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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1868.

We print on the inside pages of this morn. ing's GAZETTE: Second page-The Internal Tax Bill, in full, with list of free goods, Fashionable Tak. Third page-Financial and Ricer News, Imports, Railway Time Tables, &c. Sixth page .-- Finance and Trade, Home Markets, Markets by Telegraph, An interesting correspondence between the late Bishop Hopkins and Rev. Dr. Page, Miscellaneous.

Gold closed yesterday in New York a 1381.

A GOOD MANY people at Washington, and probably elsewhere, believe that the BEL-MONT bondholding wing of the Democracy made a square purchase of enough votes, in their National Executive Committee, to ensure the selection of New York for the ses sion of the Presidential Convention.

FAST UPON the heels of the not over decorous funeral ceremonies with which the "bond-barons" have shovelled the dirt over the late Mr. PENDLETON, follows their announcement of SEYMOUR and HENDRICKS as the ticket which the party are expected to vote for. The New York Convention is likely to be a very tame affair, the throat. proximation. It seems we overstated macutting having all been done in advance.

It is conceded by all candid men at Washington that Gen. BUTLER's opening argument for the Impeachment on Monday was an effort of remarkable ability in the statement of facts and of unanswerable logic in its deductions. Although its great length and the unattractive style of the delivery were calculated to weaken the effect of any ordinary argument, yet, in spite of these, he held the Senate and the entire audience in deep, unbroken silence for three hours, a silence interrupted only by frequent evidences of sensation among the counsel for the accused. These gentlemen made copious notes, evidently finding full occupation in observing all that should require a reply. This fact conveys the clearest proof of the damaging effect of his argument.

THE REFORM OF THE IRISH CHURCH WAS Commons on Monday, as heretofore appointed. Mr. GLADSTONE very heartily adthe question to another session, in order to which the affairs of that Church have already been referred. The debate was at last adjourned indefinitely, without any decisive action. The tone ofthis telegraphic report, as a whole, does not afford any encouragement for the belief that the unison of Church and State will soon be abandoned as a political principle or a proper development of Christian progress in any portion of the British Empire.

THE TRIAL.

The Managers of Impeachment proceeded yesterday with the introduction of testimony, much of which was of a documentary character, followed by the oral examination of witnesses: We publish elsewhere a full report. The trial will probably continue throughout this month. The design of protracting it by a call for distant witnesses, of which the President's counsel are accused, will be defeated, it is understood, by the Managers, who propose to admit all that such witnesses are expected to

THE INTERNAL TAX BILL.

We give much space to the list of "free goods" relieved from the internal tax after the 1st of April. We reprint the entire list on an inside page of this paper, and commend it to our readers as well worthy of an examination. The bill itself, which has been so long under discussion between the two Houses, has been adopted finally, upon the recommendation of a second Committee of Conference, with some slight amendments, principally relating to the whisky tax. Its full text as amended is not yet at hand, but the telegraph has given us the substance of the amendments, which are duly noted in the proper place.

THE FREE RAILROAD BILL DEAD. On Monday the tomahawk of Governor GEARY smote to death the Free Railroad Bill recently passed by both branches of the Legislature. The announcement of this fact excited in us no surprise, for authentic reports had previously reached us from Har-

risburg that such was his intention. The Governor was singularly lucky in the faults he discovered in the bill-1. That it was so stringent in its provisions as not to meet the requirements of the People; 2. That it was so liberal in its terms as to be offensive to existing Railway Monopolies. This is not the exact manner in which he formulates his objections; but when divested of all rhetorical ambiguities, this is the precise meaning his language conveys. Thus it will be seen that the Pennsylvania Railroad | riod. Company and the Pittsburgh Commercialthe big and the little in opposition to this hill—severally find their gratification in what

the Governor has done. The Railway Corporations cared not a button by what reasons the Governor justifled his refusal to sign the bill. What they wanted was the veto of it; and their desire has been realized. All thoughtful and gen- somewhere in that vicinity, shall be decided lace, who are Democrats.

uine friends of freedom in railroad build. this matter.

