XVth AMENDMENT.

[Continued from First Page.]

declaration that God hath made of one blood all the nations of the earth, they excluded their brother man from all places of trust and profit, from all participation in affairs of State, and going still further, invaded the domestic sanctuary, denying the husband and father the right of protecting and caring for those endeared to him by the most sacred ties; dooming him to a life of unrequited toil and finally completing the list of outrages by writing him in their unjust code, not a man, but simply a *chattel*. It is unnecessary to enter into the minutiae of the past. With this history we are all familiar. We have felt these wrongs. Citizens by birth and residence, in a land offering the largest liberty, and the greatest political privileges to all, our claims have been ignored. We have been denied the rights accorded to those of alien birth. I refer to the past only that we may contrast it with the present. Our position to day calls for the deepest gratitude, the most fervent thanksgiving. We occupy a proud, an exalted position. By the highest authority of our country "the justice long delayed is done." To us the right accorded is of inestimable value, on account of the privileges conferred, and yet the proudest thought of the one that should awaken the deepest and noblest emotions, is that by this Amendment—now a part of the Constitution,—at last, our manhood is recognized and acknowledged. This position is ours and will be the inheritance of our sons after us. In the acceptance of our sons' offering of life—or in dental surroundings of little—no acquired merits there may be differences—yet on *this* common platform all stand side by side, equally interested and of equal importance in all that concerns the welfare of our common government (applause) While we hail the consummation of what we have so long desired with mingled joy and gratitude, let us reflect to whom is gratitude due. First, let our offering of thanksgiving ascend to the "Father of lights from whom cometh every good and perfect gift," whose overruling power has brought light out of darkness; has led us as he led ancient *Israel*, by a way that we knew not, and with thanks unite the determination to accept the right conceded as a sacred trust, to be used for the glory of God, and the good of humanity.

To the human instrumentalities used in bringing about this grand result, our gratitude is also due to all who by eloquence of speech or pen, have advocated the cause of right and justice. Disclaiming all merit for that which was only their duty they heartily unite with us in thanksgiving to-day. Our triumph is their own. (Applause) There is yet another class—shall they ever be forgotten? can we think of them except with feelings of gratitude—nay more—of reverence. The men who in our country's darkest hour, when the temple of liberty trembled in the balance and treason would have more closely riveted the chain slavery—stepped bravely in between the contending parties, offering life itself at the shrine of freedom. Can you imagine all they gave up, when they left home and friends for the privations and dangers of army life. Some of us know how it was for we stood in the ranks of the noblest army the world ever saw. By the memory of those days of conflict and victory—by the nameless graves of our fallen comrades, I charge you, ever regard with kindness and sympathy the survivors of the Union army.

In all the events that mark the history of nations there are lessons to be learned; One of these lessons of the past is, that sooner or later, God will avenge the oppressed. Years ago one of America's greatest statesmen said, in referring to slavery, "I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just, and that his justice will not sleep forever."

For a time on the side of the oppressor there was power, but the justice that only slumbered finally awoke in its might, and the result was the breaking of every yoke. (Great applause.)

Again, oppression defeats itself. During the years that are past, the oppressor, seeking only his own ease, threw every burden on the oppressed, and the consequence of this was the formation of habits of industry, habits of thought and reflection, quickness of perception, readiness to acquire mechanical knowledge—habits which, though not intended by all of which, though not so intended by the master, were slowly and steadily qualifying the sons for approaching freedom. And the encroaching demands of slave power resulted in its destruction, through the very means by which it sought to perpetuate its existence. And yet another lesson. There is running all through the Divine economy a law of compensation. We cannot wrong another without suffering loss ourselves. Look at the princely homes of the South, reared by the toil and blood and tears of the helpless victims of the accursed system of slavery. For the oppressor, wealth and ease, for oppressed, poverty and toil. Look again and behold deserted plantations, ruined fortunes, broken up families, and on the other hand happy homesteads, reunited families for the emancipated freeman. In our northern cities, where merchant princes, enriched by the avails of slave labor, and made wealthy at the cost of their brothers, and some of them more guilty by participation in the slave traffic, yet when God undertook the cause of the oppressed how soon those fortunes built up by a system of iniquity vanished away. It was predicted on the breaking out of the rebellion that the strife would not cease until the amount expended in carrying on the war equalled the value of the property held in slavery, and the amount of blood shed as had been drawn by the lash of the driver, and the forge of the blood hound during the two hundred and forty years of oppression—a prophecy verified in the result.

The oppressed race had endured their heritage of blood and tears—husbands and wives had been separated—children torn from their parental arms—the most sacred emotions of human nature outraged and crushed by the workings of the cruel system of American slavery, until at last God pronounced the sentence, "With what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again." And then, for the race of the oppressor came feuds and separations, broken ties, lacerated and aching hearts, anxious days and sleepless nights, all teaching the great truth that God is not mocked, "Whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap." Only as we are merciful to others can we expect mercy for our selves.

