THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1870.

BONDS in Frankfort, 95½@95¾.

PETROLEUM in Antwerp, 52¾.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 114¼@114¾.

READ the "Memorial of Workingmen of Pittsburgh to Congress." We print it on the first page.

A MAJORITY of the miners in the anthracite districts oppose the adoption of the eight hour rule of labor.

THE Presbyterian Assembly at Philadelphia was opened on the 19th, with a sermon from Dr. FOWLER, and prayer by Dr JACOBUS.

THE course of events in Spain points very clearly to the speedy elevation of the Regent, SERRANO, to the vacant throne of the kingdom, with the general acquiescence of the people.

IT is probable that a successful effort will be made in a few days to secure the approval of the House for a bill combining the two Pacific projects, the Northern and the thirty-second parallel degree lines.

THE Chairman of the Howard Investigating Committee stated, on the 20th, that "so far no evidence has been produced on the part of the prosecution to implicate General Howard with the alleged dishonorable transaction."

IT was stated yesterday, upon authority, by an officer of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, that the Connellsville road will be completed to Cumberland within eight months. This will inaugurate a situation of the greatest importance to the business interests of this city. Indeed, we observe marked proofs that these interests comprehend the situation. It will be peculiarly fortunate for Pittsburgh that she will then have access to the seaboard by two independent avenues, controlled respectively by powerful corporations whose managers will be quite too shrewd to undertake any business at less than paying prices, and quite too well able, as well as disposed, to be independent of each other, to permit our traffic with the coast to be subjected to any unreasonable exactions. We shall be always sure of a fair and living competition in their tariffs. Nor will it be many years before communities on the west and north of us will desire to share in the striking benefits, which they will then perceive that this situation will have conferred upon the material interests of this city.

THE Chicago *Tribune* keeps a young man in its pay, to write letters from Washington for publication in its columns. The correspondent signs himself "Gath," but his real name is supposed to be G. A. Townsend. He was known, several years ago as a professional Bohemian, and at one time aspired to some honorable repute as a lecturer. He failed in this praiseworthy attempt, and has since earned a precarious living by doing the dirty work of a reporter of the lowest class at the Capital. We have heard of him as being, according to universal admission in that quarter, the adroitest of sneaks at keyholes, the patientest of lurking spies under dinner-tables, with the sharpest eye and ear at an open window, rivalled only by Beau Hickman for his pertinacity as a bore at all times, and for his "cheek" when sober; a nuisance in the lobby or the street, whom gentlemen avoid as if he were living and moving infection, and whose only competitor, in the line of sensational backguardism, is the present correspondent of a Cincinnati journal. This person has printed, in the Chicago papers, his impression of the delegation of Pittsburgh iron-workers who have just visited the Capital. He don't like them. He tries to be personal in his remarks. It is palpable that he is vexed about something. Perhaps he has been so unfortunate as to encounter the delegation, one of whom may have bored his ears for his vulgar insolence. At any rate, he has fled to his *Tribune* correspondence for revenge—and the way he takes it is really terrible. These "nominally working-men, but really tools for their masters" get the benefit of his tipsy invective. He calls our delegation "slaves," they have had their words put in their mouths by their masters, whose mendicants they are, &c. We need not quote all the young man's bad language. Let the Chicago paper enjoy the monopoly of it.

THE TAX ON INCOMES.

We have heard a good deal, of late, from a portion of the press, upon the unpopularity of the income tax. Perhaps this impost is not to the liking of a majority of the people. But it won't do to take that assumption for a fact. In 1868, this form of taxation was decidedly popular, with all but the quarter of a million of voters whose pockets it touched, and with not a few of them. In the political canvass of that year, the financial policy of the Republican party was vigorously assailed by its enemies, and especially this feature of it. The journals which assail it now are merely repeating the old objections, which, two years since, were heard in every Democratic speech. In this district, as elsewhere, the Republicans met and refuted these partizan criticisms by the statistics drawn from the official returns in the Assessor's hands. We showed that the tax was not felt, or even known, by the masses of the voters; that, in the XXIId district, for example, the burthen of it fell almost entirely upon the municipalities of Allegheny county, the people of Butler and Armstrong paying next to nothing to the internal revenue, beyond a small charge on watches and carriages. We showed that less than five per cent. of the voters of the whole country paid any direct Federal tax whatever. These data were used by our friends everywhere, to refute Democratic objections, and the reply was a conclusive one, in its effect upon the public judgment. What was a good argument then is good enough now, until we have more and better proof that public opinion has undergone a change on that point.

