The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Change of Base.

The press and offices of the Daily and Weekly GAZETTE will be removed, from the 20th to the last of March, from their old stand on Fifth avenue to the large, four-storied "GAZETTE Buildings," at the corner of Smithfield street and Sixth avenue, recently purchased by the proprietors as a permanent home for the GAZETTE.

Official.—The Printing Committee will meet to-day at 2 o'clock, at the Controller's office. The Water Committee at 7½ o'clock.

Joseph McGuire of the Ninth ward, was committed to jail in default of $500 bail on oath made before Alderman Herron by his wife Mary Jane McGuire charging him with desertion.

Yesterday afternoon James Brown caused to be arrested, and in conformity to Alderman Mays' orders, sent to jail three men named Greisenamilh, Frank Shula and John Weigle, charged with illegal liquor selling.

Robert Cumming's made oath before Alderman Herron charging Andrew Drumgould with false pretenses, the defendant having procured goods to the amount of seventy-three dollars in a dishonest manner. Andrew was sent up in default of $500 bail.

Mr. William Semple, the A. T. Stewart of Allegheny City, is going to build a new store this coming summer. The store is to be five stories high, ninety-five feet front, and one hundred and eighty feet deep. It is the intention of Mr. Semple to make it the handsomest store house in the two cities.

Good House and Lot in Allegheny.—A. Leggate, auctioneer, will sell to-morrow (Friday) afternoon, at four o'clock, the good residence No. 297 Franklin street, near Allegheny avenue. The lot is 24 by 130 feet. The house is a good brick of eight rooms. The locality is good. Persons in want of a house will find this a favorable opportunity.

Log Ball.—Three persons were brought before Deputy Mayor Cartwright, of East Liberty, on a charge of drunkenness. No. one said his fine; the second said he had no money, but would give ball, and forthwith unstrapped his wooden leg and handed it over. Not being a "legal tender" it was returned. The third party then made charges against the informant, charging him with disorderly conduct. The three were sent to jail for forty-eight hours.

Before Deputy Mayor Cartwright, Jonas Smith made information against one Thomas Smith as a common barrater. He (Thomas) being one of those self-conceited persons, and in his own estimation knowing much law, was ever on the watch to stir up petty cases and dangling before the offenses of the law many unjust and vexatious suits, which but for him would have been settled in peace and harmony. Thomas, for his meddling turn of mind, was held under bond of $1,000 for appearance.

Brotherhood Banner.—The Brotherhood of St. Joseph, a benevolent society connected with St. Pauls Cathedral, have received an elegant banner of new style. The banner proper is 4½x5½ feet, and is supported on a frame nine feet long by five and a half wide, from either end of which uprights extend between which the banner is swung. It is of heavy blue silk trimmed with gold bullion, and on each side is inscribed in large gilt letters the name of the Brotherhood. The cost of the affair was about four hundred dollars.

Mrs. Sarah Thornton and her husband (both shades of color) are residents of Hoz alley, Allegheny. Sarah yesterday charged Caroline Turner alias "Lady Dangerfield" with survey of the peace, swearing that the said Dangerfield was indeed a terror to her household, having in several instances set fire to their abode. Jealousy is the cause, as she has on frequent occasions made known in a public manner her intentions of cooking Sarah up to her own pleasure, declaring that she can neither eat heartily nor sleep soundly until her sore distress is appeased. A warrant was issued.

Lent.

This evening and on every Friday evening during Lent, the ceremony of "The Stations, or the Way to the Cross," will be observed in the Cathedral. The ceremony is one of the most impressive in the Catholic Church. A series of pictures, representing the suffering and Passion of Christ, are hung around the walls of the Church, and a procession of clergy and people moves from one to the other, halting at each station to offer up a prayer. While the procession moves from one picture to the other, the choir sings a stanza of *Stabat Mater.*

John Brown's Body.

If any of our readers have a desire to see the body of John Brown, they can be gratified by calling on Warden Scandrett, as John was committed to the institution over which the Warden presides yesterday morning. John, it appears, visited the residence of Mollie Blair, on Crawford street, at an early hour yesterday morning and knocked at the door. Mollie refused to admit him, whereupon John attempted to gain admittance by kicking the door down. He was not successful in the attempt, however, as an officer happened in the vicinity about the time he commenced his demonstrations, and taking him in custody conducted him before His Honor, the Mayor, who, in default of a fine of $25, committed John to jail for a period of thirty days.