A word as to the future before us. Are we fully aware of the importance of the position we occupy? Our friends look upon us with hope and confidence. Our enemies view us with doubt and distrust. Prejudice claims for our race equality, if not superiority of intellect—the capability of qualifying ourselves to fill with credit any place that man can fill, if only restrictions that have hitherto fettered and kept us down are removed. Our enemies mockingly inquire, "Can any good thing come out of Nazareth?" Or in, more than on any other class of people, does the obligation rest to show ourselves men. It depends upon us to give the lie to our race. The reputative character to our race. The reputation of the whole depends upon the reputation of individuals. We can verify the hopes of our friends. We can bring to naught the aspersions of our enemies. Will we do it? There is also our duty to our country, as a part of the government, having a will in the election of representative and executive officers. It is our duty to act understandingly, conscientiously realize our responsibilities and quality ourselves for meeting them. There are those who look to us for aid in suppressing the torrent of vice and immorality, of covert assault upon Christianity, of open and avowed infidelity that is sweeping over our land. It was said by an eloquent speaker at a meeting of the Freedmen's Commission during the war, when colored soldiers were called into the field, they accomplished more, did more towards bringing about the final triumph than the same number of white soldiers could have done, because when the colored man came he brought God with him. To us the arena of political strife entering the arena of political strife will we bring God, will we seek to know the right and then battle nobly for it? We have yet another duty to fulfil. We are now a power in the land. Our influence will be felt and appreciated. With the right of suffrage will come other advantages. As we rise to our rightful position, let it be our firm resolve never, under any circumstance, to oppress others. At the commencement of our political life, let this be our stand point, this our motto, "Eternal and uncompromising hostility to every form of oppression." Long did the watchers on the towers, looking anxiously for the first ray of morning, enquire of each other, "What of the night?" Darkness covered the earth, and gross darkness the minds of the people, and often the fainting heart cried out, "Oh, weary hours, Oh, night of year." But at length the welcome words were heard, "The morning cometh," and amid storm and tempest dawned. Its radiance glids our path to-day; before us lies a glorious future. (Great Applause.)

In adversity our friend, our helper was the Lord of Hosts. Let us not forget Him in the hour of prosperity. Do not, like Israel of old, forfeit his blessings by departing from the Living God. But in grateful acknowledgment of past mercies, resolve that He shall still be our ruler, our guide. So shall we realize that "Blessed is that people whose God is the Lord." (Enthusiastic applause.)

A VOICE FROM KENTUCKY.

Mr. Graham, of Kentucky, was then introduced. He commenced by saying that it afforded him great pleasure to meet again among friends. He had left his home in Kentucky, after fourteen years of absence from them, for the purpose of spending the glad day of Jubilee among old companions, and now that he had come among them he had only one speech to make, and that was "Glory to God in the highest." (Applause.)

In being called upon to address them he thought it profitable and pleasant to go back in review of the past for a few decades. Contrast *then* with *now*. He remembered a few years ago when the oppression of the black man degraded him beyond the lowest human level. Those were the days when the odious Fugitive Slave bill was in force, and through it families were broken up, friends separated, parents torn from their children, and sorrow in all the homes of the colored race in the land. It was not long since, even in Pittsburgh, a revered and honored minister of the Cross, who stood up in the church in which his race had since assembled as freemen, was torn from his home, and would have been brought back to slavery and death, but that the heart of the community was touched and the ransom demanded provided from their generous pockets. It was also within the memory of many when the Monongahela House was turned into a slave pen, and the black man was borne away from it back to the dominions of his despotic oppressor. Since then the nation has come up through suffering to a new life, and justice at last has been heard. It was sitting then, in view of the past, and in contemplation of the glorious present, that all should lift up their voices and sing "Glory to God in the highest."

With the new position, however, came a solemn responsibility. For in this view it was seen and must be said that "truly, God hath not done so with any people." The responsibilities of the hour then, should make them weigh well their new duties, and not allow the excitements, or elevating joy of the occasion, to do away with their determination to be men, and to "act well their part" in their new relation in life. A great many people were looking out for what the colored race would next do, and their enemies were full of evil forebodings. He did not share this. In looking back on the history of his race, he saw no reason to be ashamed of the deportment of his people. At one time it had been said to him by a prominent friend of the cause, at a critical hour during the rebellion, "Now is the time for your race. If I was a black man I'd make my way through the Union and rebel ranks and then I'd raise insurrection, which would bring my oppressors out of existence forever." This was the advice of a friend, and if such counsels had prevailed, in all probability the black race would not have been standing upon the proud eminence upon which they stood to-day.

