

The Pittsburgh Gazette. PUBLISHED DAILY, BY PENNIMAN, REED & CO., Proprietors.

GAZETTE BUILDING, NOS. 84 AND 86 FIFTH ST. OFFICIAL PAPER OF Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny County.

TUESDAY, APRIL 7, 1868. We print on the inside pages of this morning's GAZETTE: Second page—Original Verse, Various Topics, Literary Items, Beauties of Pittsburgh, Third page—Financial and River News, Markets by Telegraph, Imports, Sixth page—Local Finance and Markets, Seventh page—Farm, Garden and Household, Amusement Directory.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 137. In Michigan the election yesterday resulted in the defeat of the new Constitution and success of the Prohibition measure.

The election in Connecticut, yesterday, was closely contested, and, judging from returns received, it is probable it resulted in the election of EXOLISS, Democrat, for Governor, by a decreased majority. In 1867 the whole vote cast in that State for Governor was 94,154; Democratic majority 976. We have nothing on which to estimate the political complexion of the Legislature. Last year the Republicans had a majority of eleven on a joint ballot.

Latest dispatches state the Legislature will be Republican, with a majority of over twenty on joint ballot.

THE ENGLISH COMMONS, on Friday night, gave a decisive majority of sixty against Ministers, upon the motion to postpone the consideration of Mr. GLADSTONE'S resolutions on Irish Church Reform to the next session. Mr. D'ISRAELI has, therefore, under the Parliamentary precedents, only the alternatives of resigning his office or of dissolving Parliament and going to the people under a new election. This news came to us by the western mail of last night, having been telegraphed west from New York at a very late hour on Saturday morning. Why this important intelligence was not telegraphed to the Pittsburgh press at all, either for their Saturday or Monday morning issues, is a matter which the associated journals of this city feel an interest in seeing explained.

CONSIDERATION of our statement that, upon the Chief Magistrate's accession to the office of President, the resignations of Mr. LINCOLN'S Secretaries were tendered to him, and that he declined to receive them, expressly retaining each and all of those officers in his Cabinet, we find that the Managers now present, as a part of the evidence to sustain impeachment, the official bulletin from the War Department, dated April 15, 1865, in which Secretary STANTON announced the new President's accession to office, and that at a Cabinet meeting held that day, among other things, occurred the following: "The President formally announced that he desired to retain the present Secretaries of Departments as his Cabinet, and that they would go on and discharge their respective duties in the same manner as before the deplorable event, that had changed the head of the Government."

THE SENATE declines to permit the case against Mr. JOHNSON, as made in the Articles, to be delayed by any extension of the line of proof. But within the charges as laid in those Articles, the Managers find that their evidence is uniformly admitted, unless for valid legal objections plainly established. Many of the Republican Senators are lawyers of great ability and eminent professional attainments, and they will insist that this State trial, more important in its nature and results than ever before known in the history of nations, shall be as conspicuous for its faithful vindication of all the principles of the law, as for its extraordinary political influence, in demonstrating the unassailable strength of our Republican Institutions. Consequently, in nearly, if not quite, all of those divisions of the Senate upon inter-locutory questions, where by the aid of Republican voters, the decisions have been adverse to the claims of the Managers, these dissenting Senators have been the lawyers who we speak. Not a man of them doubts the guilt of the accused, upon the charges and proof under the Articles. To enlarge the case is unwise, unnecessary and indeed unjustifiable; it is ample as it stands, and so the result will show.

It is but simple justice to award to the management of the Western Union Telegraph line, a hearty acknowledgment of the usual promptitude and accuracy of the system under which they forward the news reports for the Associated Press. With a network of lines radiating to every part of the Union, and reaching not only every important point, but almost every inhabited place in thirty-seven States, they possess, it is true, so nearly a monopoly of that peculiar service of communication, that we should naturally expect to see their administration corrupted into a series of selfish and unscrupulous abuses of their wonderful opportunities. But the fact, on the contrary, is that, in spite of a power almost absolute, of a monopoly so gigantic that it could hardly fail to tempt human nature to an extent of invasion upon the public rights,—the Western Union comes down to this hour, unimpeded for the integrity of its management, unassailed and unsuspected of the faintest approach of any abuse of its unprecedented privileges. It is practically a monopoly, and we hate monopolies on principle, and from the same motive, we should be glad to see that or any other monopoly exposed to an active and fair competition. The public would profit peculiarly, but could be benefited in no other way. Beyond that, there can be no great improvement on the present system.

