The Pittsburgh Gazette

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1868.

"THE GAZETTE wants the opinion of the *Post*, upon the recent decisions of the Supreme Court. We have not been addicted to the bad habit of the GAZETTE, in reviewing the decisions of the Supreme Court. We accept them as law, binding upon all."—*Post.*

Then why have you been hammering away for months past—at Congress for conforming its action to the decision of the Supreme Court in the Rhode Island case—and at the Supreme Court for not reversing that decision, and sitting up a new precedent unheard of in the jurisprudence of this country?

THE Presidential campaign may soon be regarded as open, and the Republican should at once set himself about to do whatever good he can in the cause. We know of no better way to make votes than by educating the people up to the proper standard, so that they may know how to discriminate at the ballot box in favor of the party having the greatest interest in the welfare of the country, and holding principles not at variance with the fullest idea of a Republican form of Government. The best channels through which to reach the masses and to spread before them the live issues of the hour, are well conducted and fearlessly edited newspapers. They are the educators of the people, and when properly directed, one journal silently accomplishes more good and effective service than could a thousand stump orators or zealous canvassers. In view of this fact, all earnest adherers to the great political principles held by the Republican party should bestir themselves to increase the circulation of able journals in their districts, so that no man in his ignorance will be entrapped into the support of men and measures antagonistic to the best interests of the country.

The Pittsburgh Weekly GAZETTE, the largest, cheapest and best weekly journal in the Commonwealth, and the leading Republican paper of Western Pennsylvania, is placed within the reach of all, and if our friends will co operate, it will be enabled to accomplish much good work in the presidential canvass. Aside from its high political character, it is a live, gossippy, and readable newspaper, which will commend itself to the intelligent farmer, merchant or mechanic. See prospectus in another column.

TAXING BANKS.

At the last session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania a law was passed to tax stock in National Banks in the hands of holders thereof. To this end a corps of special Assessors were created, and authorized to pocket seven per cent. of all the money raised in this manner, in compensation for services not extending beyond a few hours or days. While the idea of taxing this capital was just and proper, the manner of carrying it into effect was a job, though not of large proportions. At the present session of the Legislature, it is to be hoped, the whole system of taxing banks will be remodeled to meet the requirements of the case, as developed by the fullest consideration.

There can be no question but capital, whether in the form of bank and railway shares, or in government bonds ought to be liable to assessment for public purposes to as full an extent as other descriptions of property. The exemption of capital, invested in these shapes, has gone so far as to compel a discussion which will not cease, but grow more earnest, until a change shall be made remedying the existing evil. Nor can it be doubted that Bank Officers are convinced that the general system under which they are doing business can only be permanently maintained by the adoption of such provisions of law as will subject banking capital to as heavy rates of taxation as are laid upon capital employed in other pursuits.

The forty-first section on the Act of Congress of 1864, regulating National Banks, expressly prohibits taxing, for State and local purposes, either the franchises, capital or earnings of those institutions; and the obvious import and effect of the section has been sustained by decisions in both Federal and State Courts. But the same section authorizes taxing shares of stock in National Banks in the hands of the individual holders thereof, the same as other property, subject to three limitations:

1. The rate must not be greater than on other moneyed capital in the State. This is abundantly liberal in Pennsylvania, for moneys at interest are now taxed, in none of the counties less than three or four per cent., and in some of them seven or eight per cent.

2. That the taxes shall be imposed by State authority, at the place where the particular bank is located, and not elsewhere.

3. That the rate shall not exceed that upon shares in State banks.

The first attempt in this State, at taxing National Banks, failed because it aimed at their business. The second attempt, that of 1866, failed for the reasons—1st. The one per cent. levied was held to be in excess of that legally payable on other capital for State objects alone; and, 2d. Because it was laid on the banks directly, and not on the individual holders of the shares.

