plasterer, had made over his property to his brother, John Garvey, and sailed on Saturday last for Europe, a HERALD reporter was yesterday instructed to investigate the matter. Believing that Mr. Garvey's own friends would be most anxious to aid in the exposure of the canard, if it were one, a visit was made to Mr. Garvey's place of business, in Third avenue, with a view of seeing Mr. John Garvey. The only person found in charge was a workman, who stated that Mr. Andrew J. Garvey had not been there for a week, as he was out of town. Later in the day, when the premises were again visited, Mr. Walsh, the successor to Garvey's plaster and interest, declared most positively that Mr. A. J. Garvey was at the shop on Tuesday. Mr. Garvey's late residence, at No. 165 East Fifteenth street, was also visited, and in the yard one of his employés was found, about half-past two P. M. He positively denied the statement of his departure, declared that he was at No. 165 about one hour before, and would probably be at his new residence, No. 7 East Forty-seventh street, at dinner, between four and five. Thither the reporter wended his way, where he arrived about a quarter past four. As he turned to the gate he observed a female at the basement door and a man, who may or may not have been Mr. Garvey, suddenly rush within the door. The woman, in response to inquiries, said that Mr. Garvey was in Connecticut, and that Mrs. Garvey was also away. A number of workmen employed on new buildings opposite, who professed to know the now famous plasterer, stated that they had not seen him about his residence within a week. Many persons believe that Mr. Garvey has really left the country, while others think he is merely keeping out of sight, but for what reason they do not state. Certain it is that his friends are very contradictory in their statements regarding his movements.

OBITUARY.

Colonel William L. Shuttleworth.

In the death on the 27th inst. of Colonel William L. Shuttleworth another of the veterans of the Mexican war has passed away. This gallant gentleman first entered the service as lieutenant in the marine corps, February 28, 1839. In the Mexican war he distinguished himself by his bravery, and having been appointed first lieutenant in March, 1847; was brevetted captain for gallant and meritorious conduct in the bombardment and capture of Vera Cruz. At the time of his death he held the rank of colonel in the United States Marine Corps. He was a gentleman of the highest personal character, and his death will create deep regret among his comrades in the service, as well as among his family and personal friends.

DEATH OF GENERAL CLANTON.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 28, 1871.

The death of James H. Clanton, Chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee, creates profound grief among all classes. Every business house, without exception, and many private houses are draped in mourning, and festoons of crape are hung along all the streets for more than a mile. The colored people vie with the whites in testifying affection for the deceased. All their business houses and engine rooms are heavily draped. An immense meeting of all parties was held at the Theatre which passed resolutions and appointed committees to receive and escort the remains. The Mayor and City Council did likewise. Every heart is bowed down and every countenance shaded among the people of Alabama who loved him regardless of party.

LYNCHING IN TENNESSEE.

Three Negroes Taken from the Winchester Jail and Hanged.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 28, 1871.

Three negroes were last night taken from the jail at Winchester, Tenn., and hanged by a party of ten disguised men. They had been committed charged with burning the Methodist church and the residence of Henderson, a wagoner. The church was burned in retaliation for the burning of a negro church, and the wagoner had made himself obnoxious to the negroes by a contest to get possession of a negro girl hired by him.

NOT A CASE OF CHOLERA.

Meyer Levi, a youth of eighteen years, died suddenly at No. 10 Essex street, and the attending physician reported it as a case of supposed cholera. Dr. John Beach made an examination and found it was only a case of cholera morbus. Coroner Herrman held an inquest on the body.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Funeral of the Late Mr. Papineau—Excitement Over the State of the Queen's Health—Meeting of the Grand Lodge of Quebec—Ovation to the Putnam Phalanx of Hartford.

MONTREAL, Sept. 28, 1871.

The funeral of the late Hon. L. J. Papineau will take place to-day, at Montebello, on the Ottawa. It is expected that the leading citizens of Montreal, Quebec and Ottawa, as well as many from other places, will be present. The Institut Canadien, which he long graced by his courtesy and supported by his ability, will send a delegation. Mr. Papineau leaves one son, who is Joint Prothonotary, and a daughter, who is unmarried.

Great excitement prevails here on account of the critical state of the Queen's health. It is feared the expected visit of the Marquis and Princess Louise of Lorn will be postponed.