LIBERALISM IN GREAT BRITAIN.

In no large country in Europe has the popular element been so potential in governmental affairs, during the last two hundred years, as in Great Britain. "Not that all classes of the population of that country have at any point, during that long period, participated in political power. But the tendency has constantly been to increased liberality. Of course, the privileged orders have often resisted, as best they could, encroachments upon their prerogatives. They have appealed to hereditary right, to the assumed incompetency of other classes to exercise steadily, and beneficially any important share in governmental administration, have invented sophistical ethnologic theories to exclude what they call the lower orders from dividing influence with them, have summoned the vilest social prejudices to their aid, and have invoked those bitterest of all jealousies and hatreds which grow out of diversities of religious faiths. All this they have done without permanent effect. The great movement has gone on, from year to year, the leaders perceiving, at the end with increasing distinctness and advancing their demands as the means of accomplishment more certainly came within their grasp.

All the while, it has been the boast of the aristocracy that Great Britain enjoyed a larger degree of liberty, and on a more enduring basis, than any other nation in Europe. Nor was this an idle boast. It accorded with the liberal fact. Great Britain, while remaining in form a monarchy, had in fact become an oligarchy. It must be confessed, moreover, that while the nobility wrenched absolute authority from the Crown, they did not always retain a monopoly of it in their own hands. Co-operating with the Commons, frequently with the most enlightened views, and with a spirit of commendable liberality, they not only consented to a division of the political authority, but advocated such a division as of the highest consequence to all classes in the realm. But they have steadily maintained that a certain degree of intelligence, and the possession of a definite amount of property, should be conditions precedent to the exercise of the elective franchise. Naturally enough, they have differed among themselves, and from other orders when they have been called upon to define the precise points in the scale of intelligence and property at which the qualification should be fixed.

The leaders of the commonsality, have carried their boast further, and maintained that Great Britain was not only better fitted for self-government than any other nation in Europe, but was so abundantly fitted therefor, that the actual Government ought to be established on a truly popular basis. Experience has taught them that forms are comparatively little consequence, and that if the nobility can rule in the name of the Crown, the people can do so as well without disturbing venerable traditions which have really lost their significance, or shocking prejudices which have survived the condition of society which called them into existence.

Of late the nobility equally with the commonsality have been seized with the conviction that a broader foundation of political authority than that which has heretofore existed, must be laid, and that right speedily. This conviction is not shared to the full extent, if at all, by the whole of that order, but the larger part of them feel the impulse, and are marking out their course for the future in obedience to it. Narrow minded people may affirm that this is only because they foresee the coming discomfiture, and choose to retain what power they could, under the circumstances, rather than run the almost certain risk of losing it altogether. But to reach this conclusion it is needful to blot out or discard the teachings of British history, so as to get rid of those memorable epochs in which the nobility perilled all they held most dear by resisting the throne in defence of the rights of the people. While it may be conceded that the nobility are not indifferent to the rights of their order, or to other personal advantages, it must be confessed that they are actuated, in many particulars, by a generous patriotism. If they do not divert themselves so entirely of habits arising out of birth, education, interest or ambition, as to comprehend fully the impulses of the trading and producing classes, they do desire to do the best for England that can be done under their view of the case.

This explains sufficiently, we think, why the Tory party recently promised concessions as to the elective franchise which surpassed those offered by the Liberals themselves. The latter were in doubt as to how far to go, and hence would not venture so far as to expose themselves to the certainty of defeat. They misjudged how far the discussions of the last few years had carried the Tories from their moorings. While they struck out considerably in advance. It would be easy to say that this movement was simulated and unreal; a promise, to delude expectation but not intended for fulfillment. But none of the later accounts authorize this solution. When the Tories elevated to the Premiership the son of a Jew, himself a plebeian, they gave token that they had broken with the past, and were reaching out their hands to the future.

