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THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 14, 1864.


**The Public Institutions of the State.**

We are indebted to Hon. James L. Graham, of the Senate, for a copy of the report of Messrs. McCandless and Stein, appointed under a resolution of the Senate, to examine into the condition of all the institutions to which the State makes appropriations, and report the amount of appropriation necessary for each, if any should be needed. The report is very voluminous, and gives a detailed statement of the condition of each institution in the State. We make the following abstract in reference to those located in our own immediate vicinity:

HOUSE OF REFUGE OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

This institution was incorporated on the 22d day of April, 1850, and in pursuance of said act of incorporation, by State appropriations and individual enterprise, ten acres of farms and residence, at a cost of $10,000, ground were purchased, at a cost of $10,000, on a site for buildings, and subsequently large and commodious buildings were erected, at a cost of $129,725 06, sufficient to accommodate two hundred and six boys and ninety girls—twenty-three hundred inmates.

The practice in this institution seems to be this, that an account, as directed by law, is kept, and the money collected from the proper counties from which infants are committed to them, by keeping an account of the actual cost of their maintenance, &c. (except the salaries of officers of the institution), and then taking and receiving from the State, in her annual appropriations, the amounts necessary to build and improve the grounds and the entire salaries annually of the officers and employees of the institution.

DIXMONT HOSPITAL.

The Dixmont Hospital for the Insane, is located about seven miles from the city of Pittsburgh, in Allegheny county, on the Ohio river. The farm contains about two hundred and eighty acres of land, and was purchased with funds raised jointly by private contributions and legacies, at a cost of $14,876.

This institution was incorporated on the 18th day of March, 1858, and in pursuance of said act of incorporation, the above described real estate was purchased and placed at the disposal of the Commonwealth, for a site for the necessary buildings, and subsequently a capacious building was erected on the most approved plan, (and it may well be said that it cannot be excelled by any of the kind in the United States,) at a cost of about $149,850 01.

During the last year this institution was in a healthy and healthy condition, and under the management of Dr. Reed, a most excellent and competent man, and the directors of a board which is composed of most liberal and worthy gentlemen, who not only contribute largely of their means, but spend much of their time in making it what it is, one of the best institutions in western Pennsylvania.

All repairs and necessary buildings, and salaries of officers and employees of the institution, are paid annually and provided for in the annual State appropriations. The buying sum to which they are limited by law, is inadequate for their maintenance. The committee would, therefore, earnestly recommend the passage of an act to provide for this deficiency.

WESTERN PENITENTIARY.

This institution was erected at a cost, with subsequent improvements, of $445,000—the walls enclose about eight acres of ground in Allegheny city. In reference to the further improvements, the report says: "In the year 1856 a plan was submitted to the Legislature, and approved by them, for the extension of this penitentiary. In pursuance of that plan, and according to estimates which have been submitted to the Legislature, approved and paid, block D was extended and block C has been commenced and is the last annual report of the present board of inspectors. They furnished the estimate of their engineer, showing that it would require $88,250 at that time to finish the said block, and that at the increased rate of labor and materials now demanded, much more than that amount will be necessary to finish it. The foundation of this block is already laid and covered with earth to preserve it, in the opinion of your committee, from the inclemency of the weather until it would be an unnecessary expenditure of the public funds, at this time, to finish this block at so great a cost, as there are at present one hundred and fifteen cells in the buildings already completed unoccupied by convicts of the State."

GREAT MORTALITY.

