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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

XVTH AMENDMENT.

THE DAY OF JUBILEE!

GOD DIRECTS ALL THINGS.

REJOICINGS OF A GLAD AND GRATEFUL PEOPLE.

Our new Citizens Proclaim to the World their Appreciation of the Long Delayed Boon of Enfranchisement.

HOW THE PEOPLE OF LOYAL ALLEGHENY COUNTY TOOK BY THE HAND THE EMANCIPATED COLORED MAN AND SHARED IN HIS GLORY AND THANKFULNESS.

A DAY MADE MEMORABLE!

Imposing Procession.

ELOQUENT ADDRESSES, ETC., ETC.

Tuesday, April 26th, A. D. 1870, has passed into the local history of old and loyal Allegheny county, laden with associations which will ever make it memorable. It was the occasion of Jubilee, of public and marked thankfulness, of grateful and graceful acknowledgment on the part of a people who have been called by God and a remorseless nation to enjoy the blessings of full citizenship in a land where slavery once thrived, caste predominated and the doctrine of universal liberty and equality was an ideal thing painted to secure the admiration of the outside world, soften the dark sides of human bondage, and hide the awful rottenness of a national and domestic institution, encouraged and sustained under a flag which falsely told of broad and universal freedom. As the emblem of liberty, the American flag was watched with prayerful interest at its birth and baptism; and while it was ever regarded with love and patriotism by the friends of freedom no matter where found on the broad earth, still it was hailed with tear-falling pity by those who felt most keenly that its purity was soiled with a blemishing spot inconsistent with the laws of humanity, and the teachings of christianity. But the blood of the heroes of a second revolution re-baptized the old flag and confirmed its mission. To-day it floats proudly over a whole people invested with unalienable rights and the blessed privileges of self-government, all standing as free men on the broad platform thrown up in the XVth Amendment. It was therefore meet and fitting that our large and intelligent colored element of society, those who have been accorded simple justice, after long and weary waiting, should have celebrated in a jubilant manner the consummation of a revolution in popular sentiment which lifted them to a higher social and political plane and obliterated all trace of that unjust ostracism under which they labored and suffered so many dreary years. It was arranged to celebrate the ratification of the amendment in a manner creditable to the colored people, and with commendable enthusiasm the work of organization was commenced and yesterday it ended in an occasion as worthy and well conducted as it was brilliant and successful.

THE FIRST NOTE OF PREPARATION

Of the Grand Jubilee was given at a Convention of the then disenfranchised race held in Avery Chapel, Allegheny, in the latter part of December last. At that gathering a resolution was passed calling for the celebration one week after the official ratification of the Amendment, which was subsequently changed to a later date and fixed for yesterday. In pursuance thereof a General Committee with numerous other smaller bodies sufficient form almost a regiment was appointed to conduct the arrangements, and from that time all was activity, anxiety and anticipation. The whole people, old and young, joined in the work with enthusiasm. The financial arrangements generally sufficient to dispense with any extra fervor on such occasions, were made upon an extensive scale, and responded to cheerfully heartily and with the most unlimited generosity. All classes and conditions, and professions, began the preparations for representation in the day's festivities and glory. First in order was the procession, in which the greatest effort and hopes were centered. Long deceased organizations, civic and military were suddenly resurrected and appeared in newness of life and remarkable vigor, to give dignity to which old uniforms and epaulettes and accoutrements, which in days of yore had been the pride and glory of their possessions, were rescued from the dust and rust of neglect and burnished, brushed and cleaned again. Then too the churches took up the cause, and by united effort and encouragement and participation in all the opening preparations, aided in swelling the enthusiasm and created a deeper and stronger under-current of feeling which made the celebration seem a religious duty as well as a happy privilege. Neither were the women and children counted out; animated with the spirit of the occasion, they, too, joined hands with their friends and were active participants in and lent all their influence toward the success of the demonstration. The procession, however, was not the only feature. The managers, with great foresight, conceived the occasion to be an opportune one for instruction as well as entertainment, and the provisions were made for the mass meeting as a fitting close to the public demonstration. Thus all classes were looked after, and all were satisfied. It seemed to be a matter of pride that the day should be worthily commemorated, and that it should be made an epoch in the history of our colored community and an episode in the life of every participant.

So the preparations went on, and as the time drew near for the culmination of effort the excitement grew in intensity and the enthusiasm widened and deepened. Many who had toiled for the success of the Jubilee retired on Monday night with visions of the coming day, which almost prevented sleep, and awoke them again with the first roseate blush of the morning.

