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The Pittsburgh Gazette

INCOME RETURNS.

We have hitherto set forth the relative prosperity of the *Dispatch* and GAZETTE newspapers by figures compiled from the United States Assessor's office. The city editor of the *Dispatch* yesterday makes a new issue and chooses to publish his own income return, together with those of other journalists of the city. He quotes the returns of the junior proprietors of the GAZETTE by a group of conspicuous ciphers, and triumphantly remarks that with all their prosperity the GAZETTE owners cannot return a single dollar of income. The simple facts are these. The two senior members of the GAZETTE firm hold their residence in other Districts, where they have complied with the revenue laws. Each of their returns are respectable enough when compared with the small amount given in by the city editor of the *Dispatch*.

As for the junior members of the GAZETTE firm, they have just started into the business world on their own account, and have not any formidable array of figures to present. Nearly six months of the year, which the returns cover, they both labored diligently on comparatively small salaries in the *Dispatch* office; and now that they are prospering, ONE OF their former employers charitably endeavors to create a different impression. For the remaining six months the junior had not much return from their investment, (being the first six months in business,) but show figures as follows, exclusive of the allowed deduction:

N. P. Reed	$5,842
T. P. Houston	5,478

In justice to the latter gentlemen we might say that the returns were necessarily delayed till a subject matter of doubt, of no interest to the public, was satisfactorily decided. Indeed, yesterday the United States Assessor, Hon. H. A. WEAVER, assured them they need not be in a hurry in making out their returns, until thoroughly satisfied. The question in dispute being settled, the above returns were made and, we think, will compare favorably with those returned by contemporary journalists.

Our readers will pardon us for making public this statement of private affairs. All are aware of the unceasing labors of the city editor of the *Dispatch* to create false impressions regarding the GAZETTE in the public mind, and we must occasionally award him some attention.

THE Reading *Dispatch* makes the following remarks on the approaching nomination for Supreme Judge:

We are of the opinion that Judge Williams, of Allegheny, will be the choice of the convention, as the Western counties have in many instances instructed their delegates to support him to the last, while there are many influences to be brought to bear in his favor on account of locality. The Western counties have been complaining most bitterly for two or three years that they have not received their proportion of the offices which they have done so much towards helping to elect. The Western press are unanimous in their support of him and some even go so far as to demand the office for that section of the State. We believe their demand is just and proper. If there is any disposition on the part of the Republican party to reward the counties that roll up the Republican majorities. Not that we believe Judge Williams better qualified for the office than many others, but because we think it expedient at this time for the better security of the old fashioned western majorities, this fall to give our friends in that direction an opportunity to swell the ranks and give us a precedent majority with which we may enter into the Presidential campaign of '68 without a shadow of doubt upon our political banners.

WHEN the President had the Military Government bill in his hands, awaiting his action, he found this fault with it:

"It reduces the whole population of the ten States—all persons, of every color, sex, and condition, and every stranger within their limits—to the most abject and degrading slavery. No master ever had a control so absolute over his slaves as this bill gives to the military officers over both white and colored persons. It *wipes away every vestige of republican government from five States*, and puts the life, liberty and honor of all the people in each of them under the domination of a single person, clothed with unlimited authority."

Through the Attorney General he now says he was utterly mistaken. Nothing of the sort was there. He simply thought he saw what was not to be seen.

THE leading mercantile firms of Louisville have taken concerted action to bring down exorbitant rents for business houses. In a circular addressed to landlords they assert that rents now paid are thirty-three per cent. too high, and that business cannot be prosperously conducted unless a reduction is made. They give notice that they will vacate, close up shop or move elsewhere, if property owners do not comply with their request for reduction.

IT is rumored that Maximilian has been pardoned on condition that he returns, so soon as possible for him to do so, to the country from which he came. If he gains his freedom the Emperor will hardly again aspire to a seat on a Mexican throne.

IT is announced by cable that the credit of the English government has been much improved and strengthened in Great Britain and on the continent through recent reforms and the internal policy recently adopted.

THE Constitution of the North German Confederation has received King William's signature, and goes into effect on the 1st proximo.

THERE have been several cases of Asiatic cholera in Galveston, Texas. The city is in poor sanitary condition.

THE New York State Workingmen's Assembly is in session at Albany.

—Jerry Stratman, of Krefeld, has lately published the fifth part of his "Dictionary of the English Language of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Centuries," extending over nearly seven letters, or more exactly from monclpo to schaie. He fills up, says one of his reviewers, the gap in lexicography between Roxworth's Anglo-Saxon Dictionary and Richardson's English one, and it is in this transitional period of 1250-1500 that the history of the formation of English has to be sought.

