CITY INTELLIGENCE.

JUBILANTO!

The Fifteenth Amendment.

"John Brown's Soul" on its Last Forced March.

Our Colored Citizens in Overflowing Spirits—The Grand Demonstration in Honor of Their Enfranchisement.

To-day will forever form an epoch in the history of the city of Philadelphia; to-day will be duly celebrated the ratification of the 15th article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States, an article which has made the colored man an equal of every American born, and, in one respect, the superior of those not natives of the soil. To-day the colored men of Philadelphia will parade through the streets of this goodly city with their flags flying and their drums beating, and in their overflowing joyousness will forget the past, the bitter past, when to attempt such a movement would have been equal to running their necks into the halter. They will forget the time when neither their own nor their families' lives were safe, but, on the contrary, liable to danger and destruction at the merest breathing of the men (!) who then strove for their oppression. They will forget the time when a fugitive slave to enter Philadelphia was only to enter again into the hands of his oppressors, and when for a colored man to dare raise his voice was equal to almost instant torture.

God is great, God is good, and no one should louder shout His praises than our newly enfranchised citizens. To them the "Father of mercies" has been all-merciful. He has truly "led them out of the land of Egypt and out of the house of bondage." Their sufferings were long-continued, but they have reaped a rich reward—a reward which will endure forever and ever until the end of time. Their chastisement has been great, but their reward has been still greater, and having endured the sorrows they are the better calculated to appreciate their new-found joys.

Since sunrise our streets have been alive with our colored folks—men, women, and children—who had been on the tiptoe of expectation for months past, and have this morning been turning things almost upside down in their active preparations for the display made to-day. The wife, all bustle and flurry in the arranging of her husband for the procession, the mother in the fixing up of her son, and the sisters in their own way lending a helping hand, made every colored household lively and time pass swiftly.

A tramp along South, Lombard, Rodman, Sixth, Seventh, and Eleventh streets disclosed a gala scene, and from every house-top, window, door-way, and every conceivable point floated the national bunting. Flags from the size usually obtained for a penny up to those valued at hundreds of dollars added to the decorations, and interspersed were portraits of those truly great, brave, and good men who have gone before, the men who were champions of the colored race when to be such was but to set oneself up to ridicule and ofttimes punishment—the men who bore the brunt of the battle and who fought the good fight until the glorious ending, the men who through the tender mercies of the All-wise were allowed see the fruition of their labors before being called away.

At a hundred and one different points were seen the portraits of the martyr Lincoln and the statesman Thaddeus Stevens. Nor was one other forgotten: the face of "that good old man" John Brown was also observable at different places, whilst at others Grant and Colfax came in for their share of glory. Before one place in Lombard street was arranged a transparency, with the painting of a couple of cannons, a stand of arms, and surrounded by ammunition, and above all the words "We never spike our guns." At another was displayed a painting of the terrible day at Fort Hudson, and at another some colored guards on picket.

Hurrying hither and thither through the streets, we found the new voters arrayed in clean white shirts and dark pantaloons, all aiming for the central point, Liberty Hall, around which were already collected many hundreds. The hall itself could scarcely be seen, so thick was it hung with bunting, and to enter was a matter of no small difficulty, so dense was the crowd. Pushing our way inside we found the different officers issuing their respective orders and busily preparing for the parade.

The Religious Services.

In accordance with the request of the Central Committee, the colored churches located in the various parts of the city were opened at 9 o'clock for religious services. All were well attended, and the utmost interest was manifested in the exercises by the audiences. Sermons were delivered, hymns of praise sung, and prayers offered, into all of which our new-made citizens entered with a zest and fervor that are characteristic of their race alone. The principal centres of attraction were St. Thomas' P. E. Church, Fifth and Adelphi streets, and the Central Presbyterian Church, Lombard street, below Ninth, at both of which special discourses, suitable to the occasion, were delivered.

At the Central Presbyterian Church.

This edifice, situated on Lombard street, below Ninth, was crowded at an early hour, and it was with difficulty that the Thaddeus Stevens Monumental Association, who had received a special invitation to attend, reached the seats which had been set apart for them.

The pastor, Rev. J. B. Reeve, after prayer and the singing of a hymn, announced the text, Psalms lxvi, 8, 9, and part of 12:—

"O bless our God, ye people, and make the voice of his praise to be heard.

"Which holdeth our soul in life and suffereth not our feet to be moved.

"We went through fire and through water; but Thou broughtest us out with a wealthy place."

In starting the discourse the minister observed that we are here this morning not for discussion, but for thanksgiving. We bless our God to-day, would make the voice of His praise to be heard:—

First. Because He has brought us into this wealthy place—made us citizens of so great a country. If the children of Israel on being released from their bondage offered up sacrifices, how much more ought we to offer our thanksgiving for the great boon which He has conferred upon us.

Second. We bless Him that here He has kept our soul in life amid oppressions unparalleled in history, unless His own peculiar people be excepted. What has not been done to crush out that life? The key of knowledge was taken away; the Word of Life perverted so far as men could do it; every effort was made to destroy the sympathies and affections. Yet that life remains. The waters have not quenched nor the fires consumed it.

