WASHINGTON

Application to the Supreme Court to Reopen the Decision on the Legal Tender Act.

Justice Bradley to Sit on the Rehearing of the Case.

The Increased Appropriation for the New York Post Office Defeated.

Lively Tilt in the Senate Chamber.

DRAKE AND SUMNER AT LOGGERHEADS.

WASHINGTON, April 8, 1870.

An Unfounded Rumor Corrected—Judge Bradley and the Legal Tender Act.

A report having got into circulation to the effect that Mr. Justice Bradley, of the United States Supreme Court, had determined not to sit in any case involving the constitutionality of the Legal Tender act, for the reason that, as an advocate, he had been interested in the question before his elevation to the bench, your correspondent has taken pains to ascertain the truth of the matter, and finds that there is no foundation whatever for the story. I have the authority of the eminent Justice himself for this statement. Judge Bradley has not said to any one that he would feel constrained not to sit in legal tender cases, nor does he intend to pursue such a course. He thinks that whether he was interested or not as an advocate in cases involving the constitutionality of the law has nothing to do with his rights and duties as a judge, and especially in the cases which are now before the court and with which he had no connection. Should any of the specific cases in which he might have been employed come up, then, and only then, will he feel delicacy in participating in its adjudication; but while other cases, merely involving the same legal points, are under consideration, he will be entirely free to participate. Otherwise, as he says himself, every judge, who at one time happened to be a lawyer of extended practice, would be disqualified as a judge, for nearly every question of law comes up some time or other for adjudication. The importance of the rumor was that, supposing it true, it would have the effect in all probability of leaving the old decision in force. The last decision was adopted by a vote of four to three, and since then Bradley and Strong having been added to the court, and taking it for granted that Strong is in favor of legal tenders, it would leave the court divided, four to four, Bradley not taking part. In that way the old decision would stand.

Application to Reopen the Legal Tender Case.

Hon. J. B. Beck, member of Congress from Kentucky, moved in the Supreme Court to-day for the reopening of the Hepburn-Griswold case, the leading legal tender case decided at the present term. Mr. C. R. Potter, who argued the case, maintaining the unconstitutionality of the Legal Tender act, proceeded to address the court, but was interrupted by the Chief Justice, who said the motion was not debatable. The motion was taken under advisement. No decided case will be reopened under a decision of the court at this term unless it be requested by one of the concurring Justices, and it, therefore, depends upon such a contingency whether the case will be reopened.

The Case of Bradley, the Colored Lawyer.

Yesterday A. A. Bradley (colored) addressed a written application to Chief Justice Chase, requesting the return of certain papers handed to the Court in his behalf. This application was returned to him through the Clerk of the Court, with the suggestion that a motion should be made by counsel in open court for that purpose. Yesterday the motion for the admission of Bradley to the bar was withdrawn by Mr. Riddle and the papers returned to him. No endorsement upon Bradley's application for the return of the papers was made by the Court.

The Increased Appropriation for the New York Post Office Defeated.

The House Committee on Appropriations have agreed to recommend a non-concurrence in the Senate amendment to the Deficiency bill increasing the appropriation for the New York Post Office from $400,000 to $800,000, and also non-concurrence in the Senate's amendment increasing the Boston appropriation from $200,000 to $350,000.

Looking After American Fishing Interests.

The United States steamer Frolic, Commander Wilson, which was ordered to the West Indies, has had her destination changed to the Canadian fishing waters. It appears a new code of regulations have been adopted in regard to this important interest, and the Frolic has been specially detailed in view of this fact.

St. Domingo Investigations.

It is understood that a vessel is now ready at Boston to convey commissioners to St. Domingo, should such be appointed, to make further investigations.

The Austrian Torpedo.

Chief Engineer Thomas J. Jones, United States Navy, now attached to the United States ship Juniata, stationed in the Mediterranean, writes to the Navy Department that he has discovered the whole secret of the famous Austrian torpedo; and if not, that he is prepared to design and build one that will prove equally as effective and efficient.

The Union League of America.

The National Executive Committee of the Union League of America will meet in the city of Baltimore on Wednesday, the 20th inst. Considerable interest is taken in this meeting, as it is to be held in one of the old slave States. Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania, ex-Governor Newell, of New Jersey, and other distinguished gentlemen will be present.

Consuls Recognized.

The President has recognized Carlos Baum as Consul of the Argentine republic at San Francisco, Cal., and L. M. Merritt as Consul of the Argentine republic at Pensacola, Fla.

Ex-Governor Wise, of Virginia.

On motion of Mr. Caleb Cushing ex-Governor Wise, of Virginia, was to day admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court.

THE RICHMOND MAYORALTY IMBROGLIO.

Hearing of Counsel Before Chief Justice Chase—The Case Postponed Until the May Term of the Virginia Circuit Court.

WASHINGTON, April 8, 1870.