Another point to consider was the assertion made by enemies of the race, "Oh, all the negroes are cowards." And how was that verified? In the nation's hour of peril the negro entered the army, amid the opposition in many places of those whom they wished to save, and one man boasted that if they came toward his troops he would simply take out his whip and frighten them so much that they would be glad to run. That man did meet the black man in battle, and he went forth to meet them, but without the whip, and he found that they would run, not as he expected, but in the way of duty, which induced him to try the effects of running himself. (Laughter.)

After reviewing the history of the colored soldiers, and dwelling upon their bravery and value in battle, and their services to the country, the speaker referred to the auspicious fact that they had been admitted to this right just when the keystone of the nation's liberty was trembling in the balance. He knew the black man would be on the right side of the battle when it began—not a conflict for physical organization, not a contest for the unity of the States, but a great and terrible conflict which was coming, for the maintenance of moral power! That revolution was nearer than some imagined, and God, who governed the nations, saw and prepared in one way for it, by the elevation of the race.

The speaker closed his remarks with a fervidly eloquent peroration in review of the results which must accrue to the nation and humanity by this new citizen which is elevated to the rights and privileges of manhood. At the conclusion he was rapturously applauded.

The audience then united in singing:

"The year of jubilee has come."

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY ENDORSED.

Mr. Jacob Brown was the next speaker. He dwelt briefly in commenting upon the many causes they had for rejoicing when comparing their condition with that of but a few years ago. He then, in an elaborate review, exhibited the tendencies of the two parties which existed in the country, and searchingly denounced the Democratic organization, on which had always opposed the negro and aided in his oppression.—In conclusion he urged upon his hearers the gratitude which they owed to their preserver, the Republican party, and exhorted them never to forget their friends.

THE "DISTINCTIONS."

The Rev. Mr. Lamont was next called upon. He said he agreed with in spirit and feeling with the sentiments which he had heard expressed during the day. He thought this an occasion when all should rejoice without distinction of color or white. There was hardly a distinction here. He was now, in a *measure*, not a black man. (Laughter.) He had travelled a great deal in the past few days, and had hardly heard anything but "the Fifteenth Amendment." [Laughter.] A change had come over the spirit of affairs.

"SHOO FLY" NO MORE.

A short time ago nothing was heard in relation to the colored race but "shoo fly," but now "shoo fly" had been drowned in the sea. (Applause and laughter.) A new life has dawned before the people. And all should take upon them this new life. He was almost sixty years of age and yet he claimed to belong to Young America. The time had now come when no distinction neither black or white man should be recognized. The nation had got rid of slavery but he could see no difference between prejudice and slavery, and until the prejudice against the black man was removed, liberty in America was not complete. (Applause.)

The gentleman continued his remarks in this felicitous strain for some time and was frequently and heartily applauded.

He was followed by other speakers, and the meeting continued until a late hour.

INCIDENTS.

The demonstration, notwithstanding the interest manifested, was one of the most orderly gatherings of a political character ever witnessed in this city. There was not a drunken man in the procession, nor on the streets, and scarcely a single incident occurred to mar the enjoyment of the participants.

BREAK DOWN.

A slight accident occurred on Wylie street while the procession was *en route* to Allegheny. A four-horse wagon, which was filled with children, broke down at that point where the double track terminates, near Tunnel street. The driver was attempting to pull out of the car track, when the left front wheel gave way, but fortunately no one was injured.

AN ACCIDENT.

While the procession was crossing Smithfield street, on Water, a teamster attempted to drive through the lines. Some one remonstrated with him and requested him not to break the line of foot men who were passing at the time but to no purpose. He drove on and was about crossing the street when his team became frightened at the music and turned short around and ran down the wharf, when the wagon upset, throwing the saddle mule and severely injuring him. The driver was thrown under the mule and was seriously injured.

PRESENTATION.

An interesting incident took place at the A. M. E church, on Wylie street, in the morning while the divisions were forming. Rev. John Peck, on behalf of the ladies of the Benevolent Society, presented a beautiful national flag to the First Division. The flag was received, on behalf of the Division, by Mr. Lemuel Googins, Marshal of the Division, who made a very neat speech. The presentation was a pleasant affair.

Another old subscriber, Mr. Samuel Kelly, of McKeesport, renewed his subscription this week to GAZETTE, which he has taken continually since about 1815. It is, of course, gratifying to the publishers to add this to the many simularities they have, from time to time, had occasion to record of such long continued confidence in our paper, and to hear, as they often do, these old veterans declare that their favorite old GAZETTE is now a better paper then ever before in its long career of journalism.

The special election for a member of the Select Council from the Fifth ward, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Dr. D. McMeel, resulted in the choice of John C. McCarthy, Esq. He had no opposition. Mr. McC. was a member of the Common Council of 1869, and was regarded as one of the ablest members of that body.