ernor would sign it if it should be passed. What the Senate will do with it remains to possibly be finished. be seen. It refused to accept Mr. JENKS's bill; but it may recede in view of the altered circumstances of the position. The session is near its close, and the Governor's veto was delayed, we presume, unavoidably. to the last day allowed by the Constitution. Still, we trust the Senate will promptly pass the hill-

DIXMONT-ONCE MORE. Yesterday, we mentioned the intention of many members of the Legislature to incorthe Commonwealth a representation in the management of that Institution proportionate to its contributions; and this intention we approved. At the same time we suggested that practical difficulties would be encountered in adjusting the details of this arangement. The chief of the difficulties arises out of the fact that a number of benevolent gentlemen have acquired rights as managers by contributing to its revenues, and to increase the managers on behalf of the State ratably would expand the Board into a small mass meeting. It will be found, in the end, that co-operative action on the part of these individual contributors and the submit the following paper, viz:

Exparte, Wm. H. McArdle. The case State will be requisite in order to establish public and private beneficence.

In the same article we estimated the Hospital, inclusive of the appropriation asked, at \$1,000,000. In this we did not justly, to the imputation that we have evaded the performance of a duty imposed evaded the performance of a duty imposed to the constitution, and waiting Hospital, inclusive of the appropriation now terially the aggregate contributions of the Commonwealth. Up to the present time the appropriations by the Legislature, for the erection and furnishing of the new house, have amounted to \$335,913.50. In addition \$6,000 have been given to erect a dwelling house for the Superintendent, but not yet used; \$12,000 have been given to cover detwelve years; and \$30,000 for salaries and the introduction of water into the old Ninth ward hospital, and fitting it specially for the insane, making an aggregate of \$481,341.50.

The new house cost, up to January 1, 1868, \$370,435:84; of which \$325,913.50 have been furnished from the public treasury; showing that \$34,522.34 were derived from private sources

This statement does not include the cost of the site, about three hundred acres in extent of valuable land, proximate to Pittsbrought up for discussion in the English burgh, which was paid for by private benefactions.

The \$100,000 now asked for will not comvocated the entire repeal of all acts making | plete the. East wing. Indeed, one half of that Church a State establishment, while that sum is specifically designated as appli-Lord STANLEY moved the postponement of cable to other objects, leaving \$50,000 only admit a report from the Commission to ing, which will do no more than carry up the walls and put on the roof, making the appropriation of at least \$50,000 more necessary before the wing will be ready for occupancy. This will carry the total of State contributions up to say, \$630,000, instead of a million, as we stated.

This aggregate is not all chargable to Dixmont Hospital, but covers the appropriations made to the Ninth ward establishment. It also covers the salaries of officers and wages of employes at Dixmont and the Department for the Insane at the

Ninth Ward Hospital since 1852. Now, we thought and still think, that the State, contributing to this magnitude, ought to be potentially represented in the Board of Managers; not, by any means, to the exclusion of individual donors, but ratably to them. The Institution is of mixed character-partly public and partly private; and this fact the State is just as much bound to recognize as the individuals who have added

to the endowment. There is another thought in this connection which is of consequence. The gentlemen who are now Managers by personal contributions, will naturally pass away in the course of comparatively a few years. Their places may be supplied by other contributors possessing equal liberality and disinterestedness. But a time may possibly come when men of a very different sort will perceive an opportunity to obtain the control of the house, for unworthy ends, by contributing to its funds, expecting to indemnify themselves afterwards by a misapplication of the trust. This consideration points to the need there is for the existing management to adopt precautions against such a possibility. The measure we urge

would effectually guard against such a result. From our knowledge of the men most prominent in the management-from their sagacity, probity and straight-forwardness -we are satisfied they see the liability to this contingency, and will heartily assent to

the arrangement proposed. On the other hand, the State ought not to take the House altogether out of the category of a Private Establishment. Individual contributions purchased the large domain and have helped to build the Hospital. An expectation, not devoid of foundation, exists in well-informed circles that the Hospital will ultimately, and before many years, receive increased private benefactions

The Managers now hold in trust \$30,000. the proceeds of which are devoted to supplving the poor of Pittsburgh and vicinity with coal, and hopes are entertained that this sum will be doubled within a short pe-

In view, therefore, of all the facts, as they appear to us, we urge the Legislature to make the appropriation now asked, but conditioned on the right of such representation of the Common wealth in the Board of Management as shall at any time hereafter be thought just and expedient.

