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THE DAILY GAZETTE.

THE PITTSBURGH MEMORIAL.

It is worth while for every good citizen to read the subjoined memorial, presented to Congress, by a delegation of our operatives, on Wednesday last. These are the citizens whom our free trade prints, looking at them from the European stand-point, attempt to sneer at as "slaves" and "mendicants."

We copy from the official report in the *Congressional Globe:*

Mr. Negley—I ask unanimous consent to present and have printed in the *Globe* a memorial of the workingmen of Pittsburgh, irrespective of party.

The memorial was received and ordered to be printed in the *Globe*, as follows:

To the Honorable Senators and Representatives of the people of the United States, in Congress assembled:

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned, deputed by the iron-workers of the city of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and vicinity, to visit Congress for the purpose of pleading against the reduction of the tariff upon iron, beg leave to present to your honorable bodies the incentives that induced our advent here, together with the interests involved.

The gradual decline in iron during the last year, and as a natural consequence a corresponding reduction in our wages, have admonished us, and with us our fellow-workmen, of the necessity of arousing and exerting ourselves in defense of the great fraternity of labor, that fraternity through which the production of our national wealth is now guaranteed, and upon whom the maintenance of the honor of our nation in time of peril can only be relied.

Upon a consideration of the present condition of the iron trade, viewed by the light of all the intelligence we can command, we are led to the conclusion that our employers, under existing circumstances, are realizing scarcely, certainly not more than a fair and reasonable profit upon the iron manufactured, and with a positive realized knowledge that the wages now paid are scarcely more than adequate to defray the necessary expenditures of our families, to say nothing of natural desires to afford our children the first means of education. Contemplating too, the probably, nay, the inevitable certainty, of a still further reduction in our wages, brought about by foreign competition through a reduction of the present duties upon foreign iron, we are constrained to raise our voices in opposition, praying Congress to protect, above everything else, American labor, and thereby the American people; for labor, by virtue of its numbers, constitutes the people.

To that end we were delegated to come to Washington city; but finding that members of Congress are too busily engaged in their respective duties to give us the hearing personally that we desired, and the expenses of living here being too exhorbitant to allow us to remain any length of time, we are compelled to return to our homes, and in lieu thereof adopt this method of presenting our cause.

To at length enter upon an argument in favor of a protective tariff we deem at this time unnecessary, inasmuch as the representatives of that interest in Congress have ably presented the subject in such a light that our efforts, perhaps, would only darken, with an ability truly exhaustive and, and in our judgment, interminable.

What we ask is that the iron interests of our country shall not be placed in jeopardy by any intervening act of Congress, but on the contrary that you will extend such aid by congressional enactments as will continue to infuse vigor, activity and prosperity. Should the foreign manufacturer desire to enter into competition in our market here with our home producers, let them pay for that privilege in the shape of a duty upon their products, which will not only be a source from whence our National Treasury will receive supplies, but will also be effective in reducing the price of iron to the consumer by virtue of a healthy competition.

Since arriving here we have frequently been met with the assertion that during the last few years our employers have realized immense fortunes, and that there is no justice in a demand that will, they say, continue to render fabulous profits.

To this we reply, that during the war our iron manufacturers did realize enormous profits, and with a selfishness by no means commendable, launched them entire into their own coffers, avoiding successfully a fair distribution with the labor that produced the article sold; but we beg leave to remind you that in this great reserve of liberty, labor let the iron-works is fully growing in intelligence, demanding and receiving to a greater extent to-day their proportionate share of the profits derived from the manufactured article than ever before in this country.

The labor of ten years ago, in point of intelligence, dignity, and manhood, cannot possibly be compared with the labor of to-day.

The preservation of that dignity, the source from which that intelligence is derived, can only be maintained by our ability to work, and the remuneration we receive therefor.

Strike at the iron interest of the country by a reduction of the duties upon the foreign article, thus reducing the price and consequently our wages, and you strike at the comforts of our firesides, cripple our energies, and dwarf an ambition to elevate our posterity to the highest plane of American citizenship.

To forever be "hewers of wood and drawers of water" is a condition foreign to every precept in the history of our country and its people, and doubtless there are many who are toiling to-day in our iron-manufacturing establishments, aspiring, by their meager savings, received by no means from overpaid wages, to be some day not only workers, but part owners in establishments yet to be built.