The second annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Quebec opened to-day. Divine service was held this evening in the Church of St. James the Apostle. The schism between the Grand Lodges of Quebec and Canada is the chief matter discussed.

The address of Grand Master John H. Graham, Principal of St. Francis' College, P. Q., at a communication held yesterday, was an admirable exposition of the claims of Quebec Grand Lodge, now recognized by twenty-three grand lodges, representing half a million Freemasons. He also gave an able review of work done during the past year, which shows the lodge to be in a flourishing condition. Rev. C. P. Reid, chaplain, preached an earnest sermon on the duties of

FREEMASONS.

Colonel Alfred Booker, of Ridgeway renown, died last night. He was a skilful tactician and brave soldier, in spite of foes, fortune and false friends. Born in Nottingham, England, in 1824, he came to Canada in 1840. He organized an artillery company at Hamilton, Ont., in 1853, and since then has been noted for his devotion to military affairs. He had a good business as an auctioneer in this city, to which he removed from Hamilton in 1866.

The extradition is demanded of one Barak, or Baker, for cheating, with a forged check for $525 on Dodge & Varian, of New York, a Buffalo broker named Burke. The case will be heard to-morrow.

Harry Lewis, a famous dog fancier, was found dead yesterday morning in his bed. Suicide is suspected from appearances.

The Putnam Phalanx made a trip to Lachine yesterday morning, and came down the Rapids on the steamer at noon. They lunched at the St. Lawrence Hall, Mayor Coursol presiding. Speeches were made by the Mayor, ex-Governor Hawley, Hon. L. S. Huntington and Judge Advocate Merrill. To the toast of "The Queen," proposed by Judge Advocate Merrill, Mrs. Webster, wife of the Chaplain, appropriately responded. She also recited a beautiful poem of her own composition—"Victoria Regina"—which was rapturously applauded. The Phalanx afterwards presented the Mayor with a breech-loading Roper sporting rifle, and he, in return, gave Major Kennedy a handsome flag of the Dominion.

The appearance of the Phalanx called forth general admiration. Since their arrival here the city has worn a happy and festive aspect. They all seem to have enjoyed their visit amazingly.

The various Presbyterian bodies of the Dominion are assembled and discussing most promisingly the subject of union.

In the evening the Victoria Rifles serenade the Putnam Phalanx. They leave the city to-day for Burlington, Rutland and Springfield, and thence home.

GEORGIA KU KLUX.

Attempted Outrage by a Negro Upon a White Woman in Morgan County—Arrest of the Culprit and His Murder in His Cell by Ku Kluxes.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 28, 1871.

The details of a terrible tragedy, which occurred in the town of Madison, Morgan county, Ga., have just been received here. The accounts, which are authentic, state that a young lady, whose name is suppressed for family reasons, while on her way home from school accompanied by a young brother and sister, in Morgan county, were suddenly assaulted by a powerfully built, black and fiendish-looking negro, who seized the young lady. He dragged her from the road and attempted to violate her person; but what with her own struggles and the assistance of her brother and sister the monster did not succeed in his hellish efforts. Upon reaching home the victim related her tale of horror, and a party at once went in pursuit of the negro and succeeded in capturing him not far from the scene of the attempted outrage. He was soon afterwards lodged in the County Jail at Madison. As soon as the nature of the outrage became generally known it occasioned the greatest excitement in the town and public indignation was aroused, the criminal, as it was generally asserted, having placed himself beyond the pale of the law, and in the South such a crime always merits death as its just reward. Accordingly, a few nights after his incarceration, a body of disguised mounted men visited Madison for the purpose of administering summary punishment to the culprit, but owing to the absence of the jailer and being unable to force the doors of the jail, they failed to carry out their designs. Next day, when the news of this Ku Klux raid became known, the negroes, who are largely in the majority there, became fearfully excited and riotous in their demeanor. They assembled in large numbers, armed themselves, and avowed their determination to protect the prisoner at the hazard of their lives, and one threatened to release him. In this state of affairs a bloody collision was momentarily imminent, but fortunately the negroes did not attempt a rescue. On yesterday morning, however, between twelve and one o'clock, a large force of men entered the town and repaired towards the jail. The door was forced open by some means and the cell of the prisoner visited. The reports of a number of firearms were then heard and the party left the jail and the town. Next morning the corpse of the negro was found in the cell almost riddled with balls. It is supposed that he was made to stand up against the wall of his room and was shot while in that position. The body had not been buried up to noon yesterday, nor had an inquest been held up to that time. Great excitement prevails in the town and country.