Byron H. Painter.

Our city was startled by the unexpected announcement of the death of Byron H. Painter, at his residence on Western avenue, Allegheny, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Mr. Painter had left home but a few days ago in good health to visit the Capitol, where feeling unwell he hastened back, reaching home on Saturday, his symptoms quickly become alarming. Inflamation of the stomach supervened, and all hope of his recovery rapidly gave way to the frightful progress of the disease.

Mr. Painter was a native of this city, eldest son of Mr. Jacob Painter, and a member of the well known and extensive manufacturing firm of Jacob Painter & Sons. He was one of our most enterprising and estimable citizens, and his death will be deeply regretted by our entire community.

Impostor.

Mrs. Barnes, a very light colored lady, duly authorized and commissioned, and known to several of our citizens to be an agent of the "Albany Enterprise Academy," a colored institution in Athens county, Ohio, has been engaged for several days soliciting contributions from our citizens in aid of the Academy, and with some success. On applying yesterday to a gentleman in the store of R. A. Pahnestock he informed her that he had already during the day given ten dollars for the same purpose to a white lady who applied to him in Bidwell street, Allegheny. Mrs. Barnes was of course surprised, as none but herself is authorized by the trustees to canvass this city or Allegheny, and she is very sure that no other person has the proper testimonials. At her request we admonish our citizens that the white lady referred to must be an impostor. Mrs. Barnes herself is entitled to all confidence and we hope will succeed in her laudable mission. We know of the institution she represents, that it has for some years been doing an excellent work for the colored people and is deserving of sympathy and aid.

Still Another.

The Mayor has resolved to wind up the lottery business in this city as well as other gambling establishments, and yesterday an information was made by Chief Hague, charging Frederick Sullivan with selling lottery tickets. A warrant was issued and placed in the hands of the officers, who visited the place of business of the accused on the second floor of the Diamond Front shoe store, Fifth avenue, and took him in custody. He waived a hearing and was held to bail in the sum of $2,000 for his appearance at court. This is a commendable proceeding on the part of the Mayor, and if he succeeds in breaking up the numerous gambling hels of different descriptions which infest our city, it will have a greater tendency to an improved state of morals than anything else he could possibly do. We hope he may be successful.

Since writing the above we learn that informations were made before the Mayor by Chief Hague, charging John D. Quinn, George Evans and Henry Sullivan with selling lottery tickets, and that the accused have been held to bail for their appearance at court.

RELIGIOUS AMENDMENT.

Christianity and the Constitution.

RECOGNITION OF THE DEITY.

Second Session of the National Christian Convention.

OBJECT OF THE ASSOCIATION.

Permanent Organization—Discussions—Miscellaneous Business—First Day's Proceedings.

A new question has come up before the people. It is asserted that our National Constitution is defective in that it fails to recognize an higher than human authority. For years the subject has engaged the earnest attention of many good and true men. Agitation and discussion have ensued, and gradually the advocates of a change have been centralizing. As a result a movement has been organized, the adherents of which are strenuously laboring to bring the subject to the consideration of all the people, by whom the issue must be settled.

About seven years ago, the first meeting of the friends of the new cause was held in Pittsburgh. At that time a national organization was formed, having in view as its object, the amendment to the Constitution that it might accord with their views. Since then meetings have been held in various eastern and western cities, and the question apparently has been daily growing in interest. As the movement began to increase in importance, another assembling of its adherents was deemed advisable, and for this purpose a call (which we have heretofore published) was issued by the officers of the National Association for a second grand Convention.

In pursuance of this call, yesterday afternoon, the representatives chosen for the purpose assembled in the Academy of Music, and proceeded to the transaction of the business which had called them together.

There was quite a large audience assembled at the designated place, when, at 1½ o'clock a temporary organization was effected by calling Prof. J. H. McIlvaine, of Princeton College, one of the Vice Presidents of the Association, to the chair.

The proceedings were then opened with devotional exercises conducted by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Kerfoot, D. D.

The Chairman then in a few brief remarks explained the object of the meeting as set forth in the published call and circular letter.