We infer, therefore, that it is only a question of time when the whole body of the British people shall be admitted, and on equal terms, to the right of voting. The event is sure to come. The revolution is not the less certain because gradual. It will carry with it, moreover, many collateral changes, as in provisions for popular education and for public worship.

A DILEMMA.

An awkward discovery embarrasses the counsel for Mr. JOHNSON. A protracted delay in the impeachment proceedings would be of decided advantage to the interests of their client, and their tactics have, it is supposed, been hitherto directed to the securing of that end. But the idea has suddenly occurred them that there has recently been held an election in Arkansas, resulting probably in the reconstruction of the State,

LETTER FROM HARRISBURG.

Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette. HARRISBURG, April 4, 1868.

The Appropriation bill was reconsidered on Thursday, and recommitted to the Finance Committee. In the evening the bill was struck out, with all the local charities excepted, the school appropriation reduced to \$400,000 and Orphans' school to \$500,000. This brought the appropriations to the aggregate down to \$3,900,000, of which \$1,500,000 was for interest on the State debt. The State Treasurer, in his report at the beginning of the year, estimated the appropriations at \$2,800,000; so that the bill, as it stands, is within \$1,000,000 of the estimate. The House appointed a Committee of Conference, consisting of Messrs. Mann, Nicholson and Josephs, and the Senate appointed Messrs. Connell, Errett and Randall. The Committee will not probably meet before Tuesday, and its principles will be with the salaries of the State officers and subordinates.

The House to-day adopted the Senate resolution to amend the bill to increase the term of the Registry Law, the Free Railroad Law and the Appropriation bill, to be done on the 15th of the month. The Registry Law passed the House just as it passed the Senate, except that a new bill was added, applying exclusively to Philadelphia, so we have two Registry laws on one bill. This is a very important law, and the State at large. The Philadelphia bill was drawn up by our active friends in that city, and they feel sure it will cut off over five thousand fraudulent votes.

The free railroad law, as it has now gone to the Governor, is the same as the one published lately, except that the subscription to a bill to increase the term of the Registry Law, instead of one, is allowed in which to commence work on a road. The sixth section of the old bill was struck out and a new one inserted, allowing the companies under this law to increase their capital stock until it reaches \$500,000 per mile. It cannot exceed that amount.

A warm debate sprung up in the Senate, on Friday, on a bill to require the citizens of elections to keep a record of all the naturalization papers offered by voters, not when, where, by what court, and to whom issued. The Democrats resisted it with all their might, and demonstrated by their opposition, there is nothing they fear so much as a wholesome check upon naturalization papers. Their opposition, too, to the Registry law proves them equally hostile to a honest registration of voters. In the House they filibustered for a whole day to prevent its passage, striving, in the meantime, at every opportunity, to get an early day for that adjournment, so that they might by dilatory motions, fight in the bill off. When it came back, finally, to the Senate, with the House amendments, the same effort was made, but in their eagerness to obstruct the course of the bill, they unfortunately placed themselves in a position where a call for the previous question cut off all chance of filibustering, and that game was then effectually stopped.

The matter of the Contested Election Committee was read in the Senate on Friday, awarding the seat to the Republican contestant, Col. Robinson, and he was immediately sworn in. There were some very singular things connected with this case. The district

which will, at a very early day, present two Senators for admission at the National Capitol. The counsel for the defense, therefore, must consider the risk of two more Republican Senators being present to vote on the ultimate questions, or must abandon their present policy and unite cordially with the Managers in bringing the trial to an early conclusion. Of course the right of Senators to vote cannot be denied them. The Arkansas Senators, if admitted, are at once entitled to pronounce upon any questions before the body of which they become members. They will as thoroughly understand the case, its testimony and the arguments, as will many of the Senators who have not sat through the trial. The Globe reports are before them, as well as before HARRIS, YATES and SANSBURY who have been absent nearly all the time. As well deny the right of these Arkansas voters to vote, as to those of these Arkansas voters who have at least equal facilities for making up a careful judgment, and who must, before voting, take the same judicial oath. We may, therefore, count upon the hearty co-operation of Messrs. SPANNEY and EVARS, with the Managers, in bringing this great trial to the earliest possible close.