Third. We bless Him because He hath not suffered our feet to be moved from this land where He in His providence—so dark in the beginning—placed us. Neither threats of foes nor counsels of misguided friends ever moved our fathers away from the confident expectation of having, as a race, just what God has now given us—citizenship. Here on this great continent, God's own grand reservation for free institutions, for unfolding the principles of that kingdom His Son came to establish, He suffered them to be placed, and from here He has not suffered their children to move. Here, to-day, we are rejoicing over new evidences that the tabernacle of God is to be with men, and that He will dwell among them, and that they can dwell together in unity. In these things we rejoice, and for these we give thanks.

With this right of enfranchisement comes grave responsibilities, great temptations and great dangers. The hour of triumph may be followed by days of trial, such as we have never known before. Temptations, such as have borne down many strong men, will doubtless come to us. Here, as in the South, poor men will be put under heavy pressure. Now, as of old, an incarnate devil may stand, saying, "All this will I give you if thou will fall down and worship me," and it will be so hard for some colored men to say, "Get thee behind me," if they are like some white men we have all known. By nature we are no better than they are.

What we want for this hour of our rejoicing and for coming days of trial is simple manliness, and a manly recognition of the past, present, and future.

Among the sons of several whose future He foretold when dying there was one compared to a despised beast of burden, who for the pleasantness of the land crouched down between two burdens. Years pass, and we come again on Issachar or to his sons, but no longer as stupid burden-bearers. Oh, no! It is a time of trial in Israel; the national life is threatened, and the tribes come up to battle, and of the children of Issachar two hundred of them were worth all the rest, because they understood the times. We want just such men to-day—men who under their burdens have learned lessons of wisdom. Two hundred such men might lead our thousands, and snatch Philadelphia from the disgrace which has been heaped upon her by party demagogues.

The pastor then concluded by addressing a few personal remarks to the association which was present. He hoped that each member of the association which bore the honored name of Thaddeus Stevens would be such a man as he had just referred to. He invoked them to be active and find some brother, degraded though he be, and make him feel like a brother. Thus, many could be saved from the enemy. Their motto should "lead him upward to principle rather than to party, to a life of virtue," and thus, finally, he would reach God and heaven.

At St. Thomas P. E. Church.

This building, located at Fifth and Adelphi streets, like the one on Lombard street, was filled to overflowing long before the time announced for the commencement of the services. The Colored People's Union League occupied front seats and were attentive listeners to the eloquent remarks of the Rev. W. J. Alston, whose text was Psalm cxxvi, 3, "The Lord hath done great things for us, whereof we are glad."

The eloquent divine introduced his sermon with a beautiful description of the scene which occasioned the use of the above sentence. He pictured the Babylonian captivity, through which the children of Israel had suffered for seventy years. They had been delivered by God and had reached their homes when they erected altars and offered up sacrifices to Him as their deliverer. He also referred at some length to the parallel case in the Scriptures—the deliverance of the children of Israel from Egyptian bondage. They had crossed the Red Sea and Pharoah and his hosts had been engulfed. So joyous were they at their deliverance that they manifested their praise to Almighty God by singing the song:—

"The Lord is my strength and song, and he is become my salvation; he is my God, and I will prepare him an habitation; my father's God and I will exalt him."

"The Lord is a man of war; the Lord is his name."

"Pharaoh's chariots and his host hath he cast into the sea; his chosen captains also are drowned in the Red Sea."

"The depths have covered them; they sank into the bottom as a stone."

"Thy right hand, O Lord, is become glorious in power; thy right hand, O Lord, hath dashed in pieces the enemy."

The preacher then alluded briefly to the cause of the gathering to-day, and read the ratification proclamation of the passage of the fifteenth amendment. He also read extracts from the President's message to Congress with reference to the subject. He then contended that to fully appreciate that which the colored people were celebrating to-day, it was necessary to take a recapitulatory review of the race on this continent. Prior to the emancipation proclamation, he held that everything was done with a view of degrading the race. He, in proof of this, reverted to the first sale of negroes into slavery by the Dutch in 1620, and to the formation of the Colonization Society in 1832, the object of which was to drive all free men of color from this country, which was practically to enslave the entire colored population. He alluded to the want of appreciation of the services of the negro Crispis Attux, whose blood was the first shed in the Revolutionary War. He also considered separately, and in order, the several compromises that took place with a view to enlarge the slave territory, and made a pointed reference to the deadly struggle in Kansas. He also referred to John Brown's mission South, to the insult cast upon the national flag at Sumter, and to the secession of the Southern States.

The speaker marked the arming of the slaves as the date of the change in the fortune of the national arms, and held that not until then did the Government show any real practical sympathy for the services rendered by the colored people in its hour of need. The first evidence of this appreciation he conceived to be the passage of the Freedmen's Bureau bill. This was followed by the fourteenth amendment, and finally the ratification of the fifteenth amendment has been announced. These boons were the gifts of God—the grand stepping-stones of the full panoplied citizenship with which to-day the colored people are all clothed.