The first vote of a colored citizen in the county, was yesterday polled by Thomas Parks, Jr., Esq., in the old Third ward, for John C. McCarthy, Esq., for Council.

Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank.

The completion of the noble pile erected by the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank on Fourth avenue, was celebrated yesterday by a festival, served in the Directors' gallery. The guests were numerous and embraced most of the officers and directors of similar institutions of the city, Bankers, brokers, underwriters, manufacturers merchants, and artisans, "bulls" and "bears" in gold, in stocks and oil, indeed, all classes of citizens, and all departments of business were represented in this pleasant reunion. The bill of fare was replete with rich and savory viands, sauces jellies and fruits, to obtain which requisition had been made upon all countries, the farther east, the valleys of Brazil, the plains of Araby, the Westphalian shambles and the prolific tropics. The utmost cordial ity and zest pervaded the large assemblage. The M. & M.'s Bank is the oldest except one in the city. It was chartered in 1831, and always enjoyed the highest confidence of the community. It has nursed many of our now opulent citizens through periods of depression and panic. Many of those who partook of its hospitality at the silve board yesterday cherish grateful memories of timely succor from impending danger; its officers are justly esteemed for their well-tried integrity and judicious management of the important trust confided to them. Although it is not our good fortune to be one of the owners of this bank, we are not without a thread in the woof of its history, having been one of the Commissioners named in the original act of incorporation, and one of its first stockholders, and claim to be one of its sincere friends.

Hats and Caps—The Immense Trade of Fleming & Co.'s Great Representative House, 139 Wood Street.—Although the great and leading Hat and Cap house is receiving daily large supplies of new goods, yet such is the increasing demand that Mr. Fleming, the senior partner, was obliged to go east last evening in order to hurry up goods for their immense trade. The rules of trade which this house has fully established are telling in the magnitude of these results. These rules are, first, always be kind and courteous to customers; second, never make any misrepresentation of goods, and third, sell from fifteen to twenty per cent less than any other house. These rules are bound to bring the trade, as the immense success of Fleming & Co. proves. They employ a corps of the largest and most complete in the county, and embraces about a dozen original designs of their own not found elsewhere.

Queensware.—Our home manufactures should always be sustained above all others. This is a strong reason why our citizens should purchase their queensware at 363 Liberty street, the warehouse of the Keystone Pottery, Messrs. Kier & Co., proprietors. A more cogent reason, however, is that they can be supplied here with the best goods at the cheapest prices. The argument is sufficient to account for their large share of patronage.

Woman's Suffrage Association.—A meeting for organizing a Woman's Suffrage Association will meet this (Wednesday) evening at four o'clock at the residence of Mrs. Harriton Foster, No. 202 South avenue, Allegheny. Those interested are invited to attend. The Rebecca street cars pass near Mrs. Foster's residence.

Oakdale.—The store in the thriving village of Oakdale, on the Pan Handel Railroad has been sold by Mr. C. H. Love to Jacob F. Whitmore. "Jake" has been a clerk in the store for some time, is very obliging and attentive, and will doubtless make a good business. He is essentially worthy success.

The luxury of a good cigar can be appreciated by the patrons of Megraw, No. 45 Ninth (Hand) street. He has all the best brands and keeps choice varieties to be obtained only at his establishment. Meerschaums, all kinds of pipes, tobacco and snuff, to be had at No. 45 Ninth street.

The stock of spring clothing for man and boy at Tilley, Follansbee & Co.'s, No. 120 Wood street, corner of Fifth avenue, is specially worthy attention. The prices are in keeping with the times, and nowhere else can better selection be made.

The cloth covered, folded edge, reversible cuff, is the easiest and prettiest cuff in the world. Sold by W. Evans' 25c and 50c Department, 56 Fifth Avenue.

Concert.—A concert of vocal and instrumental music will be given in a short time in the new church at Oakdale, North Fayette township. The singers will be Prof. S. J. Byers will be the leader is sufficient to insure a crowded house.

Stock Sale.—The following stocks were sold last evening on the second floor of McCandless' auction rooms, 106 Smithfield street, by A McIlwaine, Auctioneer,

Allegheny National Bank	67.
Second "	104.
"	104.

The Western Union Telegraph Company will open an office to-morrow at the "Big Well," on Armstrong Run, near Brady's Bend, Pa. The line has been completed within a few days, from Brady's Bend.

In the 75 cent department, at D. W. Evan's you can find Albums, that will astonish you.

D. W. Evans will have some more of those spindle castors at one dollar, in a day or two; he has not as yet been able to supply the demand.

We are acquainted with a man who had the ugliest disposition that we ever knew; he commenced drinking Rye, Dannals & Co.'s cream ale and he now is sweeter than honey and the honey comb."

An elegant display of fine jewelry embracing all the latest fashions and novelties and at specially reduced prices, may be seen at W. G. Dunseath's jewelry store, No. 56 Fifth avenue.