—A handsome present is to be given to the Empress Eugenie by the Sultan on the occasion of his visit to Paris. It is a solid gold fiacdal of the imperial kiosk at the sweet waters of Europe, with the surrounding trees in green enamel, and the river flowing past in brilliants, is being prepared as a *cadeau* for the Empress. The value of the river, and of the *totura*, which is to surmount the entrance to the little building in rubies, will be worth nearly half a million dollars.

—Madame Ristori is living quietly in Paris. She realized a quarter of a million of dollars in gold from her American trip. She was to appear three times in the Theatre Italien. Her first performance in the character of "Elisabeth" was advertised for June 12. The King of Prussia, who is one of the most fervent admirers of the talent and genius of this actress, had taken a box in advance for the first evening.

—Dr. Holland ("Timothy Titcomb") has finished his new poem, "Katrina," which will be published in the early Fall. He will re-enter the lecture field next Winter, and already has a number of fifteen lectures engaged in the West for $1,500. Another year he hopes to go abroad with his family.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

THE SURRATT TRIAL.

Evidence for Prosecution Continued.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, June 25, 1867.

SURRATT TRIAL.

John M. Garrett testified that Booth and Harold were at his father's house, in Carolina county, Virginia, two days before the former was killed. Booth had a pair of pistols, bowie knife and field glass. Harold had a carbine. A field glass was exhibited, and witness recognized it as one similar to that in Booth's possession. Could not swear it was the same. (Carbines were exhibited.) Witness never examined them. Don't know if they are the same Harold brought. Booth was killed in a barn on Elder Garrett's place, and witness gave evidence relative thereto.

Colonel Conger testified to the capture and death of Booth. He described the articles taken from him, which were, besides the carbines, two seven shooting revolvers, a large new bowie knife, a kite compass, bills of exchange on a Canada bank, and a diary. The diary was for 1864, and many of the leaves were cut from it, and from appearances they were cut out at different times. They may have been cut out at the same time, but it was by different cuts, as the stumps of the leaves were uneven. Have seen the diary recently, when I was summoned before the Judiciary Committee, and it was then in the same condition as when taken from Booth's person.

The diary was submitted to the jurors, who examined it. The Clerk then, at the request of the defense, was ordered to take charge of such articles put in as evidence.

A witness resumed and identified other articles taken from Booth, which were also put in evidence.

On cross-examination the witness stated the marks by which he identified each of the articles.

After recess, Lieutenant Luther B. Baker was put on the stand, and made a full statement of his part in the capture of Booth.

Lieutenant Baker testified to finding a leaf of Booth's diary containing the name of Dr. Stewart, in possession of said Stewart; also, to finding the remains of a cartridge box among the ashes of the barn, and a knife, which he identified. Cross-examined by Mr. Chester, an actor, of New York, was called to prove Booth's presence in New York on the 12th, 1864.

Lyman L. Sprague, clerk at the Kirkwood House in '63, identified the register born and the register of said house dated April 11th, containing Atzerodt's name.

Court adjourned at 2:45 P. M.

Among the visitors at the trial to-day were Hon. N. B. Judd and Robert Lincoln.

FROM KANSAS.

Excursion Over the Union Pacific Railway, K. D.

(Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.)

The river continues to rise, and is beginning to overflow the flats. It is impossible, while this state of things continues, to run trains through. I am consequently detained longer than I expected. But I need not be idle, for I have already seen enough to occupy me for some days in writing out my impressions of this most beautiful of all the regions I have ever seen.

About the meridian of this place the character of Kansas changes—subsequent to the formation and general appearance as in geology and the composition of the soil. East of this, that is below this, the only stone is the uncertain limestone, certain, and of no excellence as a building stone I have spoken fully in former letters. Here the sandstone formation commences—of the quality of which I have also spoken. Below this the soil is almost black, and very productive. Here, on the east side of river flat, is a quite dark colored; but as we move upon the higher grounds to the west, it is a rich dark brown—in some few places rather thin, but generally several feet in thickness. It is evidently stronger herbage than upland soil I saw east of Missouri, and I believe it will ever saw in Pennsylvania. In our State it would be first-rate soil for tobacco, whose wheat can ever be successfully grown on the plains west of this is a debated and doubtful answer. Colonel Fisher, who lives more than thirty miles west of this, has a farm where the brown stone, of which I have before spoken, abounds, and he tells me it produced root crops admirably, especially sweet potatoes. There, and all along the west is far from the river and fairly within the buffalo grass region.