If the business be not protected from excessive foreign competition, their aspirations can never be realized. Protect, then, that interest, and you create an incentive that will be conducive to the erection of iron works throughout our entire country, thus opening up new avenues for the toiling and down-trodden millions of the earth, creating a prosperity here, the influence of which will ramify favorably throughout every descriptive interest. When we are reminded of the fact that but a few years ago, when the issue involved was one of free and slave labor, how emphatic the free labor of this land declared, through the ballot-box, that the soil of our free Territories should not be blighted by the damning influence of slave labor, and how lobly that principle was defended by the arm of free labor upon the bloody fields of the late war, we feel justified in pleading in the interests, and in behalf of at least a large portion of that labor.

We plead not in the interests of our employer exclusively, but in the combined interests of employer and employed. We know if he is unable to successfully run his works we cannot receive employment, and without employment at our usual vocations we will be compelled to seek new ones, spheres to which we would not probably be adapted, thus proving detrimental not only to us, but possibly to others also.

We pray, then, that you do not decrease the present duties on iron, and in our prayer we desire more especially to appeal to the representatives of the great party that has been so instrumental in wiping out human bondage and elevating all labor to a free and common level, and that now, when the cloud of war has disappeared, leaving our country once more united and in peace, you exert yourselves with all the ennobling characteristics of statesmen in preserving the dignity and comfort of that labor, and through your wisdom such laws will be enacted as will tend to enhance its prosperity.

M. S. HUMPHREYS,
DAVID HARRIS,
J. D. EVANS,
B. A. MCGINTY,
Committee.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., May 14, 1870.

BEARS SCRUTINY.—Nelson's stained, enameled and embossed glass is certainly equal to the best made at home and abroad. Examine it.

GENERALITIES.

THEY have Confederate picnics in Memphis.

THIS from New England—Shoo fly soup—ox tail.

WHEAT is ready for the sickle in Mississippi.

THE oats harvest is to begin in Georgia next week.

A MASONIC male and female college is a Texan idea.

THE Philadelphia *Bee* calls every column an edition.

PEACHES and apples promise to be a drug in Georgia.

LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas, had a slight earthquake last week.

JUDGING by our exchanges the country is swarming with circuses.

JORDAN has done much to make De Rode's hard to travel as possible—*Boston Post*.

THE employes of the North Carolina Railroad are to wear uniforms after next month.

THE Nevada State House will be ready for occupation by the next session of the Legislature.

THE Boston *Advertiser* says, "No panes were spared to make the Philadelphia hailstorm successful."

PRINCE GEORGE of Prussia has joined the ranks of royal authors under the *nom de plume* of G. Conrad.

TOM HIGGINS, a jeweler in Blountsville, Alabama, was shot dead while standing in his own doorway last week.

SINCE the McFarland trial, a contemporary thinks Cain must have been morally insane when he killed Abel.

UNREGENERATE youth at Frisco call it fun to put clothes-pins on dog's tails and see them level the human race.

THE New York *Times* says that the "repeaters" were great travellers at Tuesday's election there: "they journeied from poll to poll."

No Chinamen having been stabbed, shot or run over at Sacramento within the past two days, the *Bee* thinks it is dull in the city.

A DROWNED man picked up at New York a day or two ago, grasped in one hand a lifeless dog. Both souls have gone down forever.

So far as is known but one Philadelphian who was asked, refused to aid the Richmond sufferers, and he is reputed to be worth $800,000.

INDIANA is about to receive from the United States $481,000 as an indemnity for losses sustained by her citizens by Morgan's rebel raids.

LYDIA THOMPSON, Alex. Henderson and Archibald Gordon were fined $200 each, and Pauline Markham $150 for their attack on Story, the Chicago editor.

A CLERGYMAN of Putnam, Conn., recently married a couple on the cars, without the other passengers having any knowledge or suspicion of the transaction.

PHILADELPHIA sent nearly twice as much money to relieve the Richmond sufferers as did New York. From the latter city the amount collected was $7,233.

THE Kansas Indian papers are waxing warm in debating the question whether or not women shall be admitted into the State University on an equality with its male students.

A MAN named Ralford loaded a musket with bird shot on Thursday, and fired into a gang of boys who were bathing in the river near his residence in Augusta, Ga. He brought down three.

A SEVERE hail storm visited Greenville and Laurens counties, South Carolina, last week, doing considerable damage to the growing crop. The hail covered the ground to the depth of three inches.