Even if the new house at Wilkesbarre, or

upon, the completion of Dixmont is imperaings deplore the action of the Governor in tively demanded, and with the least possible delay. With the west wing in use the pres-In the House upon the reading of the sure upon the house is not permanently veto. Mr. JENES brought forward his origi- abated. Previously the wards were necesnal Free Railroad Bill, and it was at once sarily so crowded as to render it impossible passed, under a suspension of the rules, as it to take such care of many of the inmates as was once before. He stated that the Goy- was desirable, and with the natural increase

A TRIBUNAL DEGRADED. The shameful distinction of having deever been heard from the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, belongs to the "venerable" Judge GRIER. This high functionary, on Monday, sitting in his official robes on the justice-seat of the highest tribunal in the land,—in a temple dedicated to the severe majesty, the reticent dignity, the stern impartiality of the law, a porate into the appropriation now asked for temple consecrated by JAY, MARSHALL, Dixmont Hospital a provision securing to STORY and a long line of jurists the most eminent for their wisdom and unbending devotion to the severest interpretation of judicial right—in such a forum, surrounded by his associates, this Judge has dared to discard all the precedents of eighty years, and to pronounce against a co-ordinate department of the Government a phillippic worthy only of the hustings. Of this remarkable exhibition of partizan rancor and extra-judicial spleen, we have the following report in yesterday's Pittsburgh Post:

After colloquy between Chief Justice CHASE, Justice FIELD and Judge BLACK, the venerable Judge GRIER said he desired

was fully argued in the beginning of this month. It is a case which involves not only a satisfactory basis for concurrence between the liberty and rights of the appellants in this case, but of millions of our fellow citizens. The country has a right to expect that it would receive the immediate moneys contributed by the State to the and solemn attention of the Court. By the postponement of this case, this Court will subject themselves, whether justly or unjustly, to the imputation that we have legislative interposition to supersede our action and relieve us from our respon sibility. I can only say, pudet hace oppro-briae dici et non potuise repetli, which liter-ally translated is, "I am ashaned such an opprobrium should be cast upon the Court and that it cannot be refuted."

We have no hesitation in characterising this ex-parte statement, by Judge Grien. as an altogether unnecessary, impertinent ficit on public patients; \$97,428 to pay sala- and unjustifiable assault upon Congress,. ries and wages, since 1857, a period of which has exercised only its lawful discretion in divesting the Court of a power very recently conferred, and which there were very good reasons for believing was likely to be abused. It is also a reflection upon his brother Judges, alike undignified and unjust, since it arraigns them as lacking in judicial independence or any suitable regard for their duty. It is also, in fine, the ebullition of a politician foiled in an intrigue, rather than the grave and measured discharge of a strict legal duty.

Until this scene two days since disgraced the Supreme tribunal, dishonoring the Judiciary, and at one blow smiting down fatally and forever, the popular respect, we have for eighty years reposed an unshaken confidence in its dignified disregard of passing events in the world without its walls. But it seems that Justice is no longer with blinded eyes to hold evenly the scales between its suitors. The historic bandage is torn off and she looks with eyes greedy with desire or angry with rage at suitors who are now to be taught that they must come to her shrine not with empty hands, pleading only the law, but armed it may be with bribes or commended by partizan sympathy. Judge GRIER, a Pennsylvanian we regret to add, has the unenviable distinction of thus destroying the traditions of ages, sanctioned as they are by the approving consent of the most advanced civilization of to-day, and of degrading the highest Court of the Republic into a mere political arena. He has taken the short but decisive step and the worst results may now legitimately follow This attack upon Congress is not a judgment, not even a dictum; it is simply a political harangue, which would have exactly fitted the lips of ELDRIDGE, BROOKS or GARRETT DAVIS. He has opened a door which can never again be closed, or if

closed could the people be made to believe it. How long will it be before other Judges will follow his example, and the bench be dishonored by a partizan debate? Let us thank those of his associates whose higher regard for official dignity forbade them to express their disapproval of his utterances then. But such forbearance is not always to be counted on. Bad examples are irresistibly contagious. Judge GRIER or his imitators will provoke dissent and retort. When will that thing end? Where can it end, except in the irreparable disgrace of a tribunal which, so degraded, were better to be destroyed.