THE WEATHER

always plays an important part in occasions like yesterday, and for once it played well. The sun rose calm and beautiful and bright, as though Old Sol approved the coming celebration, and was bent upon encouraging it with his most genial smiles. A pleasant refreshing breeze played through the streets during all the day, and thus the heat was modified into a temperate agreeable warmth, which brought out men and nature, gladsome and cheerful and smiling. There was hardly a sign of business life in

THE STREETS

when the first amendment made his appearance in the morning, and after a calm survey of the outdoor world, rejoiced that all was well. He was quickly followed by others, and it was not long before even the dullest observer was fain to look up and realize that something unusual had changed the staid business appearance of the smoke begrimmed city into a rollicking holiday's noise and bustle. Everybody, it seemed, irrespective of race, age, complexion or pursuit seemed to be out and on the move. Gaily caparisoned steeds with their martial warriors flitted here and there with reckless speed thro' crowded thoroughfares; ancient dames and patriarchal sires walked and gazed on the spectacle of life and animation with a Simeon like expression of resignation. The young men and the young women were out, and each arrayed in a gorgeousness of coloring and a make up which, beyond a doubt, told they had not been spared expenses. Then the vehicles which might be seen, from the Princely carriage to the consumptive cart, were neither few nor far between, and all were filled with rejoicing, laughing and pleasure seeking occupants. Everybody of a dusky hue, and an innumerable company of lighter complexion, were out, and all seemed equally interested on the occasion.

As the hour of noon drew nigh the goups began to collect on the corners and in the windows favorable for a review of the grand cavalcade, which was the first feature of the day.

Who ever heard or saw a large procession that was exactly on time? The Jubilee demonstration of yesterday was no exception to this general rule, and it was fully an hour after twelve o'clock when the march should have been taken up before the various divisions and delegations were formed

IN LINE

In regular order. The delay, however, was accounted for, and on that score excusable, by the unexpected magnitude of the demonstration. First they came in squads and in wagons, then companies and small regiments, and last in divisions gay with fluttering banners and bright uniforms, and music from innumerable bands and hundreds of happy children's voices filling the air with melody. A large gathering had been anticipated, but that which did assemble far outumbered the roosest expectations which had been previously indulged. Finally all were in the proper place and the procession moved off, from in front of the Monongahela House on Smithfield street, with music and cheers and song.

THE FIRST DIVISION.

Or head of the line was that occupied by a detachment of the city-police numbering twenty-two in command of Lieutenants Emmett and Gordon. Following came Schmidt's Brass Band, of Allegheny, which was succeeded by the chief officers of the line.

GEORGE D. WARE, Esq., Chief Marshal.

STAFF.

Robert Jackson. Robert Davis.
A. J. Barboza. James W. Owens.

AIDS.

T. R. Roach. Robert Bell.
G. B. Woodson. Lafayette Massey.
Henry S. Garnet. S. J. Wilkerson, Jr.

The Chief Marshal was designated by a orange sash, and the aids with white.

The first company was the "Knights of the White Cross," numbering twenty-five men on horseback, and under command of Capt. John Bell. They bore a standard upon which was inscribed [In hoc signo vinces] and on the reverse side "Retribution."

Amendment and the abolishment of Taney's decision." The other two sides bore the mottoes "Liberty Triumphant," and "Justice Enthroned."

Then came carriages containing members of the Executive Committee and officers for the mass meeting, and speakers of the day—the carriages in all. This concluded the first which was followed by the

BIRMINGHAM DIVISION.

Chief Marshal—SHEPPARD WALTERS

AIDS.

Thomas H. Jackson, Wm. Williams,
Emanuel Jackson, John Foulk.
Emanuel Harris,

The Washington Cornet Band headed this division. They occupied a wagon festooned with evergreens and flowers.

Following came carriages containing prominent officials and citizens on the South Side, among whom were the following: C. J. Schultz, Burgess of Birmingham, and the following prominent citizens: David Chess, A. Ammon, Esq., J. H. Sorg, Bernard Walker, M. Borran, John Shepherd, David Sheeney, J. N. Jarrett, J. L. Freeman of West Virginia, A. N. McGonnigle, John Redman, and John H. Page, Sr.

An "Union Car" came next, drawn by eight horses, driven by Isaac Jackson and filled with thirty young misses, appropriately dressed in white, ornamented with blue sashes and mottoes, representing the States which ratified the Fifteenth Amendment. So far as we could ascertain, the names of the young misses, with the States they represented, were as follows: Maine, Jennie Thompson; New Hampshire, Ella Manks; Vermont, Sarah Douglas; Massachusetts, Sarah E. Young; Rhode Island, Annie Massey; Connecticut, Mary Dougherty; New York, Georgiana Smith; Pennsylvania, Sarah Davis; Ohio, Matilda Fairfax; West Virginia, Caroline Delancy; Indiana, Lottie Beatty, Illinois, Hattie Massey; Michigan, Sarah Talbot; Wisconsin, Mary Moles; Iowa Ophelia Blacker; Minnesota, Jennie Lovell; Missouri, Francis Smith; Mississippi, L. J. Deery; North Carolina, Nancy Scott; South Carolina, Mary Jones; Georgia, Jennie Broomsich; Tennessee, ——; Alabama, Bella Woodson; Florida, ——; Louisiana, Florence Grant; Texas, Jennie Smith; Arkansas, Ellen Jackson; Kansas, Hattie Fox, Nevada, Hattie Farley.