The act of 1867 is objectionable not simply because the assessing is made a job for the benefit of lucky politicians, but also because it does not make the stock taxable for county and local purposes. It is farther faulty, in the fact it does not subject shares in State Banks to the same measure of taxation as shares in National Banks. Moneys at interest are taxable for all purposes, and, as we recently explained, in some counties the assessments absolutely reach 647 on each $1,000, or 67 more than the whole lawful interest received. Nor is this the worst of it. If a man sells real estate on time, taking any form of security, that security is liable to taxation at those rates, while the property conveyed is liable the same as any other houses and lands; thus taxing the same property twice. (We may remark in passing that the law taxing money at interest, as it stands, is an infamy that the Legislature ought to make haste and correct.)

The tax on State Banks is on the par value of the shares, regardless of its market value; while the tax on National Banks is on the actual value of the shares, whatever it may be. It is a point to be considered, moreover, how far the distinctions made in taxing stocks in the two sorts of Banks, invalidate any of the evils.

Another point in which question may possibly arise might as well be looked at in this connection. The 41st section of the National law declares

"That nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent all the shares in any of said Associations, held by any person or body corporate from being included in this valuation of the personal property of such person or corporation in the assessment of taxes imposed by order of State authority, *at the place where such bank is located, and not elsewhere.*"

The State law of 1867 provides, that taxes on shares of stock in National Banks *shall be assessed at the place of residence of stockholders.*

There is a manifest discrepancy in these two provisions, which the courts may find a way to reconcile if a case should arise calling for a solution, though we think that in this great violence would have to be done to one or both the provisions. A bill is now under consideration in Congress which provides that stock in National Banks maybe taxed at the place of residence of the respective Stockholders, provided they reside in the State in which the bank is located, and with which they are connected. If this bill should become a law, as we presume it will, it will measurably remedy the discrepancy referred to.

As the laws now are lands and tenements are exempted from assessments for State purposes, but carry by far the larger part of the local burdens, while capital invested in banks, railways, insurance and manufacturing companies contributes most of the proceeds required for State uses under this arrangement. More than half of the income of the State is collected in Philadelphia. There is no vital objection to the continuance of this rule provided the actual burdens of each of these forms of property are substantial equalized. It would, indeed, be more satisfactory to many minds if all kinds of property should be made liable to the same levies and in the same proportions; but there are practical difficulties in the way.

Hitherto it has been found difficult, if not impossible, to make capital in the form of money pay its proportion of taxes, while real estate is palpable and cannot be concealed. The result is that capitalists who are best able to contribute to the support of government pay ratably to their means less than men in more moderate circumstances. A laborer, mechanic, or tradesman, who has a house, shop or store cannot escape the tax-gatherer, while his rich neighbor may have tens or even hundreds of thousands of dollars invested that the existence of them cannot be readily ascertained. Exact equity is scarcely attainable, nor is it desired by persons who take comprehensive views of taxation. What is essential is that substantial justice be done.

It will doubtless be found impossible to dispense with the State tax on real property unless the tax on bank shares shall be rendered available. If it should become necessary to restore the State tax on lands a thorough scrutiny of all parts of the existing system will be demanded and enforced; and the result of this will be that money capital will not escape as easily as under the proposition to make it pay one per cent.