THE ACTION of the House relative to Alabama, on Saturday last, meets the very general concurrence of the Republican press, and it is likely to prove satisfactory to the whole country. To the loyal population of that State it will be specially acceptable, since their civil administration is to be, immediately and completely, although provisionally, placed in the hands of State officers of their own choice, while it also requires another trial of strength between the loyal and rebel classes of their people, and holds the federal relations of the State in suspense until it shall be clearly and exactly known where the majority stands. The rebels must retrace every step of the last twelve months before they can hope to enjoy again any practical relations to a Federal existence. They need no longer hope to make their restoration a step towards the reduction of the State once more to the rebel rule. The loyal apprehension on this point has been well-grounded, but, under the new bill, no longer exists. We trust that the Senate will concur in it with the least pos-

sible delay. -At the close of the present session of the State Legislature the terms of Messrs. Browne, Connell, Cowles, Landon, Mc-Consughy, Ridgway, Shoemaker, White and Graham, Republican Senators, expire, as do the terms of Messrs. Glatz and Wal-

its Washington correspondent, G. A. Town-SEND, which are alleged to be libellous in their character, legal proceedings have been commenced by Senator WADE against the Cleveland Leader. Our cotemporary's apprehensions that the Senator is proposing to mount "an autocratic throne" should be enthe other wing will be required before it can tirely relieved by this proof that the would-be them.—Phil. Bulletin. autocrat is still content, with the ordinary redress of John Doe and Richard Roe.

THE CLERK of the House of Representalivered the first stump-speech which has tives, Hon. Edward S. McPherson, is thus present such a long-duration of darkness spoken of by a Washington correspondent that astronomers are anticipating it with for a Western journal:

His newspaper is stoutly Republican, but he never uses it in other interests than those of the principles of his party. McPherson keeps his place by his own manliness, and the Representatives are almost ignorant that he has a paper at all. Mr. McPherson is a literary man of great industry, having com-piled several large books upon the war and egislation.

MESSRS. EDITORS GAZETTE-A recent communication published in one of our city papers intimates that it is doubtful whether or not the Hon. James L. Graham will be a candidate for re-election to the office of State Senator. I am authorized to state that Mr. Graham, in compliance with the solicitation of numerous personal and political friends, has consented to be a candidate for the nomination. He has served his district and the State with distinguished honor. great ability and sterling integrity, and is leserving a unanimous re-nomination as just recognition of faithful public services, fearlessly, carnestly and heartily rendered.

The President's Counsel. Jerry Black and his client, the Chief Magistrate, are friends no more. I knew a good while ago that when Black got credit for writing Johnson's vetoes, he had reached a dangerous eminence. Johnson began to dislike him out of jealousy. Black capped the climax of hate by borrowing an epithet from Ben Wade and calling Johnson a d—d fool. Therefore the lion of the tribe of David does not sit amongst the attorneys. The loss is only Johnson's, for Black is at once the most eloquent and the most practical of great attorneys—a man of no record in the cause of freedom, but illustrious in the law. He is a tall, grizzle-haired, big-nostriled, long-nosed man, who smokes perpetually, except when he chews. Being of a nervo-lymphatic habit, he sits down with his hat on around the hotel parlors, and rolls great clouds of meditative smoke, seldom conversing with any one, and then in a Diogenes-like way. In the Supreme Court he has a spittoon set in the middle of the floor, and walking up and down he talks with the precision of an Elizabethian dramatist, spitting as straight as a syllogism all the time. The power of his argument is measured by the number of spittoons he fills. A small and easily surmountable case takes two spittoons, a good tough argument requires four; for a great feat of legal gymnastics he requires as many When he had reached the seventeenth the opposing counsel whispered: "We are gone up; he has another spittoon in reserve." Jerry Black and Lynchburg tobacco reversed the McArdle decision. Little did Raleigh think, when he made this yeed