The chairman now announced the meeting open to general remarks upon the object proposed in the call which had been published.

It was suggested that a permanent organization should be effected before any discussion.

The chairman decided this out of order until the Committee on Enrollment had reported.

Cards were then distributed through the audience, for the signatures of delegates, after which he again invited persons to take part in a discussion of the object of the gathering.

THE DISCUSSION OPENS.

The first said he had enlisted in the old anti-slavery cause about thirty years ago, and now that that cause had triumphed he thought it eminently proper that this new movement should succeed. He felt led to the movement, though his hairs were white, because he thought it would be the grandest legacy he could leave to his successors. He hoped the cause would continue to gather strength until the record was made that the United States of America were clearly on the side of right.

Calls were now made for several gentlemen. In response to many,

Rev. Mr. Milligan responded by saying that he didn't consider the question of sufficient importance to demand much discussion. It was recognized in all the blessings which they enjoyed in the present state of their happy surroundings in society and in social life, we should sing but lift up our hearts in thankfulness at this. We could hardly think ideal of men engaging in such a work of organizing society in such a manner that these principles should be recognized, without involving the greatest power of all, that eternal power which alone could bring success. As a people we are Christian in feeling and sentiment. In the French Revolution was seen the effect of infidel notions and sentiments. Looking at other nations having the same thoughts, similar results had been seen. God had sifted the peoples and always wrought His own end. Our government was founded by the Puritans, not in an evil hour, in an extreme magnanimous spirit, it was said, "you are a very proper people you have many in your midst of different beliefs. Organize, then, your government that none may be offended—that the liberty of none may be restricted, that all may rejoice in the fullest political and religious freedom." The question, however, was not this. No man's liberty would be restricted. It was not contemplated to make any man bow to any sect or creed. All that was wanted was a recognition of the fact that a power higher than themselves and omnipotent controlled the destinies of men. Never all men recognized this fact, and only differed in the matter of sect. Such a thing restricted no man's liberty at all.

Mr. Bain, said the subject was one of vast importance, which had taxed the powers of some of the best minds in the country. It has been said by some one that he is the best benefactor who explores society to itself. He thought his mind engaged in this movement were doing this work, and they would find it a very ungracious work, became a nation as an individual threw around it a cloak of flattery, and the advocates of the new movement would have to meet all the pride and obstinacy of such as set books. many it was a crime to intimate that our forefathers made a blunder, others thought it impossible that a nation composed powerful, proud and wealthy was so grievously in the wrong. The country had gone on for over eighty years in the old way and had prospered. Hence it was said, no better evidence of its justice could be desired. He thought however, that these were fallacious arguments, and would be found to be upon a little examination. The people of this country believed in a government in some higher power than their own, some supreme power, or they never could found a stable government. If this principle was not recognized instead of peace and quietness there would be anarchy. For a law which had no higher source than one man's conscience was not a law at all for other people. Unless you have a power behind that which influences and controls, and is recognized as a power by all men, the law is of no avail. There never was an attempt except one to conduct a government without religion, and that was in France. The attempt was crushed out in the most terrible manner. But specially was it true that in a republican form of government a nation could exist without a recognition of God. The tree must have a tap root. The building must have a corner stone. A nation must have a foundation on some principle of right and justice. One of these, and the most important, was recognition of Deity. He did not believe in a sectarian doctrine, but simply urged that the existence of a God should be in some way distinctly and directly acknowledged in a government. You might take away a few of the stones of a wall, and not materially injure the building, but it was with exceeding great danger that one of the foundation stones was interfered with. So it was with this principle of the existence of a Supreme Being in governmental affairs.

The people must be taught by an education of their consciences to uphold the right, the just and the true. They should be learned of these through the medium of the laws, and this could not be done unless by the main fundamental truth—the existence of a Supreme Being.

Another fault was that under the present system we attempted an impossibility—that of placing the infidel and the christian under the same encouragement and favor. As, for instance, the government could not recognize with the same favor a system which tended to disorganization. They might recognize all men as equal, but not all *principle.*

He was interrupted in his remarks by the Committee on Enrollment who reported that 275 delegates were present, 153 of whom had ceertificates and 123 were without.