The Mercy Hospital is a private charitable institution, located on Stevenson street, in the Eighth ward of the city of Pittsburgh, was established in the month of Jan., 1847, and was incorporated on the 8th day of April, 1848, and is entirely under the control of the Sisters of Mercy, who, with the aid of five physicians alternating, attend to the wants and relieve the sufferings of the unfortunate sick who are brought to the hospital. Nourishment is related this hospital on the 4th of Sept., 1863, and find that the institution owns and occupies a good substantial and convenient four story brick building, one hundred and twenty-two feet front, and extending back fifty feet, purchased and improved at a cost of $14,307, and will accommodate one hundred and fifty patients. In this hospital all kinds of sickness are treated. Patients with contagious diseases, of whatever type or form, here receive the friendly offices of the attendants, and even may here ask, what are the standard, in the language of the report of 1863, this question can be best answered—"It is a fact that cannot be too frequently impressed upon public remembrance, that the Mercy Hospital is an institution whose management is entirely in the hands of women. It has not resources, but those which they by diligent and painful solicitations are able to procure from the charitably disposed. By women and watchfulness, all of the meaner sex. Its slender finances are managed by the same pious and benevolent sisters, who perform the entire labor of the institution, as far as their physical capacity will enable them to do so. Surely theirs is charity that is long suffering and that reareth not itself."

The committee do not feel at liberty to recommend any appropriation for this, only say that any appropriation which may be made, will be appropriately applied in alleviating the sufferings of such as may be placed under their immediate care.

THE PITTSBURGH INFIRMARY.

The Pittsburgh Infirmary, a charitable institution, located in the city of Pittsburgh, founded by the Rev. Wm. A. Passavant, about fifteen years ago, was visited by your committee, and we feel that the report of the committee and management of the infirmary, made by the director and founder, is so full, able and truthful, that we endorse it as the report of your committee, without deduction or recommendation. In this report no appropriation is asked for at the hands of the Legislature. It is the language of Dr. Passavant, in this infirmary was founded without a thought or hope of any aid from the State; in the conviction that if it kept in view its single object, to relieve the indigent sick in a benevolent and Christian manner, without reference to country, creed or color, the Lord would provide the necessary means for its support." If this spirit were emulated by all the foregoing institutions, the State would be relieved from a great and growing burden, and these charities then would be better sustained than now, and their support would come in a more proper channel.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Pittsburgh Infirmary, Mercy Hospital, at Pittsburgh; Northern Home for Friendless Children, at Philadelphia; Jewish Foster Home for Friendless Children; Home for Friendless Children, at Lancaster; Wills Hospital; Penn Asylum for Indigent Widows and Single Women, Philadelphia; these institutions, in the judgment of your committee, should be supported by local charities, and their benefits must necessarily be local. The committee would suggest that it would be highly proper to make an inflexible rule, that no appropriation will be hereafter made to new institutions, or those to which the State has never made appropriations heretofore, unless a committee, appointed by the Senate or House of Representatives, on personal examination, recommend the same; and also, that no considerable improvement or new buildings should be made or erected, unless a similar committee report favorably on the same. Then the Legislature would be relieved from acting in matters about which, from the nature of things, they must possess but little information. The representative in the district he represents, is engaged in the projects of improvements and public expenditure in the district he represents, is entirely too prevalent, and this, it seems to us, would heal the great malady, and consequently curtail the public expenditures; but, in the language of the report of Dr. Passavant, in the Pittsburg infirmary, when he declines to ask the State for an appropriation of velvet has since the time of Charles II. been destroyed. The idea is a good one, and if really entertained by the Prince, a point on which we know nothing whatever, we see no reason why it should not be successful.

## How Gen. Schenck Dealt with Rebs Ladies.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* tells of "a bit of grim pleasantry" which Gen. Schenck practised during his reign in Baltimore—not hitherto written in any of the chronicles. He was troubled by rebel women, almost as much as Butler was at New Orleans. He didn't want to go into a petticoat war, but he didn't want the little rebellion to be flaunting the rebel colors on the streets in defiance of his authority. In a happy moment he called to mind the medical saying that like cures like, and resolved on his remedy. So, what to his old scene of the blood-thirsty, and got from them a list of certain noted women, more showy and elaborate in dress than respectable in character. These fair damsels were called to appear before Gen. Schenck, at the fashionable promenades, with the most ostentatious rebel badges, and instructed on no account to omit greeting as sisters to the Boy' cause of the Confederacy, every lady wearing the rebel colors, they met. About three days of this proved enough! Baltimore ladies found some other way of venting their rebellious feelings.