The respective counsel in the Richmond mayoralty case had another hearing before Chief Justice Chase to-night at his residence. The subjects involved were discussed in a conversational manner, and the Chief Justice made several suggestions, the result of which was the following agreement:—

In the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Virginia in equity, George Chahoon vs. Henry R. Ellyson et al., motion for dissolution of injunction in the same case, motion for attachment against the defendant (Ellyson) for contempt and matter of writ of assistance in the same case:—

At the suggestion of the Chief Justice, in view of his pressing duties in the Supreme Court and the great length of time which will probably be occupied in the argument of the motion to dissolve the injunction, it is hereby consented by the several parties that each of said motions be and they are hereby continued until the first day of the next May term of said court, and that in the meantime no further or other proceedings be taken in any of the said matters, but that the present condition of affairs remain as it now is, so far as affected by the above proceedings, none of the rights of either party to be impaired by this postponement.

The counsel for Ellyson proposed the following addition, namely:—

It being also understood that the Chief Justice will attend the court on the day to which these motions are adjourned.

This was accepted by the counsel for Chahoon.

The counsel for Ellyson said that in assenting to this agreement they did not propose to give up any right, in the mean time, in the court, to test the constitutionality of the act of the Legislature under which Ellyson was appointed Mayor of Richmond.

The Chief Justice said that would hardly be fair, considering the agreement of counsel.

Messrs. Neeson and Meredith explained that the question might arise in the event of proceedings effecting a person arrested by Ellyson or Chahoon.

The Chief Justice remarked that pending a question before him the question ought not to go to a State court, and if this was the intention the subject ought not to have been brought before him.

Judge Meredith said he understood a paper was filed in the Supreme Court to-day in that Petersburg case. Seven thousand officers in the State were effected by the questions at issue, and hence his anxiety that they should be settled at once.

Messrs. Wise and Wells replied that other cases were altogether separate from this which referred to the contest in Richmond. It was their understanding that nothing whatever be done on the question before them until it shall come before the Chief Justice and Judge Underwood at the time named.

The Chief Justice said that he was very desirous that peace should be preserved in Richmond, and hence he had made suggestions to that end.

The respective counsel expressed their satisfaction with the motives of the Chief Justice, and intimated that they would do all in their power to preserve the peace.

A copy of the agreement will be transmitted to Judge Underwood.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Second Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 8, 1870.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. POMEROY, (rep.) of Kan.—To transfer the Cherokee and Creek Indian tribes in the Indian Territory to the Western district of Arkansas.

By Mr. STEWART, (rep.) of Nev.—A bill relating to a survey for a military railroad on the west bank of the Potomac from Georgetown, D. C., to Harper's Ferry.

THE CONSULAR DEFICIENCY BILL.

Mr. MORRILL, (rep.) of Me., from the Committee on Appropriations, reported favorably the House Appropriation bill, supplying deficiencies in salaries of United States Ministers for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870. Passed.

IMPROVEMENT OF DULUTH HARBOR.

From the Committee on Public Lands, Mr. SPRAGUE, (rep.) of R. I., reported, with amendments, the bill granting lands to the State of Minnesota to aid in the improvement of the harbor of Duluth, Lake Superior.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The calendar was taken up and the concurrent resolution for a joint committee on Indian affairs was discussed mainly upon the propriety of committing to a joint committee a subject which involved the treaty-making power.

Mr. HARLAN, (rep.) of Iowa, favored the proposition as a means of adjusting differences of opinion between the Houses. Last year the House refused, after a certain date, to carry into effect Indian treaties by withholding appropriations, and the Senate had been weak enough to yield the point to the House.

Mr. DRAKE, (rep.) of Mo., believed that the resolution covered a vast scheme of rascality, though he did not mean that any member of either House who advocated it was aware of the fact, nor could he himself put his finger upon the proof for his assertion, but such was his conviction.

Mr. STEWART said the proof of the rascality which was known to exist might be more readily forthcoming than was generally supposed. It was because corrupt practices did exist and that careful investigation upon Indian affairs was more than ever imperatively demanded that he favored the proposition for a joint committee.

Mr. SUMNER, (rep.) of Mass., inquired of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Drake) whether his remarks were intended to throw any reflection upon the gentleman who had introduced the resolution in the House.

Mr. DRAKE replied, with emphasis, that nothing but the respect due to the Senate kept back such an answer to the question as the Senator from Massachusetts would not wish to hear. He had expressly disclaimed any imputation upon any advocate of the resolution, and how dared the Senator put that question to him after his express disclaimer?

Mr. SUMNER replied he wanted to have the explanation. He would favor any measure calculated to discharge the duty of the government to the Indians, the wards of the nation.

Mr. DAVIS, (dem.) of Ky., said the constitution confined the treaty-making power to the President and the Senate, but the House had for several years sought to encroach upon and usurp a portion of that power. He thought these encroachments and usurpations should be firmly met and voted down. A two-thirds vote of the Senate was required to confirm an Indian treaty, but it was hoped by this joint committee to overturn that principle by making the passage of measures dependent upon the committee's report, thus establishing an innovation upon the constitution.