In the month of March, many of our citizens were constrained to undergo the periodical infliction of moving, were inclined to put off hiring new quarters until the last moment, hoping there would prove to be an overstock of houses, and that rents would be abated. Considering that four thousand buildings have been erected in this city and the adjacent municipalities each year for several years past, this expectation was not unnatural. There was reason to suppose that, in view of the comparative stagnation of manufactures, building had been pushed beyond the actual demand. But such is demonstrated not to be the fact. Moving day has come and gone, and very few or no tenements remain unlet. A fortnight hence, it is safe to predict, it will be nearly impossible to obtain a desirable dwelling as at any former period.

Men's clothing building has again commenced, not indeed on a large scale as last year or the year before, but in a way to show that before fall the new structures will be completed, not by hundreds but by thousands. It is worthy of notice that there is a considerable proportion of the new buildings are of superior quality than in former days. Not a few of them will compare advantageously with those erected in any other town in the United States.

We find the very "cool" paragraph annexed in the Toga Agitator. We see that Judge Woodward is alluded to as "Bombastes Furioso." We should not, indeed, be so large a scale as last year or the year before, but in a way to show that before fall the new structures will be completed, not by hundreds but by thousands. It is worthy of notice that there is a considerable proportion of the new buildings are of superior quality than in former days. Not a few of them will compare advantageously with those erected in any other town in the United States.

THE COURTS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

In the bankruptcy branch petitions for final discharge were filed by John C. Moorhead, Lincolnton, Westmoreland county, Reuben O. Lurch, Lewisburg, Union county, and Francis Zollner, Union county. The only petition for adjudication in bankruptcy filed yesterday was that of Charles E. Sackett, of Blair county.

Common Pleas—Judge Stowe. On the opening of the Court the case of J. L. Knox vs. Dr. J. Duncan was called up. The jury was subsequently withdrawn, and the case called.

The case of Martha B. Scott vs. Theodore Noble, impelled with Gratton and Noble, for judgment. This was an action to recover on a judgment for six thousand three hundred and sixty-three dollars and seventy-eight cents, in the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts. The jury found for the plaintiff in the sum of \$16,957.55. Motion for a new trial was made by defendant's counsel.

There being no other case ready for trial Court adjourned. Quarter Sessions—Judge Melton. The first case taken up yesterday was that of Abel Cohen, indicted for fraudulently secreting and removing property. The defendant was a member of the firm of Goldstein, Cohen, & Co., of No. 60 Market street, and it was alleged that he removed the goods in the store room to various places, and secreted them, for the purpose of defrauding Wm. Prais, a resident of New York, to whom the firm was indebted.

When the case was called up, Major M. Brown, counsel for defendant, moved the Court to quash the indictment on the ground that no indictable offense was set forth; that the indictment was uncertain, vague and insufficient; that no particular property was described or set forth in the indictment. The Court overruled the motion, but directed that the reasons be filed. The case then proceeded. On trial.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following Deeds were admitted of H. Snively, Esq., Recorder, Saturday, April 4, 1868. Caleb Malby to Simon Johnson, March 27, 1868, lot No. 233 in the original plan of Pittsburgh, on Smithfield and Third sts., 45 by 60 feet, with buildings, \$20.00. Henry H. Meyer to Catharine Kirchenhaus, ward, Allegheny, 20 by 50 feet, \$4500. Lawrence Mutzig to Jacob Mutzig, March 2, 1868, lot on the Spring Garden Run road, in Reserve township, containing 22 1/2 perches, with buildings, \$4000. Jacob Mutzig to Lawrence Mutzig, Nov. 16, 1867, lot on Grove street, \$5000. Agnes M. Malton to James B. Mahon, Feb. 26, 1868, lot on Mahon street, Pittsburgh, 100 by 100 feet, \$1600. Margaret Lusk to Patrick McCurgan, April 17, 1867, lot on Berron alley, Allegheny, 16 1/2 by 90 feet, \$3000. Katherine to Lucas Dressler, Sept. 4, 1868, lot on Forbes street, 24 by 100 feet, \$1000. George Hoer to Baptist Liller, August 27, 1867, lot on St. Mary's avenue, 20 by 100 feet, \$1000. Mrs. Jane Porter, March 31, 1868, lot on Brown avenue, Mansfield, 100 by 140 feet, with buildings, \$2500.