THE Troy *Whig* has a novel remedy for foolish marriages, proposing that the clergyman should be better paid, so that the parties may be under temptation, for a paltry fee, to solemnize them.

THE New York Commercial wants the Board of Brokers of that city, to follow the recent example of the Berlin and London Stock Exchanges and strike off questionable securities from the lists.

"WHY," asked a governess of her little charge, "do we pray God to give us our daily bread? Why don't we ask for four days, or five days, or a week?" "Well, want it fresh!" replied the ingenious child.

THE Levant Herald states editorially that unless Mr. Soutzo, the Greek minister of War, is slandered, his relations with the brigands are more intimate and criminal than he would probably care to acknowledge.

SENATOR FERRY, of Connecticut, is going the way of all backsliders. He has already got beyond Mr. Foster, whom he superseded because he professed to be more radical, and is rapidly overtaking Mr. Dixon.

The Southwest Virginia Mormons are congregating at Wytheville, preparatory to their transportation in a body to the Kingdom of Brigham Young. Seventy-five or a hundred of them had assembled at last reports.

A TERRIBLE hail storm occurred at Wilmington, North Carolina, on Friday morning, and extended some distance up the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad. Some of the hail stones were said to be as large as hen's eggs.

The friends of the San Domingo treaty give up all hope of its being ratified by the Senate, there being more than twenty four votes against it—the number necessary to secure its defeat. The protectorate scheme will now be tried.

A STRANGE epidemic among evergreens is prevalent through Central Illinois. In some localities not one has been left. Fine trees, apparently healthy, are struck with the blight, and in ten days are withered and dead. The cause is unknown.

MR. LAKE D. CHADWICK, a young man of Charleston, S. C., was shot and almost instantly killed by his brother John Chadwick, Jr., on Wadmalaw Island, last week. The two young men were conversing together, when a pistol which John was playing with was accidently discharged, with such fatal result.

THE beautiful college at Ridgeway, North Carolina, recently built by Prof. Dodworth, of New York, and occupied conjointly by Messrs. E. Ford and J. D. North, was destroyed by fire on Thursday last. The occupants had barely time to escape with their lives, losing nearly all their clothing, furniture, &c. No insurance. The fire was accidental.

OMAHA has a man who lives with his family in one of the large iron tubes used in the construction of the bridge. He was too poor to buy or rent even the humblest frame cabin, so he adopted this singular expedient. He has constructed a neat stone fire-place in his iron house, and here the wife and children manage to live and get their frugal meals.

The following advertisement was recently published in the New York *Herald*: "Degrees (LL. D., D. D., &c.) wanted. An English gentleman of position is desirous of obtaining Honorary Degrees for some of England's best authors and distinguished men, whom he could conscientiously recommend. The presidents of chartered colleges or universities will oblige by immediately communicating with Dr. ——— street New York."

THE Houston (Texas) *Union* says Dr. W. H. Farner, editor of the late *News-Letter*, "is the rightful heir to an estate in Germany, said to be worth several millions of pounds sterling, which estate, when obtained, will confer upon him the title of Duke of Baden-Baden. This title he cares nothing about, as he would not give up the title of an American citizen and the pride of being a Texan for all the dukedoms in Germany," but he is going after the money.

OF Miss Abell, formerly with the Rich-ing's Opera Troupe, the Boston *Post* says: This young lady, who is Boston born and a great favorite with our people, has reached Milan, and is already under the best musical advantages. She is at present a pupil of Sangiovanni, one of the first masters in Italy, who is full of faith and enthusiasm as to her future. He has offered her two engagements in operas, which she will probably accept. With this view she is to study "Faust," "Favorita," "Traviata," "Trovatore," "Barbiere," "Semiramide" and other standard operas. Those who know her best will not doubt of her success. Of the many lady vocalists who have gone to Italy from Boston none have given more promise than Miss Abell.

A TRAVELER, who demanded his trunk at a Baltimore depot before all others, and was told by the Irish baggage-master that he must have patience and wait his turn, turned upon the baggage-master with, "You're an impudent dog." To which he of the trunks rejoined: "An' faith, ye are a monkey, and it's a great pity that when we two were made bastes, ye wasn't made an illiphant, so that ye could have yer blasted trunk under yer nose all the time."