THE PROVIDENCE MILITARY VISITORS.

Their Reception—Review at the City Hall Park by the Mayor—Collation at the Grand Opera House.

The United Train of Artillery, of Providence, R. I., which left their native spot on Monday last, on a visit to Philadelphia, and which since have spent a pleasant time in the city of Brotherly Love, arrived in this city yesterday, on their journey homeward. They were received at the foot of Cortlandt street by the Seventy-first regiment, numbering 400 men, and were then conducted up to Broadway, down Broadway to Beaver street, up Broadway to the City Hall Park, across the Park in front of the City Hall, where they were reviewed by the Mayor, who made the following remarks on the occasion:—

MAYOR HALL'S WELCOME.

When this morning I received the commands of a committee of the Seventy there the Mayor paused) first, to tender the hospitalities and freedom of New York city to this delegation of the volunteer soldiery of Providence, I obeyed it with great alacrity. Not only the Mayor, in behalf of the city, welcomes you, but as you will see by the picture opposite to me, a living presentiment of the Governor of the State (pointing to the picture of Governor Hoffman). There was once a little island called Rhodes, which, though small, was famous for its Colossus, and the word colossal sprang from that small island. The modern island of Rhodes (Rhode Island) has been distinguished from its earliest history for colossal exhibitions of excellences in manufactures, arts, sciences, eloquence, university education, statesmanship, bravery, loyalty and all that wins respect in social life. Your city of Providence may be called a New England Zion. It sits upon a hill and overlooks the plantation of Providence. Rhode Island is famous for its having the real social capital of the Union, Newport, where no social pretender ever found a foothold. I understand that you will receive a more substantial welcome from your immediate hosts at their armory, where a bountiful collation will be offered you. Do not, however, accept this meagre display (pointing to the punchbowl and various liquors and glasses) as any evidence of the truth of the statement made in the newspapers that the finances of the city are at a low ebb. (Great laughter.) I feel that in these feeble expressions the heart of all New York unites, bearing regard and respect for you, who are so eminent not only as brave soldiers, but as cultured gentlemen.

The military guests then proceeded to the armory of the Seventy-first regiment, where a splendid collation awaited them, after which several appropriate speeches were made. They were then escorted to their quarters at the St. Cloud Hotel, and subsequently to the Grand Opera House. In the meantime a brilliant display of fireworks took place at the armory of the Seventy-first regiment, and was continued along the route to the theatre.

Among the visitors are General Sprague, of Rhode Island; General Burnside, Major Lewis, of Providence, and many other distinguished citizens of Rhode Island.

To-day the military guests will be taken on an excursion down the Bay and will subsequently visit the public buildings of the city. Probably they will leave in the afternoon for Providence.

VIEWS OF THE PAST.

SEPTEMBER 29.

1870—A great flood occurred in Virginia. Richmond was in great part inundated, and at Harper's Ferry a number of houses were carried away and about fifty persons drowned. The property destroyed throughout the State was estimated to be worth $4,000,000.

1869—A fire originating in the explosion of petroleum on a lighter destroyed about twenty-five vessels and other property in the harbor of Bordeaux, France.

1855—The Russians made a desperate assault upon Kars, but were defeated.

NATIONAL COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

Third Day's Proceedings—Interesting Report and Debate on the Subject of Railroad Management—Value of Narrow Gauge Roads—Removal of Obstructions at the Mouth of the Mississippi.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 28, 1871.

The National Commercial Convention assembled at ten o'clock this morning, President Bishop in the chair. The opening prayer was made by Rev. Dr. Smith, of the Presbyterian Church.

Resolutions were offered relative to making Pittsburg a port of entry and establishing bonded warehouses; relative to the necessity of the speedy completion of the Washington and Ohio Railroad, from Washington city to the Ohio River, which was referred.

Mr. HOWARD, of Missouri, offered a resolution calling the attention of Congress to the increasing power of the great railroad corporations of the country; their absorption of all other lines of road; the necessity of restricting their powers and the establishment of a national tariff of fare and freight, which was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Ex-Governor STANNARD, of Missouri, submitted the report of the Committee on Railroads, embodied in the following resolutions:—

First—Resolved, That this Convention recommend to railroad transportation companies to so reduce local rates of freight and passage as to give them a nearer proportion to through rates.