Buy the Cloth Covered patent folded edge reversible Cuffs at Evans' for 25c and you will use no other.

Dunseath, the jeweler, No. 56 Fifth avenue, has just finished, according to special order by gentlemen of this city, two superb United States alarm winding watches, which are gems of perfection.

Brushes! Brushes!—All kinds of brushes, at the Corn manufacture, at Loughridge, 171 Smithfield street.

No wonder the first large invoice of opera fans are nearly all gone at the low price of one dollar. See D. W. Evans' Department Store.

The Spring Stock of Henry G. Hale, Merchant Tailor, at corner of Penn avenue and Sixth street, is now large and complete. Monsieur Bonpain continues to preside at the cutting.

For looking glasses and picture frames, go to Loughridge's 171 Smithfield street.

Patent folded edge ladie's linen cuffs, cloth covered, in trunk boxes, at Evans' Department store, 59 Fifth avenue.

Stonecrack's Catharetic Syrup is used in all cases instead of pills, castor oil, epsom salt, &c. Highly flavored. Twenty-five cents. Try it. Sold by all druggists.

W.F.M.

Children's Carriages, wholesale and retail, at Jas. Loughridge's, 171 Smithfield.

Acre Lots in Jack's Run.—Sale this day at 11 o'clock. Take 10 o'clock train from Allegheny. Don't fail to attend this attractive sale.

A. LEGGATE, Auctioneer.

All the departments in D. W. Evan's store, at No. 59 Fifth avenue, contain bargains, as hundreds can testify.

CANADA.

Negotiations of Red River Delegates—The Expected Fenian Raid.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

TORONTO, April 26.—A dispatch from Ottawa says Judge Black and Father Richot have had a private interview with the Premier. Nothing was determined upon, but progress made toward the adjustment of difficulties. Meantime arrangements for sending an armed force into the territory continue and the original intention will be fully carried out. The interview will be continued to-morrow.

OTTAWA, April 26.—In the House of Commons last night, Mr. McKinzie said: Last week the Government asked extraordinary power to provide against an anticipated attack, and he desired to know if the danger had been less than expected and whether the Government was prepared to repeal the act suspending the *habeas corpus*, as they should not needlessly alarm the country, disturb business and prevent emigration by exciting fears that the country was in danger at being disturbed. Sir Geo. E. Cartier said the Government had certain information on which it acted. Although this was not the time to justify their actions, he might say they had not withdrawn all the forces from the frontier. The decided action taken had prevented invasion, but they had that day received information that all volunteers should not be withdrawn as there was danger ahead.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, April 26, 1870.

SENATE.

Mr. TRUMBULL presented a memorial and resolutions of a public meeting in Chicago, recommending that the balance of $400,000 or $500,000, known as the Chinese indemnity fund, the same being the balance left after paying all claims of our citizens, be covered into the U. S. Treasury as a special fund, either to be returned to China or to be used for the establishment of universities of learning at Pekin.

Mr. SUMNER said that the subject was before the Committee on Foreign Relations; that there was no evidence that the Chinese government had refused to receive this fund, and that the committee thought the money belonged to China. This was entirely distinct from the Japanese fund. The committee expected to report finally upon it at an early day.

The memorial was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. SHERMAN, Chairman of Finance, Committee, in response to a resolution on the subject, reported the Committee were unanimous of the opinion that no change ought to be made in the rate of taxation on distilled spirits.

Mr. WILSON, from Military Committee, reported a substitute for the House Army bill. The substitute directs the President to reduce the number of enlisted men in the army to 25,000 before July 1st, 1871, and authorizes him to honorably discharge officers who may apply therefor before next October, such officers to receive extra pay and allowances for two years, one and a half years, or one year, according as the terms of service have been over ten or five or under five years. Officers who have served thirty years may be retired and the limitation and number on the retired list shall hereafter be 300. Offices of General and Lieutenant General are to be continued only until vacancies occur. No appointment to Major General or Brigadier General to be made until the number of officers in these grades shall be reduced to two and six respectively. Vacancies occurring in heads of staff department to be filled by officers having rank not higher than that of Colonel. The grade of Regimental Commissary is abolished. The General of the Army, Commanders of Departments and Chiefs of Staff Departments shall as soon as practicable forward to the Secretary of War a list of officers deemed fit for discharge of duty, and the Secretary of War shall convene a board of five officers for their examination, and on the recommendation of such board the President may retire any of said officers so reported, with one year's pay. The schedule of the pay of officers is the same as in Mr. Logan's bill, except that the total pay of Colonel is limited to $4,000, Lieutenant Colonel to $3,500, and Major to $3,000. Ten per centum of the yearly pay of all officers is allowed for every term of five years, but the total amount of such increase must in no case exceed forty per cent of the yearly pay. This is provided in view of longevity. The rations heretofore allowed, fuel, forage, and quarters are to be as now allowed. All continued officers on the retired list receive seventy-five per cent. of pay of the rank held when thus retired. The pay and allowances of enlisted men remain as now fixed by law until June 30th, 1871. Officers on the active list are prohibited holding elective offices.