One of the occupants of the car carried a banner, upon one side of which was a portrait of Lincoln and on the reverse, one of Grant. Each of these were surrounded by a wreath of beautiful white flowers.

The Social Guards, of Birmingham, Captain John Brisco, numbering thirty men on horseback, followed the car. They carried two banners with the mottoes, "For our valor in war we have the ballot in peace." "The rights of which we were robbed in 1838, have been restored to us."

The Birmingham Union Executive Guards, twenty mounted men under command of Captain Richard Kemper, followed. They were succeeded by eleven wagons containing employes of the American Iron Works. The men numbered about two hundred. Each wagon bore a banner. Among the most striking mottoes were:

["God grant Justice."]
["Union Mission Sabbath School."]
["In God we Trust."]
["Glory to God in the Highest, on Earth Peace, Good Will to Men."]
["The Lord Reigns, Let the Earth Rejoice."]
["Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness."]
["We only ask a Fair Chance, and we are Willing to Trust the Result to the Future."]
["Equal Taxation with Fair Representation."]
["All Governments Derive their Just Powers from the Consent of the Governed."]
["America, the Land of the Free."
["Malice toward None, Charity toward All."]

In one of the wagons which attracted attention and laughter, a blacksmith shop was represented. A couple of sturdy sons of Vulcan were beating out the iron on an anvil, others were keeping up the fire, and another was holding a mule which stood quietly by waiting in patience to be shod, except when at intervals aroused by the belaboring of his attendant, who wielded a club in the most pugilistic style.

Monongahela delegation was next in line, numbering thirty-five men, under Captain William Catlin. The banners of this delegation bore the mottoes.

["The Lord Reigns, Let the Earth Rejoice."]
["In God We Trust Forever."]
["American Boys of Monongahela City."]
["Long Looked For Has Come at Last."]
["With Malace Towards None, With Charity for All."]
["We Accept the Situation, Realizing the Declaration of '76."]
["Thank God and the Republican Party."]
["Our Magna Charta will Never be Ignored Again by Legislators."]
["Oh! the Wonderful Year of Jubilee! Be Thou Perpetual!"]
["God-s Last Plague on Pharoah was a Destroying Angel; His last Plague on Slavery is the Fifteenth Amendment."]

This was the last of the South Side Division.

ALLEGHENY DIVISION.

The second Division comprising organizations and citizens from the north side of the Allegheny river, formed on Hemlock street, Allegheny, and marched to Market street, with the right resting on Water street, in the following order:

Chief Marshal—HENRY O. PULPHUS.

AIDS.

Thos. H. Lyles, Richard Cowley,
W. H. Stockton, Wm. Carney,
J. Schoonmaker, Charles Francis,
Nathaniel Madden, James Marseilles,
J. S. Williamson, John Hogan,
Mortimer Disney, Jas. White—Orderly,
James Parker.

Following the Chief Marshal and staff was the Germania Turner band.

Four carriages containing his Honor, Mayor Callow, Postmaster Myler, Controller Porter, Jas. McBriar, President of Select Council, and other invited guests.

The Sewickley delegation, numbering about thirty men, preceded by a musical band came next in line, and carried a banner upon which was the following inscription:

["Hope On, Hope Ever."]

on the other side

["Onward and Upward; Our Trust is in God."]

A delegation from Mercer county, numbering thirty or forty men, carrying several flags and banners came next.

This was followed by the Sharpsburgh Club of Pittsburgh, twenty five in number, carrying a banner inscribed

["We will Stand by Our Friends."]

The Union club of Allegheny, numbering fifty men, mounted on fine horses, gayly caparisoned with white wreaths of flowers and overgreens, commanded by Captain R. Wallace, came next. They carried a banner upon which was inscribed:

[Our Country is the World, Our Countrymen Mankind."]

On the reverse side

["We trust in God."]

The Tighlman club, numbering sixty men, also mounted and commanded by Harrison Taylor, came next in line. Following were the inscriptions on some of the banners they bore.

["While we live let us live in Peace."]
["Peace to all Men."]
["Allegheny's Loyal Sons Join in the Jubilee of Freedom."]

The Lincoln Grays of Allegheny, commanded by Capt. Smallwood, and preceded by the Olympic brass band, came next. The company numbered thirty-four rank and file, and made a fine appearance and also exhibited a great degree of proficiency in military drill. A martial band also preceded the company.