## President Lincoln and the Governor of Adrianople.

An American missionary was lately murdered in the Pashalic of Adrianople some two years ago by five brigands. Contrary to all Turkish precedent, Mehemet Kubrisi Pasha pursued these murderers with such energy that three of them were publicly executed in Adrianople, and the other two murdered by private enemies within a few months —so that the whole band was extirpated and other bands fled to other parts of the country for fear of meeting with a like fate. In consideration of this summary punishment of the colprits, they met, About three days of this proved enough! Baltimore ladies found some other way of venting their rebellious feelings.

## Our New York Letter.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, April 13th, 1864.

To-day is the eighteenth successive day the wind has blown from the eastward. On Wednesday last, the wind shifted to the northwest for two hours, but re-shifted after that short period, as if ashamed of itself for its inconsistency. To-day and yesterday old Boreas and Jupiter Pluvius put in their very largest sized licks. Marine disasters are alarmingly frequent.

The House proceedings of Saturday were read with much excitement here, and a lively hope is indulged in that Fernando Wood will be dealt with as he deserves. It would have a healthy effect, for New York is literally a nest of traitors. Disloyalty does not end in the printing offices, but it, permeates all callings in life. The city is crowded with refugees from the South, and men of small means who have fled from the captured strongholds of secession, New Orleans, Nashville, Memphis, etc., to escape from high prices. They are generally disloyal so long as they are independent. The moment their money gives out, they are anxious to take the oath of allegiance. Like shad they move in shoals, and seem to be impressed with the idea that their safety is in their keeping together; though they had not brains enough to think so as a nation. They have their regular boarding houses, their particular clubs, and without doubt, their secret organizations. There is not a Government under heaven that would allow traitors in its midst. Algerion Sydney was treated as a traitor for writing a sermon that was never published, and England (whose people are so proud of their freedom), has long thousands of men who were not guilty of one half the treason our copperheads are. If ever a doubt existed that they were harmless, the riots in Indiana, and the more recent outrages in Illinois, which damaged our cause more than the loss of a great battle, should forever dispel it. The difficulty in the way of punishing these disloyal persons, skilled in the use of nothing but the definition as given in the Constitution, can be construed by lawyers as treason. Talking in a disloyal manner, though it be not treason, is certainly a "heinous misdemeanor," and punishable by law. If the powers that be, intend to declare that the Constitution and laws must bend in time of war, as they have threatened to do more than once, for the sake of the country, now is the time to commence by the man who talks treason re-peatedly (for the liability to misapprehend the meaning of the words and their meaning constitutes the sole objection to prosecuting *words* spoken in treason according to the common law) is a traitor, and treat him as such. The Copperhead's candidate, M'Clellan, once told the President that his first duty was to suppress this fire in the rear. May we borrow wisdom from our enemies?

The people are beginning to find out that they can live without butter, and quite little revolution on gastronomic lines may be looked for. The speculators have run the price of butter to 50 cents, and it is expected they will make an attack to-night.

Our pickets at Columbus were driven in to-day.

Beside the reinforcements sent from here, five gunboats are ready to receive the rebels. The steamer Belle of St. Louis passed here with 150 bales of cotton for St. Louis.

## The Knoxville-Greenville Convention.

LOUISVILLE, April 13.—The Knoxville special of April 12th to the *Journal* says: The Convention adjourned till to-morrow. Governor Johnson is now addressing a large crowd in the streets.

The train off the track at Athens, has been replaced, and would arrive with the delegates last evening. A large number of delegates were in Athens last night.

The Convention is not packed, and the indications are against a new State being created.

## Affairs in Tennessee.

CINCINNATI, April 13.—A special to the *Gazette* from Chattanooga, says: The Knoxville and Greenville Convention meets to-day, It is not supposed here that the proposition for a separate State organization will prevail.

Gov. Johnson addressed the citizens of Knoxville yesterday, in a speech more radical than ever.

