

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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MONDAY, MAY 4, 1868.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE, issued on Wednesdays and Saturdays, is the best and cheapest family newspaper in Pennsylvania.

WE PRINT on the inside pages of this morning's GAZETTE: Second page: Poetry and Table Talk. Third page: Financial Matters in New York, Markets by Telegraph.

GOLD closed on Saturday in New York at 184.

THE Georgia Republicans claim the election of their Governor, with majorities in each branch of the Legislature, and four out of the seven Congressmen.

THE work of building an iron railroad bridge across the Allegheny river at Oil City, will be commenced within a few weeks.

WHITE citizens of the Southern States begin to understand themselves. In South Carolina, it is said that fifteen thousand of them, nearly all ex-Confederate soldiers, voted for the new Constitution.

THE citizens of the old borough of Lancaster gave a curious illustration on Friday of that "reaction" against Republicanism which Democrats say so much about.

CONNECTICUT is likely to send Governor HAWLEY to the Senate, in the place of Dixon. Governor BURKHORST has many warm supporters for the seat, which, two years since, was understood to be reserved for him.

THE BOLDNESS of Mr. EVARTS' argument surprised Republicans at Washington, but his assertion of the exclusive power of the Executive in the matter of removals from office was regarded as a logical sequence from the whole course of the President's defense.

DELEGATES TO CHICAGO. The Delegates and Alternates to the Chicago Convention are requested by Hon. G. A. GROW, Chairman of the State Central Committee, to send their postoffice addresses as soon as possible to him.

WE print the names of the Committee which has been appointed for the current year, under the directions of the recent State Convention. The members will hold their first meeting in Philadelphia on Tuesday, May 12th.

THE designation of Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW as the Chairman of the Committee gives the highest satisfaction to the Republicans of Pennsylvania. He thoroughly understands the situation of political affairs in every portion of the Commonwealth.

THE TRIAL. The concluding argument is to be opened by Mr. BINGHAM for the Managers to-day, and may be finished to-morrow.

wearied the country and exhausted the fortitude of Senators that the result will be an abbreviation of their own debates. Three or four days may be consumed, perhaps a week, since many, even, of the Radical members, regard a tolerably full discussion as the better way to ascertain any existing conflict of views, so as to ensure concentration at the right points in the vote, but it is very improbable that this week can close without a verdict and judgment. What these are to be, we have never doubted for an instant.

THE ENGLISH MINISTRY. The Premier loses ground daily in Parliament. His Abyssinian success has strengthened him so far that his opposition majority has gone up from sixty to sixty-seven, the latter being the vote on Friday on the first of Mr. Gladstone's Irish Church Resolutions.

LAND AND BOND GRANTS. The national government, as is well known, already stands pledged to aid in the construction of one line of railway across the continent.

The same terms were granted to the Eastern Division of the Union Pacific, that is, to the line running from Kansas City to the Pacific Ocean, and designed to reach it by way of Santa Fe.

Various other roads have been projected from the central portions of the continent through to the Pacific shore, and for each of them aid to a proportionate amount is solicited. It is closely computed that the bonds asked for amount to the vast sum of \$234,000,000.

Whoever has watched the results of such advances by the several State governments, is well aware that only one or two cases exist in which the companies actually have liquidated this portion of their indebtedness.

For the benefit of public schools in the District of Columbia, 1,000,000 acres; for bounty land to all soldiers serving three months or longer in the war of the rebellion, at 40 to 100 acres each, and resulting anywhere from 200,000,000 to 500,000,000 acres; for the State of Minnesota, to aid in improving the navigation of the Mississippi, 200,000 acres.

OF THE President's recent nomination of Gen. Schofield to the War office, vice Mr. Stanton, removed, the Cleveland Herald remarks: This is a repetition of the offence for which he is on trial, and gives a chance for another coup, if that were needed.

Fort Scott and Santa Fe Railroad Company, ten alternate sections to each mile; Kansas and Humboldt Bay Railroad Company, ten alternate sections to each mile; Humboldt and Colorado Railroad Company, ten alternate sections to each mile.

Among the masses of the people the feeling has been that, considering the enormous national debt, which is the legacy of the rebellion, Congress would not be so unwise as to bestow the aid, particularly in bonds, which is solicited at its hands.

A FIGHT AGAINST FATE. It is a strong testimony to the wise foresight of Congress in its careful adjustment of the provisions of the Tenure-of-Office law, and the remarkable ability which has marked the entire proceeding impeaching the President for the violation of that law.

The following is the very just tribute of the Chronicle: "The argument of Manager Williams, the concluding portion of which we publish to-day, is a model of clear statement and close reasoning. As a logical structure, it has the compactness and symmetry of a Grecian temple combined with the solidity of a pyramid.