The Allegheny Minute Men wearing red capes and caps, numbering thirty men came next. They carried several banners, some of which bore the following inscriptions:

[Right to all, is our motto.]
[We rallied with Grant, and with Grant we will stand.]

On another banner was a good representation of the ballot box, which needed no inscription to reveal its meaning.

Fifty members of the Tighlman club on foot came next. They wore silver caps and capes, and carried a banner on which were printed portraits of Washington, Lincoln and Grant, under which was inscribed:

[Washington, the saviour, Lincoln, the emancipator, and Grant, the defender.]

The Junior Social Band, numbering forty boys, in red regalia, commanded by J. Hawkins. They carried a banner upon which was the following inscription:

[Fifteenth Amendment adopted. Have you bells? Ring them, for the glorious work is done, and the victory is won. Ring the bells.]

The Social Band, numbering thirty-five, and wearing the regalia of the society, followed. They carried a very handsome blue silk banner, upon one side of which was a picture representing members of the Band ministering to a sick brother. On the reverse was the motto:

[When duty calls 'tis ours to obey.]

Council No. 585 of the National Union League, came next in line. The Council numbered forty men, and were commanded by Mr. George Dimmey. Upon one of the banners carried in their ranks were the following inscriptions:

["Ring, Freemen, Ring!"]

On the reverse side—

["Fiat Justitia Ruet Caoleum."]

Then followed some forty or fifty carriages and buggies filled with men, women and children. The carriages were handsomely decorated with flags, evergreens, mottoes, etc. Perched on the top of one of the carriages, which was drawn by four horses, was an immense eagle, with wings outstretched. Beneath was a shield, with miniature flags tastefully arranged. The following mottoes were displayed from the carriages:

["We'll vote the Republican Ticket."]
["In God we trust."]
["God, Grant and Liberty."]
["Our God and Country."]

Next came seven wagons gaily decorated with wreaths of flowers and evergreens, with canopies of flags overhead, and each drawn by four gayly compariisoned horses, in which were the Avery Mission and Brown's Chapel Sabbath Schools. Numerous were the banners carried by the children, some of which bore the following inscriptions:

["The source of all wealth, our mother earth, will give independence to the colored men."]

Another banner bore the inscription:

["We thank Thee, O God, that Thou hast given us the boon of liberty; help us to be worthy of being enfranchised."]

Following these were numerous carriages and wagons, in which were colored men and women, which was the end of this grand division.

PITTSBURGH DIVISION.

The third division, which was composed of organizations and citizens of this city, formed on Wylie streets and marched by the way of Fifth avenue to Penn street, when it took up position with the right resting on Sixth street, in the following order:

Chief Marshal—LEMUEL GOOGINS.

AIDS.

John Little, Wilson Waters,
A. B. Lloyd, W. H. Simpson,
Alfred Hawkins, Edward Bailey,
George Massey, Sr., Slugleton Gray,
Wm. Miller, Paris Burley,
Thomas Hollywood; Robert Mahony,
F. J. Loudon.

The Chief Marshal wore a red sash and his aids blue. They were well mounted and their horses were gaily caparisoned.

Next came Julius Moore's Iron City Brass Band, in full uniform, which was followed by the Second Ward Club, which numbering one hundred and fifty men, wearing capes and uniform caps, and bearing torches, commanded by George Massey, Jr. The club also carried a beautiful stand of colors.

Next came a carriage, which was occupied by Aaron Floyd, Uriah Updegraff, Wm. Digby and Edward Allen, the representatives of the old Liberty party. The carriage was tastefully decorated with small American flags, evergreens, &c., and one of the occupants carried a large banner with the following inscription:

[What Hath God Wrought.]

and on the reverse side

[Too Old Guard Dies, but Never Surrenders.]

[Surviving Directors of the Underground Railroad.]

Then followed ten carriages containing the representatives of the Republican County Executive Committee.

A small delegation from Elizabeth in carriages followed, after which came about fifty carriages containing colored citizens.

The United Brethren for Mutual Relief, numbering fifty men, followed on foot, wearing regalia and bearing a stand of colors and a banner on which was inscribed:

[We hold this to be a self-evident truth—"That all men were created equal."]

The Twentieth ward Club, numbering twenty-five men wearing capes and caps and carrying lances, and proceeded by a colored martial band, came next. In the ranks a banner was carried, inscribed as follows: [Vox Populi, Vox Dei.]

And another one on which was the following:

[Our Second Amendment—A recognition of the Supreme being in the Fundamental Law.]

On the reverse side was

[Abraham Lincoln and John Brown, Martyrs of the 19th Century.]

The Barbers' Association, numbering about seventy-five men, commanded by Capt. Carson, came next. The men were in uniform, mounted on gaily caparisoned horses, and presented a handsome appearance. The Colfax Cotillion band preceded the association, and in the ranks was a banner on which was the following inscription:

[True to our God, True to our Country, True to our Friends.]