Mr. ANTHONY, from Committee on Printing, reported with amendment the joint resolution providing for the Public Printing and to discontinue the publication of books and official documents.

Mr. DRAKE, from Committee on Education and Labor, reported a joint resolution donating to the Wilberforce University $2,000 from funds of the Freedmens Bureau.

Mr. HAMILTON, of Texas, introduced a bill for the better protection of the frontier of Texas.

Mr. WILLEY offered a resolution directing the Committee on Education and Labor to inquire into the expediency of dividing the net proceeds of sales of public lands among the several States for educational purposes, such division to be apportioning by law that all the people of the United States may have the opportunity of acquiring a common school education, which was adopted.

The joint resolution extending the time for the withdrawal of spirits from distillery warehouses coming up in order.

Mr. BAYARD suggested an amendment to extend the time one year longer, instead of two years, and imposing a tax of one-half cent per gallon per month upon spirits scontained.

Mr. WILLIAMS objected to the present consideration of the bill, as it involved a question of considerable magnitude and would lead to discussion. It was then laid over.

Mr. Pomeroy's joint resolution, relative to the conduct of the British government in its treatment of captured Cuban insurgents, was indefinitely postponed.

Bills also passed providing for the disposition, by the Interior Department, of useless military reservations and relating to entry of certain lands in Wisconsin and the construction of the Green Bay and Lake Pepin Railroad.

The bill for a survey for ship canal and railroad across the Isthmus of Darien was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

After executive session, Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Roll call showed the presence of 171 members, which with those under number 228. Many of the absentees were absent by leave.

Mr. NIBLACK, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the fortification appropriation bill. Made the special order for the 4th of May. The bill appropriates $1,284,750.

Mr. PELKER, from the Committee on Retrenchment, reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint special agents, not exceeding fifty-three at one time, for the purpose of making examinations of the books, papers and accounts of Collectors and other officers of Customs. Discussed and passed.

Mr. JENCKES, from the same Committee, reported a bill to establish a Department of Justice, of which the Attorney General is to be the head.

The morning hour expired, and the bill went over till to-morrow.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Schenck, Dawes and Voorhees a Conference Committee on the income tax bill.

The House then went into Committee on the tariff bill, the pending paragraph being on iron bars, rolled or hammered, comprising flat bars not less than one and a half nor more than two inches thick, one cent per pound.

Several amendments were rejected, but finally one offered by Mr. WILSON, to strike out the words "hammered" and insert "rolled or hammered, comprising flat bars less than one and a half inch or more than four inches wide, less than half an inch and not less than three-eighths of an inch thick, and on iron bars, rolled or hammered, more than two inches thick, one and one fourth cent per pound," was adopted.

This was amended on motion of Mr. LOGAN, by making the duty $22 40 per ton, by a vote of 70 to 62.

Several other amendments were rejected.

The next paragraph was on rods and wire rods less than five sixths of an inch in diameter, or square, one and three fourths cents per pound.

Mr. SCHENCK moved to add to the description, "and oval, half oval and half round iron."

Recess till evening.

Evening Session.—Mr. Schenck's amendment was adopted—59 to 53.

Mr. HOLMAN moved to except from duty all iron used in the construction of ships, but subsequently withdrew the proposition.

Various amendments changing the rate of duty in the paragraph were offered and rejected.

One by Mr. LYNOH, reducing the duty on rods and wire rods from one and three-fourth to one and one-half cents per lb. was adopted.

The next paragraph was, on motion of Mr. SCHENCK amended to read "rods and wire rods and oval, half oval and half round iron, not less than five-sixth tenths of an inch in diameter, or square, one and one-fourth cents per lb."

The next paragraph, taxing all sizes of flat, hoop, broad, strip, scalp, tube and scroll iron, thinner than No. 21, not thinner than No. 14 wire gauge, one and one-half cents per pound; thinner than No. 14 wire gauge, one and three-fourths cents per pound.

Mr. ALLISON moved to strike out the paragraph, which motion, after the rejection of several other amendments, was adopted—72 to 69.

Mr. ALLISON moved to strike out the next paragraph, taxing sheet or plate iron.

Without action the committee rose and the House adjourned.

—The case of J. W. Davis vs. the Union Pacific Railroad Company *et al.*, the plaintiff asking the issuance of an injunction and the appointment of a receiver for the railroad, came up at Cheyenne, Wyoming, before Justices Howe and Jones, yesterday, but was deferred until to-day, to allow defendants to examine affidavits on which the application was based.