At this point the morning hour expired and Mr. NYE, (rep.) of Nev., moved an adjournment as a mark of respect for the memory of General Thomas, whose funeral took place this day at Troy.

The Senate then adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, April 8, 1870.

CONGRESSIONAL APPOINTMENT.

Mr. PAINE, (rep.) of Wis., introduced a bill providing that after the present Congress the House of Representatives shall be composed of 275 members, and of such members as any State thereafter admitted may be entitled to, and directing the Secretary of the Interior to ascertain from the preliminary census report of 1870 the basis of representation and the apportionment of each State. Referred.

UNAUTHORIZED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Mr. DAWES, (rep.) of Mass., offered a resolution directing the Clerk of the House to report by what authority the sum of $1,872 had been paid to the publisher of the Washington *Chronicle* for advertising certain statements in relation to the Thirty-seventh Congress. Adopted.

PRIVATE BILLS.

The House then, as the business of the morning hour on Friday, proceeded to the call of committees for bills of a private character. Various private bills were reported from the Post Office Committee and the Committee on Indian Affairs and passed. Among those from the latter committee was one to reserve from the moneys due to the Kiowa Indians $10,000 for the benefit of two white captives recovered from them, after the massacre of their parents and relatives, and who are to be known as Helen and Heloise Lincoln.

A MISSISSIPPI MEMBER SWORN IN.

The morning hour having expired,

Mr. PAINE, from the Committee on Elections, reported back the credentials of Henry W. Berry, member elect from the Third Congressional district of Mississippi, as being regular.

Mr. Barry then came forward and took the oath of office.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. JOHNSON, (dem.) of Cal., rising to a personal explanation, said that he had introduced, some weeks ago, a bill to create a new Judicial district in California. It had been sent to him by a distinguished lawyer of San Francisco, and he had introduced it without examination. He had since found that the papers of California, of both parties, had been assailing him for that act, because the proposed boundaries were not what they ought to be. He had not intended that the bill should pass in the shape he found it in after it was printed. The bar of San Francisco had sent him a document remonstrating against the passage of the bill, and he now presented that remonstrance and wished it referred to the Judiciary Committee. It had also been charged by the press there that he was attempting to legislate Judge Hoffman out of office. That gentleman was a distinguished judge, not a politician, and it was not very likely that he (Johnson) was inclined to legislate him out of office for the advantage of two republicans.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The House then, at two o'clock, went into Committee on the Tariff bill, Mr. Wheeler in the chair.

The paragraph under consideration was that as to cotton spool thread and the amendments offered thereto by Messrs. Schenck and Allison.

After discussion Mr. Allison's amendment was rejected and Mr. Schenck's amendment as reported in yesterday's proceedings was adopted.

The next paragraph was that taxing at forty per cent *ad valorem* cotton thread, yarn warps or warp yarn not wound upon spools.

Mr. MAYNARD, (rep.) of Tenn., moved to add to the paragraph the words "and on all numbers finer than No. 60 fifteen cents per pound." He explained and advocated his amendment, which was opposed by Mr. Schenck and rejected.

The next paragraph was that taxing at five cents per pound and thirty-five per cent *ad valorem* cotton shirts, drawers and other articles knit or woven on frames.

Mr. KELLOGG, (rep.) of Conn., moved to amend by adding the words "on corsets of manufactured cloth, woven or made in patterns of such size, &c., to be fit for corsets, three dollars per dozen." He explained and advocated his amendment, which was agreed to.

Mr. HOLMAN, (dem.) of Ind., moved to strike out of the paragraph the words "five cents per pound." Rejected.

The next paragraph was that taxing at forty per cent *ad valorem* lace of every description, composed of cotton and flax, not prepared by the needle.

Mr. KELLOGG moved to increase the rate to fifty per cent, and advocated his amendment. Rejected.

To the next paragraph, taxing lace shawls and lace scarfs forty-five per cent *ad valorem*, there was no amendment offered.

To the next paragraph, taxing all manufactures of cotton not otherwise provided for thirty-five per cent *ad valorem*,

Mr. BUTLER, (rep.) of Mass., moved to add a proviso that cotton webbing, galloons, &c., whether made elastic or not, used in the manufacture of shoes, shall pay five cents a pound only. He offered it in the interest of shoe manufacturers and consumers. Agreed to.

The next paragraph was that taxing wools on the skin the same rates as on other wools.

Mr. BROOKS, (dem.) of N. Y., moved to strike out the paragraph. Rejected.

Mr. COX, (dem.) of N. Y., moved to amend by making the tax on wools on the skin half the rates on other wools. Rejected.

The paragraph was passed without amendment.