digestible, how he was affecting the destinies of a race and aiding a far future rebel-Black was one of the Cabinet officers of Buchanan, who kept his credit for loyalty. In 1861 he is said to have been so poor that he could not pay a hotel bill at Harrisburg. He went down to Little York, his homestead, and quartering his family as best be might, came to Washington to resume his practice. It is said to amount to one hun-

dred thousand dollars a year. He is not a frugal man, neither profligate. A living skeleton, a miniature man symmetrical dwarf, is Mr. Evarts; now head and front of Johnson's defence. He has a high, fine head set on his shoulders; spine and spindles like a bulb on a saracen tower. When he leans forward you can see the frailness of back, hollow and lean-ribbed; his legs are so slight that his trowsers hang like Mexican's; delicate as a consumptive's is his frame, and his eye is of that brilliant beauty which consumptives have. But when he rises to plead, out of his girl's body comes a voice clear, musical and strong, saying sentences that seem almost carved of marble. He appeals to the grade of high principles, all his argument seemingly ad dressed to the mind of Justice itself. fine brow and smooth, interesting face stand out very white and noble. It is like a dving man's plea, so spent seems nature, so con-centrated the mind. Before his appeal mean motives and the perjured wish feel them-selves in all their baseness. Mr. Evarts is a little like Alexander H. Stephens in his invalid appearance. Socially he is a delightful person. In this trial he seems to have taken the chief place as pleader. In politics he is a Republican.-G. A. T., Cleveland Leader.

The Democratic Election Frauds in Pennsylvania.

Our readers are aware that a contested election is in progress before a Committee of the Senate of Pennsylvania, in which enormous frauds were proved to have been perpetrated by the Democratic party.

A witness who disclosed his knowledge

before the committee, was assassinated, and the Legislature have offered a reward of \$3,000 for the apprehension of the murderer. Another feature of extraordinary character was disclosed by the evidence before the committee during the present week. .

Michael O'Meara had testified to hisknowedge of the distribution of large numbers of fraudulent naturalization papers, and had said that \$500 had been given him by a Catholic priest to leave the State and not This statement was scarcely credited, but the priest alluded to was himself re the Committee and admitted brought befo its truth. We give his testimony. It is as follows : Rev. Thomas Tracy sworn-I am the

priest in charge of the congregation at Clear-field; I did pay Michael O'Meara \$500 before this investigation commenced; it was in his own house at Clearfield, in the evening, about a week before the trial; in conderation of it he was to leave the State and to remain absent for three months: Mr. Borman, the boss of Collins on the railroad gave me the money to give him for that purpose; I had conversations with the man who gave me the money; no other party had knowledge of the transaction that I know of; I had correspondence with Mr. Wallace on the subject of getting him to leave the State; I understand that he was to remain out until after this trial should cease; he is the only person that knew of the transaction that I am aware of; he was the only one that gave me any money; or authorized me togive any; he said as regards himself, he would not give any, as it was not necessary; I saw O'Gormon within two weeks,

FOR PUBLISHING certain statements, from at Clearfield : I know James Collins; have seen him about two months ago: I do not know from whom the money came that Gormon paid me; the Mr. Wallace I mentioned was Senator Wallace, the Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee. Murder did its work against one witness Bribery failed as against the other. Heaven help our friends in this senatorial district,

Eclipse of the Sun. The total eclipse of the sun which is to take place on the 18th of August next, will unusual interest. From near Aden, the He is a small, or rather a slim man, of central line of the eclipse extends to the florid complexion and light auburn hair, an editor at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, and an ex-member of the House of Representatives. dostan, the Bay of Bengal, the Malayan peninsula and the Gulf of Siam on the way; and at certain places on this line the duration of total darkness will be 6 deg. 46 min. At the date in question, the moon will be not more than six hours from its perigree, while the sun will be not far from its apogee a twofold condition which increases the apparent diameter of the sun nearly at its smallest. Hence the prolonged darkness. As such a chance occurs rarely, a strong desire exists to make the most of it in endeavors to solve certain highly important questions in physical science. M. Leverrier, of the Imperial Observatory, at Paris, recommends that some of the French ships

TEACHER'S INSTITUTE.