The Banner Presentation.

At noon a handsome banner was presented to the colored citizens of Philadelphia by the Union League, in the principal drawing-room of the League building.

Previous to the presentation the banner was on exhibition at the north end of the room. It was a most beautiful affair, and reflects great credit upon both the designers and makers. The dimensions of the banner proper are about seven by six feet. The face is of white silk, ornamented at the sides with rich gold embroidery, two inches in width.

The ends of the cross bars are mounted with small gilt eagle heads, and from the bottom hangs heavy gilt fringe. The principal design is in a circular form, and represents a colored soldier meeting and taking by the hand a white brother. Both of the principal figures are in full regimentals. The colored soldier has his head uncovered, and is raising his free hand to call Heaven to witness the sincerity of the feelings which the action expresses. In the background an army is assembled, with the accompaniment of drums, cannon, and other warlike implements.

In the front rank of the army stands the martyr Lincoln, holding forth the immortal Emancipation Proclamation. On the left a negro family are grouped together in an attitude of thankfulness. In the rear of the army may be seen the white Capitol buildings, and over all the sun is just breaking through a dark cloud which has overshadowed it.

This design is surrounded by a wreath, and under it is the inscription *"Jus civitatis æqualis, vis civitatis est."* The top of the banner is surmounted by a gilt eagle, which holds in its mouth the ends of two beautiful silk American flags.

The flags are draped in graceful festoons on both sides, and are confined with heavy gilt cords and tassels, which extend down the sides and hang loosely from the ends, for the purpose of being used as stays in carrying.

The reverse is of blue silk and bears the following inscription:—"Presented to our Colored Citizens, by the Union League of Philadelphia, in commemoration of the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, April 26, 1870."

At a quarter after 12 the colored committee of arrangements of the celebration filed into the room, where they were met by the Board of Managers of the Union League. The committee was composed of twelve members. They were dressed in plain black suits and white gloves. The President of the League introduced Mr. Charles Gibbons as the person who had been selected to make the presentation address. The colored gentlemen acknowledged the introduction by bowing. Mr. Gibbons then spoke as follows:—

Gentlemen—For the first time in our history as a nation we are permitted to meet you and greet you *as fellow-citizens of the United States!* In this year of our blessed Lord we realize that Divine idea of human equality which signalized His personal intercourse with men, and which, nearly two hundred years ago, the founder of Pennsylvania incorporated in his frame of government, and which, nearly a century later, was proclaimed from Independence Hall by the representatives of the American colonies.

The work is finished! The blood of your race and ours mingled on those fields where opposing systems of civilization so lately met in deadly conflict; where the white soldier and the black soldier were comrades under the same flag and in the same cause. Thus by our common sacrifice the life of a nation was saved, and your enfranchisement secured!

On behalf of the Union League of Philadelphia, I welcome you and those whom you represent to the ranks of citizenship. We are to share together its rights and its duties. Inestimable rights!—sacred duties! Rights to be preserved only by a faithful and unselfish performance of the duties which they impose.

Let this banner, the design and handiwork of one of your race, which I now present to you, in the name and on behalf of the Union League, be the symbol of confidence between us. Let it be borne in your procession to-day, under the cloudless sky, from which all the glory of God seems to be poured forth, upon the consummation of our common labors! We have one country, and one Constitution which proclaims that "the laws of equality is the strength of the State." What God has thus united, let no man put asunder!

Mr. Gibbons' address was replied to on behalf of the colored citizens by Mr. Octavius V. Catto, who thanked the League heartily for the present.

His speech was very neatly delivered and was most appropriate to the occasion.

At the conclusion of the presentation exercises the committee and the speaker were congratulated by the League, after which they withdrew, the bearers taking the banner and carrying it into the line of the procession.

The Procession.

About noon the immense crowds of colored people who had been for some hours previous promenading the principal thoroughfares began wending their way towards Broad street, where the procession would form. By 1 o'clock the first instalment of those who were to participate in the display arrived on that avenue, and was received with the clapping of hands and the waving of handkerchiefs. One by one the remainder of the associations and societies came on the ground, and were similarly greeted by the enthusiastic bystanders. Race, Arch, Market, Chesnut, Walnut, Spruce, Pine, Lombard, and South streets were devoted to the formation of the various divisions, and this ceremony was completed with surprising alacrity.

At a very few minutes after 2 o'clock, all being in readiness, the signal was given and the rights of the different divisions filed on Broad street. The line then countermarched to Lombard, down Lombard to Fifth, Fifth to Pine, Pine to Ninth, Ninth to Walnut, Walnut to Twelfth, Twelfth to Chesnut, Chesnut to Fifth, Fifth to Thompson, Thompson to Twelfth, Twelfth to Arch, Arch to Sixteenth, Sixteenth to Locust, Locust to Broad, to Horticultural Hall.