The next paragraph was that on flannels, blankets, knit goods, hats, yarn, composed wholly or in part of wool, taxing them, when valued at not over forty cents per pound, twenty cents; over forty cents and not exceeding sixty cents, thirty cents; over sixty cents and not exceeding eighty cents, forty cents, and over eighty cents per pound, fifty cents per pound, with thirty-five per cent *ad valorem*.

Amendments were offered and discussed by Messrs. Wilson, of Minn., and Holman, and were rejected.

The committee then rose, having disposed since the beginning of less than eight pages of the bill, which consists of fifty pages.

The SPEAKER presented a letter from the Clerk of the House in reply to a resolution adopted this morning as to payment of $1,875 to the Washington *Chronicle*, stating that it was paid on the 31st of March, 1869, by direction of the Committee on Accounts, and that he had uniformly declined to order such publications, which had now been stopped.

Mr. DAWES disclaimed any suppositions of the Clerk having done anything wrong in the matter.

The House then, at quarter-past five o'clock, adjourned till to-morrow.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

The Arcade and Pnuematic Railway Bills—Improved System of Towage on Canals—Debate in the Assembly Over the Inebriate Asylum.

SENATE.

ALBANY, April 8, 1870.

The Senate met at half-past seven o'clock this evening.

Mr. PIERCE introduced a bill to incorporate the New York Fiscal Agency and Improvement Company.

The Arcade and Pneumatic Railway bills were made the special order for next Tuesday.

BILLS PASSED.

The bill authorizing the Hudson Highlands Suspension Bridge Company to construct a railroad was subsequently read and passed.

REPORTS.

Mr. HARDENBURGH reported the bill to provide for the introduction of an improved system of towage on canals, reappropriating the usual sum for New York on canal extraordinary repairs and to pay awards.

Mr. KENNEDY reported complete the bill relative to the Board of Assessors of the city of Brooklyn.

Mr. LEWIS—To pay the certificates issued to the soldiers of the war of 1812; appropriating $450,000 to the Hudson River State Hospital for the Insane; amending the charter of the Union Trust Company; repealing the act to widen Maine street, Brooklyn.

Adjourned until Monday evening.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, April 8, 1870.

The Assembly met at half-past seven o'clock.

Mr. JACOBS moved to lay all orders of business on the table down to resolutions, so as to make the bill abolishing the office of Canal Auditor a special order for Wednesday next. Lost—37 to 44.

THE INEBRIATE ASYLUM BILL.

Mr. JACOBS reported the bill to appoint three trustees to take charge of the Inebriate Asylum, and moved that the bill be recommitted to be reported complete. He supported his motion, claiming that the large amount (in the neighborhood of $200,000) annually appropriated to this institution was corruptly used.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN asked that the matter be laid over till to-morrow or Monday. But if it was to be debated he would say this bill did not reach the evil complained of. This bill would be making this institution a political machine, as it gave the Governor and the Senate the power to appoint these trustees. He appealed to the House not to do any act here that would place our brothers or sons in the hands of a set of politicians. As to the institution, he asserted that it was in the hands of some of the best citizens of the State, men high in position, men known and esteemed throughout the State. No bill could be paid until it met the approval of the Auditing Committee, and if any money had been paid to parties to come here for legislation to protect the institution it was an error—it was wrong.

Mr. BERGEN followed in support of the bill and spoke of the extravagance and irregularities existing in the institution.

Mr. JACOBS claimed that no matter how many of our best citizens were the trustees, one man holds the majority of the stock and runs it in his own behalf; and this being the case he insisted that the Legislature, appropriating hundreds of thousands of dollars annually, had the right to take and have control of its management.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN would vote for a bill to cut off all State appropriations to the institution. Do this, he said, but do not put the institution under the control of persons appointed in the way proposed by the bill.

After further debate Mr. Jacobs moved that the bill be recommitted to the Ways and Means Committee, which was agreed to.

THANKS TO THE CITIZENS OF TROY.

Mr. HUSTED moved concurrent resolutions of thanks to the citizens of Troy for their hospitality to the Legislature on the occasion of the funeral of General Thomas, which were adopted.

Adjourned.

AFFECTING SCENE IN A MASSACHUSETTS PRISON.

An Old Man Pardoned After Twenty Years of Confinement.

BOSTON, April 8, 1870.