Gulf of Siam should be employed in search-

ing for a suitable place on the Eastern side

of the Malayan peninsula for a complete

series of observations. The English as

tronomers are also making preparations observations in the track of the eclipse.

Second Day-Morning Session. The Association met and was called to order by the Chairman. Prayer by Prof. Chamberlain. Music by the choir On motion of Mr. J. P. Andrews, a Committee of one teacher from each district was appointed to report the names and at-

tendance of teachers from their respective districts. Report on Written Arithmetic was next in order. In the absence of Prof. Logan, Mr. McCrum presented the subject. He said that the arrangement of a Written said that the arrangement of a walker Arithmetic was of considerable importance of the fundamenta On the arrangement of the fundamental rules there was little or no difference, but in regard to the other topics there was quite a difference of opinion. The speaker held that as fractions were an expression of division they should occupy the next place following. Square and cube root should be so placed that they may subsequently, in the advancement of the study of the branch so frequently used, as to render the study of the branch so frequently used, as to render the study of the branch so frequently used, as to render the study of the branch so frequently used. der them sufficiently familiar to the mine of the pupil that they may permanently remain. The speaker then presented his remain. The speaker then presented his method of teaching numeration and notation to beginners. Also a short method of performing addition. Considerable discussion followed by Messrs. Lucky, Kelly, Lones and Sources.

Jones and Squires.
Debate followed. Question—Should the minimum legal school term be increased to nine months? Mr. A. D. Glenn spoke in the affirmative and Mr. Montgomery in the negative. In general discussion Prof. Bur

Music—"Shout for our Banner." Lecture by Rev. Dr. Sproull, of Allegheny. Subject—"How should the education of youth be conducted so as to accomplish as nine successive spittoons of the site of those great stone or India-rubber ones. In the McArdle case this great expectorationist is said to have spit even full eighteen vases.

In the McArdle case this great expectorationist is said to have spit even full eighteen vases.

In the discourse of the site of youth be conducted so as to accomplish its object?" He considered first, the object of education; second, the conditions; third, the agencies. Man should be educated into the agencies. Man should be educated in the agencies of the site of the agencies. telligently, socially, physically and religiously. The teacher should be exemplary in cleanliness, morality and religion, The school room should be well-ventilated, kept clean, comfortably seated, and in all points arranged with reference to comfort and

ularly have been improved. Grammars, geographies, arithmetics have been all well improved. The Doctor thought, however, that the supplanting of the Bible by reading books of human composition was injudicious and wrong. Adjourned till 2 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION. The Institute was called to order by the the Chairman, who stated that the first business in order was the election of an

Examining Committee on Permanent Cer Mr. McCrum, in behalf of the ticket on which his name appeared as a candidate, said that his ticket was not in favor of a rigid examination, as was intimated by th

opposite party.

Mr. Burt, who favored the opposite ticket, took the floor and spoke at some length. He accused his opponents with dishonesty

of purpose.

Mr. Still then took the floor, when a most disgraceful scene ensued. A general conon was kept up throughout the Hall, bly for the purpose of "choking" the solely for the for the purpose of "choking" the er off, and we regret to say that not a few of the female teachers engaged in it; but it was doubtless instigated by the males, as the sound of the "brogans" stamping upon the floor was the signal for comp ing the confusion. The speaker said that the assertions made by Mr. Burt were wil-fully false, after which the confusion became so intense that it was impossible for im to proceed. A resolution having been adopted to pro-ceed with the election, the balloting com-

menced.