A committee on Permanent Organization was then appointed as follows: Revs. A. M. Milligan, Pittsburgh, J. R. Thompson, New York, W. W. Barr, Philadelphia, S. F. Scovel, Pittsburgh, and Thos. Smith, Indiana.

A delegate suggested that two many of one denomination had been appointed on the committee, and said there should be a change.

Acting on this suggestion, Rev. Dr. Page, of Allegheny, Rev. Alex. Clark, of Pittsburgh, and Rev. Dr. Kirkpatrick, of Newark, were added to the committee.

After the Committee had reported Mr. Bain continued his remarks at some length, and was frequently interrupted with applause.

Prof. J. W. R. Sloan was the next speaker. He devoted a few moments to a remark in reference to a misrepresentation that the secular press misrepresented the matter. He did not believe that this was true. He had seen two editorials, one from, the *Commercial,* which, although not entirely clear as a statement of their position, was yet a fair presentation of the main objects. Another he had read in the GAZETTE, which he considered a calm, able and exact statement of the position of those interested in the new movement for the recognition of a Supreme Being, and which indicated that that influential journal was on the side of the truth and right. (Applause.)

The gentleman then proceeded to argue the main question, and contended that if God were not recognized directly in the constitution and laws of the land that the strongest bulwark of our liberties was gone, and we must in the end inevitably fall. Unless this were done the opponents, the infidels, the disciples of false creeds would ultimately get control of the government, and all the labor be undone. Circumstances were drifting that way. Already, to take no other illustration, the Chinese were being used in our courts as witnesses and were only required to use that oath which they had been taught in their own country. This was but a straw, which indicated which way the wind blew.

He did not believe in changing the form of the amendment which they proposed. There was no need to disguise what they wanted: they desired the recognition of Jehovah, and that Jehovah was the Lord Jesus Christ, whose will was the fundamental law of all nations.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

The Committee on Permanent Organization now reported for permanent President of the Convention Felix R. Brunot, Esq., of Allegheny, and Rev. W. T. Beatty, of Pittsburgh, as Secretary.

The nominations were unanimously confirmed.

Mr. Brunot upon taking the chair said he should not state the objects or purposes of the Convention, as that had been already done. It occurred, however, that one object had not been stated. Many people had objected to the idea that although the amendment ought to be made it was doubtful whether the attempt should be made now. Men look back on the agitation of the last six years and see the many amendments which have been offered and the controversies attending them, and were now satiated with the business. They thought Congress was not now prepared to receive anyelse on this subject.

He thought this question of time or expediency was one which should be considered when the relation between constituency and legislators was considered. But when the question was between man and his Maker the question of expediency did not enter. He could not conceive of a Christian man realizing the thought that God was not recognized in the Constitution of his government, who would not at once enroll himself in the ranks of this army of reform.

Again, it might be said we had not the right to make this demand. People said we saw this recognition in all our public ceremonies, in proclamations from the highest authority in the land, to the lowest. Was not this sentiment, this Supreme authority, recognized everywhere. That was only an argument in favor of the measure. Men in the church and out of the church acknowledged this principle. It could be organized would be almost a unit in favor of the object aimed at.

In reference to the time of making this amendment, he believed the time was at hand. He was talking to a gentleman a few days ago, who said that if it was not pushed forward before the reconstruction of the States. He quoted from the Confederate Constitution, in which, in the first preamble, the existence of God is recognized, and said when he read that he felt there was one little piece of timber he could trust in.

The speaker closed by thanking the audience for the honor conferred upon him, and asked that charity be exercised to enable him to discharge his duties.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Rev. Mr. Stevenson then read the following letters:

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28, 1870. *Rev. Thomas P. Stevenson, Dear Sir:* Much to my disappointment and regret I find myself unable to attend the coming National Convention at Pittsburgh. I had hoped to attend it, but my engagement are such that I cannot, much as I desire it, absent myself from home even for a single day. Yet though not present in person, I shall be in sympathy, and I shall watch the action of the delegates with great interest.