A most touching scene occurred in the Massachusetts State Prison, in Charlestown, yesterday afternoon. Over twenty years ago a young man named George Hunnewell, with every prospect of a bright and prosperous future, fell from a proud and upright station of sobriety and integrity to the lowness of drunkenness and vice, and, as too many have before and since done, soon became a willing follower and an easy victim of that curse of humanity, strong drink. In October, 1847, after a release from an imprisonment of six months, he deliberately set fire in the night time to his own home, and a brother of his, in endeavoring to secure some papers from the building, perished in the flames. Hunnewell was arrested, tried and convicted, and sentenced to be hanged, that being the penalty for arson in those days. The sentence, however, was commuted to imprisonment for life. About the 1st of February, twenty-two years and two months ago, he entered the gates of a prison from which to him there was no returning. Isolated from the bright and busy world without, dead forever, in this existence, to the blessed gift of freedom, he seemed doomed to live on and perhaps die within the walls of a building to him a living tomb. Only once during those long and weary years, and then for only one short hour, has he been permitted to gaze upon the scenes of his early years, and then only from the cupola of his prison. Never during his confinement has he been permitted to go outside the gates he entered so many years ago. He has lived on day after day, patient, yet hopeful that he might yet be pardoned and set free, but never daring perhaps to expect a realization of his prayers.

But yesterday opened a new leaf in his experience of life; for at noonday he stood, for the first time for nearly a quarter of a century, a free man. By the consent of the Governor arrangements were effected for extending to this old and patient prisoner a full and unconditional pardon. About ten o'clock the prisoners were called to the chapel, where were seated quite a numerous audience, and after the usual devotional exercises by the chaplain, Warden Haynes offered a few remarks, comprising a brief *résumé* of his experience during his connection with the prison, and after briefly alluding to the annual custom of the Governor of pardoning an inmate of his large family, he stated that to-day it gave him great pleasure to announce as the subject of executive clemency the name of George Hunnewell, and requested him bearing that name to stand up. In response an old, gray-haired man, fifty-nine years old, slowly arose with mingled feelings of joy and surprise depicted on his features. Excited cheers arose from the audience, which was gladly joined in by the prisoners, and in the confusion and excitement Hunnewell was hurried out of the chapel, to throw aside forever the garments of a felon, and soon came forth clothed in the habiliments of a free man.

He was warmly and frequently congratulated upon his exit from prison life, and he will in a few days depart for a home in Western Pennsylvania.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Samuel McCarty, John Conklin, John Riley and Frederick Jones, the four young pickpockets arrested by detectives Corwin and Van Wagner on Fulton avenue about a week since, were sent to the House of Refuge yesterday by Justice Walsh.

Thomas Phalon and William Grady got into a fight at the corner of Carroll and Columbia streets at a late hour on Thursday night. In the course of the affray Phalon got one of Grady's fingers between his teeth and bit it off. The accused was locked up to answer a charge of mayhem.

Detectives Corwin, Frost and Folk arrested three shoplifters, named Lewis Pardon, Manuel Frith and Peter Sefer, yesterday afternoon, at the corner of Washington and High streets. The officers had followed the thieves through several streets, and saw them attemping to steal dry goods from the doors of several dry goods stores. A pair of shoes, stolen from the shoe store of Thomas Fagan, at No. 107 Fulton avenue, was found in the possession of Pardon. The accused were sentenced to five months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary and fined fifty dollars each by Justice Walsh.

A LITERARY ENTERTAINMENT.

Complimentary Readings to Professor Frobisher.

A very select audience assembled last evening in the elegant Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association to hear the complimentary readings to Professor J. E. Frobisher, under the auspices of his pupils and members of the Phono Reading Club. Selections from Shakspeare, Schiller, Macaulay, Tennyson, Browning, Longfellow, Curtis, Stephens and Alice Carey were read by M. E. Lockwood, D. White, Professor Frobisher, J. Sutherland, Mrs. Frobisher, Mrs. E. M. Clymer, Miss M. Mosher, Mrs. C. F. Norris and Mrs. G. Mills; some of which elicited enthusiastic applause and exhibited a high degree of elocutionary talent in the readers.

THE ENFRANCHISED REJOICING

Immense Turnout of Colored Citizens.

Imposing Display in the Streets and an Enthusiastic Meeting at Cooper Institute.

Rejoicing Over the Passage of the Fifteenth Amendment.

Speeches by Wendell Phillips, the Rev. H. H. Garnett and Others.

The sun smiled benignly yesterday on the celebration of the last addition to the constitution of the United States—the elevation of the negro to the full rights of citizenship. The occasion was one of rare interest, being the public endorsement of the last result of the great civil war, and the colored element turned out in full force and in all its glory. Dealers in mourning goods might have caught an idea from the various shades of black represented in the procession, and a cloud of interested spectators of both sexes lined the sidewalks in Broadway for many a block. Throughout the celebration our newly enfranchised neighbors conducted themselves in the most laudable manner and got themselves up regardless of expense for the occasion. All were astir at an early hour, and dusky faces were scrubbed until they shone again, the well scented wool was carded out and parti-colored raiment was donned to do honor to the elevation of the darky from contraband to repeater. There was

A SOUND OF REVELRY

from early dawn in the Egyptian darkness of Sullivan street, and a murmur of festivity in each barber's shop and hotel kitchen. Glistening teeth and eyes, ruby lips and plantation cachinnations ushered in the dawn "ob de day ob Jubilo," and Ethiopian exclamations, and in some cases objurgations, mingled with the cry of the milkman and the yawn of the drowsy policeman. Families had some difficulty in getting their breakfast cooked, as the dusky *cuisinière* declared that