Military matters are quiet. The situation of the rebel army is unchanged.

Considerable rain has fallen recently. The Tennessee is rising rapidly.

The train from Knoxville to Chattanooga was thrown from the track near Athens, and several soldiers were injured.

## Latest from Europe.

PORTLAND, April 13.—The steamer Peruvian, from Liverpool on the 31st, and Londonderry on the 1st, arrived here with the mail this afternoon.

Cotton unchanged, except inferior, which is 1/16 lower.

Breadstuffs very dull. Wheat excited.

Provisions quiet.

Consols 91¾ for money; Erie 70¾@71; Illinois Central shares, 86¾@87; Toronto 12.

The Welland canal was opened to-day. A large fleet is passing up.


CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

FOURTH STREET

NEW STYLES

OF

WINDOW SHADES

RECEIVED THIS DAY.

NEW SPRING STOCK

OF

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTH,

AT M'CALLUM'S.

CARPET STORE,

No. 47 FOURTH STREET.

HAVING PURCHASED AND ADDED

TO OUR OWN THE

ENTIRE STOCK

OF

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

Lately held by W. McCLINTOCK, at the Market street, we are able, by the consolidation, to offer the

LARGEST STOCK

TO BE FOUND IN THE WEST,

AT THE LOWEST PRICES,

Oliver McClintock & Co.,

No. 65 FOURTH STREET.

PIANO COVERS

Fine Embroidered Cloth,

Embossed Cloth,

Victoria.

A new and splendid assortment just received at the

NEW CARPET STORE

OF

McFARLAND, COLLINS & CO.

VENITIAN BLIND TRIMMINGS!

An entirely new and complete assortment just received at the NEW CARPET STORE OF McFARLAND, COLLINS & CO.

OILS, &c.

VENANGO OIL AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,

OIL CITY, PENN'A.

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RIDER & CLARK,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
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Petroleum and its Products, Oil,
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61 BROAD STREET, ..... New York.
No. 56 WATER & 125 FRONT STS. ..... Pittsburgh.

PIANOS, PARMORE AND MELODEONS,

of ever were brought to this city, and at strictly EASTERN FACTORY PRICES!

WILKINS HALL.

H. KLEBER & BRO.,

apr WILKINS HALL.

REMOVAL.

Third National Bank, of Pittsburgh.

On and after MONDAY, April 11th, 1864, this Bank will transact its business in the building formerly occupied by the CITIZENS BANK, corner of Wood street and First street, Pittsburgh.

JNO. B. LYNGWOOD, Cashier.

apr12-w

REMOVAL.

FRANK VAN GORDER,

Produce and Commission Merchant, has removed to No. 10 SMITHFIELD STREET, corner of First.

apr12-w

REMOVAL.—Alderman J. DONALDSON has removed to No. 42 St. Clair street to JAMES SCOTT'S BLOCK, next door to the Polling Room of the Citizens Passenger Railway, Penn street.

REMOVAL.

R. MCALLISTER,

Has removed to No. 139 FIFTH STREET, between Wood and Market streets, where he will be pleased to see his friends and customers.

REMOVAL.

WILLIAM M. LAUGHLIN,

Has removed to No. 139 FIFTH STREET, between Wood and Market streets, where he will be pleased to see his friends and customers.

REMOVAL.

DR. J. KEARNEY ROGERS,

Has removed to No. 139 FIFTH STREET, between Wood and Market streets, where he will be pleased to see his friends and customers.

REMOVAL.

JOHN H. BRIDGE,

Has removed to No. 139 FIFTH STREET, between Wood and Market streets, where he will be pleased to see his friends and customers.

REMOVAL.

JOHN D. SCULLY,

Has removed to No. 139 FIFTH STREET, between Wood and Market streets, where he will be pleased to see his friends and customers.

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JOHN H. DITHRIDGE,

Has removed to No. 139 FIFTH STREET, between Wood and Market streets, where he will be pleased to see his friends and customers.

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