THE CAPITAL.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, April 26, 1870.

THE ONEIDA CALAMITY.

The Navy Department has received all the papers pertaining to the Oneida-Bombay affair. Admiral Porter says that after a thorough investigation of all the facts, the Department is led to the belief that the Bombay was solely and wholly to blame for the accident, and repels the charge that the officers of the Oneida were drunk and carousing in the cabin at the time of the accident, leaving the deck in charge of a midshipman; also says the Oneida had a full complement of boats, as a letter of Admiral Rowan, on file at the Navy Department, shows.

An officer of our navy, just from Yokohama, says it was reliably ascertained there that Captain Eyre, of the Bombay, would have stopped his vessel after running into the Oneida, but for the implorations of Lady Temple, wife of the British Minister, who was apprehensive of ship wreck. The opinion at Yokohama is that Captain Eyre is a weak rather than a bad man.

SMUGGLING ON THE FRONTIER.

The Government is determined to put a stop to the wholesale smuggling which is carried on on the Southwestern frontier. The Secretary of the Treasury, finding the revenue department unable to exercise surveillance over the whole frontier, issued an order discontinuing certain routes for the exportation of merchandise in bond in Mexico, and if necessary will forbid exportation entirely. This breaks up the depots which have hitherto been the headquarters of smugglers.

THE INDIANS.

The Indian question formed one of the topics of the Cabinet discussion to day. The War Department and Indian Bureau are promptly advised of events transpiring, and every effort will be made to secure thorough and continued tranquillity in the Indian country.

Gen. Sherman will not start upon the contemplated tour of inspection in the West until after the adjournment of Congress.

SCHOOLS IN THE DISTRICT.

The Washington City Council has passed a joint resolution requesting the Congressional Committee on the District of Columbia to report and secure if possible the passage of a bill for the organization of public schools, by which all children can be educated regardless of color, to be governed by one board of trustees.

COMMITTEE BUSINESS.

The Committee on Banking and Currency came to no conclusion on Sherman's forty-five million currency bill.

The House Committee on Pacific Railroads to-day heard arguments for and against the trans-continental railroad.

TENNESSEE.

Col. Spence, of East Tennessee, was before the Reconstruction Committee today. He favored the reconstruction of the State.

CADET CORRUPTIONS.

The Upshur Naval Court-martial to-day examined witnesses with regard to the alleged cadet corruptions.

RECEPTION.

Mrs. Grant held an afternoon reception to-day. It was largely attended.

NEW YORK CITY.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, April 26, 1870.

N'PARLAND TRIAL.

This morning, on the opening of court in the McFarland case, Dr. Vance was again placed on stand and testified further regarding the mental condition of the prisoner. Witness was called for the defense and testified for the prosecution. He also testified in the Chambers case and said that Chambers was not insane. Chambers said he had tri-umbed over all the doctors but witness.

Dr. Parsons, Physician to the New York City Lunatic Asylum, testified that he had given his attention especially to diseases of the brain and mind. Witness had had five or six thousand cases under his care. Epilepsy frequently produced insanity. Had lead to disease of the brain. A person may attend to business and be suffering from an attack of acute mania. Mr. Graham here read a part of the testimony of Mr. Billings, relating to when he (Mr Billings) first heard of the shooting. Witness was of the opinion that at this meeting Billings thought the prisoner in a very strange condition of mind. He also read a portion of Garrett Wickham's testimony, as to his going with prisoner a short time before the shooting. McFarland acted like a madman on this occasion and could not be quieted by Wickham. The testimony of Jas. Taylor, Mr. Wickham's clerk, and that of Jos. O'Brien and Dr. Ward, Dr. Watson, Mr. Morgan, and Mr. Monroe was read, and witness was asked what opinion he would form from this evidence, supposing it to be true, of the state of the mind of the prisoner at the time of the shooting, and particularly from 4:20 P. M. to 5:20 P. M. on the 25th of November, 1869.

Judge Davis objected to the question on the ground that it was asking the opinion of an expert on the statements of those who were not experts.

The court ruled the question admissible.

Dr. Parsons, on these facts should certainly deem the prisoner insane at the time of the shooting.

The court here took a recess.

The afternoon session was consumed in the cross examination of Dr. Parsons, and taking the testimony of Jerome Bonaparte Gen. Hammond on points of insanity.

The Court adjourned early in respect of the memory of Ex-Judge Wayman D. Mitchell, who died suddenly last night from apoplexy or heart disease.

ANOTHER HOAX.