SAM AND MOSE AND JAKE

were to call around in a carriage to take her to see "de cullud ladies and gemmen in de purcession." Many a seamed chin testified to the impatience of the barber to transact business with the customer before the drum beat the hour of assembly, and many an imprecation, loud and deep, greeted the spoiled steak, the hard boiled egg and the ruined capon, which thoughts of the great day drove out of the mind of the dusky cook or waiter. But the toilets, both male and female! In this particular Sambo and Dinah spread themselves to an alarming extent. The former indulged in an unwarrantable amount of shirt collar, such as the champion "walk arounder" of the minstrel profession would stand aghast at. Add to this glistening wool, beaded with bear's grease and redolent of undesirable *bouquet d'Ethiope*—a Dan Bryant style of costume—and shoes which would seem to have been built in one of the shipyards, and there will be a very fair idea of

THE AVERAGE CUFFEE

in the procession yesterday. Dinah shone resplendent in silk and satin and gingham, and wore hats which would have driven a Parisian milliner to despair. A black velvet sacque, a scarlet robe, a blue hat and a green veil, with yellow kids, adorned many a midnight belle that sat in the numerous carriages of the procession. Yellow turbans were tabooed on this occasion, owing, probably, to the rivalry between Sambo and John Chinaman at the present time.

THE ROUTE OF THE PROCESSION

was as follows:—At eleven o'clock A. M. the various associations assembled at Washington Parade Ground, and the line formed on Fifth avenue at one o'clock, the right resting on Eighth street. The column then passed through Eighth street to Fourth avenue, thence to the Bowery and as far as Canal street, down Canal to Hudson, up Hudson to Spring, through Spring to Broadway, up Broadway to Thirty-fourth street, thence to Madison avenue, down this avenue to Twenty-third street, thence to Fourth avenue, and from Fourth avenue to the Cooper Institute, where the parade was dismissed.

THE ORDER OF MARCH

was as follows:—

Twenty men of the Broadway squad, under Sergeant Schofield.
Mounted escort of colored men.
Grant and Colfax Club, No. 1, mounted.
Officers and staff.
Treadwell Musketeers of Williamsburg, in United States Army uniform.
Grant Musketeers.
A large number of carriages, containing invited guests, among whom were Senator Revels, Rev. William F. Butler and others.
Texas Division Union League of America.
The Benevolent Sons of the Rev. John R. V. Morgan.
Coachmen's Society.
Saloon Men's Protective Union.
Terry Lodge of Odd Fellows.
Barouches, containing Bishop Talbot, Rev. H. Highland Garnet, Rev. Mr. Vandeveer and other prominent men.
Twentieth Ward Grant Club.
Poughkeepsie Battery, Captain Hasbrouck.
Eighth Ward Legion. This organization carried the flag of the Forty-fifth United States Volunteers, which had been torn into shreds by cannon balls.
Soldiers and citizens of New Jersey.
Invincibles, of Williamsburg.

About 15,000 colored people viewed the parade and over 7,000 colored men were in line. General William B. Mansfield was the general officer of the day. The first division was commanded by Colonel J. P. Leighton; the second division by Colonel John N. Carney, and the third division by Colonel P. Hawkins, formerly sergeant major of the Twentieth United States colored volunteers.

A wagon, festooned with flags and banners, was also in the line, containing twenty-nine young colored girls, dressed in blue and white, who represented the States which had ratified the fifteenth amendment. This wagon was drawn by four horses, driven tandem. Another wagon was filled with boys, representing all the States. Frederick Douglass passed through the crowd in Fifth avenue, greeting his friends. He was loudly cheered, but did not take part in the exercises. Among the mottoes on the banners carried by the colored people were the following:—

"Thaddeus Stevens, the great advocate of freedom."
"We want no money for our votes."
"We ask nothing but a fair race for life."
"With malice toward none, but charity to all."
"Brown and Lincoln, martyrs of freedom."

THE SALOON KEEPERS

were in a sad predicament to supply the wants of their customers, as their dark waiters were all celebrating the jubilee.

A kaleidoscope or a German *bal masqué* could hardly furnish the variety of colors presented in the procession yesterday. Coffee is fond of strong contrasts and loves to set off his sooty countenance in a gorgeous framework. The pickaninnies representing all the States formed a parterre of sunshine and shadow which would have delighted an admirer of Rembrandt. Everything was quiet on the great thoroughfares while the cloud was passing over them, and not a single case of accident or disturbance of any kind was reported. There are

THREE GRAVE REFLECTIONS

to be drawn from the parade yesterday. First, the utter absence of all interference with or molestation of the enfranchised negroes by whites of any class in a city where a few years ago a darky's life was not safe, now showing a complete submission to the law of the land. Secondly, the quiet, self-possessed and apparently grateful demeanor of the colored people themselves; and lastly, the extent of the demonstration, showing significantly that colored voters will exercise hereafter a very important influence at the polls.