Washington City, Capt. Amzi S. Fuller, Gen. James A. Ekin. The Republican State Central Committee will meet at the rooms of the National Union Club, No. 1105 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, at 9 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, the 12th day of May, 1868.

Table with columns: COUNTY, DISTRICT, AMOUNT BORROWED. Lists various counties and their respective amounts.

Copperheads vs. War Democrats. The Dayton Ledger, the organ of Vallandigham, strikes back at the New York Citizen for its recent denunciation of Pendleton, and its accompanying vermillion pledge to support no Peace Democrat for President.

COMMENTING upon the argument of safety, upon which, with the further aid of the less reputable appliances known to an unscrupulous lobby, the short-sight advocates of the Cincinnati bridge have secured the legalization of a 800 feet water-way, the Commercial of that city says:

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THE REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

OFFICIAL LIST OF THE MEMBERS. General LEWIS TODD, the Chairman of the late Republican State Convention, has appointed the following gentlemen to act as Chairman and members of the State Central Committee, for the year 1868.

- ROX. GALUSHA A. GROW, Chairman. Adams, Edward McPherson. Allegheny, A. M. Brown, Thomas Ewing, Joseph Walton, Chas. W. Batchelor. Bedford, John Shirley. Berks, Henry S. Eckert, C. D. Elliott. Blair, Samuel McCannant. Bradford, Geo. D. Montanye. Bucks, E. Morris Lloyd. Butler, H. W. Haslet. Cambria, Henry A. Boggs. Cameron, Jerome B. Earl. Carbon, T. Frank Walter. Centre, Daniel Rhoads. Chester, W. M. Penroy, S. Darlington. Clarion, H. Weller. Clearfield, H. B. Swope. Clinton, H. T. Harvey. Columbia, J. P. Miller. Coudersport, R. F. Miller. Cumberland, C. P. Humerich. Dauphin, J. Robley Dungleison, George Berger. Delaware, Maj. J. L. Haldeman. Erie, James G. South. Erie, Jonas Gunnison. Forest, J. L. Dale. Franklin, Jeremiah Cook. Fulton, Y. H. Wells. Huntingdon, Geo. W. Johnston. Indiana, Daniel Porter. Jefferson, Jos. Henderson. Juniata, H. H. Wilson. Lancaster, Milton B. Eselman and E. Billingfield. Lawrence, Jacob Haus. Lebanon, S. B. Light. Lehigh, James W. Fuller. Luzerne, Jos. A. Scanton. Lycoming, Lewis Martin. McKean, Lucius Rogers. Mercer, S. C. Koonce. Mifflin, John A. Logan. Monroe, J. W. Stokes. Montgomery, W. H. Yerkes. Montour, Daniel Clark. Northampton, Wm. S. Kirkpatrick. Northumberland, Franklin Bound. Perry, Wm. Louthan. Pike, John Sherman. Potter, P. A. Stebbins. Schuylkill, Wm. R. Smith. Snyder, D. B. Moyer. Somerset, Ed. Stull. Sullivan, T. J. Ingham. Susquehanna, Albert Chamberlain. Taylor, H. H. Wilson. Union, Wm. Jones. Venango, Jas. L. Connelly. Warren, Myron Waters. Washington, John W. McWilliams. Wayne, C. P. Wood. Westmoreland, J. A. Logan. Wyoming, P. M. Osterhout. York, James Kell. Philadelphia, Jno. Price Wetherill, H. C. Philadelphia, Jas. N. Kerns, Geo. H. Moore, Wm. Elliott, Samuel Daniels, J. A. Bonham, J. G. Butler, Jas. M'Nees, T. J. Coffey, Wm. Sellers, Geo. T. Gross, Wm. H. Moore, Col. Samuel Bell, Henry Bunn, Malton H. Dickerson, Geo. Deise.

WASHINGTON, April 30, 1868. The great argument now being made before the High Court of Impeachment has attracted a vast crowd to the Capitol, and each day the densely packed galleries indicate the unflagging interest which it has awakened.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS AUTHORIZED TO BORROW MONEY. The following schedule, furnished by the Deputy Superintendent of Common Schools, shows the numerous school districts in the State authorized by special acts passed during the late session of the Legislature to borrow money for building purposes and the amount each district is authorized to borrow:

Table with columns: COUNTY, DISTRICT, AMOUNT. Lists school districts and their authorized borrowing amounts.

THE Chicago Journals are very magnanimously writing up the manufacturing prospects of the Mississippi Valley. They are no longer jealous of St. Louis, but cheerfully concede to that city the eminence of the West.

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HON. THOMAS WILLIAMS.