I cannot doubt that the assemblage is destined to work a most important effect upon the public mind. It must direct attention largely to the movement now in progress to secure the proposed amendment of the Constitution. It must exhibit in clear light the reasonableness and distinctness of such an amendment, as well as the happy consequences that may be expected to follow it. And it must disabuse candid minds of an impression that has been made in some quarters, viz: that the proposed addition to the language of our Constitution was founded in a spirit of bigotry and intolerance. It is remarkable that such an impression has been made, in view of the fact that it was not proposed to strike out of the Constitution any of its present provisions, and they prohibit the enactment of any law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercises thereof. It will doubtless be one of the objects of the Convention to enlighten the public mind and to show, as may be shown, that while the proposed amendment is in no sense intolerant, and that it can interfere with no man's rights of conscience.

That the Divine Blessing may rest upon all the deliberations of the Convention is my earnest desire.

I am yours, very respectfully,

W. STRONG.

Rev. Mr. Stevenson, in reading this letter, called attention to the author, as one who was regarded as the Supreme Bench of the United States.

BOSTON, Feb. 16, 1870.—*Dear Sir:* I am this day in receipt of your circular note of the 10th inst. While I am most cordially in sympathy with the object which it proposes, I feel reluctantly compelled to say that duties of a public character more numerous than I can properly discharge, make it impracticable for me to take an active part in promoting this truly vital and national object. I venture to presume, however, that similar circulars have been addressed to other gentlemen in this city, and should any meeting be held in reference to the object it will afford me pleasure to co operate with them to the utility.

Your obd't. servant,

G. F. TOBEY.

T. P. STEVENSON, Cor. Sec'y.

DIOCESE OF OHIO, KOKOSING GAMBIER, Feb. 18, 1870.—*Dear Sir:* I heartily approve of the object alluded to in your circular letter of last 10th, this day received. It will not be possible for me to attend the proposed meeting, but I shall endeavor to secure some delegation from our neighborhood. If my name will be of service to the cause, you are at liberty to use it.

Respectfully yours,

G. F. BEDELL,

Asst. Bishop of the Diocese of Ohio.

Mr. T. P. Stevenson,

Corresponding Secretary.

The letters were received and filed. The chairman stated that others were expected before the adjournment of the Convention.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

After reading the letters the gentleman stated that up to the present time three hundred and sixty-five delegates had arrived and were in the Convention.

The chairman suggested the appointment of the regular committees.

Rev. Mr. Scovel moved the appointment of the Committee on Enrollment as Committee on Business and Resolutions.

Rev. Mr. Milligan said that would be giving the committee too much work.

An amendment was then made that a committee of nine be appointed on Business and Resolutions.

The Committee on Permanent Organization were instructed to appoint the Business Committee.

A delegate suggested that some measures be instituted looking toward a "warming up" of the hall, as it was too cold to speak in, and very uncomfortable for spectators.

The Secretary stated that he had been assured by the Janitor that at the evening session the Hall would be made comfortable, which he understood to imply that it would not be comfortable until that session. (Laughter.)

A delegate suggested that all resolutions and papers be submitted in writing to the appropriate Committees, that they might have the business properly before them.

WHO ARE DELEGATES?

Rev. Mr. Crowther of New Brighton said something should be done that all gentlemen coming to the Convention whether as regularly credentialed delegates, or not, should be allowed to take seats. He observed that in the Secretary's statement, some were without papers, although they had been regularly appointed from their districts.

A motion was made that all persons or delegates received by the Committee on enrollment be received, and recorded on the minutes as the regular delegates, whether presenting certificates or not.

Rev. Mr. Stevenson thought that it was better to make a verbal distinction in the minutes. It was better to have it recorded that so many towns and districts had held meetings and appointed delegates, and that others came without. This arrangement would not at all interfere with all taking an active part in the proceedings and being recognized as regular delegates.

Rev. Mr. Caruthers said it would be better to make no distinction. Many came from districts where meetings were held, but they had not received certificates as it was not thought such would be required. Such persons if certificates were recorded would feel themselves on title the Convention.

Rev. Mr. Irvaine thought it important that the minutes should show how many districts sent delegates and how many communities were represented. That would only be a matter of record. The others who came without, came as representative men, brought with them their own influence and should be received all the same. They could have a voice and vote in the Convention and participate to their heart's content, but as a matter of record it should be stated on the minutes, the number of communities regularly represented.