The following order was observed by the line:—

Bell.
Police.
Post No. 27, Grand Army of the Republic.
Commander John H. Kenton, S. V. C.
Chief Marshal, Thos. Chadwick.
Aids, Jacob Lewis, George T. Burrell.
Band.
Excelsior Reserve Regiment,
Colonel L. E. French.
Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans.
Soldiers, Sailors, and Officers of the Late War.

FIRST DIVISION.
Committee of Arrangements and Invited Guests.

SECOND DIVISION.
Division Marshal, Thomas Fauset.
Aids, William Stocker, Robert Madger.
Committee of Arrangements and Invited Guests.
Band.
H. C. and Laborers' Union.
C. P. Union League Association.
Good Templars' Delegations from New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and adjacent cities and towns.

THIRD DIVISION.
Division Marshal, Robert Allen.
Aids, Joshua D. Kelley, Warley Bascom.
Band.
First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Twenty-sixth wards.
Stevens Monumental Association.

FOURTH DIVISION.
Division Marshal, Richard H. Gleaves.
Aids, Martin Cowdoy, John Knight.
Band.
Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh wards.

FIFTH DIVISION.
Division Marshal, Henry J. Juliu.
Aids, Walter P. Hall, John Bell.
Band.
Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Twentieth wards.

SIXTH DIVISION.
Division Marshal, Robert Williams.
Aids, John Travers, William Bever.
Band.
Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth wards.

SEVENTH DIVISION.
Division Marshal, Charles W. Rogers.
Aids, Peter P. Brown, John W. Ellsey.
Band.
Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-seventh, and Twenty-eighth wards.

EIGHTH DIVISION.
Division Marshal, I. W. H. Hacks.
Aids, David Woodson, Samuel Robinson, Frank Jones.
Cavalcade.
Carriages.

Notable Features in the Line.

There were innumerable banners, flags, and transparencies throughout the entire line, the more notable of which were as follows:—

THE STEVENS MONUMENTAL ASSOCIATION.

The Thaddeus Stevens Monumental Association turned out in full force. The members were dressed in plain black suits and carried in the front a black silk banner having the name of the society thereon and a Cuban flag. In the line was a large model of a white monument, in imitation of marble, some twelve or fifteen feet high. On the base was the inscription:—"In memory of Thaddeus Stevens, the friend of the colored man." The platform on which it was erected was covered with green sod, and the whole arrangement was mounted on wheels and drawn by horses.

FOURTH WARD.

Large banner with inscription, "We helped keep the jewel of freedom in the family of nations." Another bore a large portrait of Stevens, with the inscription "Ecce homo."

FIFTH WARD.

Three wagons—the first called the jury-box, with the banner and inscription, "The jury-box, the beam of the scales of justice and the citizen's rights and protection;" on the reverse side, "The jury-box—the wisdom of God hath not devised a happier institution than that of juries."

Next came a wagon called the cartridge-box, with a revolving ballot-box in it painted black, and marked cartridge-box. Also, a banner with the motto, "Cartridge-box the nation's protection. Trust in God, and keep your powder dry." Reverse side, "Cartridge-box the medicine-chest from which the nation drew the panacea for the cure of the Rebellion." Next came the ballot-box, with the inscription, "Ballot-box the citizen's defense; through it the nation is governed, and by it all men are equal in the law"—reverse, "Ballot-box the citizen's protection against the encroachments of fraud, injustice, and oppression."

Next came a banner, "Equality—Resistance to tyranny is obedience to God." Next a handsome oil painting of a white and colored soldier joining hands over the altar of Liberty. Next a fine banner, portrait of Lincoln with the motto, "With malice towards none," etc. Next the pupils of the Bethel Sunday-School, carrying banner with angel smiling. Next a banner, portrait of John Brown, and inscription, "The patriot, hero, and martyr. He died to make us free. Another banner, "Freedom of speech, freedom of press, and freedom of worship."

SEVENTH WARD.

Banner, Young Men's Vigilant Association. Banner, "We stand by those who stood by us;" reverse "Petersburg, Richmond, Fort Fisher." Banner, "The Declaration of Independence at last a fact." Banner, "Loyal and united without concession or compromise." Omnibus filled with little girls carrying the flags of the different States, canopy overhead with Goddess of Liberty, and boy in Continental uniform.

Ambulance with children displaying streamers. Banner, "Welcome Twentieth Ward Club, New York."

NEW YORK CLUB.

Banner with portrait of President Grant. Banner, "We help to keep the jewel of freedom in the family of nations." Banner with portrait of Thaddeus Stevens, with inscription, "Ecce Homo." Grant banner, with inscription, "Our gallant boy in blue."

EIGHTH WARD.

Small banner with inscription "Principles not men," surmounting the number of the ward; on the reverse, the words "The Constitution as it is." Another banner had a Stevens portrait, with the inscription, "Friend of the Colored Man."

TWELFTH WARD.

Banner containing portrait of Samuel Williams (colored), under which was the following inscription:—

"We remember Christiana."

Also, a portrait of Hon. Charles Sumner, with inscription—

"Noble champion of our rights."

FOURTEENTH WARD.

Banner having a portrait of Lincoln on its face, and with the inscription—

"With malice toward none, with charity to all."