—The Commission appointed to revise the tax laws, were expected to report a bill covering this matter; but their report, as far as published, does not contain it, though the table of contents does. It is probable a supplemental report will embody it.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Revival power prevails in almost every part of the country. Our secular as well as religious exchanges, frequently contain items of this character, in view of the public interest in such intelligence. In the immediate bounds of our circulation, covering a large district of country, the work of revival obtained in most of the churches. Doubtless the largely increased spirit of union among Christians generally, and branches of denominations with the same cardinal doctrines and mode of government in particular, has given an impetus to the work. Among the chief features of these union meetings and conventions, is the united cry to God for the descent of the Holy Spirit upon the people. And it is note-worthy, too, that the subjects of these revivals are mainly adult males and frequently the heads of families. We find that many of our churches in the Western part of this State, as well as in Ohio, and West Virginia, lying contiguous thereto, have been unusually favored with a work of grace. In the Presbyterian churches at Rimersburgh, Murraysville, New Castle and Mercer, in this State, it has prospered, also at Alliance, Ohio. The same happy condition exists in the Baptist church at Fayetteville, in one of the eastern counties of this State. During the course of an eleven weeks' meeting in that church nearly one hundred persons professed Christ. Reference was made some days since to the extensive revival in the Evangelical Lutheran Church at Johnstown, and also to the highly spiritual condition of other churches in that place. Since then we learn by the *Christian Advocate* that over one hundred and thirty have united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. A. H. Thomas, pastor, at Johnstown. The Greensburg *Herald* says fifty-two conversions have occurred in the M. E. Church at Ligonier, Pa., during the past three weeks. Good news also comes from Clarion of a meeting in the church of that body. Our own city is also being favored with the saving displays of God's power. Meetings for prayer and conference are being held nightly in many of the churches, and not without good results. The noon-day prayer meeting and special services at the Academy of Music on Sunday afternoon, and at night in the Theatre, in connection with services in public halls, are all contributing their part to encourage the work of revival.

It is gratifying to note that the *Herald of Peace*, recently started in Chicago, besides advocating the peculiar principles and practices of the Orthodox Friends, will promote revivals of religion, Sunday schools, the circulation of Bibles and tracts, poison reform, etc. Hitherto the Quakers have resisted all the attempts to incorporate these methods of religious acts, but this paper favors the adoption of means employed by earnest-minded Christians of evangelical denominations. The New York *Independent* says at a general meeting of Friends in Chicago, the meeting was regularly organized with officers, and opened by reading the scripture. It is believed one of the first steps in the new reform will be the employment of salaried ministers.

The German branch of the New York Christian Association have established a free eating room, at No. 69 Ludlow street. Five hundred and fifty persons were fed daily last week.

A remarkable revival of religion has been in progress in the M. E. Church, at Orange, New Jersey, the Rev. Dr. Dashiel, pastor. The work is chiefly among young men and heads of families. Dr. Dashiel stated some evenings since that fifteen husbands had been converted in answer to the prayers of pious wives. One of these said recently that she had been praying and waiting for this result for fifteen years.

The number of infant baptisms in the Methodist Episcopal Church, during last year, was 42,658, the largest ever reported, presenting also the largest annual increase.

The *Religious Telescope* thinks the custom of some congregations of singing during the taking of the collection, is not proper, as they interfere with each other. It says some brethren are so absorbed on their singing during collection, with their eyes closed, they could not see the basket as it was passed.

The New York *Independent* contains full column editorial on the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Coming from a source from which that praise would be least expected, its views of the general character of the Board are worth re-producing. Looking at the picture of the Bishops, it says, there are few men in the United States to whom more power is entrusted—power, but not emolument; for their position is the farthest removed from dignified leisure. Referring to the circular form of like-lenses, it says, like every thing in Methodist economy, the Bishops revolve they are one wheel of a vast system of wheels; and if they exert their power in bidding others to remove, there are none upon whom the burdens of the itinerant system fall so heavily as upon themselves.

City missionary work in New York city is assuming greater prominence in the leading churches of that city than ever before. The need for this kind of labor became so apparent, that the churches were forced to take hold of it. The good results of only a brief time shows that the field is worth cultivating, and promises a plentiful harvest. By this means the churches will not only be the gainers, but society at large will feel its healthy pulsations. The Episcopal Church Missionary Society in the city and Diocese of New York, organized one year ago, has constant demands for an extension of the field and work engaging their care. Some idea of the work may be found from the fact that the central mission at the Church of the Epiphany, Stanton street, is occupied by two clergymen, one physician, three Bible women and one German layman, who find ample employment among the poor and suffering of that part of the city. Religious services are also supplied by this Society to the Protestant troops on Governor's and David Islands; and at Fort Schuyler, while aid is also extended to feeble rural parishes.