The New York *World* editorially refers to the McFarland case, and denounces McFarland as one of the meanest and most despicable cowards, whose baseness in publishing his wife's letters after the trial was over displayed an unusual depth of degradation. It says: "We are not sure that hanging would not have been the greatest mercy that could be shown him, for what can life be worth to a miscreant so thoroughly despised and loathed as he is?" The *World* was on McFarland's side before and during the trial, and published some of the private letters it refers to.

A PREDICTED EARTHQUAKE.—An old miner recently returned to San Francisco from a region two hundred and fifty miles north-east of Fort Mohave, where, according to his report, he found gold dust and nuggets in abundance in the streams. The Mohave Indians, while permitting him to help himself to as much treasure as he wanted, forbade him to bring other white men to assist him in gathering it. He claims to be the first white man who ever visited that region. As a special favor the Indians introduced him to their priestess, an aged woman, a hundred years old, and she astonished the miner by telling San Francisco as accurately as if she was well acquainted with it, and still more startled to hear her predict the city would be swallowed up by an earthquake in 1870.

We find in the Philadelphia *Bulletin* the following:

Thoughts of a belated passenger on the North Pennsylvania milk train:

Why do we get up from our warm beds at two in the morning to come down by the Whey Train?

Is the detention owing to something that has acard?

Why is it the instance on we hear the locomotive-cream?

That engine has two buffers ahead and various butters behind.

We should get to town sooner if they would bring the milk udder-wise.

Ought not the passengers reach town sooner than the milk can?

Ought not the tardy dairymen to be compelled to ride on the cow-catcher?

What dairy is best adaped to a sandy soil? The dromedairy.

Does the conductor make a milk punch every time he takes up a ticket on the milk train?

The Douglass monument at Chicago is a ruin and a failure, and it is now proposed as the land upon which Mr. Douglas is entitled, should be sold for taxes, and the State, to cause the monument and the remains it covers to be removed to the larger adjacent grounds of the Chicago University, to sell the present burial place, and, with the money gotten therefor—a sum, variously estimated at $50,000 to $100,000—complete the monument on the original site, as it was never intended to be. The grounds of the University were given by Mr. Douglas, so it is fitting that his remains should repose there. It is understood that the Trustees are willing that Mr. Douglas's widow and sons, his strongest personal friends, and indeed everybody to whom the plan has been submitted, are in favor of it, and it is proposed.

THE General Assembly of the reunited Presbyterian organization will embrace between five and six hundred delegates, and will be the largest ever convened in America. Three important Presbyterian bodies in the British Islands have sent men of high reputation as corresponding delegates. The Free Church of Scotland sends Rev. William Arnot and Professor Blaikie, of Edinburg, both well known on this side of the Atlantic as authors. The United Presbyterian Church of Great Britain sends Revs. Dr. Edmund, of London, and Dr. Macleod, of Birkenhead, near Liverpool. The Irish Presbyterian Church sends Rev. Prof. Watts, of Assembly's College, in Belfast, and Thomas Hinckair, Esq., a leading citizen of the same place. [Dr. Dill, of Londonderry, was appointed a corresponding delegate, but his whole body has since announced his decease.] The growth of cordial feelings between the Presbyterian Churches of the Old and the New World, within the last five years, has been very marked and rapid, and in more than one quarter proposals are heard for the organization of a Pan-Presbyterian Assembly for mutual counsel, and for the churches who adhere to the faith and polity which John Calvin established three hundred years ago in Geneva.

OHIO.

THE Dover rolling mill, idle for two years is now offered for sale.

THE State Democratic Convention is to be held at Columbus June 1st.

$10,000 in stamps covered a $10,000,000 mortgage at Columbus Saturday.

SPRINGFIELD'S $20,000 for the Columbus, Springfield and Cincinnati Railroad is made up and the road is to be built.

DAYTON is trying to form a mammoth joint stock company to manufacture agricultural implements and secure cheap fuel.

MR. AND MRS. JOHN TREAT celebrated their golden wedding on the 10th inst. at their home in Vernon, Trumbull county.

MRS. KIMPELIN who failed to get a divorce from her husband in the Akron courts on the 11th inst., has eloped with a young man named Ferderle, taking her two children with her.