Here, near Salina, the buffalo grass begins; but is exceedingly intermixed with other and stronger grasses of the prairie. Up about Fort Harker it predominates. Beyond this and the Smoky Hill River, and back the buffalo grass ceases, is a concert for which I think there is no machinery. Here it is receeding at all I have no reliable evidence. We talk in Eastern of prairie grass, as if it were a distinct variety; but there are as many varieties in this place did I see so many and so beautiful flowers as in the neighborhood of Fort Harker. I mean by variety of species—for the common thick lobed cactus which we often see in gardens in our States, the other is a very much larger variety, and is quite a beautiful and characteristic flower. Of other species I do not know, such as the many points, all apparently connected by a net work of delicate stems, ending in sharp pricks. They are said to bear pretty flowers, but they are all in blossom.

Along the margins of the streams up in that part of the country there are large tracts of willow, which is of an excellent quality. Colonel Fisher told me that he could load wagons with them. The Indians, them largely for prayer sticks, &c. Wild grapes and gooseberries abounded. So far as I saw, the buffalo grass region, "in the West," as this portion is now commonly long been called, is a beautiful and cheerful looking country—gently undulating, and here and there presenting hills or bluffs that partake of the character of ruggedness. In some place, distant from water courses, it looks like the ocean, and, like the sea, it has its swells, for long over it when and where you will, you see the black remains of its romantic, the buffaloes, bleaching in the sun and wind. Waste and desolate as it appears to the weary traveller in its natural condition, it only awaits the hand of enlightened industry and taste to make it a fertile and home like—more beautiful than Illinois, for it is not so monotonous.

Of the meteorology of this country I of course cannot speak with authority, as it is said by some to be too dry for successful agriculture. Perhaps it is; but surely I say rain enough. Almost constantly there is a fresh and invigorating breeze, often rising into a stiff gale. This is the best atmosphere I ever saw; and it, must be a healthy climate. Chills and fevers, I am told, never originate here, and it was a frequent remark among our companions—"How healthy the people look!" The sunsets and the nocturnal heavens are last words, his home thoughts are with his.

The most serious want of this country is timber, which becomes more and more scarce as we go west. So far wood for fuel, here at Salina, is worth from five to ten dollars per cord; but until more can be grown it cannot but become more and more scarce and expensive. No coal, properly so-called, has yet been found in this part of the State; but it exists in abundance in Colorado, near the Arkansas, and at this road, is in Southern part of the State, and in Colorado. East and south of Pike's Peak, on the line of this road, is the richest and purest vein of lignite exists, some six or seven feet thick. I have a small sample of it; but of its value as fuel, I am not able to speak confidently. The time will come, however, when there will be no difficulty about fuel, and timber trees are being planted wherever I have seen them planted; and as railroads are multiplied, and river will bring other deposits of coal discovered—of which there are indications in many places—that difficulty will be overcome.

Lumber for building is procured both here and at Chicago and St. Louis, and sometimes at Cincinnati, and sells at this place at about the following prices:

	Per m.
Pine—clear stuff, planed, No. 1	$60 00
" " " 2	55@60
Common "	50@55
Pine flooring, worked	$70, 80, 90
Siding, (weatherboarding)	18@20
Shingles, pine—per m	18@21
"Dimension stuff," (scantling) do.	
Pine	70
Cottonwood boards	40@50
Cottonwood shingles	15@20

From these figures the cost of building here can be proximately estimated. Rents are high. The population, a cosmopolitan one, but flinty and roughly dashed building, almost entirely built of cottonwood, rents for $1,500 a year. A smaller but somewhat better finished house, where I am staying, brings, I am told, $1,800 a year. Flour is selling at $22 a barrel, and potatoes $2.75. The soil yields abundantly as a general thing, and farming is a remunerative business. Cattle, I am informed, only require from four to six weeks feeding in the winter time, and they, cost nothing on the prairie, in the cheapest thing in this country.

I have thus endeavored to give you a fair report, leaving the reader to ponder the pro's and con's.