Complaint was made at the Presbyterian Extension Meeting, held in New York city lately, that one great hindrance to the multiplication of Presbyterian churches in that city and immediate neighborhood is, the rich are so wedded to caste and comfort, that they refuse to stay out in plain congregations or go out into unassuming colonies. Many of the millionaires congregate together, making some churches plethoric with wealth, and leaving others pulseless with poverty. Dr. Prime, of the *Observer*, presented this difficulty with great force.

A meeting was held at Newark, N. J., not long since, says a correspondent of the *Presbyterian*, to endorse the movement of the Mayor in enforcing the Sunday laws. To the surprise of the meeting, and to the sorrow of the ministry, the Rev. Dr. Poor plead the German privileges and rights to enjoy themselves, according to federland custom. Rather poor argument—"they have shed their blood for this country, and have become citizens," therefore they should enjoy the Sabbath as they had been taught, and not be forced to keep it.

Quite an interesting meeting was held in Washington City some time since in Dr. Gurley's Church, on behalf of the Southern work of the American Tract Society. Gen. J. K. Moorhead, our representative in Congress, presided. Senator Wilson and several members of the House were present. A liberal collection was taken.

The annual meeting of the Congregational Association of Churches of Western Pennsylvania, which has just been held at the Plymouth Church, on Hand street, was very interesting and will be long remembered with pleasure by all who attended. This Association is composed of some twelve Congregational Churches, with their pastors, each Church being entitled to send three delegates to the stated meetings, while the Association has no control over the different churches represented, yet the influence exerted upon each is very marked and happy. Questions regarding the Congregational polity, and what are the obstacles in the way of revivals of religion, &c., were earnestly and ably discussed. The devotional exercises of the meeting were very interesting and tender, manifesting the presence of the Holy Spirit moving upon all hearts.

OIL NEWS.

—The production of the Tidioute district is falling off rapidly, and few new wells are going down. The property in the vicinity of Petroleum Centre, however, is being very steadily developed and is paying quantities.

—The stock of oil in the entire Pennsylvania Oil Regions was stated to be five hundred and forty thousand barrels, on the 7th inst. This includes all in tanks or in the hands of producers, operators or brokers.

—During the month of January, 1868, there were 5,770, 507 gallons of oil shipped from the various ports of the United States, being an increase of 2,239,747 gallons on the same month in 1867.

—Iron tankage to the capacity of some two hundred and seventy five thousand barrels, is now being erected at various points along the Allegheny river and Oil Creek.

—From January 1st to the 5th of February, 83,643 barrels of oil were shipped over the Oil Creek Railroad.

ONE CERTAIN AND POSITIVE PROOF THAT DR. SARGENT'S BACK-ACHE PILLS ARE NO HUMBUG, but that they do relieve and cure such diseases as they are recommended for, is that every person who has used them speak so highly in their favor. We are daily in receipt of certificates from well known and reliable citizens, who can be referred upon in case the genuineness of the certificate is doubted. The following is from a gentleman who was crippled by rheumatism, and who has recorded them to others, who likewise have derived benefit from them. A trial of these Pills can do no harm, as they contain nothing injurious, being entirely vegetable.

OHIO A. KENT—Dear Sir: I was so badly afflicted with pain in the kidneys that I could scarcely turn myself in bed, and breathing also caused me severe pain. I had given up hope of ever getting well again, when I bought a box of DR. SARGENT'S BACK-ACHE PILLS, which I used two weeks and a half, and I believe they have been the means of the cure. I have also recommended them to others where like complaints were made, and they have all seemed to derive equal efficacy. I cheerfully recommend them to any one suffering from like trouble, as I believe they are the best medicine for the class of diseases I have ever heard of. Any further information can be obtained by calling at Our Depot, Penna. R. R., or at my residence, No. 45 Arthur street.

A. J. WEAVER,
Conductor, Penna. Railroad.

Pittsburgh, January 7, 1863.

Frightful Prophecies

CONCERNING THE END OF ALL THINGS are made by religious enthusiasts; and, on the other hand, philosophers insist that the centre of the Earth is a mass of fire—that the poles of the Earth will one day be at the Equator, and that we are in a gradually falling! Talk like this is very terrible; but, pending such wholesale calamities, it will be as well for each member of society to take care of his or her health, and leave the rest to Providence.