SATURDAY the Cincinnati, Gallipolis & Pomeroy Railroad incorporated with $1,900,000 capital to run through Hamilton, Clermont, Brown, Highland, Pike, Gallia, Jackson and Meigs counties,

PROF. E. B. ANDREWS, of the State Geological Corps, has just returned from a tour through the Licking County gold fields. He found gold in small quantities, but thinks it would pay better to work a gravel bank.

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A VERDICT for $6,000 damages was rendered last week in the Licking county Common Pleas Court, against the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, in favor of a brakeman, named Cornell, who had his leg broken and an arm crushed by a collision on the road last winter.

EDITORS GAZETTE: As it has been announced in the GAZETTE and *Republic* that I am a candidate for the State Senate, to succeed Mr. Howard, in answer to numerous inquiries allow me to state that I am *not* a candidate. I presume the report originated from the fact that I have been urged, by a number of my friends on this side of the river, to submit my name for the Senate at the expiration of the present term of office of the Hon. James L. Graham. JAMES MCBRIER.
ALLEGHENY, May 19, 1870.

IF YOU EAT half a dozen loaves of bread you won't get as much nourishment as you could from one glass of Pier, Dannals & Co's Cream Ale.

MCKEESPORT.—The fourth great sale of those beautiful lots is advertised to come off on Monday, 23d, with the usual free excursion. See advertisement.

AN OLD ESTABLISHMENT. — Nelson's glass staining establishment was founded fourteen years ago. Now located at 23 Market street.

WELL KNOWN.—The fact that Wm. Nelson, 23 Market street, produces the finest work to be seen in the country. It bears the closest inspection.

RARE WORK.—This is the exclamation of all who examine Nelson's stained glass. It bears scrutiny. No 23 Market street.

PENNSYLVANIA.

FOREST county has a new court house which cost $22,500.

IN Scranton a man named Dietz mistook arsenic for quinine. The time of the funeral was to be announced in the morning paper.

THE Forest *Republican* advocates the re-election of Hon. G. W. Scofield to Congress from the district of which Forest county is a part.

THE iron-masters of Columbia, Pa., at a meeting Friday expressed a determination to stop the production of pig iron, claiming that the current rates were unprofitable.

THE Venango County Republican primary elections will be held on the 28th inst. Messrs. Gillfillan and Galbraith are the candidates for Congress and J. P. McJunkin for Assembly.

THERE will be a meeting of the D. D. G. M.'s and D. D. C. P.'s of Erie, Warren, Venango, Mercer and Crawford counties, at Meadville, on the 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of fixing on a place in one of these counties for holding the proposed Odd Fellows' celebration on the Fourth of July.

JOHNSTOWN was excited by a mad bull last Tuesday. It rushed about town dealing destruction. A man named Bowers and a little girl were both badly injured, the extent of their injuries not ascertained. On the same day, in the same place, a cow went mad and tossed and frightfully gored a Mrs. Samuels. Evidently the cattle cast a stand-off.

York has a haunted house, where an invisible but heavily shod visitor tramps through the rooms even when lighted, and filled with people. Groans and sighs are heard in the bed chamber of a room from a certain bed. The kitchen table moves about, and everything occurs just the same whether the house be dark or brilliantly lighted. The ghost who makes the most noise is thought to have a wooden leg.

THE Uniontown *Genius* says: On Tuesday last we stopped for a few moments at Jackson station on the Baltimore and Ohio and were engaged in grading the ground for the Cochran Bros. new mines. While we were standing there, a blast was put off which, we were informed by the men, "cut the top plate shell, and was not a big one, but it sent large masses of rocks flying into the air, and threw two pieces weighing almost a hundred pounds clean across the railroad track and one fell upon the roof of a one-story house which stands there, and crashed through it, making the shingles fly in every direction. The other stone came down in the adjoining house, and knocked a hole in it at least a foot in diameter. Directly under the spot where the stone had struck stood a bed, quite recently occupied by two young children. A strong ceiling of pine boards had stopped the stone, or they would surely have been crushed to death

BRIEF TELEGRAMS

—Francis Perat's malt house, at Philadelphia, was burned on Friday. Loss $70,000.

—The spinners of Clark's thread factory, at Newark, N. J., have resumed work at employer's terms, after a week's strike.

—George G. Bradford's knitting mill, at Bennington, Vt., was burned yesterday afternoon. Loss $25,000, covered by insurance.