Second—That a liberal commercial spirit should prevail between the different States in granting reciprocal rights of way across their territory to all railroads, and that an air line railroad from Cincinnati to Chattanooga would conduce to the general welfare, especially to that of the South this Convention disclaiming any purpose to indicate the authority under which said air line railroad should be constructed.

Third—That this Convention is fully persuaded of the feasibility and desirability of a railroad chain extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific and lying entirely to the south of the Central Pacific, and will most heartily hail its completion as a practicable and necessary portion of a truly national railroad system.

Mr. STANNARD also submitted the report of the sub-committee on the subject of narrow gauge railroads as follows:—

This class of railroads has not recently been brought to the notice of railroad men and of the people at large in this country, and so far no line of road of three feet or less gauge has been fully constructed from which we are able to get substantial facts upon which to base opinions as to their actual or comparative value. In this, as in all new subjects promising great advantages at a decrease of cost, wild speculations are likely to arise and enterprises to be put on foot in which the investors are to be disappointed. Enough, however, is known from the reports, supposed and believed to be reliable, of narrow gauge roads in Wales, Switzerland and other countries, to justify your committee in stating that the diminished cost of construction of three feet gauge roads being estimated at from a half to two-thirds of the cost of the usual gauge roads, the increased facility of overcoming heavy grades and accomplishing sharper curves and the greatly diminished cost of operating, point to such a class of roads as offering, at least to many sections of our country, great inducements for their construction; and while they may not become or may not be suitable for long lines of roads or the transportation of all kinds and classes of freights, yet for he convenience of local traffic and the bringing into railroad connection sections of our country where the physical geography of the same would make the construction of wide gauge roads impracticable, either from the great cost or sparseness of population, they must become valuable and mark a new era in the rapid progress of development of this nature. The reports of such roads as your committee have seen, all give results in construction at $12,000 per mile, including equipment. The cost of operating alone is one-third less than are wide gauge, and the rate of speed in travel equal to that of other roads in this country. Several roads are now being built, while many are projected and likely to be undertaken at no distant period. A road of this class is under construction from Denver City to El Paso, one from Leavenworth to Denver on the Pacific Railroad, and one from St. Louis to Cairo, besides others of less distance and minor importance. The committee therefore recommend, in view of the great importance of this subject and the lack of reliable information, the appointment by this Convention of a special committee of five to report to the next Convention.

The foregoing report of the sub-committee was presented to the Convention as the report of the full Committee on Railroads. Mr. Stannard continued:—

In addition to this report the committee desire to express a decided conviction that whatever gauge may eventually be determined to be the most desirable, uniformity of gauge would be eminently conducive to the convenience and accommodation of the whole business of the country. As much consideration as was practicable was given to the existing disproportion between local and through freights as exhibited in the freight and passenger tariffs of various railroad companies, and your committee are of the opinion that a very decided diminution of the disproportion between local and through freights could be effected without injury to the interests of railroads, while it would greatly promote the general convenience and would specially conduce to the satisfaction of residents along the line of the different roads, and promote that general sympathy of local residents which is an object worthy the attention of the managers of all public enterprises. The attention of your committee was called to the difficulties some time experienced by railroad companies in obtaining satisfactory charters for railroads extending through different States; and your committee, while fully appreciating as well the importance of the subject as the delicacy of expressing any opinion which by any ingenuity could be tortured into a disposition to interfere in the slightest degree with State or sectional matters as such, still desire to do all in their power to draw the attention of this National Convention to the great relief and the increased facilities that would be given to railroad enterprise throughout the United States by an increase of the liberal and catholic spirit of comity and courtesy already existing between our various States. The committee also feel in duty bound to express a decided preference for air line railroads wherever, whenever and between whatever termini they may be constructed. They accordingly recommend the adoption of a resolution upon these topics which accompanies this report. You committee are also of the opinion that a Southern transcontinental railroad from ocean to ocean is entirely feasible, and under as favorable conditions, and with as fair a promise of success as has attended the construction of the Northern or Central Pacific Railroad; and believing that a Southern Pacific railroad is necessary to the full completion of a national railroad system, and believing that the endorsement of such an enterprise by this National Convention will be cordially given and received and largely tend to the promotion of a warm and cordial spirit of common nationality, recommend the adoption of a resolution prepared upon this subject and submitted with this report.