Banner, portrait of William D. Kelley—The friend of the colored man. Banner portrait of Lucretia Mott.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

Banner, portrait of Lincoln in oil, with inscription "With malice towards none, with charity towards all."

COACHMEN'S SOCIETY.

A large turnout, well mounted on fine horses, and dressed in a uniform of black suit and white caps and gloves.

NINETEENTH WARD.

Portrait of the late Hon. E. M. Stanton, with inscription, "Vigilant, brave, and true."

BUCKS COUNTY.

Transparency with inscriptions, "Equal rights and justice to all;" "No traitors march beneath our flag."

THE CATTO EQUAL RIGHTS LEAGUE.

The Catto Equal Rights League of Bristol bore a transparency containing a picture of a colored man approaching the ballot-box with his vote in hand. A cloud of flags labelled with the initials of various States is annoying him. Inscription, "Shew fly," etc.

TWENTY-SIXTH WARD.

Banner, portrait of loom, and inscription, "Protection to our home industry. The ballot-box our protection." Carriage of Shiffler Hose Company.

The Other Festivities.

MASS MEETING.

Immediately on the arrival of the procession at Horticultural Hall, mass meetings will be inaugurated inside and outside the hall. Distinguished speakers, philanthropists, and eminent laborers in the movement that has culminated in the passage of the amendment have been invited to lend their presence on this occasion or send words of sympathy. Among those to whom invitations have been extended the following have signified by letter their intention of being present:—Hon. Henry Wilson, Hon. George W. Julian, Frederick Douglass, Major A. R. Calhoun, Robert Purves, General Louis Wagner and others; while from President Grant, Vice-President Colfax, Governor Geary, General O. O. Howard, Senators Scott, Sumner, and Morton, Secretary Boutwell, Hon. Benjamin F. Butler, Howard Day, and General Harry White letters have been received regretting their inability to be present.

THE CLOSING CEREMONIES.

The concluding festivities will take place at the Horticultural Hall, at 10 o'clock in the evening. They will consist of a grand illumination and pyrotechnic display. The ceremonies will be under the charge of a committee of wealthy and influential colored citizens, among whom are John Price, T. J. Dorsey, H. Minton, Henry Jones, J. H. Teagle, Jr., Stephen Smith, and J. T. Bowers.

PUGILISM.

Another Scene of Brutality.

Our readers will remember that some weeks ago we chronicled the facts attendant on a disgraceful scene of brutality which was enacted in a private room in the bagnio of the notorious Tom Phillips, on South Front street. The contestants for the dishonorable honors were Jim Smith and Pat Fitzmaurice. After a fierce contest Smith was counted in slang phrase the "best man." Since then the friends of both have over their poisonous carousals talked loudly and bitterly, the one party contending that Fitzmaurice was the equal of Smith, while the others denied all such assertions. At length to settle the matter another "battle" was decided upon, and Rehl's drinkery, at the west end of Penrose Ferry Bridge, was chosen as the place.

Yesterday a gang of about fifty pickpockets, burglars, wharf-runners, cab-drivers, dance-house keepers, and disreputables generally, repaired in the tug-boat Aunt Jemima to the place named. Arrived at the spot the ring was pitched, and Samuel Colbert, of New York, and "Batt" Reilly, of Philadelphia, were chosen as seconds for Fitzmaurice, and Edward Hastings and James Rand for Smith. Time being called the brutes set to, and for one hour and a half acted more like dogs than rational beings. At the end of that time Fitzmaurice failed to toe the scratch, and Smith was declared the victor. The whole crew then returned to the city and spent the night in drinking and other vices.

STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.—The following sales were made by M. Thomas & Sons, at the Merchants' Exchange, this morning:—

50 shares Enterprise Insurance Company	$47·25
$520 scrip Delaware Mutual Insurance Co., 1868	87c.
$610 do. do. do. do. 1869	82c.
4 shares Cape May and Millville Railroad	$44·00
15 shares Kensington National Bank	132·50
1 share Point Breeze Park Association	117·50
Box Stall No. 14 Point Breeze Park	65·00
Pew No. 77 north aisle Third Reformed Church	70·00
1 share Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.	32·00
10 shares Central Transportation Co.	51·00
100 do. do. do. do.	50·62
25 do. do. do. do.	50·50
116 do. do. do. do.	50·62
SAVERY, No. 1422—Modern Dwelling, Stable, Shedding, etc.	4,000·00
SIXTEENTH (North), No. 614—Modern Residence	9,750·00
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, Pa.—Elegant Country Seat and Farm, 23½ acres, Gulf Road	11,100·00
ALASKA Street, No. 620—Three 2 story Frame Dwellings	1,700·00
SEVENTEENTH and SUMMER, Northwest corner—Elegant Residence	15,000·00
RIVER DELAWARE, below Beverly—Country Seat and Farm, 33 acres	7,600·00
POPLAR, No. 1140—Modern Dwelling	3,000·00
HARMER, No. 1143—Genteel Dwelling	1,600·00
GROUND RENT—$27 a year. Irredeemable	375·00

MURDEROUS ASSAULT ON A MAGISTRATE.—Yesterday afternoon A. J. Williams went into the office of Alderman McCloskey and demanded the return of a pistol which had been retained by the magistrate some time previous. His request was refused, and some words ensued. Williams left, and shortly after returned armed with a musket and bayonet. He again demanded the pistol, and upon being again refused thrust the weapon at the Alderman, the bayonet entering his leg and inflicting an ugly wound. Williams was then arrested and taken before Alderman Collins, who sent him below in default of $2000 bail.