The "City of Boston" drifted message is regarded as most certainly another hoax. It is improbable in every respect that a sailor's critical juncture any person should take the thought or care to write down such intelligence in such a manner; that if inscribed with a pencil the marks would have been visible on reaching land, and with the exceptions from the water upon the wood, and that if written in ink the water would have blurred or soaked it out. Second, that such a piece of wood should have come to light from among countless others neglected upon the beach every day; that it should have the beach every day; that it should have been picked near habitations, which, on that coast, are few and far between, owing to the rocky and precipitous shore, and that it should have drifted in it should be especially marked or noticed by the coast people, few of whom have intelligence enough to comprehend or understand such a description if brought to their notice. Since no practical information could be conveyed by the stick, if genuine, the Barker resulted in favor of the former, who made his 500 points against 499. The game was very exciting.

The Reformed Episcopal Alliance held its first general meeting Monday evening. A constitution was adopted, officers chosen and delegates named to the World's Evangelical Alliance at New York in September.

—A row is reported on the Ogdensburg Railroad, near Stanbish, Maine. Reports conflict as to the number of men struck and attacked the laborers on section 16 are said to have been struck and attacked the laborers on section 15, to drive them off. Officers from Portland went to enforce order.

—It is now well understood that Gen. Jordan, lately at the head of the Cuban insurrectionists, will reach New York in a few days, from Nassau. His contract with the Junta is said to have been for one year's service, which expired in February.

—Most of the members of the Ohio Assembly have returned from their Washington trip. Efforts are being made to excite the public mind in the belief that the B. & O. R. R. had ulterior designs in extending courtesies, but the opinion is groundless.

—An excitement was created at Trenton, N. J., by the discovery of over twenty gold coins of various sizes by laborers excavating for the abutment of a bridge in opening a new street. The coins are supposed to be Spanish. One bore date 1741.

—The great flood in the upper Mississippi, by which much of the country, and many towns along its banks in Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota, have been inundated, is rapidly subsiding. The water fell eighteen inches from Saturday morning to Monday evening.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The Rice Divorce Suit for fraud in Iowa, is causing great excitement in Boston. It would warn young men not to marry in haste. Rice is but 22, his bride 37. He swears that she made him believe she was but his own age, by using Marzolla Balm upon her face, neck and hands. Poor youth. He probably found her albows were rough as soft and pretty. Ought Hagan to be indicted? We know of many similar cases. This Balm gives a most wonderful pearly and natural complexion, to which we don't object. Wants pretty woman. To finish the picture, they should use Lyon's Kathairon upon the hair. With pearly chin, rosy cheeks and soft, luxuriant tresses, they become irresistible.

DIED:

McKNIGHT—On Monday morning, April 25th, at 11 o'clock, ISAAC McKNIGHT.

The funeral will take place from his late residence in Baldwin township, TO DAY (Wednesday) at 10 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

SCOTT—On Monday afternoon, April 25th, at 10½ o'clock, Mrs. MARY SCOTT, mother of John A. Scott, aged 78 years.

Funeral THIS AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, from Duncan avenue Methodist Church. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

DUNN—On Monday, April 25th, MARY ALBERTA, daughter of Richard and Kate A. Dunn, aged 5 years and 3 months.

The funeral will take place at 10 o'clock THIS MORNING, from the residence of the parents, No. 20 Duncan street, Eleventh ward.

CANDIDATES.

FOR ASSEMBLY.

DAVID L. FLEMING,

Of the Seventh ward, Pittsburgh, (for many years connected with the GAZETTE Office,) at the solicitation of many friends, will permit the use of his name for Assembly, subject to the nomination of the Union Republican party.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

GEORGE NEELEY,

Of Marshall Township, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention.

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NOTICES.

READINGS BY MISS ELLA STOCKTON at PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE CHAPEL, THURSDAY, April 28th. Tickets 50 cents. To be had at the music stores.

FIFTH AVENUE BANK OF PITTSBURGH. The annual election of nine Directors of this bank, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking-house, No. 105 Fifth avenue, on Tuesday, May 10, 1870, between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock, P. M.

W. H. ROBINSON, President.
W-27 F. E. SCHENCK, Cashier.

NOTICE.—The stockholders of the CENTRAL MUTUAL BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION, of Allegheny City, are notified to meet at HALL No. 141 Ohio street, Allegheny, on TUESDAY EVENING, May 3d, 1870, to take action on amendment to the By-Laws.

By order of President.

S. B. McKOWN, Secretary.
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THE ANNUAL ELECTION for President and Directors of the MERCHANTS NATIONAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY will be held at the OFFICE OF JAMES WILKINS, No. 4 Sixth Street, Duquesne Way, on TUESDAY, May 3d, 1870, between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock P. M.

JAMES WILKINS, Secretary.
PITTSBURGH, April 21st, 1870. apr22 w7s

OFFICE OF CLINTON PAPER MILLS, PITTSBURGH, PA., April 16th, 1870.

STOCKHOLDERS IN THE PITTSBURGH PAPER MANUFACTURING CO.

There will be a