P. S.—The river began to fall this morning. We expect to get off this afternoon.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

General Steadman Telegraphs for the Removal of General Sheridan—The N. O. Times Clamorous on the Subject.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, June 25.—General Steadman, a special states, telegraphed from New Orleans to the President at Boston, asking for the removal of general Sheridan at once. Concerning the General the New Orleans *Times* says editorially:

"Throughout the history of this republic, nor of any modern governments, affords such an instance of flagrant, arrogant presumption and insulting insubordination and defiance by inferior to superior officers as this letter exhibits. It is not only defiant but insulting and disrespectful. If the conduct and language of this subordinate document is sanctioned by any considerable portion of the American people, the constitution of our country had better be abolished at once as the farce it is, and the public delivered over to the anarchy and chaos through which poor Mexico has been struggling for the last forty years from the audacity, the ambition, and turbulence of military chieftains, who have sought to set the authority of the civil law and its constituted interpreters at defiance.

Major Monroe, in his speech at New Orleans, said he had not met a single man in the North who approved Sheridan's course, and that radicalism was virtually dead.

THE STATE CONVENTION.

Supreme Judge Contest Between Williams, of Allegheny, and Pearson, of Dauphin.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WILLIAMSPORT, PA., June 25, 1867.

The Allegheny county delegation, with Judge Veech, Thomas Swing, Esq., and Prothonotary Walters, arrived at 7:20 A. M., and are at the Herdic House. Several other Pittsburghers are here. But few of the eastern delegation have yet arrived, but are arriving on every train. The contest is admitted to be between Williams and Pearson, with considerable show of strength for Thayer and Linn. Williams' chances are more than fair. Nothing has been said about organization. The feeling is strongly in favor of sustaining Generals Sheridan and Sickles in their position on Reconstruction. S.

Indian Troubles in Arizona.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

SAN FRANCISCO, June 25.—Arizona advices to June 8th say: The scouting party under Colonel Doyles has returned. They had several engagements with Indians, killing two and wounding quite a number. Gen. Gregg had been through Santa Maria, and Will William Fork counties, and discovered no traces of Indians. He attributes the depredations committed to Indians from Colorado or the Kiowas.

A company of the cavalry at Moqare mutinied, and killed the captain and lieutenant.

General Gregg says he would make short work of the redskins if he had six or eight companies of cavalry.

Two men were killed by Indians twenty miles from Prescott, on the 2d.

General Gregg is planning an extensive expedition to Tonto Basin.

Fire at Saratoga, N. Y.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, June 25.—The barns belonging to the Union Hotel, located on Lafayette street, took fire at a quarter to eight o'clock this evening, and were consumed. The fire extended south and destroyed the newly erected servants' quarters, also belonging to the Union Hotel. The Clarendon was not secured, though supposed to be in great danger at times, and was only saved through the great exertions of the fire department, supplied with water from the two reservoirs on the grounds of the house. Two Catholics, who were twice in danger, was only slightly injured. The Cresent Water Cure establishment was not injured.

River Telegrams.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette per Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company.)

OIL CITY, Allegheny county, 6 inches and falling. Weather cloudy and warm.

Oil market continues very dull at $1.50 to $1.50.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

LOUISVILLE, June 25.—River is falling with five feet three inches water in the canal. There is only seven feet of water on the lower falls. The Cumberland is rising from New Orleans, and is laid up.

MEMPHIS, June 25.—River falling slowly.

Union Pacific Railroad Earnings.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ST. LOUIS, June 25.—The earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad, Kansas branch, for May, were one hundred and forty-two thousand dollars, including fifty-one thousand dollars the government. The expenses were one hundred and one thousand, six-hundred, and the net profits seventy one thousand dollars.

Gunboats for the Lakes.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CLEVELAND, May 25.—It is reported that three gunboats, Cheruh, Huron and Bridgewerte, now on the Upper Lakes, will be presented to the Navy Department by the Federal Government, on the first of July. The Huron, with armament, are valued at $100,000 each.

The Canadian Governor General.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

QUEBEC, June 25.—The Governor general and family arrived this afternoon per the steamer Prince Edward. Large crowds from the garrison and war vessels, and a large number of Quebec Rifle Regiment escorted the distinguished visitors.

Railroad Consolidation Completed.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

BUFFALO, June 25.—The consolidation of the Buffalo and Lake Shore and Buffalo and North East Railroads was completed today.

Registration in Virginia.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

RICHMOND, Va., June 25.—The registration in Norfolk city and Norfolk county, commenced today. In the county, 363 colored, and 62 whites.

GENERAL NEWS.

—On the 17th inst., in Detroit, Michigan, a son of John Stevens, a prominent merchant, was killed by a fall from a window. He was bitten by a dog five weeks before his death.