I. O. O. F.—To-day is the day appointed by Grand Sire E. D. Farnsworth, for general observance by the Independent Order of Odd Fellows as a day of solemn thanksgiving and prayer to Almighty God for His unmistakable care and protection of the Order. In some sections of the country, especially at Washington, great preparations have been made to observe the day in a noticeable manner, but in this city nothing has been done or will be done. It is well, perhaps, that it is so, for Philadelphia could scarcely survive two grand jubilees on the same day.

A DEADLY ASSAULT.—On Sunday afternoon James O'Kane was standing in Ball alley, talking with some friends. He was set upon by one Patrick Burke, who cut him across the throat in a dangerous manner with a penknife. O'Kane was taken into a neighboring house and his wound dressed. Burke succeeded in escaping. This affray is supposed to have arisen from a suit which was instituted, some time since, by O'Kane against Burke. The injured man is not expected to recover.

CHICKEN THIEVES.—Last night the police of the Eighteenth district overhauled Samuel Smith, John Johnson, and William Bridge, at Second street and Nicetown lane, with seventeen chickens, for the possession of which they could give no satisfactory account. The men and the chickens were escorted to the station, where Alderman Neill gave the former a hearing and bound them over for a further hearing. The chickens await an owner.

A MOLASSES THIEF.—At half past 4 o'clock this morning two policemen captured a fellow rolling a barrel of molasses along Vine street, between Second and Third streets. He gave the name of Samuel Carr, and was marched to the Fourth District Station. He will have a hearing at the Central this afternoon. The molasses is at the Seventh District Station, awaiting an owner.

CARELESSNESS.—No less than eight establishments were found open last night by the police of the Sixth district.

THIRD EDITION

The McFarland Murder Trial.

The Proceedings of Congress To-day.

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

The Excitement in Greece.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Tennessee Reconstruction.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Colonel Spence, of East Tennessee, was before the Reconstruction Committee to day. He vaguely favored reconstructing that State.

Banking and Currency.

The Committee on Banking and Carrency considered, but came to no conclusion, on Mr. Sherman's forty-five million Currency bill.

Pacific Railroad.

The House Committee on the Pacific Railroad will, this week, hear arguments for and against the Transcontinental Railroad Company.

The Darien Canal.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee considered the Darien Ship Canal treaty and proposed a treaty across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. Marshall O. Roberts and Moses Taylor of New York appeared and made some statements about the latter scheme. The committee decided to hear Admiral Porter and General Michler, relative to the Darien Ship Canal treaty before taking action.

The Fox River Scheme.

Governors Fairchild, of Wisconsin, and Merrill, of Iowa, were before the Committee of Commerce to-day, and made an argument on behalf of the bill for the improvement of water communication between the Mississippi river and Lake Michigan, by Wisconson and Fox rivers. They represented that the measure is of vital importance to the West, and that it is demanded by the people of that section.

Troops for Service Against the Indians.

General Sheridan has notified the Secretary of War that additional troops will be necessary, as the spring advances, to keep the Indians from commencing hostilities. Information from the border is to the effect that the Indians are combining for a general war.

The Secretary of War has ordered two regiments to report to General Sheridan. One of them passed through here to-day from Virginia. The Government is determined to punish the Indians if any attempt is made to bring on a war.

The Funding Bill

was further discussed to-day by the Ways and Means Committee, but no action was taken. It is expected that the bill will be referred to-morrow.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Mr. Trumbull presented a memorial and resolutions of a public meeting in Chicago, recommending that the balance of four or five hundred thousand dollars, known as the Chinese indemnity fund, the same being a balance left after paying all claims of our citizens, be covered into the United States Treasury as a special fund, either to be returned to China or to used for the establishment of universities of learning at Pekin.

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

The memorial was then referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Sherman, Chairman of the Finance Committee, in response to a resolution of instruction on the subject, reported that the committee were unanimously of the opinion that no change ought to be made in the rate of taxation on distilled spirits. He also reported adversely the bill for the relief of the Drew Theological Seminary of New Jersey.

Mr. Wilson, from the Military Committee, reported a substitute for the House army bill.

Mr. Sumner, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported, with an amendment, the bill for the relief of J. Ross Browne, late Minister to China.

Mr. Anthony, from the Committee on Printing, reported with amendment the bill to regulate the public printing and discontinue the publication of books and official documents.

Mr. Drake, from the Committee on Education and Labor, in response to various petitions on the subject, reported a joint resolution for the benefit of Wilberforce University, Ohio.