On the other side—

[Equal Rights for all—Chartered Privilege for none.]

Five wagons, handsomely decorated with flags and evergreens, followed, carrying the pupils of the Wylie Street Sunday School. The inscriptions on the banners and streamers were:

[Our highest aim is to be Peaceable, Law abiding Citizens.]

On the other side—

[We voted for Ritner.]

And another was inscribed as follows:

["Our County First, Last, and Always."]

Upon the reverse of which was,

["Washington the Father, Lincoln the Savior, and Grant the Defender."]

There were a number of other mottoes and inscriptions, from which we select the following:

["Grant's the Man to lead the Van."]
["Our Country, U. S. Grant."]
["Knowledge is Power."]
["We knew that Justice would not slumber forever."]
["An Open Field and a Fair Chance."]

After these came two wagons, carrying the sons and daughters of Samaria, numbering forty-four children, carrying appropriately inscribed banners. They were followed by a wagon containing representatives of the Wesley Church.

The following are a few of the inscriptions which graced the numerous banners borne by this delegation:

[When Freemen Speak let Tyrants Tremble.]
[The Greatest General of the Age—General Suffrage.]
[One God, One Flag, One Country.]

Following this were two wagons, in which were representations of Grace Memorial church, bearing two beautiful silk banners, upon which were Latin and Hebrew inscriptions. The wagons were tastefully decorated with flowers and evergreens. In one of their wagons were banners inscribed as follows:

[These are they who come up through great tribulation.]
["Iron city can furnish coal enough to warm our friends and iron enough to cool our enemies."]

There were a number of other banners in different parts of this division some of which were inscribed as follows:

["Death Knell of Slavery."]

Portraits of Lincoln and Stanton with the inscription beneath.

["Dead but not Forgotten."]

Next came a delegation of horsemen, numbering one hundred. Then followed about fifty carriages, containing citizens both black and white, male and female. Following came the rear guard, which was a platoon of the Mayors police, numbering twenty-four men, commanded by Lieut. Barker, assisted by Lieut. Wilmot.

ROUTE OF PROCESSION.

The procession moved up Smithfield street to Third avenue, up Third avenue to Rose street, up Rose street to Fifth avenue, up Fifth avenue to Pride street, up Pride to Fulton, along Fulton to Wylie, down Wylie to Fifth avenue, down same to Liberty street, up Liberty street to Ninth street, down Ninth to the bridge, across to Allegheny city, up Anderson street to Cedar avenue, up same to Liberty, up Liberty to North, up North to Ohio, down Ohio to West, up West to North avenue, along same to Federal, down Federal to the Diamond. The streets all along the route were crowded with men, women and children, who had assembled to witness the display, and in many places the houses were decorated with flags, wreaths, &c.

THE ORGANIZATION.

On arriving in Allegheny the various delegates halted at the Commons, where two stands for speaking had been erected. The attendance was exceedingly large, and general good cheer prevailed on all sides. Fully five thousand persons, men, women and children, of all ages, conditions and colors made up the assemblage. Prof. B. A. Neale called the meeting to order, after which the following organization was effected:

President—Rev. John T. Peck.

Vice Presidents—Matthew Jones, Edward Bailey, Geo. B. Knox, Barney Mahoney, Chas. Jones, Paul J. Carson, Moses Howard, Father Frank Wheis, Wm. J. Moore, Prof. B. K. Sampson, Rev. S. J. Wilson, Rev. Jos. S. Travelli, Rev. S. F. Scovel, Rev. J. B. Clark, Rev. Alex. Clark, Powel Jackson, Basil Backer, Dr. Samuel Saunders, W. H. Messick, Rev. N. H. Williams, Rev. W. H. Hunter, Rev. Charles Hodges, Rev. D. W. Asbury, Rev. Abram Cole, Rev. Christopher Williams, Charles Jackson, Rev. W. H. Brown, A. J. Billows, Henry W. Jones, Henry Jackson, Joseph Mahoney, Samuel Delaney, M. McGonnigle, Dr. C. C. Hussey, Alexander Gordon, Barclay Preston, William B. Flack, John B. Flack, Hon. F. B. Penniman, Dr. H. T. Offey, James Reed, Esq., Dr. James King, Uriah Updegraff, Esq., Joseph J. Croggs, Dr. Trevor, James Nichols.

Committee on Resolutions—Prof. B. K. Sampson, Will H. Thomas, S. A. Neale.