Joseph Shupart to Joseph Wray, October 28, 1867, a tract of land in Jefferson township, containing 78 acres, \$4700. John Babbe to Jacob Hays, April 1, 1868, annual ground rent of \$70 on a lot of 1/2 Chatham street, Pittsburgh, \$1250. William Radloff to Dennis McGraw, Sept. 1, 1867, lots No. 13 and 14 in Bader's plan of lots, of Wilkesburg, on Green street, 48 by 132 feet, \$300. Mary O. Phillips to Selahastier, March 28, 1868, lot on Larling's alley, East Birmingham, 60 by 80 feet, \$500. Thomas McClurg to Hannah L. Phillips, March 3, 1867, lot in lower St. Clair township, No. 14, in McClurg's plan of lots, on Centre alley, 20 by 80 feet, \$450. John Cunningham to Elizabeth J. Selbert, April 1, 1868, lot No. 3 and part of No. 4 in Hazelton's plan of lots, in the 6th ward, Allegheny, on Bidwell street, 44 by 100 feet, \$1000. Consisting of the following: James Blythe to Robert Henderson, April 1, 1868, three lots on the south side of Leock street, Allegheny, Nos. 53, 54 and 57, in Wm. Robinson's plan of lots, 60 feet also a lot on Goodrich street, 50 by 100 feet, \$1032. William Burgoynne to George W. Reed, March 25, 1868, lot No. 260 in William Robinson's plan of lots, in the 2d ward, Allegheny, 20 by 80 feet, \$700. John L. Brown to Samuel Brown, Feb. 21, 1868, lot on Spahr's plan of lots, in Collins township, \$500. Daniel J. Bedoll to Henry Wiseman, March 19, 1868, lot on Franklin street, Birmingham, 44 by 50 feet, with buildings, \$2000. James W. Arrott to Horace Sessions, March 19, 1868, lot in Chartiers township, containing 4 acres and 80 perches, \$1000. Thomas McCoubrey to John Miner, March 19, 1868, tract of land in Indiana township, containing 61 acres and 22 perches, \$4700. Daniel Hackler to Jacob Bahler, Oct. 8, 1867, lot on Centre street, East Birmingham, 22 by 80 feet, \$800. M. Greeninger to C. Field, August 10, 1867, lot on Carolina street, East Birmingham, 20 by 125 feet, \$1000. Hiram Fulton to Thomas Shields, Jan. 30, 1860, tract of land in Elizabeth township, containing 2 acres, \$1500. Amos Finkbine to Wm. Sloops, March 23, 1868, lot in borough of Sewickley, on John street, containing 2 1/2 acres, \$6000. Andrew Fehrenbach to Marcus Long, Feb. 20, 1868, lot No. 13 in Oakland township, on Cist street, 20 by 90 feet, \$1775. Sarah Edmonds to James Dallas, April 1, 1868, a tract of land in Versailles township, containing 20 perches, \$300.

We have received from our enterprising neighbor, the Post, a huge poster containing a copy of a copy of "Gleanings of John Copley, Esq., from the Post," which is a very valuable and interesting work. It is a fine printing from the Post job office, is good, but we venture to predict that our neighbors will republish or deny its issue to promote circulation, a few years hence.

We have received from Kay & Co., Wood street, and Oldenfontony, a copy of "Gleanings of John Copley, Esq., from the Post," which is a very valuable and interesting work. It is a fine printing from the Post job office, is good, but we venture to predict that our neighbors will republish or deny its issue to promote circulation, a few years hence.

Illegal Liquor Selling.—John Schuler yesterday made information before Alderman Taylor, charging Charles Neff a resident of East Liberty, with a violation of the liquor law, alleging that he sells liquor without license, and so habitual drunkard. Neff was arrested and held for a hearing.

In Good Hands.