The end comes prematurely to all who neglect the preservation of that invaluable blessing. Suffer liver disease, dyspepsia, chronic constipation or any other ailment to take its course unchecked, and it will assuredly shorten life. It cannot be said that the means of protecting the system against the perilousing energy of disease are at all at a loss. The continued ravages of phthisic of the least robust may be so strengthened and fortified by a course of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS as to render them act not as a palliative, notoriously to the attacks of epidemic disorders, but also to the ordinary complaints which prevail in all countries and at all seasons. If the immense importance of PROTECTIVE MEDICATION were universally understood, this incomparable vegetable antidote, which is already the most popular tonic in the world, would everywhere be placed among the staples of life, and no family would dare to be without it. That one may arrive when this will be the case, for every year adds hundreds of thousands to the list of those who use it.

Chronic Diseases.

The functions of the human body give way, usually one at a time. A disordered liver, or a slight irritation of the bronchial tubes, an obstruction in the skin or of the renal organs, are sure to be followed by pains and aches in various parts, according to the extent of the organic or functional injury. A man afflicted with dyspepsia will soon find more than the stomach at fault. The food that he swallows fails to renew the natural wear and waste, the worn out matter is deposited in some nook or cranny, where it causes irritation or pain, when it ought to be thrown off and carried out of the system. Hundreds and thousands of just such sufferers have been relieved and restored to health and vigor by a few bottles of DR. KEYSER'S BLOOD SEARCHER, which not only imparts tone to the stomach and digestive organs, but likewise enriches the blood with the elementary principles needful to the restoration of the vital energy of the system. Be careful when you ask for it to get DR. KEYSER'S, for that is the kind, and the only kind, that has cured the numberless cases of disordered and broken constitutions. It was that which cured Mr. Boyd. It was that which cured John Titsell. It was that which cured Margaret McFarland. It was Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher which cured all the old chronic cases which we have published from time to time in these columns. Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher has cured more cases of chronic disease than any medicine of recent origin. Sold by the gross, dozen, or single bottle, at the Doctor's great medicine store, No. 10 WOOD STREET.

Mr. Keyser's consultations rooms, 12 Penn St.
January 31st, 1868.

1786. PROSPECTUS. 1868.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,

The largest daily paper in the State of Pennsylvania, enters the 82nd year of its existence with increased facilities for disseminating the current news of the day, and for rendering good political service to the important Presidential Canvass of 1868. The forthcoming session of Congress promises to prove one of the most important, and kind since the formation of the Government, and the proceedings will be anxiously watched by the intelligent masses. In view of the deep interest centered in the proceedings, the proprietors of the GAZETTE have made arrangements for daily dispatches and letters during the session, from a highly intelligent correspondent, who enjoys the confidence and friendship of the leading members of the Senate and House, the heads of the various Departments, and the leading politicians who frequent Washington, so that readers can depend on receiving the first, fullest and most reliable intelligence from the seat of Government.

The proceedings of the State Legislature, at its forthcoming session, will also prove interesting, inasmuch as many questions of importance will come up for legislation. The GAZETTE will keep at the State Capital, during the entire session, an intelligent and faithful correspondent, who will promptly report the proceedings by mail and telegraph.

It is the only political journal of Pittsburgh which faithfully reflects and steadily advocates the principles held by the Union Republican Party, and interpreted by a loyal Congress.

It goes as much reading matter as any paper sold at twelve dollars per annum, while its price is but eight, being the cheapest as well as the largest newspaper in the Commonwealth.

With the enlargement, every department has been strengthened. The high character of its editorial columns will be maintained, and all questions of public importance will be fearlessly discussed.

The same department will be kept up to the requirements of the day, and the thousand items will faithfully mirror all the transactions worthy of note of the City, State, Country and world at large, and maintain for the GAZETTE the reputation of a live, enterprising and first class family and commercial newspaper.