Secretaries—S. A. Neal, Will H. Thomas, D. W. Atwood, Louis Woodson, Jr., H. S. Garnett, A. D. Johnson, John S. Williamson, Robert Jackson, James F. Harris.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Rev. John Peck was now introduced to the assembled multitude, and the sterling old pastor was received with enthusiastic applause. When silence was restored he spoke as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen—my Fellow Citizens: It is the opinion of the great Author of our circumstances such as have never before transpired in the history of this great nation. Nearly a century ago the fathers of this country came together to deliberate and resolve to resist tyranny and oppression, and to throw off the British yoke. In adopting they put forth the great and enduring truth "that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." Long and weary years have rolled around and then those self-evident truths were declared and put forth before the world, and never before until this into day, and we would ask, within a few days past, could we as a nation come forward and rebut that which has so often been thrown into our teeth, namely, that the Declaration of Independence framed by the American people was a living lie. Foreigners would say, "Why, bless your souls, we know your creed—your large liberty, and yet hold in the most abject and vilest slavery your fellow fellow-creatures!" I rejoice, I thank the Lord God Almighty that we can this day say that we can stand in equality before the law. I rejoice that our flag can no more be said, in irony, to be emblematical of our country and to the rights of slave representing the States, and the stripes the negro back as left by the whip of the slave driver. I am proud and happy to see this day so generally appreciated, and may its memory continue to shine and shed its loves and influences for the flag which to-day floats over our heads. There was a time when it almost hated that flag. The broad folds afforded no protection to me and mine, I could entertain no love for it. When I proudly rolled out the folds and looked upon the Capitol and cast its shadow on slaves driven in droves under its folds, when it withheld protection from the helpless—and made among the system of human slavery, I could not love it then. But I thank the Lord God Almighty that I can be a citizen to day, and with our newly enfranchised people I will forever sing of the old flag, "Long may it wave O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

RESOLUTIONS.

Prof. B. K. Sampson, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, submitted the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, Under the amended Constitution of our Government, we witness the final, crowning triumph of the cause of Liberty on the American Continent, consummated in the Providences of God by the adoption of the Fifteenth Article submitted to the States by Congress, and ratified by the States, thus securing to every citizen alike, without distinction of race or color, the rights and privileges of an American citizen, according to the just demands of the people, so that the nation shall be recognized throughout the world as a free country, without the reproach of slavery resting upon its national fame, its Constitution being made just and its government unmistakably liberal; and, its principles like the attributes of God, no respecter of person, illustrating the doctrines of the fathers, and inaugurating a policy which shall henceforward fix the destiny of a vast Continental Republic, established on the grand principle of human liberty, recognized into society by God as the common Father and the universal brotherhood of man. Therefore,

Resolved, That in the midst of these unparalleled blessings it becomes our imperative duty to exercise now, as we ever have done, a due and faithful regard for the civil, social, educational and political interests of all men—embarrassed as we shall be, by an unjust discriminating spirit of caste which proceeded in the correct adjustment of all matters of a political bearing, we pledge ourselves to see to it, that the masses of our people shall be to properly trained in principles of sound Republicanism as will insure the interest of the government, and the weal of the nation.

Resolved, That in view of this merited restoration of our people to a full participation in the affairs of the Government, upon the ground of political equality, we deem the establishment of a public school system of education, supported by the public expense and encouraged with the correct teachings of the pulpit as well as of the press, would be most judicious and promotive of the general good.

Resolved, That while the religious and political conduct of the seven hundred and fifty thousand electors of color in the South and that of the newly made one hundred and fifty thousand voters in the North and West, have become a matter of congratulation to all fair minded citizens, regardless of past doubts and prejudices, the evidence develops a mental and moral capacity in the colored man to take care of himself and demonstrate his worthiness to the full rights of a citizen in a free Government, and we would invoke in support of our purposes and in defense of the privileges the considerate judgment of all good men, the protection and enforcement of the law and a righteous administration of public duties.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

SPEECH OF REV. H. M. GARNETT.

The President now introduced the Rev. Henry Highland Garnett, who was greeted with applause as he stepped forward. He said:

Mr. President and Friends: It has been my privilege frequently to speak to my fellow men in this city and in other places, but never till this afternoon have I been enabled to address an audience as *fellow citizens* of the United States. Those words sound so pleasantly that I am compelled to repeat them. FELLOW CITIZENS of the United States and of the State of Pennsylvania! There is magic in the words and music in the sound. I presume there is not a man present at this Jubilee who will ever forget this day. Our hearts should be first filled with gratitude to God for His many blessings, and particularly for that great blessing through which our race has been emancipated from a slavery worse than death, and elevated to the enjoyment of equal rights and privileges with the rest of mankind; and second to those men who, in the days which tried men's souls, stood shoulder to shoulder in the struggle for universal freedom, and by their perseverance and faith in the justness of the cause finally triumphed over wrong, through which we have been acknowledged free men before the law, and enabled to enjoy the rights and privileges of American citizens to the fullest extent, through whose efforts the hearts of the great people were reached and made to feel and realize our wrongs and oppressions, and then to redress them. I would ask the oldest man here to-day if there ever was a time within his recollection when the colored people had more to be grateful for or greater cause for rejoicing than at this moment. I would ask those acquainted with history if over a parallel had been found. I have read the history of the past and have failed to find one.