We take much pleasure in placing before our readers the annexed letters from gentlemen in Washington, who have been intelligent and disinterested observers of the efficient labors of the distinguished Representative from the XXIIIrd District, and who express the sentiment, which is general at the Capitol, of admiration for the powerful and exhaustive argument upon Impeachment which he delivered before the Senate a few days since:

WASHINGTON, April 25, 1868. Messrs. EDITORS: I heard with great pleasure the very able argument of your Mr. Williams of the Managers in the impeachment trial. It is such to say of an argument, that after all which had been said on both sides of that solemn case, his views were very striking, many of his points then first presented and the whole so clearly put as to attract the earnest attention of all.

It will not be his fault if the people forget that the articles of impeachment present one or two of the clearest and most easily proved of the Presidential "misdeemeanors." In fact there are scores of them running through the last two years, more heinous than any in the formal indictment, but many of them perpetrated under the color of law, or by some indirection, so deep in its mole-like windings that one is content to behold the pile of dirt where the animal went in and where it came out, without following.

Your correspondent did not set out with the intention of writing a criticism of an argument to which he listened with unalloyed pleasure, but simply to express what he thought of it here, where there has been almost a cloy of good things for the last weeks. I am sure Mr. Williams' neighbors will be proud of his effort and honor its author as his great abilities deserve.

The following is the very just tribute of the Chronicle: "The argument of Manager Williams, the concluding portion of which we publish to-day, is a model of clear statement and close reasoning. As a logical structure, it has the compactness and symmetry of a Grecian temple combined with the solidity of a pyramid. It is, in short, irresistibly convincing—a complete answer to every argument which has been advanced, and we may safely say, to every one which can be advanced, in the President's defence."

As to the result of the trial, you know as well about that as any here can tell. If it were an ordinary case, in which there were less at stake, or if only an ordinary interest were felt in this as it now stands—only you conceive of such a condition of things—I would not hesitate a moment in deciding that conviction will be the result. But you know how every man's wishes bias his judgment, therefore, one is in doubt as to what to say, and I will leave the glass he sees though be blue or white, convex, plain or concave. Making now all the allowances possible in the case, I predict that there will be two more than the required number of votes for impeachment—a consummation devoutly to be wished.

WASHINGTON, April 30, 1868. The great argument now being made before the High Court of Impeachment has attracted a vast crowd to the Capitol, and each day the densely packed galleries indicate the unflagging interest which it has awakened.

SOME of the speeches have provoked criticism, some applause, and some enthusiastic encomium. That one which is to us the most interesting has been made by our own able Representative, Hon. Thomas Williams, one of the Managers. But one opinion is held of its legal force and ability; only one can be held as to its exquisite symmetry and stately eloquence. By general consent, the palm is given to this great effort as the most scholarly production of its accomplished author.

This oration was peculiarly free from quibble, and therefore the more acceptable for the counsel of the President here, in some instances, amazed his friends by a line of argument as fatal to him as it is insulting to the august tribunal before which they pleaded. Mr. Williams totally avoided this, and with a comprehensive and powerful sweep he portrayed the concurrent criminality of Andrew Johnson from the day of his disgraceful inauguration, until the day when he attempted the consummation of treason and crime by a flagrant violation of law in the removal of E. M. Stanton.

This able, and not less adroit, historical sketch brought Andrew Johnson before the bar of the Senate as a great criminal. No vestige of sympathy for him moved one of the vast auditory. The people had before them the bound culprit, and the exordium ended. And then began a legal argument which not only convinced the lawyers, but by its frequent bursts of eloquent indignation held the listening multitude spell-bound.

In the meantime the ill health of Mr. Williams began to tell upon him, and an adjournment was called. Next morning came back the eager crowd, and the delighted Senate. A night's rest had restored the orator's wasted strength, and in a full and sonorous voice, the legal argument was closed, and the peroration began.

Casting aside the drier details of technical jurisprudence, and authority, the scholarly rhetorician shone forth in all his power and splendor. The galleries were now scarcely restrained from applause when some splendid figure burst from his lips, and now convulsed with laughter which could not be restrained when *ad interim* Thomas was wittily portrayed. At one moment he was described as full of warlike determination to oust the masked Stanton; at another he was at a maddened ball enjoying the frivolities of the festive scene. Short followed short at this description, but when the climax was at last reached and Williams illustrated the foolish old man by quoting:

"Grim visage'd war has smoothed his wrinkled front, Instead of mounting barb'd steeds, To fight the south of France battles, He capers nimbly in a lady's chamber To the lascivious pleasures of a litter."

Congress—22d District.