Rev. Mr. Young, of Pittsburgh, said he had come to the convention as a delegate from his own congregation. He had read the notice from his own pulpit and in accordance with the sense of the call had invited all his congregation, ladies and gentlemen, to attend. He saw them in front of him and he but reiterated their sentiments as well as his own when he said that he was unwilling to sit in the convention unless he was recognized as a delegate fully as much as any other person who carried a certificate, even if it was as long as his arm.

Some further discussion ensued, when on motion the matter was laid upon the table.

Mr. Milligan, from the Committee on Enrollment, now announced a Committee on Business, consisting of nine clergymen.

The several of the nominees declined, by reason of not being able to attend.

A delegate suggested that some laymen be appointed on the committee.

The committee then requested that the report be referred back to them for revision, to report at the evening session, which was granted.

The Chairman directed all stranger delegates to report to the Secretary, when they were introduced to the Editors who had engaged to entertain them during their stay.

A motion was made that at each session, a half-hour, at the commencement, be devoted to devotional exercises.

The chairman stated this was in order; but the committee on Business had it in charge, and it might be preferable to submit everything to them. The motion was then adopted.

Announcements for the evening were then made, after which the Convention adjourned until half past seven.

Evening Session.

Convention reassembled at seven and a half o'clock. There was a very large audience present, a great number of whom were ladies, indicating that the interest in the movement among all classes is increasing.

President Brunot occupied the chair. Rev. Mr. Cooper opened the proceedings with prayer.

The Chairman then announced as the first speaker of the evening, the Rt. Rev. Bishop Kerfoot.

RT. REV. BISHOP KERFOOT'S ADDRESS.

The Reverend gentleman upon being introduced, said that when the request of the Secretary came to him to address one of the meetings, he felt it to be a call of duty which he felt he could not resist. It was very evident that a crisis had come, and one which required all good citizens to ponder well their duty before God and their country. He thought the fact should be distinctly stated that God was the author of nations, and should be recognized in the national deliberations. In thinking over the matter and to let his remarks have a sound practical character, he had drawn up two resolutions which, after commenting upon, he proposed to submit to the Committee.

In the first resolution he wished to recognize the fact that the United States was a religious nation and always had been. They did not have any purpose to make that fact any more apparent. This was not a matter of debate. What we want now is that men should come up to deny the fact that we so recognize it in our Constitution in such a way that the expression of the will of the people can ever raise a doubt upon the point or change the recognition. We have always been a Christian nation. It was founded on that principle. He need not go back in review of the history of the past to prove it fact. In the very hour of the nation's organization this fundamental principle was recognized in the measures and plans upon which our forefathers carried on their work. And in the war which resulted in the permanent establishment of the republic, never his charge from a field foremost and inspired all people. The prayers of the churches and the victories of the army only reminded this grand idea and made it recognizable. The point which he urged was that the nation was bound in honor and justice to that what was now wanted was simply a direct and distinct acknowledgment. This was especial in view of the times which demanded it. We did recognize this idea in our national fasts, our thanksgivings, our mottoes on our currency, our papers and official acts. The success of the nation was attributable to this grand fact. But still there was a fact that was not expressed, one which should be made. Now, when infidels were opposing religion, when principles which were so asserted were being hooted at, when infidels were denying the fact of our Christianity in times like these, it was opportune that the fact although they might have long been recognized, should be boldly and distinctly declared. There should be no doubt on the point, and the time was ripe for the nation made a firm stand on this question and put end and to the opposition which persecution would certainly ensue although God in Christ should be recognized in our national government as it never was before. Now was the time. Godly influences had been felt, during the dark and perilous hours of our late struggle for national life, and now the nation was prepared, as it never had been to make this acknowledgment. The effort should now be made. Whether it succeeded or not, the discussion of it would induce the people to think, and thinking, they were sure to do right. Over land were now scattered volumes which contained the boldest infidelity, and yet they were, in our schools, recognized as text books, and from them the people were learning a false philosophy and a terrible fallacy. The people should be taught, that they could not assert themselves in this matter. They should, by their votes and acts and declarations, say that no government, that none but an omnipotent wisdom and an omnipotent arm could uphold this great nation. It was for a great work that God in Christ had brought us through they were at war with each other.