THE MASS MEETING AT COOPER INSTITUTE.

The rejoicings of the day concluded with a mass meeting of the new voters. The stanch old walls of Cooper Institute literally groaned. The crush was tremendous, for perhaps a more crowded and enthusiastic gathering never congregated in the building. Had the force of hydraulic pressure been brought to bear a larger assemblage could not possibly have been squeezed within the space. The effect can better be imagined than described. It was a spectacle to be remembered with feelings which only such an exhibition can create. Suffocation and its other unwelcome concomitants had full swing, and many a rivulet of perspiration flowed freely on its course. For an hour and a half at least the vicinity of the Cooper Institute was surrounded by a dense multitude, and the doors once open a simultaneous charge was made for the seats. In less than fifteen minutes the hall was filled, the drums rolled merrily and the band commenced its series of popular tunes. National emblems were suspended from conspicuous places, and appropriate inscriptions, setting forth that the day of liberty had arrived, profusely adorned the massive pillars of the hall. A general feeling of rejoicing prevailed, and the great mass of people seemed anxious to display a universal smile of satisfaction. Great as the difficulties must have been to gain admittance probably a third of the audience was composed of women, whose gaudy and variegated apparel formed quite an interesting contrast to the sombre hues which surrounded them and which the finest cosmetics could not efface. Beneath the full glare of the many lights the multitude sat decorously and pleased, and at times giving full vent to unbounded delight. As a ratification meeting of the fifteenth amendment it must have fully realized the brightest hopes of years. The speakers stirred the hearts of their hearers, whose shouts of applause were re-echoed by their brethren outside the building. The women waved their cambrics when their hearts were touched, and now and then the ringing cheers of the men swelled into a powerful display of enthusiastic and unrestrained joy.

Shortly after eight o'clock the meeting was called to order by the Rev. William Butler, after which the Rev. Mr. Turpin offered up a fervent prayer, returning thanks for the great event which was now being celebrated throughout the land.

The Secretary read a long list of vice presidents, whose names were received with great cheering.

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The chairman then delivered a brief address, in the course of which he observed that a new era in the history of the country had arrived. They were now new-born citizens of the United States of America. (Cheers.) Slavery was dead forever, and they stood for the first time upon the soil as freemen of this great republic. (Cheers.) The stripes, once applied to their backs, now waved for their glory. (Cheers.) The demonstration to ratify the passage of the fifteenth amendment was proof positive that slavery was forever buried. They could stand up now as freemen, loyal to the flag of America. The promises of President Grant had been fulfilled by his proclamation. They had now one country and one flag. There were equal rights, liberty and justice for all. (Cheers.)

A LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT.

The SECRETARY read the fifteenth amendment proclamation, after which a letter from President Grant was read acknowledging the receipt of an invitation to attend the meeting and expressing his regret that public duties prevented his attendance.

The CHAIRMAN then introduced the Rev. Henry Hiland Garnett, a colored gentleman, to whom he paid a high tribute for his earnest advocacy in the cause of liberty.

THE REV. MR. GARNETT'S SPEECH.

The Rev. Henry H. Garnett, on coming forward, was loudly cheered. He said:—I have had the pleasure, ladies and gentlemen, to stand before you in this hall on other great occasions. For nearly thirty years it has been my privilege to speak here for the cause of human liberty; but never until this evening have I been permitted to address you as fellow citizens. (Cheers.) There is music and a charm in the words. Let me utter them again—"Fellow citizens" of the United States of America. (Cheers.) And I shall just here mention one

IMPORTANT HISTORICAL FACT.

Surveying the whole world, looking upon all the governments of the earth, there is not one to-day, but with one exception, speaking the English language, in which there is not distinction made in reference to colored people. (A voice—What is that?) I say in every country under every government where the English language is spoken to-day the inhabitants stand equally before the law. There is no distinction made in regard to race or color—and that is the republic of Liberia. And I do not blame Liberia having contracted the bad habit from the United States in its worst days. (Laughter.) And now it has always been my custom to acknowledge our gratitude to the author of all our blessing, and I propose, if you agree, that you all rise and stand in silence in honor of God (here the audience rose and remained standing for a few moments). And having done so much, I must ask the ladies to get their handkerchiefs and the gentlemen to ge their lungs ready (laughter).

HURRAH FOR EVERYBODY.