Messrs. EDITORS: It is apparent that the momentous question of who shall represent this Radical District in Congress, as the successor of General Moorhead, is now in process of solution, and that the popular choice is to be made between General Negley and Thomas Howard, Esq. In a matter of such grave moment it is the solemn duty of every conscientious Republican to support the best man aspiring to the position. Whatever else may be thought of his personal claims, our candidate should, at all events, be a man of unflinching Republicanism and thoroughly reliable upon those national questions upon which he will pass as our Representative. An attempt has been made to befog the issue in some of our journals by holding up to popular view the Know-Nothing antecedent of one candidate and the Fenian proclivities of the other, and even the plumes of the "Major General" are duly paraded in the press to catch the admiration of the "Boys in Blue." All these cunning devices save to the glory of demagogues, and will only deceive those superficial observers who are supposed to be influenced by such paltry arguments.

After all, the mass of this loyal community only interested in having a candidate who will truly be a representative man, and whose past political record furnishes a sure guarantee of his orthodoxy. How lamentable it would be, indeed, if we should foredoom into the selection and support of a political weathercock—a Radical to-day and a Conservative to-morrow, as interest or inclination might prompt. Some military men, even, have already shown, who have adopted a certain sort of general conservatism, have already seen their laurels wither and blight under the bare suspicion of unfaithfulness to the great party of the Union and of progress.

The true and faithful "Boys in Blue" will not sustain men of a doubtful political record. It cannot be denied that Mr. Howard stands well with the Republican party, and no one doubts for a moment that he is a truly reliable, and with him there is no danger of turning out as Johnson, Cowan and Doolittle have done. The true Republicans should beware, and not be cheated or sold. Does any one question Mr. Howard's ability? On the contrary, his fitness is conceded, and he is well known, not only as an able lawyer, but as an active and successful business man, as well as one of the foremost in the support of Republican principles. It has been said that Mr. Howard is not personally popular. He may not be so popular with the Democracy as a trimmer, who carries water on both shoulders, and who hands with all he meets; but Mr. Howard has a popularity that cannot be shaken with the great majority of his party; and those who regard the final triumph of great principles as superior to the "chance" of a doubtful candidate, will not cast their votes for a doubtful candidate.

The questions in the next campaign for President, will be mainly those of Constitutional Law, and who is who is the more capable of discussing them than Mr. Howard? He has been advocating the tariff for twenty years, and is thoroughly acquainted with all the local wants of our commonwealth, and with the character of our legislation. Let the true Republicans unite in supporting him.

ARKANSAS.—The President has received a copy of the new constitution of Arkansas from the proper officers of the late convention. The reconstruction act makes it his duty to lay the same before Congress at once, but what action he proposes to take on the matter is not yet known. Gen. Grant has received from Gen. Gillem an official report of the late election in Arkansas, showing that the Constitution was ratified in a proper manner, and giving the names of persons elected to office.

BEWARE. Of that remorseless and insidious destroyer of the human race.

CONSUMPTION. Check and conquer its advances, lest you fall the victim. When attacked with any of its preliminary symptoms, do not neglect to take a few drops and promptly use the remedy ere too late.

DR. SARGENT'S COUGH STRIP. In an old, well tried, certain and standard remedy for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Griping, Breathing, Pain or Oppression in the Chest or Lungs, and all Diseases of the Throat, its rare and certain efficacy has been fully tested and proved for many years, and its virtues are well known to all who have used it. It is a simple, safe, and pleasant remedy, and its use is not attended with any of the dangerous symptoms of other cough remedies. It is a simple, safe, and pleasant remedy, and its use is not attended with any of the dangerous symptoms of other cough remedies.

FALLACIES OF THE FACULTY. The stomach is the ruller organ of the system. If the digestion is imperfect, every member, every gland, every muscle, every nerve and fibre is more or less out of order. All the fluids are depraved. The brain is clouded. The spirits are depressed. All opposite humors have to be kept in the system, however, until the truth, Columbia would be returned to annihilate the pains and penalties of ten-penny, noy could any one do more justice. Thousands for them, no man can afford to neglect.

ANOTHER CURE OF DEAFNESS. Most hearing deaf in the last year. Part of the time it was totally deaf. In April of this year I was induced, from an advertisement, to make application to Dr. KEYSER, 1306 Penn street, Pittsburgh. After having used various medicines from doctors, without any benefit, I have been cured by Dr. KEYSER'S treatment now for nearly two months, and an entirely restored to my hearing, so that I can hear a pin drop.

ANOTHER CURE. A man called to-day at Dr. KEYSER'S office to inform him of a great cure made by his LUNO Ointment, or PULMONARY RESTORATIVE. His three 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 receipt of a letter from a clergyman in the State of Ohio, detailing another most wonderful cure.