—Douglas Herold calls women's arms "the prettiest thing that wind about a man's neck, killing his best resolutions." The "oldest inhabitant" says he don't object to them half so much as he used.

—The anonymous author of the classical drama of "Philoctetes," which made a sensation in England, a year or two since, is about to publish a second work of the same nature, the hero of which is Ulysses.

—On Thursday afternoon Mr. John S. Cryster, of Shelby county, Kentucky, had three of his fingers cut off by a mower while trying to see how close he could put his hands to the blade when in motion.

—The date of Bishop Percy's famous Folio Manuscript is brought down from 1623 to 1650, or thereabouts, his definition of it as the portion of the ballad "Old Robin of Portingale" which it contains, and which, from internal evidence, could not have been written before 1650.

—The Colby University memorial hall, at Waterville, Me., is going up quite rapidly. The material is abundant, and very abundant in that neighborhood, which is placed with the smooth turnverse outward, giving it an appearance as of a quartz rock strongly impregnated with iron.

—A happy couple got married in Lexington the other day, and the editor of the *Statesman* of that city makes a notice of the event, and adds the following epitaph:

"Did you ever see the devil, with his wood on iron shovel,
Digging a grave for a man with his big toe nail?"

What an idea of nutritiousness that editor must have!

—While Rev. Mr. Ankle, pastor of a German church in Ashland County, Ohio, was holding service on Sunday of last week, his house was burned down, nearly two thousand dollars, about one half in gold, and the balance in green backs, taken from the house by those who kept. Suspicion led to the pursuit of one George Willey, who was arrested.

—A writer says: "The pride of the nest of young birds have been calculated to destroy many thousands of insects in one day, and the time of commencement is of a warm season, one day's labor prevents the existence of millions of those things, whose or caterpillar devastation present a barrier so discouraging to the exertions of the agriculturist.

—In Troy, New York, a terrible case of destitution and poverty is reported. Four children were discovered who had lived in the open air, without food or any kind, from Monday until Thursday night. It is the old story. The father was drunkard, and had been sent to jail for incompetency. The family was then ejected from their wretched tenement for non-payment of rent.

—A few days ago a mortgage was recorded at the recorder's office of Polk county, Iowa, given by the C. R. I. & P. Railroad Company to John C. Stewart and William H. Osborn, of New York city, with a consideration of nine millions of dollars. The internal revenue stamps on the instrument amounted to nine thousand dollars—requiring forty-five two hundred dollar stamps.

—A confirmed votary of Bacchus, residing in Bergamo, Italy, has discovered a method of self-destruction as strange as it is new. He made a bet that he would break several hundred plates with his head. He did so, and won his wager; but on returning home was seized with a burning fever. His head swelled to a frightful size, and he expired after some hours of excruciating agony.

—The Great Eastern may probably again visit the United States this year. The Liverpool *Albion* says that negotiations are pending for the formation of a new and influential company with a large capital, to run the Great Eastern between New York and Brest, in connection with the Paris Exposition, as it is believed, despite the failure of the first company, there are elements of success in the undertaking.

—In the days of the Patriarchs, a woman's conduct was the index of her heart. When, for example, the father of Rebekah asked her if she would go with the servant of Isaac, she replied at once, "I will go!" If he had been a daughter of the nineteenth century, she would have answered, "Oh, papa! I go with him! Why, Mr. Isaac must be sick! Go with him! Of course, I won't!" And then—she would have gone with him.

—Russian-America is sixty-five and a half times as large as Massachusetts; between eight and nine times as large as all New England; twelve times as large as New York; nine times as large as Virginia; twice as large as Texas; twice as large as the French Empire; or less than six and seven times as large as Island of Great Britain. It is considerably larger than all the New England States, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi together.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

British Credit Improving.

THE POLISH ASSASSIN'S TRIAL.

The German Constitution Signed.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

GOVERNMENT CREDIT IMPROVING.

LONDON, June 25.—*Evening.*—The recent reforms and wise internal policy adopted by the government, have inspired fresh confidence in her financial abilities, and the credit of the government is improving here and on the Continent.

FRANCE.

TRIAL OF THE POLISH ASSASSIN.

PARIS, June 25.—The trial of Berzonski, for his attempt upon the life of the Czar, will commence on the 12th of July.

THE COINAGE CONVENTION.

Prince Napoleon is to be President of the Congress which is to assemble for the purpose of fixing a uniform standard of gold and silver coinage in Europe.