Three cheers for the old abolitionists who have fought this battle of the glorious. Hurrah (cheers), hurrah (cheers), hurrah (cheers). Let us give three cheers for William Lloyd Garrison, for Wendell Phillips, Lucretia Mott, Falstaff, and all the abolitionists. (Cheers.) Give three more. (Cheers.) Three cheers for our old flag, now without a stain. (Cheers.) Three cheers for the republican Congress. (Cheers.) Three cheers for President Grant and his Cabinet. (Cheers.) Now, three cheers for ourselves. (Tremendous cheers and laughter.) And, lastly, I have been requested to give three cheers for the tens of thousands outside, who cannot gain admission. (Cheers.) My observations shall now be of a practical character. I leave the logic, I leave the rhetoric, I leave the matchless eloquence to that orator of America who is to follow me—Wendell Phillips. (Applause.) As one of the people I propose to speak a few words to the people, which I trust will be interesting to the people. There are some who suppose that the ratification of the fifteenth amendment will be a universal panacea for all our woes, our social difficulties and troubles. What has it done? It has only given us fair play, and we ourselves must work out our own salvation if it is to be worked out at all. There are a great many people who say that colored people will very soon go over to the democrats. There are some democrats who say they know

HOW TO MANIPULATE

the colored voters of the State and city of New York, and that when they come to us with

GLITTERING ARGUMENTS

they will win us over. (A voice—"All right.' Well, I suppose there will be some "black'm en will do so, and for this reason that some black men are fools as well as some white men. (Laughter.) Black men were no better but just as good as white men; in fact, if they were any better then the question of the equality of races could not be entertained. Colored people must not go against their own interests and undermine the foundation upon which their friends stand. Now we must not persecute others for exercising their political rights or expressing their political opinions, or any other opinion. We should accord that right to every human being, and now I am going to utter an opinion, and I hope nobody will persecute me for it, and it is thus:—If there is one single black man that treads the soil of the United States, that, having before him the record of the democratic party in this State or in this country, that will so stultify himself as to abandon the principles for which his friends have fought, all I have to say is that I have no very profound respect for that man's intelligence or common sense. (Laughter).

A STONY HEART AND A SOFT HEAD.

It is my opinion that such a man has a stone in his heart and a soft place in his head. (Laughter.) Let me ask you, fellow citizens, would any German vote for those who persecuted? Would he use his influence for those who had endeavored to crush him? Do you believe that there is an Irishman that ever left the Green Isle of the Sea would vote for a party that endeavored to keep him down or traduced his people, or that kept his rights from him? There are a great many democrats of high social standing, refinement and liberality, but when you speak of their politics they are

MIGHTY BAD.

They are mighty bad, indeed. (Laughter.) After some allusions to the refusal of some States to ratify the fifteenth amendment, the speaker continued:—I do not want a man who would vote against liberty and the interests of his country; I do not want such a man to darken the doors of my house; I do not want him to pollute my hand. It was said that the democrats would cajole and

HONEYFUGLE

you. They would say that the republicans did not care about you, that the democrats would give you offices and in fine that the democratic party was the black man's friend. (Laughter.) But let us stand by those who stood by us in the days of peril and darkness; who when our hope was almost gone carried us safely through the war—Fremont, General Thomas, who to-day was laid in his mother earth; Lincoln, and last, though not least, that great man who not only thinks twice before but a dozen times wisely (cheers), that man who said in New York that he cared nothing about

A MAN'S COMPLEXION.

He did not care what his color was; if he had talent and brains he would, so far as he could, help him on his way to success. (Cheers.) Finally General Grant has come to the climax by his proclamation. He has taken away the last vestige of that old system, and now there is not a slave that treads this soil. (Cheers.) Let us betake ourselves to habits of thrift and frugality. Let us take root in the soil by purchasing land; get money, not for the sake of it, but for the sake of being independent, and, as the great Scottish poet has said, "You may be independent by learning to lend money, as well as to borrow it." Take your station among the solid and substantial men of the land; love your children, and above all treasure in your bosoms all that relates to a well ordained and dignified life; love your country, love your fellow men, and God bless you all. (Cheers.)

The secretary then read the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That the adoption of the fifteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States, by which equal suffrage is secured to all male citizens without regard to color or previous condition, by three-fourths of the States is the strongest evidence of the prevalence of the sentiment of justice in the public mind, is a guarantee that republican civilization has taken deep root among us, and that the future of our country will present a purer specimen of human development than has hitherto dawned upon the world, both for the good of man and the glory of God.

Resolved, That while we gratefully thank the Congress of the United States for proposing by resolution the fifteenth amendment, and the Legislatures of the several States for ratifying the same, we cannot forget that it was the proclamation of freedom issued by our lamented President that made the adoption of the fifteenth amendment possible.

Resolved, That the gratitude of the colored people of the United States is due to the brave and untiring men and women who, under the despised name of abolitionists, labored through so many years for the peaceable overthrow of slavery; and we believe with William Lloyd Garrison, "that this cheering event is the consummation of that great moral struggle which, based upon absolute justice and supported in an uncompromising spirit, for so many years, preceded the late rebellious outbreak of the South for an independent slaveholding empire