The candidates were as follows: Profs.
Geo. J. Luckey, G. N. Monroe, Robt. H. Kelly, J. F. McClymonds and W. A. Johnson,
who composed what they term a liberal

The opposition ticket was Messrs. C. A. Chamberlain, E. M. Still, J. M. Logan, J. Allen McCrum and B. F. Gamber, The ballotting was concluded at four clock, when the polls were closed and the institute called to order, with Mr. Luckey in the chair, who stated that he thought it better not to continue with the regular exercises, and the Institute would stand adourned until the opening of the evening

EVENING SESSION. The Institute convened at 7 o'clock, and was called to order by the Chairman, who announced the result of the election for Examining Committee, which was had during the afternoon session. The vote was as follows: C. A. Chamberlain, 177; E. M. Still, 176; J. M. Logan, 174; J. Allan McCrum, 175; B. F. Gamber, 173; Geo. J. Lucky, 265; Geo. N. Munro, 267; Robert H. Kelly, 267; J. F. McClymonds, 268; W. A. Johnson, 269. Rev. Thomas K. Beecher delivered a lec-

ture before the Institute. Subject: "A Search for Summer; or, what I saw in South Amer-ica," which occupied the remainder of the

The following is the programme of exerises for to-day:

Alorning Session—Prayer; Report on Mental Arithmetic, W. A. Johnson; General Discussion; Lecture—"The Mud Sill Principle of all right Teaching," Rev. Robert McMillan. Recess. Music; Debate—Would a thorough knowledge of the science of the s hrenology aid the Teacher in his work? iffirmative, J. N. Conroy; negative, John Morrow; General Discussion; Lecture, Rev. T. K. Beecher.

Afternoon Session-Music; Report on Asternoon Session—Music; Report on Rhetoric, Miss Mary C. Hays; Essay—The Infinity of the Animal Kingdom, Miss Hat-tle McCain. Recess. Lecture, Rev. John Douglas, D.D.; Music.

Evening Session—Music. Debate—Should Military Spirit and Military Drill be encour-aged in our Public Schools? Affirmative, agat in our Fublic Schools! Affirmative, C. A. Chamberlain; negative, S. Campbell; General Discussion; Lecture, Rev. B. M. Kerr; Answers to Queries; Metrical Critique, Miss Jennie Smith.

Real Estate Transfers. The following deeds were admitted of re ord by H. Snively, Esq., Recorder, Monday, March 30, 1868:

Peoples National Bank of Pittsburgh to Henry Lloyd and George Black, March 18th, 1868, lot on Fourth street, near son townthip, containing ninety-four James Graham to Alex. M. Watson, Sept. 27th, 1864, lots Nos. 14 to 18, inclusive in Grahamsville, Ross township, containing

Joseph M. Gazzam to Wm. Leech, March 21, 1868, lot No. 496 in Gazzam's plan of perches. 83,748 David Gibson to Robert S. Terra, March 24, 1868, tract of land in Robinson township, containing 31 agrees and 156 perches...\$6,075

lots on Sandusky street, Allegheny, 20 by 90 feet. \$1,700
Andrew D. Smith to Heney W. Read, March 28, 1868, lot in Elizabeth Court, First ward, Allegheny, 20 by 110 feet. \$800
David Ewart to Philip Swanderman, June 6, 1867, tract of land in Marshall township, containing 103 acres and 131 perches \$8,500
James Wright to Robert Watson, Sr., March 19, 1868, lots No. I and 2 in Scott's plan of lots in Lawrenceville, fronting on the Greensburg turnpike, 40 by 100 feet. Jonathan Gallagher to Alex. M. Watson, September 27, 1886, lot No. 13 in the plan of Grahamsville, Ross township, contain-ing 3 acres. ing 3 acres \$1,500 Wm. J. Marion to James Leitch, March 27;

al., March 30, 1868, lot on Market street, Pittsburgh, 35 by 56 feet, with buildings. James P. Park to Alex. M. Watson, April

Officers Elected .- At a quarterly election of Pittsburgh Division, No. 42, S. of T., held March 31st, 1868, the following officers were elected: W. P., Henry Miner; W. A., Otis elected: W. P., Henry Miner; W. A., Otis B. Childs; R. S., Charles P. Duff; A. R. S., John D. McFaden; F. S., B. A. Stoney; Treasurer, Thomas Steel; Chaplain, Alex. Clark; Con., F. A. McDevitt; A. Con., Robt. D. King, I. S., John Doherty; O. S., J. Peter Storm. Lady Officers: 1st A., Lou. Childs; 2d L. A., Kate Bailey; 3d L. A., Maria Rinehart; Lady Con., Mattle Liggett. Lady Sen. Mrs. A. O. Casselberry. Lady Sen,, Mrs. A. Q. Casselberry.