—The German Theatre in Chicago, west division, was destroyed by fire at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, involving such a considerable amount of theatrical property

—At Cleveland, Thursday night, the warehouse of Brown, Jones & Company, iron works, was destroyed by fire. Loss estimated at $40,000, covered by insurance.

—It is again reported that a Democratic daily paper is to be started in Washington city, with Senator Clark's thread factory, by the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America will come to order."

The Assembly was then opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Musgrave, Moderator of the last Old School Assembly, who after a brief address, in which he expressed his regret at being found defective, he would appoint a Committee on Commissions, composed of Rev. Geo. C. Hickman, D. D., Rev. Dr. Jonathan Dickson, David Robinson, Esq., to whom all such commissions should be referred.

At the afternoon session Rev. Dr. J. T. Terry, moderator of the United Synod, called for internal revenue frauds against Horace Bonington, ex-assessor, and Thos. Browning and George R. Stanting, ex-assistant assessor.

—Extensive preparations are making for the meeting of the International Typographical Union in Detroit, which is expected to be attended by the Hon. Wm. Hamilton, of Assembly, the venerable Dr. Elliott, who was Moderator of the General Assembly of the Old School in Pittsburgh, when the schism occurred. The reading was received with evident satisfaction, and the Stated Clerk was directed to send an appropriate response.

—Judge Malloy tendered his resignation as one of the temporary clerks, because both temporary clerks were from one body to the other. A motion that the resignation be accepted was agreed to.

The standing committees appointed and the report of the Committee on Publication were read.

General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America.

CINCINNATI, May 19.—The Synod convened at 9½ o'clock, and was called to order by the Moderator, the Rev. M. Harshaw, who opened the exercises by prayer.

The Rev. Dr. Wilson, delegate to the General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church, reported that he had not been able to attend, but had written a letter in which he expressed the fraternal feelings usual, but which existed Columbus June 1st.

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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

PRESBYTERIAN.

The General Assembly of the Reunited Presbyterian Church.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, May 19, 1870.

The first meeting of the General Assembly of the Reunited Presbyterian Church, composed of the whole of the late Old School and New School bodies, commenced this morning in the First Presbyterian Church, on Washington Square. The building was beautifully decorated with evergreens, which were tastefully festooned around the front of the galleries. Immediately over the pulpit was the text: "*You are they many members, yet but one body.*" in letters formed of ivy leaves. On the front of the organ-loft were the inscriptions: "1837—1870," also in ivy leaves. The pulpit was almost covered with flowers, a beautiful bouquet of exotics being on each side of the desk.

The vast edifice was densely crowded with the delegates and interested spectators, who occupied every available inch of space in the pews, aisles, galleries, pulpit steps, and where ever else standing or sitting room could be obtained. The galleries are strengthened by extra iron posts, six inches in diameter, in order to support the great strain on them and to obviate all possibility of accident.

Many distinguished clergymen of the Presbyterian Church are present at this assembling, and it will be the most important deliberative body of the entire Presbyterian Church. Among the delegates are the Revs. Robert Watts, D. D., and Mr. Sinclair, from Belfast, Ireland; Rev. Drs. Arnot and Blaikie, of Edinburgh, Scotland; Rev. Mr. Edmund, of Birkenhead, England; Dr. McLeod, of London, and Rev. James M. Priest, a colored delegate, from Liberia, in Africa.

Promptly at eleven o'clock the exercises opened with a voluntary on the organ, performed by Prof. Beck, the organist of the church. At the close of the voluntary, an anthem was sung, consisting of the 100th Psalm of David, which was rendered by a quartette choir. After the anthem, prayer was offered by Rev. R. W. Musgrave, Moderator of the Old School Assembly. The following hymn was then read by the Rev. Dr. Musgrave, for the occasion by Francis De Haes Janvier, who then sang to the tune of "Old Hundred," while the whole great congregation joining heartily in the singing:

Almighty God—while day by day
We follow faith and pass away;
Thy changeless glory we adore—
Immutable forever more.

Though prone to err, and disagree,
And slight thy law of harmony;
All contrary to love and peace,
And pledge ourselves, in union, Thine.

Thine, and Thine only, would we be;
One with each other, one with Thee,
In God the Father, God the Son,
And God the Spirit, ever one.

One, in the mission we fulfill;
One, in obedience to our Prince;
One, here, in fellowship and love;
One, with Thy ransomed church above.