The report and resolutions excited considerable debate.

Mr. KIRK, of Philadelphia, said when the report was adopted the committee was not full and it did not express the opinion of the entire committee. He moved to strike out the resolution submitted in the report in reference to local and through rates of freight, and offered a substitute that discrimination by railroads against local and in favor of through freights and passengers is a great public evil, from which the entire commercial, agricultural and manufacturing interests of the Continent suffer, and providing for the appointment of a special committee to take charge of the subject and to confer and remonstrate with railroad companies, collect information and report at the next Convention.

Mr. Kirk advocated his substitute at some length, and was replied to by Mr. Stanard, who defended his report, basing his argument on the general proposition that competition must regulate the matter. They might as well attempt to regulate the price of wheat, corn, gold or any other article as the rates of freight by common carriers.

The debate was further continued by Mr. Kirk and General Negley, of Philadelphia; Mr. Bocock, of Virginia, and Mr. Kirkland, of Mississippi, the latter two advocating the report of the committee. Finally the substitute was withdrawn and the report adopted.

The order of business was suspended to allow a resolution to be offered by Judge Hammond, of Georgia, on the subject of education, to the effect that the States and localities in this government which have not already adopted a system of public schools be earnestly recommended by this Convention to do so at once, as the best possible method of educating correctly and thoroughly the masses of the people, and the only method by which the whole masses can be educated at an expense not exceeding the amount heretofore expended in education of a few. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. KENNARD, of Louisiana, from the Committee on Interior Lines of Water Communication, submitted a report, which states that owing to the number and variety of the subjects referred to the committee, and to avoid confusion, it was necessary to submit separate reports on the several subjects to be acted upon in the order of report.

First—Fort St. Philip Canal and the obstructions at the mouth of the Mississippi River. On this subject the report says:—A careful review of the evidence obtained from exhaustive experiments in removing the bar from the mouth of the Mississippi River satisfies the committee that dredging is, at the best only a temporary expedient, and a ship canal connecting the Mississippi River with the ocean is a national commercial necessity; that the proposed Fort St. Philip Canal, which shall run from a point on the left bank of the Mississippi near Fort St. Philip, and enter the Gulf of Mexico about four miles south of the island of Breton, is entirely feasible, and should be constructed and maintained at the national cost, free of tolls; concluding with a resolution that Congress, at its next session, should appropriate $4,000,000 for the work, and providing for a special committee to press this recommendation on Congress.

On the subjects of the James River and Kanawha Canal and improvement of the navigation of the Ohio River the report endorses the action of the Louisville and Cincinnati Conventions and renews the appeal for aid from Congress for the ship canal between the Chesapeake and Delaware Bays. The report, after briefly reciting the importance of this work, which will be only thirty-two miles in length, and rendering the voyage between Baltimore and European ports 183 miles shorter, recommends that Congress be memorialized to direct a survey of the proposed improvement, and if found practicable, the canal be constructed.

Reverdy Johnson addressed the Convention on the subject, after which an adjournment was taken to eight o'clock P. M.

SUICIDE BY TAKING POISON.

Coroner Herrman yesterday afternoon held an inquest in the rear of premises 602 East Eleventh street on the body of Catharine McCullough, an unmarried woman, forty-five years of age, who committed suicide by taking Paris green. Deceased had been intemperate in her habits, and on one or two occasions had threatened to take her life. She swallowed the poison during the afternoon, and nothing was known of it till she commenced vomiting and throwing off the poison in the evening. Where she obtained the Paris green could not be ascertained.

NEW YORK CITY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building, corner of Ann street:—

	1870.	1871.		1870.	1871.
3 A. M.	71	54	3 P. M.	82	65
6 A. M.	68	53	6 P. M.	77	62
9 A. M.	74	56	9 P. M.	75	57
12 M.	76	63	12 P. M.	73	53

Average temperature yesterday 57½
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 74½

At half-past six o'clock last evening a fire broke out in a lot of shavings on the first floor of the four story brick house 397 East Eighth street, which was occupied by Hahn & Co., table manufacturers. The damage done amounts to $50.

Harley R. Luddington, of 357 Lexington avenue, fell down the hatchway at the United States bonded warehouse of Miller & Conger yesterday and was severely injured. He was taken to the Twenty-eighth precinct station house and afterwards sent home.