PRUSSIA.

NEW CONSTITUTION SIGNED.

BERLIN, June 25.—*Evening.*—The Constitution of the North German Confederation, having been adopted by the Prussian Diet, received to-day the Royal signatures of King William. It goes into effect on the first of July.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, June 25.—*Evening.*—Cotton closed heavy at the following quotations: Middling Uplands, 14d; middling Orleans, 14¾d; sales of 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs closed at 30 higher, new mixed western, 28s 3d per quarter. Wheat steady, at 10s 6d@14s for red winter, and 14s@15s for spring. Pork—prime mess steady at 74s. Bacon, 42s for Cumberland middles. Lard declined 6d, closing dull at 47s. Cheese declined 2s, closing at 70s for American. Petroleum declined 1d before sales at 8d per gallon; standard white steady, at 1s 3d. Tallow fell 3d for American, at 48s per cwt.

LONDON, June 25.—*Evening.*—Sugar is unchanged. Iron 5s 2d per ton for scotch pig. Linseed oil declined 1s, quoted at 41s per ton. Other articles unchanged.

LONDON, June 25.—*Evening.*—Consols closed at 93¾ for money, 93⅞ bonds 72; Illinois Central 79; Erie 26¾; U. S. 6's, W. consolidated stamp 72.

FRANKFORT, June 25.—*Evening.*—5-20's bonds 77½.

THE PRESIDENTIAL TRIP.

Introductions at the State Capital in Boston—Senator Wilson and the President Go to Lynn.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

BOSTON, June 25.—The President was greeted with cordiality this morning, and greeted by loud and oft repeated huzzas, by the thousands of persons who witnessed the scene.

Proceeding to the Hall of the House of Representatives, the President was welcomed by Governor Bullock in a brief speech, to which he replied.

Lieutenant Governor Gladin extended a similar welcome to Mr. Seward, who responded.

Hon. J. A. Pond, President of the Senate, introduced the members of the Senate.

Senator Wilson shook hands with and conversed with a brief conversation with the President.

The party was then conducted to the senate chamber, governor's room and other parts of the building.

The President and suite visited the Bunker Hill Monument, and returned to Lynn in the afternoon. On leaving the former he was met by some school children, who sang "America" to them. The President addressed them briefly with words of encouragement.

The President subsequently visited the Schools in Lynn, and addressed the assembled men previously assembled. She was served down the harbor to the government business in the city, and his well known attachment to the people, prompted him to seem to insure for the establishment such a reputation as the proprietors desire. The party were formally addressed in the public on Saturday, the 21st inst. The entrance is free to all, and the hall is a palatial one, to spend a leisure hour, and we would advise all lovers of the drama, and players to step in and see for themselves.

Bill Ingersoll—Prisoner Discharged.

(By the case of Thomas McFarland, the charge committed on the 10th inst., for murdering James Goldrick, in Allegheny, on the 18th inst., the Grand Jury yesterday afternoon returned the indictment against their quiet, subdued tones became animated, next followed a general examiner, as the absence of the accused, the distance literally approaching his feet, and finally indispensable to be waved in triumph into the presence of his dressed parents. He is a fine looking man, stating out so late, and, it appeared, had contemplated a trip to Ireland, and was on his way a journey to Ireland, and had been waiting at the railroad office for a passage; will the parties with whom he had engaged. We are not able to say whether the rod was spared in this instance.

Western University Alumni Association.

The annual meeting of this association was held in the University building, on Monday evening. An unusual number of the alumni were present, and the meeting proved a very agreeable and interesting one. Communications were read from several of the old graduates, expressing an interest in the institution, and a desire for the success of everything connected with it. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, James W. Murray, Esq.; Vice Presidents, Hon. Thomas Mellon, John Gordon; Corresponding Secretary, John R. Wightman; Secretary and Treasurer, W. W. Lawrence.

Hon. David L. Carnahan was chosen orator and John R. Wightman poet for the anniversary of 1867. The anniversary exercises will be held in University Hall on Wednesday evening, June 27th, and will be of an entertaining character.

Rev. Herrick Johnson is to deliver the oration in place of Hon. John M. Kirkpatrick, who has resigned his design. The poem will be delivered by George L. Hunter, Esq.

A large audience is expected on the occasion, and all are invited to attend.

New Billiard Room.

A first class billiard establishment has been fitted up in the upper stories of the large building at the corner of St. Clair and Liberty streets, a responsible party has purchased the lease of the rooms, and has fitted them up in magnificent style, with three new tables in each room, and all appurtenances.