Rev. Dr. Philemon H. Fowler, Moderator of the last New School Assembly, then read the second lesson, Ephesians IV. Chapter, after which Dr. Jacobus again offered prayer. The 133d Psalm, from the "Church Psalmist," was then sung:

Behold how good a thing
Is, and how pleasant, thus
Brethren to dwell in unity!
It is like precious ointment
Upon the head that ran down
Even on the beard, even
Aaron's beard, and
Even to the skirts of his garments.

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Mr. STEWART moved a notice in reference to sundry objections. He would agree to the striking out of the 6th section, allowing a candidate appointed of office by violation of the rights of colored voters to recover possession by writ of ejectment, if they call the United States courts jurisdiction in such cases.

Mr. HOWARD suggested the necessity of an amendment to the twelfth section, to define the duty of the local authorities in cases when called upon to execute the law. He thought authority could be given to compel the falling into ruin of a one-story house which stands there, and crashed through it, making the shingles fly in every direction. The other state authorities resolved to interfere, the senior from Ohio (Mr. Thurman) would prefer to stand quietly by and allow the outrage to be committed rather than supply half a dozen bayonets to enforce the law.

Mr. SHERMAN said he would have all the white and colored vote without hindrance, but would not compel the President to surround the polls with troops, whether a necessity existed or not. In defending the twelfth section, the President was to be clothed with more than monarchical power, upon the supposition of a hypothetical case.

Mr. WILLIAMS opposed the bill, preferring that of the House.

Mr. STEWART thought the latter hopeless of effective.

Mr. CASSERLY made a long speech against the bill.

Mr. STEWART replied, and after a short executive session the Senate took a recess.

Evening Session.—Pending an amendment, to require the payment of the forfeited $50 for violation of the act, by any person suing for the same, instead of the party aggrieved, was rejected without division.

The bill was then passed, the amendment of three sections, which had been prepared in a committee of that nature, the object of which was to preserve the purity of elections, and prevent a repetition of the frauds committed in New York City at the last Presidential election.

The amendment provides that any person, at election for members of Congress, or election for President and Vice President, who shall vote, and is not entitled to vote, or who shall by force, intimidation, threats or bribery, induce or receive unlawfully votes, and any election officer refusing or omitting to do any act required by the act, shall be indicted, and on conviction suffer a fine not exceeding $500 or imprisonment for not exceeding three years or both, and pay cost; also providing the same penalties for unlawfully registering or causing the registering of any person not entitled thereto, and for the same penalties for an unlawful interference with audacious and tumultuous behavior at political meetings, called to discuss the merits of candidates for Congress and Federal offices.

At 11 o'clock a motion to adjourn was negatived, and an a vote was about to be taken on Mr. Sherman's amendment.

Mr. THURMAN said the Senate was asked at midnight to adopt a system which would reverse the whole practice of the Government for eighty years. Since its foundation such a proposition had never been before Congress, or dreamed of by any American statesman. He was astonished by the manner in which force of numbers over the reasoning powers of the Senate was used. He would say, for the sake of the 41st Congress, he asked for an adjournment until Monday, agreeing to have a vote taken on the bill then.

Mr. SUMNER asserted his belief that the amendments were perfected in the bill, and said it should be adopted.

Mr. Sherman's amendment was rejected 5-11 to 26.

Mr. HAMLIN renewed his amendment to except population from the apportionment of representatives.

At 1 A. M. Mr. THURMAN moved to adjourn. Lost.

Mr. CASSERLY then took the floor.

J. A.—The Senate is still in session. It is apparently the intention of the minority to talk the majority down, to prevent a vote and of the majority to sit it out.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Louisiana contested election case of Newsham against Ryan was discussed, and went over without decision.

The Senate amendment to the House adjournment resolution was then taken up, the motion to reconsider tabled, making the matter final.

District of Columbia business was considered. The only measure that gave rise to discussion was a bill to repeal the charter, which was opposed by Mr. KNOTT in a speech so interspersed with witty illustrations and droll conceits that it attracted all the members present to a circle around him, and provoked continuous laughter and applause.

The Speaker announced Messrs. Logan, Slocum and Negley as a conference committee on the army bill.

Adjourned.

NEW YORK CITY.

Ship Disabled at Sea—Check Forgeries—Attempt to Rob—Fire in the Woods—After the Cuban Privateer, &c., &c.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, May 20, 1870.