I have been astonished at the events of the past few years to see how easily the American people become reconciled to stubborn facts, over which they have no control, and the results of which they cannot hinder. A few years ago the blood hounds of slavery were thundering through your streets, and the colored men were hunted down like the beasts of the forest, because he happened to be born in a land where human flesh and blood was claimed as goods and chattels, and no man dare say aught against it. Time worked a change, and a few years later the fugitive slave law was looked upon by the northern people as a blot upon the statute books, and subsequently a law which proclaimed that certain territory in the free land should be forever trammeled with the curse of human slavery was repealed. Then came the rebellion—not a war, but of principle—and it was wisely said that this country could not exist half slave and half free, and then the millions of slavery determined to cut loose from the government from which they had been sapping the life blood for years in order to perpetuate their "peculiar institution." Then came the rebellion, and many citizens in the north sympathized with their Southern brethren, saying that it was an "abolition war," and they would have nothing to do with it. Abolitionism was odious.

After the emancipation proclamation abolitionism lost much of the odium formerly attached to it, and the American people generally admitted that slavery was wrong, but when it was proposed to put the negro in the army our Democratic friends said he would not fight, and when the government entrusted a soldier of him and it was demonstrated that he would fight, that same party said he was such a low race that they could not refuse to stop fighting. Two years ago it was declared by these prophets that three-fourths of the States would never consent to give the negro the ballot, and now what have we? Three-fourths of the people of this nation, through their representatives, have declared that the powers of the government are derived from the consent of the governed, and the human family has been told once held that you were fit only to be the servants of men, to be owned, bought and sold in the most like sheep and cattle, ready to take you by the hand and call you brother. What a marvelous change has come over those lines of prejudice! Appalling the condition which affects them thus? Most probably the latter. We are now free people, and have the right to vote, and it is our votes they are after, but let us pause and consider before they get them.

There are spurious men in all parties, and these would be friends remind me of a gentleman from the Emerald Isle, and an incident in this country but a short time, concluded to go hunting. He borrowed a gun and went out into the woods, leaded with and seeing a squirrel fired, as he supposed, but the gun flashed in the pan. The squirrel remained, and he cast a look of disgust, there was another flash in the pan, and so on until he had the gun filled, almost to the muzzle with shot. He took aim again and pulled the trigger and the gun went off and so did the Irishman. The gun buntered and the rebound knocked the Irishman over a fence. [Just at this point the floor of the speakers' stand, which was elevated about fifteen feet from the ground, gave way and precipitated the speaker, officers, reporters, and the crowd which was assembled thereon to terra firma, but no serious harm was injured. The speaker climbed over the front of the stand and securing a position on a box, proceeded with his remarks.] He picked himself up and on looking for his game discovered the squirrel sitting on the limb grinning at him, whereupon the Irishman remarked, "Begabers, if ye had been at my end of the gun yo wouldn't be sittin' there laughing."

And now our Democratic *friends* went out a hunting. They saw the colored man and shouted, hitz game, and fired, and lo, the gun bursted, they were cut all to pieces, and they gave stood laughing at their discomfiture. [Laughter.] And now shall they come back and say that it was a mistake. Shall we be taken in with their professions of friendship. [Cries of "no," "no." I think not.

The speaker then referred to the many opinions which had been expressed in reference to the colored vote. Some said they could be bought and sold, and others said they could be bought. [A voice—"They can't be."] If this should be so, then the buyer was a bad one, for the colored men engaged in the trade on either side were equally guilty. The man who would engage in such a transaction, whether white or black, would be a rogue and scoundrel. The black man, however, would have more manliness than this. The man who could be thus sold raised him to his position of dignity and hold them as friends. He had seen a great change since the Fifteenth Amendment had been passed, and the black man made a voter. He had observed that some people treated them as gentlemen. Some of them had even acquired a little suppleness in the spinal column. [Laughter.] This change was especially apparent in those who styled themselves Democrats. They said they were the colored men's friends, and privately that might be so. As individuals, there were many gentlemen and private friends of the colored race as a party, that was not the case. Its friendship was was like that of the vulture to its weaker species. He had seen a sample of it in the States wherein the Democrats were in power.

In New York the amendment had been ratified by the Legislature, and when the Democrats came into power they undid the work.

In New Jersey and Maryland and Kentucky it had met with opposition, and all from Democrats. It was a mistake, however, to suppose that the colored people would not support the Democratic party that would come about after awhile—when it was converted. [Laughter.] He was a Calvanist but believed in the Methodist doctrine of conversion, and believed in putting the Democratic party, after conversion, upon a six years' probation. (Laughter and cheers.) By that time it would be ready for their support. It was said a Democrat made the best Republican—probably on the principle that the worst sinner made the best saint. (Laughter renewed.)