The establishment is now ready for the public, and it is the intention of the proprietor to make it worthy of the patronage of the lovers of billiards. The rooms are under additional them briefly with words of encouragement.

The President subsequently visited the Schools in Lynn, and addressed the assembled men previously assembled. She was served down the harbor to the government business in the city, and his well known attachment to the people, prompted him to seem to insure for the establishment such a reputation as the proprietors desire. The party were formally addressed in the public on Saturday, the 21st inst. The entrance is free to all, and the hall is a palatial one, to spend a leisure hour, and we would advise all lovers of the drama, and players to step in and see for themselves.

Billingered—Prisoner Discharged.

At the case of Thomas McFarland, the charge committed on the 10th inst., for murdering James Goldrick, in Allegheny, on the 18th inst., the Grand Jury yesterday afternoon returned the indictment against their quiet, subdued tones became animated, next followed a general examiner, as the absence of the accused, the distance literally approaching his feet, and finally indispensable to be waved in triumph into the presence of his dressed parents. He is a fine looking man, stating out so late, and, it appeared, had contemplated a trip to Ireland, and was on his way a journey to Ireland, and had been waiting at the railroad office for a passage; will the parties with whom he had engaged. We are not able to say whether the rod was spared in this instance.

Western University Alumni Association.

The annual meeting of this association was held in the University building, on Monday evening. An unusual number of the alumni were present, and the meeting proved a very agreeable and interesting one. Communications were read from several of the old graduates, expressing an interest in the institution, and a desire for the success of everything connected with it.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, James W. Murray, Esq.; Vice Presidents, Hon. Thomas Mellon, John Gordon; Corresponding Secretary, John R. Wightman; Secretary and Treasurer, W. W. Lawrence.

Hon. David L. Carnahan was chosen orator and John R. Wightman poet for the anniversary of 1867. The anniversary exercises will be held in University Hall on Wednesday evening, June 27th, and will be of an entertaining character.

Rev. Herrick Johnson is to deliver the oration in place of Hon. John M. Kirkpatrick, who has resigned his design. The poem will be delivered by George L. Hunter, Esq.

A large audience is expected on the occasion, and all are invited to attend.

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The Manufacture of Brick—A Great Improvement in the People's Brick Machine.

The brick business, when properly conducted, is very profitable, as for well made brick there is at all times a good demand and remunerative prices. Even the brick yard proprietors who still perform all their work by hand, at the present high rates for labor, manage to grow rich. For many years ingenious minds have devoted much study to the construction of brick machinery, and every once and awhile new inventions in the line are produced, only to fade into obscurity after being subjected to right practical tests. True, there are many very valuable auxiliaries to labor in the way of patent brick making machines, which have successfully stood the test of practice; but the great majority have proven failures. A machine has just been invented by a worthy and ingenious practical mechanic of our sister city, Mr. Johnson. The invention was unexpectedly flashed on those interested in brick making, and has won the warmest applause from all who have examined it. It is certainly destined to make a great revolution in not only the production, but price of building material. The machine is now in operation at W. W. Wallace's marble works, corner of Penn and Cherry alley. The machine is described by a contemporary journalist as follows: It consists of a hopper, model disc, and tearing off table. The hopper contains the clay, which is tempered therein, and from thence discharged into the moulds. There is a large horizontal wheel, with open places for the reception of the moulds, and as the wheel revolves these moulds pass under the hopper in regular order, are filled with clay, and immediately after discharged by the action of a stringer upon the bearing off table. We have never seen a piece of machinery work with greater ease, regularity of motion, or freedom from straining and jarring, showing at once the complete adaptability of all parts, and proving, by its own motion, that it has been constructed upon true mechanical principles. It has been in operation every afternoon, at the works above mentioned, for several days past, and its working has been witnessed by a dozen practical brick makers, machinists and others interested in the brick business. Brick of an admirable quality are turned out at the rate of forty eight per minute, and twenty five or thirty thousand can be turned out in ten hours running.

Another feature in brick making has been introduced with the Johnson patent drying apparatus. This consists of a house or series of houses, located immediately adjoining the machine, and, by a simple arrangement of pipes, heated by steam from the boiler. Trucks, on which the fresh moulded bricks are placed, are run into this building by railways, the doors dropped, and the bricks are subjected to an admirable solution of heat and dryness for about seven hours, when they are ready for removal to the waiting kilns. The drying apparatus can be stacked at a very small expense, and is really indispensable to the successful manufacture of perfect brick. The bricks made upon this plan are exposed to any desired degree of uniform heat before going into the kiln, thus doing away with the serious disadvantage and consequent imperfect bricks. The right to use the drying apparatus for certain prices accompanies the machine.