The second objection was that it tended to an union of Church and State. It was nothing of the kind. It was far removed from it. No man would resist more than himself any such movement. [Applause.] The fallacy of this point could be seen by considering the fact that such a union in some one sect should be recognized. Now the men engaged in the movement were from all denominations and would not work together in such a cause if the nation was to bound down to any sect. The object aimed at was entirely opposed to anything of the kind.

The fact that a nation recognizes a God does not imply or make an union of church of State. Were there not many men who acknowledged God as their creator and controller, and offered up their vows to God? There was no union between their religion and the State. In the marriage relation also, the twain may recognize christianity, and yet there was no union of the marriage state and the State. It was the same in many other relations of life. The same principle would hold good in the object which was aimed at in the change which they had in view.

In a conversation not long since he said to a company, "now, gentlemen, you have driven it out of politics, and politics have gone—you know where. [Applause.] Then you have tried to drive it out of education, and education, when you do this, will go—you know where. [Laughter.] Now you will next try to drive it out of the Church itself, and it will go the same way!" There was an eminent Swiss gentleman in attendance, and hearing this last remark, he said at once, "Why, that's what we have done in Switzerland. We have churches there which don't recognize religion at all. [Applause and laughter.]

Another objection seemed to be urged in the belief that our forefathers had been possessed of such wisdom that no improvement could be made in anything they did. If that were so, then we should go back to burning witches. It was like the Chinese, who learned from their forefathers and could never be learned anything more because they had so much faith in their fountain head of knowledge.

The question which they had to settle now was, what have we as a Christian people to do with this recognition of a God in our Government. What view ought we to take of this subject. We must look into the Bible and see if it said anything in relation to civil government. We must not take the opinions of Thomas Jefferson and John Quincy Adams or any other man. The Bible alone for the Christian should be the standard and the reply.

Now what did the Bible say in reference to this matter. Did it not say that God should be recognised as the great head of creation. This did not interfere with the idea that the people should govern, but it placed the responsibility upon them of governing according to that which God had taught them.

Nations are responsible to God. He holds them responsible, and punishes them just as he does individuals. He deals with a government just as he does with a people. Why? Because God is in the history of the nation. Some passages in this part of the lecture excited well-merited applause. He quoted the Saxon or Briton of ancient times. Some passages in this part of the lecture excited well-merited and deserved applause. He predict that if Madam Parqua was engaged by any of the lecture companies to lecture in the academy in this city, the president, directors and company for erecting a bridge over the Monongahela river from the city of Pittsburgh, or on Cherry alley, to the borough of South Pittsburgh, the sum of $50 for every share of stock sat to our name would be realized. After giving notice in at least three newspapers published in Pittsburgh for five days at noon, books, stock, subscription books shall be opened, and after 2,000 shares have been subscribed, shall be closed—each subscriber being required to pay at the time of subscribing ten per centum of the shares taken by him. The spans of the bridge are required to be of not less than 250 feet from centre to centre, and the height equal to that of the Pan Handle Railroad bridge.

DISORDERLY AND DRUNKEN PERSONS.

"An act for the better prosecution of disorderly and drunken persons in Allegheny county," has been reported with a negative recommendation. The act authorizes magistrates, in addition to the penalties already prescribed by law, to sentence such offenders to the county a fine of not less than five nor more than fifty dollars. It simply restores to the magistrates the power to exact fees from the county treasury in "disorderly cases." We endorse that *negative* recommendation.

FEE BILL FOR CONSTABLES.

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PITTSBURGH CITY ELECTIONS.

The act changing the time of holding city and ward elections in Pittsburgh, which has been passed by the Senate, reads: "That hereafter the annual election for mayor, treasurer and controller, school directors and ward officers, and the tri annual election for mayor, treasurer and controller, shall be held, and shall be held on the first Tuesday of December and not on the second Tuesday of October, as provided for in the existing laws, and the present officers of the city shall continue to hold their said several offices until their successors shall be elected and duly qualified."

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An act has been reported making it unlawful for any person in the employment of any telegraph company to hack, cut, mutilate or in any wise injure any shrubbery, ornamental, fruit or shade tree without the consent of the owner, first obtaining the consent of the owner, —violation of this act to be a misdemeanor, and the offender on conviction to be fined not exceeding $500 or imprisonment for not more than one year, or both or either at the discretion of the Court.