This was Jubilee day, and he was going to forgive all things in the past. He was going to forgive all the Democratic party had done against them in the years gone by, but never would *forget* it. (Cheers.) The colored race would not forget it either, and if they found a colored man entering to Democracy they would kick him out of their society.

He would be branded as a spurious Republican, but a first water Democrat. [Laughter.] But there was no danger on that score. The colored man had common sense knocked into him by the experiences through which he had passed. But there was a time coming when this matter would be more critical than now. The time would come when the parties would be more evenly balanced. Then the colored man would hold the balance of power. Benton said the "balance of power was selling off to the highest bidder." The colored race must then avoid that. Men on the opposite side would come and say to them, "you are not treated fairly. Come with us." When such a temper came, the duty of the colored man was to look him square in the eye and say, "get thee behind me Satan." (Applause.) The colored man didn't want office. He didn't want power of that sort. He rather wanted only to be protected in the rights of "life liberty and pursuit of happiness!" He only wanted to own the soil, to rear his home, and be protected in it, to train up his family and to be allowed to go through the world not as a brute, but as a man with an immortal soul in him. (Applause.) It was better for him to own a farm, and till the soil, and enjoy the fruit of his labor than to have all the offices in the land. (Cheers.) He wanted to be independent. He wanted to have fair play. He wanted only the favoring smile of Heaven and the gentle breezes to fill the sails of his little craft as it was launched for the voyage of life. With these he would be content, and ambition for office would never mar his enjoyment.

The speaker concluded with an earnest exhortation to his colored brethren in their new liberties to stand firm for the truth and right; not to cringe to a white man simply because he was a white man; to remember that "a man's a man for a' that," (laughter,) and to join hands with white and black alike, to make the nation's future one of glory and prosperity and benificent power. (Great applause.)

He then called for three cheers for the nation's new birthday, three for a Republican Congress and three for Grant and Colfax, which were given with a hearty and enthusiastic will.

SPEECH OF MR. BIGHAM.

Hon. Thomas J. Bigham was the next speaker. He said he had been requested in behalf of the Republican Executive Committee of Allegheny county, and the Republicans of Western Pennsylvania, to welcome them as men and brothers before the law. It was difficult for those who had long enjoyed liberty and its full benefits to fully appreciate the feelings and sentiments of a race who had been downtrodden and enslaved and oppressed, and were now suddenly elevated to the plane of equal rights and freedom. (Applause.) They were now raised to the position which God and nature designed for them.

For the elevation they owed much to men but much to God. The justice of their cause had brought it out at last triumphant. He had witnessed many an inspiring gathering, but had never attended one such as presented itself before him, and never expected to see it again.

And now that their recognition had been achieved, and they had been elevated to the position of men, it was eminently fitting that they should recognize their duty and responsibility in reference to those who had elevated them. [Applause.] The Republican party had stood by them in other days and it should not be forgotten now.

The speaker now referred to a period in his life, twenty-three years ago, when he had been presented with a cane as a testimonial of his efforts in behalf of the colored race, and took occasion then to say that he never was a race who were more remarkable for gratitude than they who had engaged in the day's exercises. He also remarked that he was a preacher he was not much a sermon on the idea that God rules in the affairs of nations. Providence overruled the affairs of men, and Providence had brought about the glorious consummation which they had met to celebrate. The poet Young once said: "The undevout astronomer is mad." So the saying might be applied to him who refused to recognize God in the events of history. The martyr Abraham Lincoln had been raised up as a Moses to lead the negroes to the promised deliverance. Applause.) The happy day had arrived, and he was not afraid the colored man would abuse the privileges which were to be accorded him. His instincts would teach him always to be true to the cause of freedom, and if he was wrong would teach him questions of finance, and currency, and tariff, it would be no worse than his white brother with larger opportunities had done. (Laughter.)

The speaker here branched off into a felicitous strain in reference to a probable Amendment, which the future might would bring, when the right of suffrage would be accorded to the ladies, and avowed himself in advance as their friend of that measure, if it ever should come to pass, with which felicitation he closed amid applause.

The President introduced

W. C. MOREHEAD, ESQ.

Mr. Morehead spoke at considerable length. He said that the present was one of the most pleasant hours of his life. He had frequently been called upon to address public meetings of a political character, and had been identified with the party of universal freedom, which had been the instrument through which the colored people were granted the privilege they were enjoying, and he had labored to bring into the minds of the masses the principles of that party as he understood them. He urged upon his hearers the necessity of educating themselves, in order that they might be the more able to bear the responsibilities which now rested upon them. The usefulness of a people depended upon their education. It was now requisite in all pursuits of life, on the farm and in the workshop, as well as in the learned professions.

ADDRESS OF MILES S. HUMPHRI