Ample space has been reserved for market reports, which can at all times be relied upon as correct, as the current quotations for manufactures, farm products, cattle, &c., &c., are daily gathered from actual sales, by faithful and efficient reporters.

The river name is collected with care, and will prove a very interesting feature of the GAZETTE.

The financial world department has been placed in charge of an able and experienced banker, who will render it quite an attractive and useful feature to bankers, brokers and business men generally.

The religious department will receive the attention due its importance, and will be so conducted as to be pleasing and readable to members of all religious denominations.

The agricultural, art, science, literary, personal and other departments of the paper will be conducted in a manner which will prove satisfactory to the reader.

TERMS OF THE DAILY GAZETTE.

Three Months	$2.00.
Six Months	4.00.
One Year	8.00.

Delivered in Pittsburgh, Allegheny and all the adjacent Boroughs for 15 cents per week, payable to Carriers.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

The WEEKLY GAZETTE is issued every Thursday in the same size as the Daily, and is now the largest, cheapest and best weekly family newspaper in the State. It should be in the house of every farmer, mechanic and business man. It gives such early and reliable editorials, current news by telegraph and mail, the leading editorials of the daily, and a choice selection of literary and miscellaneous reading, including important matter pertaining to the world of politics. Its agricultural columns will be added on such a manner as to find favor with the farmer and gardener. The market reports of the WEEKLY GAZETTE are by common consent acknowledged to be the standard authority for the leading oil, iron, and commercial circles in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Western Virginia are without equal. The list of Oil Sales is made up and exclusively by the Oil Creek Of Allegheny county, as reference to any issue of the paper will show, forms the leading prices in the markets at the time of the business transaction in dispute.

Our Agents will be supplied with copies up thus: clubs at cost, and not allowing their numerous patrons to surpass, as we are assured that none of our patrons should be deprived of a copy of name. Additional to clubs can be made at any time, at proportionately low rates. Postmasters and Merchants are requested to act as Agents.

TERMS FOR THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Single Subscriber	$1.50.
Clubs of Ten	1.25.
Clubs of Twenty	1.15.

Send for Clubs and prize up the club.

Prospectus copies of either Daily or Weekly, address the proprietors,

PENDIMAN, REED & CO.,
GAZETTE BUILDING,
Nos. 84 and 86 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh.

Country papers in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Western Virginia publishing the above, and sending marked paper, will be entitled to one year's exchange with the DAILY GAZETTE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. BINGHAM, Jr., Adams Express Office, 54 Fifth Street, is can authorized Agent to receive Advertisements for the GAZETTE, and all other papers throughout the United States and the Canadas.

FOR RENT—A NEAT COTTAGE HOUSE, with six acres of ground, stable and orchard, near Allegheny City. For terms apply to
B. McLAIN & CO.

FAMILY GROCERY STORE FOR SALE.—Located on one of the leading avenues in Lawrenceville. The stock is complete and well selected, and the owner has not sufficient time to attend to it. Any person desirous of settling in the capital the best can be greatly enhanced by a little labor. Reason for selling—Intending to go on a farm. Inquire for a dwelling in or near the city. Apply to
B. McLAIN & CO.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, ss:
At Pittsburgh, the 15th day of January, 1868. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of WILLIAM H. TYLER, of Clinton, in the County of Allegheny, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, dated at said District. JOHN H. BAILEY, Assignee.
Bailiffs.

FRAME COTTAGE
SITUATE IN MT. WASHINGTON,
within 15 minutes' walk of the Monongahela bridge. The house contains nine rooms, hall and attic, lot 50 feet front by 150 feet deep, fronting on three streets. Clear title. Terms: $1,000 cash, balance in one, two and three years. Also 40 lots of ground, each 25 feet front by 150 feet deep, in the same locality, fronting on three streets. Title perfect. Terms: $100 cash down, balance in one, two and three years. Also 10 lots of ground, each 25 feet front by 150 feet deep, in the same locality, fronting on two streets