Mr. Hamilton (Texas) introduced a bill for the better protection of the frontiers 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 the public lands among the several States for educational purposes and otherwise, so providing by law that all the people of the United States may have an opportunity of acquiring a common school education.

Mr. Willey advocated his resolution in a speech of twenty minutes.

He referred to the fifteenth amendment as having introduced into the body politic a dangerous element, and argued that not only our duty, but our interest and safety, required that the colored race should be educated to an intelligent exercise of the suffrage. If we neglected prompt and efficient means for their enlightenment, we would one day bitterly regret our mistake.

In this connection he referred to the figures of the last census to show that out of 1,126,575 whites in the United States over 20 years of age who were unable to read, 462,123 were males and consequently voters. To-day there were in the United States 500,000 white voters unable to read.

House.

The reading of the journal having been dispensed with, Mr. Schenck moved that the roll of members be called, and the motion was agreed to.

Mr. Roots protested against it as an outrage and foolish waste of time, but was reminded by the Speaker that he had no right to protest against what the House had ordered.

The roll call showed that there were 170 members present, the whole number being 228. Many of the absentees were absent by leave of the House.

Mr. Niblack, from the Appropriation Committee, reported the Fortification bill, which was made the special order for the 4th of May next.

The bill appropriates $1,264,750, as follows:—For Fort Preble, Fort George and Fort Scammell, in Portland Harbor, Maine, $75,000; Fort Independence, Boston, $53,000; Fort Warren, Boston, $100,000; Fort Winthrop, Boston, $69,000; Fort Hamilton and additional batteries, New York, $46,000; Fort on the site of Fort Tompkins, Staten Island, unexpended balance of appropriation; for casemated battery on Staten Island, Fort Schuyler, New York, $80,000; Fort on Willitt's Point, opposite Fort Schuyler, $90,000; Fort Columbus, Governor's Island, New York, $52,000; Fort Wood, Bedloe's Island, New York, $16,000; Battery, Hudson, New York Harbor, $30,000; Fort Mifflin, Philadelphia, $26,750; Fort Delaware, Delaware river, $185,000; battery at Finn's Point, opposite Fort Delaware, $33,500.

Fort at Fort Point, San Francisco, $100,000; fort at Lime Point, San Francisco, $100,000; fort at Alcatras Island, San Francisco, $50,000.

Contingencies, preservation, and repair of fortifications, $150,000.

Construction of sea coast mortar batteries at existing defensive positions, $75,000.

Surveys for military defenses, $100,000.

The House then proceeded to the business of the morning hour.

The bill reported some days since by Mr. O'Neill, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, relative to the land claims of the heirs of Gervatio Nolen in the Territory of Colorado, was ordered to be engrossed a third time, and not being engrossed it went to Speaker's table.

Mr. Welker, from the Committee on Retrenchment, reported the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint special agents, not exceeding 53 at any one time, for the purpose of making examinations of books and papers and accounts of collectors and other officers of the customs.

The bill was explained and advocated by Messrs. Welker and Benton.

Mr. Brooks (N. Y.) thought that so far as the bill reduced the present number of such detectives it was desirable, but he was opposed to the practice of sending agents abroad, men with small salaries, and open to all sorts of temptations and corrupting influences. He thought they did more harm than good. The Government had its diplomatic representatives and consular agents abroad, and on them the Secretary of the Treasury ought to rely, and not on irresponsible men.

Mr. Welker said the Secretary of the Treasury deemed it very important that two or three such agents should be sent abroad; men who were adepts and who made themselves familiar with the values of prices of imported articles, and whose reports protected the Treasury from frauds in matters of under valuations, etc.

After further discussion by Messrs. Woodward Cullom, Ferris, Poland, and Hooper, the bill was passed.

Mr. Jenckes, from the Committee on Retrenchment, reported a bill to establish a Department of Justice.

The bill provides that there shall be an executive department of the Government to be called the Department of Justice, of which the Attorney-General shall be the head; that there shall be in such department a Solicitor-General, and two assistants of the Attorney-General, and that the Solicitor of the Treasury and his assistants, the Solicitor of Internal Revenue, the Naval Solicitor and Judge Advocate-General, and their clerks and assistants, and the office of Examiner of Claims in the State Department shall be transferred to the Department of Justice. The salary of the Attorney-General is to be the same as at present; that of the Solicitor-General $7500; of the assistants of the Attorney-General $6000; and of the other officers the same as at present. No fees are to be allowed hereafter for legal services required of the officers of the Department of Justice.

The morning hour expired as the bill was read, and the bill went over until to-morrow.

FROM EUROPE.

Ollivier's Circular to the People.

PARIS, April 26.—Ollivier has addressed a circular to the electors of France. He impressed upon the people the fact that while an affirmative vote means quiet and peace, and gives an opportunity for the Emperor and Ministers to accomplish reforms, a negative vote means anarchy, disorder, revolution, and revenge.

The Outrage in Greece.