Yesterday Mrs. McCandless called at the Mayor's office and preferred a charge of incorrigibility against her son, Frank, a wayward youth of thirteen years. A warrant was issued and placed in the hands of officer McCready, who went to Noblesstown and arrested the boy and brought him to the city. It so happened that when he was brought into the city he was a prominent member of the bar was present, who, being favorably impressed with the boy's appearance, made inquiry concerning him, and on learning the cause of his arrest and detention, he directed the officers to carry the proceedings no further, but to take the boy to a hotel and have him provided for, and he would pay the costs of the proceedings, and any necessary bill, in addition to which he would take charge of the boy and educate him. The little fellow appeared to be well pleased with his new protector.

Death of an Excellent Woman. Seldom have we recorded the death of a friend with more painful feelings than that of Mrs. Mary M. wife of Joseph Shallenberger, Esq., who died last evening at her husband's residence on River avenue, near Anderson street, Allegheny city. For some time she has been in rather delicate health, but still active in home duties, until within a brief time she suddenly was stricken down and finally was called to the better land. For years she was a devoted and exemplary Christian, and noted for her kind, loving nature, making her joy of her household, as well as a great favorite among the large circle of friends. She will be greatly missed at the Liberty street M. E. Church, where she long held membership.

Body Found.—Yesterday evening about five o'clock, Melvain found, near the corner of Fulton and Cliff streets, a cigar box containing the body of a female child. In the absence of Coroner Clawson he took the body to his residence, and examined the body and stated to the jury that in his opinion the child came to its death by violence. The jury found it came to its death from violence at the hands of some person or persons unknown.

Strike Ended.—The Cleveland Herald says: On Saturday morning a few of the men out of employment met at National Hall, but there were so few of them that no business of importance was transacted. The strike, therefore, it may be said, is finished and almost the whole number of men are at work at wages agreed upon by the Railroad Companies.

General Butler. The man who seized the Relay House, crept like a panther and at a spring into Baltimore, sent a rebel woman to a torrid island, held the trenches before Richmond, flung a couple of iron mines into Fort Fisher: made New York shudder, and himself one of the most debatable names in our military history, stood on Monday, without a word, before the Court of Impeachment, to open the case of the People against the President.

A singular presence was his, short, broad-shouldered, short-legged, fat, without much neck, but with a good many folds around the throat, standing as if a trifle bow-legged and with no suggestion of a military habit and no air of a soldier, rather of a sedentary occupation, which had encouraged the sagacity of his sentiments—any, indeed, a politician! A curious natural crescent of a forehead, sweeping round from ear to ear, was developed by baldness into a great cranium of a shining pink color, in which the folds of the brain revealed themselves with a naked, muscular appearance. Too naked, indeed, was the baldness to give the lookers-on a glimpse of a comfortable feeling. But the general's baldness he looked cold.—G. A. T., Cleveland Leader.

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. Are the best, 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 citizens who have been benefited and cured by their use. These Pills can be obtained, either Plain or Sugar Coated, from all Druggists in the country.

UNRIVALLED.

Nothing that has ever been known or heard of a tonic adds so much to the restful power of the human system, under circumstances of debility, as DR. SARGENT'S STOMACH BITTERS. If you would escape the intermittent fevers, fits of indigestion, bilious attacks, flat, bowel complaints, of which cold and damp air is the precursor, use the BITTERS as a PROTECTIVE MEDICINE. It is the wisest course; but if already an invalid, its use will be most beneficial. It will invigorate the system, and restore to you the full and complete enjoyment of life.

DR. SARGENT'S LIVER PILLS. Will speedily remove the secretions and restore it to a healthy state. Are you troubled with loss of appetite, foul stomach, eructations of wind, sick headache and general derangement of the digestive organs? DR. SARGENT'S LIVER PILLS. Are a sure, safe and permanent remedy, and by their mild but certain action will cleanse, renovate and reinvigorate the system.

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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, 150 Peach 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.

JOHN SCANLAN, Coal Bluff, Washington Co., Pa.

A man called to-day at Dr. KEYSER'S office to inform him of a great cure made by his LIVER PILLS. He stated that he had a copy of "Gleanings of John Copley, Esq., from the Post," which is a very valuable and interesting work. It is a fine printing from the Post job office, is good, but we venture to predict that our neighbors will republish or deny its issue to promote circulation, a few years hence.