SEWERS.

A supplementary act has been introduced providing "that in all cases in which two or more persons are jointly indicted for any offense it shall be in the discretion of the court to try them jointly or severally, except that in cases of felonious homicide the parties charged shall have the right to demand separate trials, and to be tried as if indicted separately."

CHANGE OF VENUE.

The Judiciary Committee has reported an act relative to changes of venue, providing that in any suit pending between a citizen of this and a citizen of another State, (the matter in dispute exceeding the sum of $500,) or where the citizen of another State, whether plaintiff or defendant, files an affidavit that he has reason to believe that from local prejudice against himself, or by reason of the local influence of the other party to such suit, he will not be able to obtain justice in such State Court, he may at any time before trial file a petition praying the removal of the cause into any adjoining county of the same judicial district, or into any county of any adjoining district, and thereupon it shall be the duty of the court wherein the action is pending to proceed no further with it and of the Prothonotary to certify all matters pertaining to such suit to the court to which it is so removed, the cause then to proceed in the same manner as if it had been brought by original process. This act is not to be held to authorize the removal of any action of ejectment, nor shall any action be removed after a trial has been once had before a jury.

All Accounts must be Settled.

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THE COURTS.

District Court—Judge Hampton.

THURSDAY, March 3.—The case of Hutchinson vs the School District of Indiana township, previously reported, was resumed, and had not been concluded when Court adjourned.

TRIAL LIST FOR FRIDAY.

200 McNeal vs Reed, et al.
194 Brown vs Seiffert.
161 Gallaher vs Sweeney.
211 Mackrell vs Marshall, gar.
214 Thompson vs Lamble, assignee.
216 Selferth & Co. vs Veirheller.
219 Peters, et al., vs Bannantine & Co.
220 Bowers vs Donnelly.

The above list will be taken up before Judge Kirkpatrick in the Quarter Sessions Court room at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Attorneys and parties interested are requested to make a note of the fact and be ready to proceed promptly with their cases when called, inasmuch as the Court announced that all cases on the list not ready to be proceeded with would be continued unless upon good cause shown. This is a necessity, on account of the cases on the new list having the precedence.

Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and

THURSDAY, March 3.—In the case of Stewart vs. Clark & Sumner, previously reported, verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $1,045 45.

The case of the Iron Mountain Company vs. Jas. O'Connor, which was submitted to the Jury Wednesday, has not yet been determined, the jury not having agreed upon a verdict.

The argument list was taken up and occupied the time of the court during the day.

Madam Parqua's Lecture.

Notwithstanding the inclement weather, an audience of about two hundred were present at Brown's Chapel, Allegheny, on Wednesday evening, to hear Madam Parqua's lecture on Hayti. The testimonials we had received from highly respectable sources prepared us to expect a fine intellectual treat. We were not disappointed. Madam P. held her audience in rapt attention from the beginning to the end. She has a clear, sweet voice and distinct articulation. Her English is slightly touched with her vernacular, the French, which only renders it more agreeable. In some passages of the lecture a fine upward inflection of the voice adds much to its effect. She exhibits a considerable range of vocal inflexions, with judicious adaptation to her text.

The subject was well treated and very instructive. The manners and customs of the Haytiens, especially of the idolatrous portion, are very remarkable, some of them very grotesque and absurd. But of the ruling classes, the historical sketches were of surpassing interest, showing them to be a brave, patriotic and intelligent people. The lecturer exhibited them in very striking and favorable contrast with the boasted Saxon or Briton of ancient times. Some passages in this part of the lecture excited well-merited and deserved applause. We predict that if Madam Parqua was engaged by any of the lecture companies to lecture in the academy in this city, the president, directors and company for erecting a bridge over the Monongahela river from the city of Pittsburgh, or on Cherry alley, to the borough of South Pitsburgh, the sum of $50 for every share of stock sat to our name would be realized. After giving notice in at least three newspapers published in Pittsburgh for five days at noon, books, stock, subscription books shall be opened, and after 2,000 shares have been subscribed, shall be closed—each subscriber being required to pay at the time of subscribing ten per centum of the shares taken by him. The spans of the bridge are required to be of not less than 250 feet from centre to centre, and the height equal to that of the Pan Handle Railroad bridge.

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