The machine is in charge of Mr. Chapman, No. 12 St. Clair street, who is disposed to give every information in his power regarding it. A stock company, to purchase the exclusive right of the patent, is being formed, and large yields must certainly result to the stockholders. The shares are placed at $100 each, and we learn, are being rapidly disposed of to our most careful capitalists.

A Successful and Worthy Physician.

Few physicians in America enjoy a prominence in the hearts of the people than Dr. E. S. Ahorn, who is now sojourning at No. 134 Smithfield street, upon a professional visit. A physician of extraordinary intelligence and a man of true humanity is he; a surgeon of extraordinary skill, quick to perceive, rapid to relieve, and certain to the indelicate man possessed with the enobling traits of character in one who ministers to the afflicted. It is not to be wondered that his success has been so brilliant. Although a small world showed him the greatest praise upon him in token of their joy at being restored to physical strength and energy, yet the patients, in the fullness of hearts not from his path, his grows conceited with his unexpired success. He has not, and does not to perform miracles, neither will he attempt impossibilities, nor delude the confiding into the belief that he can cure them of diseases which he knows to be beyond the reach of medical science. Fair dealing is all, and the patient, in the hands of the afflicted can depend upon his efforts to cure, as coming from one who understands their case, and, unless guided by his hope to cure. Although making his specialties a study, he has not devoted himself to the exclusion of other diseases, but has succeeded in bringing to light and joy to many a bereaved, whose case was pronounced by other physicians, a member of the family circle. He was successful in curing a young man of a fistula in anus, and, to day a resident of Ohio, is in the enjoyment of health, and will attest this assertion. He has the confidence of the public, and his great worth as a physician and surgeon.

Dr. Ahorn is no stranger in our country, he has held with much credit to himself, the Chair of Surgery in the Medical College of Ohio, and for many years Surgeon and Ear Infirmary of San Francisco, and has occupied the most important position of Surgeon and Consulting Physician to the Pacific Medical and Surgical Institute, at Nashville, and has been the recipient of a large share of knowledge to the medical literature of the day, being the author of the excellent and valuable work, entitled "Philosophy of Health and Happiness." As an occulist, aurist, and physician for diseases of the throat and chest, he deservedly stands high among the first in his profession in America. But he is here. The afflicted should call upon him during his stay. He treats all diseases of the eye and ear, such as cataract, fistula, tumors, and cancerous, as also tumors and kindred disorders. In this community, Dr. Ahorn has a host of friends and admirers, and let the afflicted not hesitate to consult him, claims upon their sympathies, as those who have improved in health under his treatment and been wholly cared of diseases of a character which baffled ordinary treatment, are not few in number in this vicinity.

The Allegheny Temperance League

Meet every evening at the Methodist Church, Sandusky street. In the absence of the President, Rev. John McMillan presided.

On motion of J. H. Eaton, Rev. Mr. Goettman was added to the list of vice presidents, and Mr. William Stewart to the Executive Committee.

Dr. Bell, Chairman of the Committee, reported that they had secured the publication of one thousand copies of the new temperance hymn book, with Judge Mellon's charge relating to the same, and they would be distributed at the next meeting.

Thomas T. Everett, Esq., then delivered a most earnest and eloquent address. He described, with great power, the fearful effects resulting from the use of liquor, and the criminality of men who engage in the liquor traffic. The lecture was deeply interesting, and abounded in thrilling facts illustrating the work of the liquor dealer. Mr. Everett is an excellent speaker, and his address was listened to with the deepest interest.

The choir of the Borden Lodge was present and sang several temperance odes in a manner delightful.

A vote of thanks was tendered both choir and lecturer.

Rev. John McMillan, Rev. A. K. Bell, and others, then spoke, and were appointed a committee to inquire into the abilities and prospects of the Rev. Mr. Goettman, and whether said paper should receive the cordial support of this League.

The meeting was large and earnest.

House, Sign and Ornamental Painters.

Few firms engaged in the house, sign and ornamental painting business stand as high in the estimation of the general community, as messrs. Hutchinson & Heubaru, No. 95 Pennsylvania avenue. With a view of pursuing the branch of business in the latter of Odd Fellows. His