ATHENS, April 26.—The excitement throughout Greece on account of the recent outrages of the brigands near Marathon has not abated. At an early hour yesterday morning the bodies of Lloyd and Herbert, of the British Legation, arrived at Piræus, near this city, in a Grecian frigate. Later in the day their funeral was celebrated in this city. The king, the diplomatic corps, and a great number of strangers attended. The force in pursuit of the brigands succeeded in killing or capturing the whole party.

FROM NEW YORK.

The McFarland Trial.

NEW YORK, April 26.—The court-room was crowded this morning. Dr. Vance was again examined, and testified to the irrational manner of the prisoner. To the question, What is the particular form of insanity with which the prisoner was suffering at the time of the shooting, he replied, "A perversion of mind on all subjects—a mania." During the examination the witness said he was called by the defense and testified for the prosecution; also testified in the Chambers case, and said that Chambers was not insane. Chambers said he had triumphed over all the doctors but witness.

Dr. Parsons, Physician to the New York City Lunatic Asylum, testified what insanity was, what the symptoms were, etc.; on the evidence that has already been adduced he should certainly deem the prisoner insane at the time of the shooting.

The Court took a recess.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, April 26.—Cotton quiet and nominally 23c. Flour quiet and somewhat easier, but unchanged; Howard Street superfine, $5@5·37½; do. extra, $5·50@6·25; do. family, $6·50@7·50; City Mills superfine, $5·25@5·75; do. extra, $5·50@6·50; do. family, $6·75; Western superfine, $4·87½@5·12½; do. extra, $5·37½@5·75; do. family, $6@6·75. Wheat firm; Maryland Amber, $1·40@1·55. Corn quiet for white at $1·09@1·11; yellow dull and lower, with sales chiefly at $1·08. Oats dull at 60@65c. Provisions firm and unchanged. Whisky in good demand at $1·06@1·06½.

FIRES.—The alarm of fire at 8 o'clock last evening was caused by a slight fire at the cigar store No. 327 N. Eighth street.

At half-past 4 o'clock this morning trifling damage was done to building No. 428 N. Eighth street.

CONGRATULATED.—The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals yesterday sent a card of thanks to Mayor Fox for the interest he has taken in forwarding the objects of the organization.

STOLE A FIDDLE.—C. P. Waterman (colored) last evening hooked a violin from the whisky place of Biddy McMaher. He was captured, and on being taken before Alderman Carpenter was committed for trial.

LAUNCH.—The pilot boat Thomas Howard was launced this morning from Cramp's ship yard. She is 80 feet long, 20 feet beam and 8 feet hold, and was built under the auspices of the Pilots' Association.

ALLEGED LARCENY.—John Gallup was arrested last evening at Fifth and Callowhill streets on the charge of stealing a watch and other articles. He will be at the Central Station this afternoon.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.	
$400 City 6s, New.102¾	100 sh Sch N Pf.b60 17¼
$6000 Pa & N Y Cl 7s 93	100 sh Read R......50·31
20 sh Penna R.... 58¾	100 do......b5.50·31
100 do....... 58¾	100 do.......50·31
97 do........ 58¾	100 do......b5.50·81
100 sh Hestonv'e.b60 13¾	100 do.......50·31
100 do....... 13¼	300 do..ls.b30.50·31
500 sh Leh N St... 34½	300 do.s5wn&i. 50½
500 do........ 34¾	500 do....ls.c. 50¼
100 do.......c. 34¾	100 do..rg&in. 50¼
100 do........ 34¾	
SECOND BOARD.	
$2000 Pa 6s, 1 se.....104	200 sh Hestonville ls 13½
$1600 C & A m 6s,'89 97½	100 do.....b30. 13½
$2500 Leh Con Ln...78	100 do.....b30. 13½
3 sh Leh Nav.... 34	100 do.....b30. 13½
35 sh O C & A R.... 42¼	

MARRIED.

(For additional Marriages see fifth page.)

WHITE—KEENAN.—On the 26th instant, by Rev. James Martin, of St. James' Church, west Philadelphia, J. CLARENCE WHITE to LIZZIE, daughter of John A. Keenan, Esq., both of this city.

FINE STATIONERY,
ARMS, MONOGRAMS, ILLUMINATING, ETC.
DREKA, 1033 CHESNUT Street,
Card Engraver and Stationer.

REFRIGERATORS.

SECOND SEASON.
GREAT EXCITEMENT.
TRIUMPH! TRIUMPH!
The Davis Refrigerator.
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Lined with White Metal.
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King of the World.
King of the World.
King of the World.
King of the World.
SOLE DEPOT,
EDWARD J. WILLIAMS,
Central House-furnishing Store,
915 MARKET Street.
J. S. WORMAN & CO.,
Proprietors and Manufacturers.
4 7 thstutm3p

GIESLER & CO. CHAMPAGNE.—
200 CASES GOLD LABEL AND DRY SILLERY, QUARTS AND PINTS, just received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOBIAS & CO.,
Nos. 206 and 208 S. FRONT Street.
4 26 10t

BAY RUM.—A SMALL INVOICE JUST RECEIVED by
JOS. T. TOBIAS & CO.,
Nos. 206 and 208 S. FRONT Street.
4 26 10t