John Higgins, of No. 5 Vanderwater street, was arrested yesterday for stabbing William Crodden, of No. 92 Gold street, in the left hip during a quarrel in a liquor saloon. The wounded man was sent to the hospital and is not likely to recover.

During a drunken row in Mercer street yesterday James Ferris, of Oak street, assaulted Joseph Vine, of Brooklyn, and cut his head open with a trowel. The wounded man was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and Ferris was arrested to await the result of the injuries he had inflicted.

A German woman named Hinkin, living at 109 Forsyth street, attempted to commit suicide last evening by taking a quantity of laudanum while in a state of intoxication. She was attended to at her residence by one of the police surgeons and recovered from the effects of the drug.

Catharine McDermott, a woman, died in Bellevue Hospital from the effects of injuries received on the 18th instant by being run over in Broadway by an ice wagon. Coroner Schirmer will hold an inquest on the body to-day. The driver was arrested at the time and held to bail to await the result of an investigation.

At a quarter-past two o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire was discovered on the first floor of the four story brick building Nos. 165 and 167 West Twenty-sixth street, belonging to and occupied by Myers & Co., carpenters and constructors. The entire building and its contents were totally destroyed. Damage, $20,000.

George Richardson, a private watchman, living at 40 Cherry street, was arraigned before Judge Scott yesterday morning charged with firing a pistol at William Kenney, of 614 Water street, wounding him severely. Kenney was one of a party of boys who were engaged in stealing iron which Richardson was appointed to watch. Judge Scott committed him for examination.

John Gilroy, a lad of thirteen years of age, living at No. 261 Delancey street, was stabbed in the left side and severely wounded by some unknown boy, in Monroe street, near Jackson, yesterday. The one who used the knife was running away from a number of lads who were flinging stones at him for having insulted one of the party. Gilroy was attended to by the police surgeon and sent to Bellevue Hospital.

Preparations are being made by the New York Caledonian Club for a grand festival to take place at Jones' Wood on Thursday next. The usual Scottish games will be played, and many new features added to the entertainments which our Scotch fellow citizens are in the habit of furnishing. The proceeds of this festival will be devoted to the presentation of a substantial testimonial to the family of the late ex-chief of the New York Club, Mr. John Goldie. The first and second prizes will be awarded to the successful competitors in the games.

The funeral of the late Mr. Charles Scribner, the publisher, will take place this morning, at a quarter to ten o'clock. The booksellers and publishers of the metropolis will attend in a body. They will meet at the Fifth Avenue Hotel at half-past nine o'clock and proceed together to the Brick Church, corner of Fifth avenue and Thirty-seventh street, where the funeral services will take place, and whence the remains will be then removed to their final resting place. The friends of the deceased expect that the bookstores of the city will be closed from ten to twelve o'clock to-day as a mark of respect to the distinguished publisher.

At the regular meeting of the Commissioners of the Department of Docks held at the usual hour yesterday afternoon Mr. Wilson G. Hunt presided, in the absence of Mr. John T. Agnew, who is not yet sufficiently recovered to attend the meetings of the Board. There were also present Commissioners Smith, Henry and Wood. The report of the Executive Committee was adopted, which permitted W. H. Hayes to build a wharf on his property, between Fort Washington and Tubby Hook, North River. It was ordered that the lessee of the bulkhead at the foot of Corlears street, East River, be notified to remove the fence now obstructing the entrance. The temporary dock is allowed to remain between 119th and 120th streets, Harlem River, owned by Mr. A. Werdenfelt. The loose bricks on pier 47, East River, were ordered to be removed to the corporation dock. Permission was granted to erect a temporary shed on the outer end of pier 16, East River. Lease of a pier at foot of Thirty-third street, East River, was refused. The removal was required of the sheds at the head of Second avenue, in Harlem River; also of a stand on pier 7, East River. Permission was granted to Wm. Quinn to build sheds for fruit dealers on the bulkhead, between piers 20 and 21, East River. Several communications were read and referred, and the Board went into executive session.

The fourth annual meeting of the Clergymen's Mutual Insurance League was held in the vestry room of Trinity church yesterday. The principal business was the reading of the treasurer's third annual report. The object of this League is the mutual insurance of relief to the families of its deceased members. Any clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church, who is in good health, may become a member of the League by paying $2 as a membership f