Travel Obstructed .- Monday night tunnel No. 42, on the Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, six miles east of Denniston's Station, caved in, blockading the road at that point. A disl this city vesterday morn ing states that it will require forty-eight hours to remove the obstruction.

GOOD HEALTH

IS THE GREATEST OF ALL BLESSINGS. and to preserve it is the privilege and duty of all. DR. SARGENT'S

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC AND LIVER PILLS ere the great severeign, speedy and sure cure of the tages, and hundreds who have long suffered under he inflictions of this most annoying and dangerous lisease, have by the use of this invaluable med

seen restored to health and the enjoyment of life. Is your Liver in a torpid condition of inaction, hereby deranging the whole system? DR. SARGENT'S LIVER PILLS Will speedily remove the secretions and restore it Are you troubled with loss of appetite, foul stomnch, eructations of wind, sick headache and general derangement of the digestive organs i

DR. SARGENT'S LIVER PILLS tre a sure, safe and permanent remedy, and by their mild but certain action will cleanse, renovate and reinvigorate the system.

DR. SARGENT'S LIVER PILLS stand high as one of the standard medicines of the age. For the cure of all diseases arising from a disordered state of the liver, as can be attested by the certificates of large numbers of our citizens who have been bene-

fited and cured by their use.

These Pills can be obtained, either Plain or Sugar Coated, from all Druggists in the country.

UNIMPEACHABLE. Indigestion—the most fruitful generator of dis-ease, so common as not to be considered dangerous —slowly and surely saps the foundation of health, ease, so common as not to be considered dangerous
—slowly and surely saps the foundation of health,
for, with impaired digestion, it is impossible for
food to afford strength to the system. Dyspepsia invariably follows this disease, and dyspeptics owe all
their sufferings to indigestion. Nervous and sick
headache also spring from derangement of the digestive organs. Persons of sedentary habits frequently suffer from these evils, which are attended
with a nervous irritability of temper, extremely unpleasant to others and a source of miservot themselves. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS has
been found the safest and best means of removing
all digestive obstructions, as well as bracing up the
failing system. Those whose occupations are mentai recognize in this preparation the perfection ofmedical skill, as it soothes the excited brain, headache disappears under its potent charm, and the patient rapidly regalns health and strength by its restoring power. To the aged, as well as delicate
ladies and children, it is admirrably suited, as it posseases the quality of invigorating without excitement or reaction

An immense amount of unimpeachable evidence
can the coulded to prove, that HOSTETTER'S

STOMACH HITTER'S is unequalled for its prompt
and over reliable action in alleviating and curing sil diseases of the stomach, its superior excellence
and consequent renown is readily accounted for,
from the well known fact that it is made under the
personal supervision of the proprietors, in strict accordance with pharmaceutic science.

ANOTHER CURE OF DEAFNESS. I lost my hearing during the last year. Part of the time I was totally deaf. In April of this year I was induced, from an advertisement, to make application to Dr. KEYSER, 130 Penn street, Pittsburgh. After having tried various medicines from doctors, without any benefit, I have been under Dr. Keyser's treatment now for nearly two months, and am entirely restored to my hearing, so that I can hear a pin drop. G JOHN SCANLAN,

Coal Bluffs, Washington Co., Pa. ANOTHER CURE.

A man called to-day at Dr. Keyser's office to inform him of a great cure made by his LUNG CURE, or PULMONARY, RESTORATIVE. ilst these cures are made with the Doctor's preparations, he desires it to be distinctly understood that most of his great cures are made in accordance with the established laws that govern the science of medicine, in which he has been engaged for the past twenty-five years. Last week he was also in receipto . a letter from a clergyman in the State of Ohie, detailing another

most wonderful gare.
DR. REYSER'S RESIDENT CONSULTING OF-FICE FOR LUNG EXAMINATIONS AND TREAT. MENY OF CHRONIC DISEASES, No. 130 PENN STREET, FROM 9 A. M. UNTIL 3 P. M.