SHIP DISABLED AT SEA.

The steamer South America, arrived to-day from Rio Janeiro, report that on April 26th, in latitude 21 deg. 15 min, South, longitude 40 degrees, she spoke the British steamer Sampson, twenty-five days from Gibraltar, who reported on April 23d, she broke a part and machinery, consequently was considerably disabled, and had made two hundred miles under canvass. An offer to tow her to Bahia, or take passengers off, was not accepted, and she concluded to make for Rio Janeiro under sail. She had on board one hundred and twenty passengers.

REPORTED FORGERIES.

Reports of heavy forgeries on the Atlantic National Bank have no further foundation than the fact that three small checks have been forged, one of which for $810 was paid. Of this amount the bank recovered $510. The police are on the track of the forger.

ATTEMPT TO ROB.

An attempt to rob a vault in Delancy street, containing one million dollars' worth of jewels, was frustrated. A hole had been dug from the adjoining building nearly into the vault when the crackamen were frightened away.

FIRE IN THE WOODS.

A fire has been raging in the woods between Lakeland and Smithtown, Long Island, since Monday. An area of ten miles in length and six miles across is burned over.

EFFORTS TO INTERCEPT.

Several armed tugs have been chartered by the Spanish Minister and sent down the coast to intercept, if possible, the Cuban steamer Upton.

DISCHARGED.

Rodney M. Posseyoy, of Cincinnati, charged with obtaining goods on false pretenses, has been discharged for want of evidence.

SENTENCED.

George Ellis, a noted burglar and jail breaker, was to-day sentenced to the State prison for five years.

PAPER MANUFACTURERS.

The paper manufacturers adjourned convention to-day organized a National Protective Union.

Upper Rivers.

[By P. & A. Telegraph.]

BROWNSVILLE, May 20.—River on a stand, with three and a half feet of water in the channel. Weather clear. Thermometer 80 at 5 P. M.

GREENSBORO, May 20.—River falling slowly, with three feet three inches of water in the channel. Weather clear. Thermometer 81 at 5 P. M.

OIL CITY, May 20.—River at a stand, with nineteen inches of water in the channel. Weather clear. Thermometer 78 at 6 P. M.

MORGANTOWN, May 20.—River stationary, with three feet of water in the channel. Weather clear. Thermometer 78 at 4 P. M.

—Wm. Hall, an ex-steamship captain, has been arrested at New York on a charge of having smuggled a bridal outfit.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

NEWS BY CABLE.

Coup de E'tat in Portugal—The Ministry Forcibly Deposed—The French Plebiscitum—Punishment for Press Law Violations—Slaves of Cuban Insurgents Declared Free—The Council at Rome—Baron Liebig Convalescent.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, May 20.—The *Standard* admits the victory of the Sappho, and hopes that there will be no more international matches, as they do nothing but foster mischievous jealousies.

Rev. Charles Kingsley has been appointed Dean of Rochester.

A Royal Commission to draw up a report on the necessity for and character of scientific education has been formed and is composed of the Duke of Devonshire, Marquis of Lansdowne and Messrs. Lubbock, Shuttleworth, Huxley, Miller and Stokes.

John Henry Parker, F. R. A., publisher, of London, is dead.

Mark Lemon, editor of *Punch*, is seriously ill.

FRANCE.

PARIS, May 20.—Prosper Duvergier de Hauranne, the personal friend of Thiers, and Xavier Marmier were elected members of the French Academy.

Marquis De Talhouet, ex-Minister of Public Works, has been elected Vice-President of the Corps Legislatif. Rouhiere and Schneider will address the Chambers to-morrow, after the vote on the plebiscitum is declared. The speech in favor of the Empire, which yesterday was handed at noon to-day to the Imperial printers.

Three prosecutions against the *Rappell* newspaper for violations of the press laws, were performed to-day against the editor, and its editors have been sentenced as follows: In the case of M. Vacherot, for an article on imprisonment and one thousand francs fine, and M. Borbeau, Director, to five days and five hundred francs; in the third case, M. Francais, for an article on the plebiscitum, they each the same sentence.

The proceedings of the Senatorial Commission on the subject of administration decentralization is said to justify hopes for important reforms in the local government.

Deputy Ilenacker was burnt in effigy by a Republican mob at Cherbourg last evening, for opposition to the plebiscite.

PORTUGAL.

LOND