We have nowhere met with a clearer and more impartial statement of the merits, *pro* and *con*, of this income-tax matter, than is given by a writer in the *Merchants' Magazine* for May. We will briefly recapitulate his points, adding our own opinion upon the objections:

It is objected that, "admitting its theoretical equity, it is practically in the highest degree unjust, because it fails to discriminate between the revenues of the rich idler and the earnings of the industrious working man." Why should it? The industrious worker, if he does not expect to be one day a rich idler himself, knows that his children and other heirs will fall under that designation, if his industry succeeds as he hopes. It is certainly true, that of rich idlers we have few or none, who have not themselves, or through those from who they have inherited, worked at some time very industriously to accumulate wealth ordinarily for the express purpose of securing the luxurious ease which gratifies its fortunate possessors. Whether the citizen be an idler of wealth, or a diligent worker, whether his capital be in cash or land, or even in brains or hands, it is his capital still; it yields to him the expected returns in cash, and these constitute a wealth protected by the laws, and which should pay in some form for the protection given to it.

Another objection is that the tax is productive of fraud and perjury. This would hold just as well against the whiskey tax, or any other form of excise, where official scrutinies are of necessity supplanted by oaths intended to reach the conscience and the fears of the tax-payer. But the objection is not a good one. One good square conviction in court for making a false return would stop future frauds and perjuries in each of nine tenths of the districts in the Union. The trouble has been that the law has not been enforced. We doubt if there is an assessor in the country, who would find insuperable difficulty in proving one or more cases of fraud or perjury, if he would have the nerve to undertake it. In England, the law *is* enforced without respect to persons, and cases of "fraud or perjury" are therefore as rare under it as under any form of the revenue system. Let us have a few cases in this country of the due punishment for false returns, and that objection would fall to the ground. Otherwise, we may as well abolish our custom houses also, when, from all time, there has been a constant struggle between perjuries and their detection. A custom house oath is notoriously regarded as very venial affair, which "highly respectable" citizens disregard every day. It is to be observed that an enforcement of a system of correct returns is steadily improving under an honest and faithful administration of the law; and that cases of "frauds and perjuries," involving greater risks, are each year likely to decrease in number.

The inquisitorial character of the tax is objected to. Whatever merit that objection may have had, the proposition now before Congress will in a great degree obviate it.

Regarded as a "direct tax," the constitutionality of this impost has been impugned. But the Supreme Court has decided that point, holding the income-tax not to be "direct" within the meaning of the Constitution.

On the other hand, the tax is defended, because it is the cheapest of all sources of revenue to the people. The Treasury gets all of it that the people pay—and this is not the case with other taxes, for example, the duties on importations, the tax on liquors and tobacco, and the license duties, all of which are added to by the wholesale dealers, the jobbers and the retailers, each man making his profit, until the consumer pays in the end largely more than the Treasury has gained.

It is the only tax which bears any exact proportion to the ability of the payer. Nearly every other tax falls *per capita* upon the people. For example, the sugar tax and the tax on tea and coffee take an average of over one dollar from each man, woman and child; the poor laborer's family, of five persons, pays twice as much of it as his opulent but childless neighbor. Repeal the income-tax, and, of all that will remain in our revenue system, the heaviest burden will fall *per capita* upon the food and clothing of the people, and not according to the accumulation of wealth, which gives to a rich citizen more than to his poor neighbor a direct interest in the protection afforded to him by his Government.

The income tax is collected more cheaply than any other duty or excise. Yielding the largest revenue in the internal system, it cannot be dispensed with, without continuing other taxes which are infinitely more oppressive to the masses. "The experience of Great Britain," remarks the writer before us, "where the income tax was first levied to meet a temporary exigency, but has become a prominent feature in the annual budgets, proves that it is the most equitable and the easiest to bear of all the forms of internal taxation."

The suggestions in the article from the *Magazine*, for the amendment of the law, are substantially adopted in the new bill just submitted to the House. The exemption is increased, and the publicity of returns is guarded against. It is quite possible, too, that Congress may try the experimental result of a diminution of the rate upon the volume of the receipts. With these changes, it is thought that the tax will be free from all the objections now urged against it. We must quote the concluding paragraph of the article in the *Magazine*, for the compact and forcible manner in which the case is stated by a most respectable authority. It is as follows:

It must be remembered that no tax can be decried which shall not be at once a burden and a temptation to those who pay it. If the thirty millions of dollars now collected from incomes are given up, other taxes against which similar objections may be urged, must be retained. It is then the duty of Congress to consider, not whether any or all forms of taxation may be objected to, but which of them, on the whole, can produce the required revenue with the least burden and injury to the people, and we are inclined to believe that by retaining the income tax in the modified form we have suggested above, it may be confidently expected to yield twenty millions of dollars every year, a sum which may then be applied to the remission of other duties, which are now a heavy burden upon those laboring men of the country, whose whole receipts in the year are not great enough to bring them within the reach of this, which is emphatically the rich man's tax.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Much interest prevails in Methodist circles, and not a few persons of other religious bodies feel similarly, at the favorable vote for Lay Representation in the highest judicatory of the Methodist Episcopal Church—the General Conference. All the Annual Conferences have voted—about seventy-five—except the German and Switzerland Conference, which meets June 16. The vote required was a three-fourths majority, which has been cast, and a small surplus over. When the Conference alluded to votes, the majority will be augmented, and it is likely, in revising the figures, it will be further increased. The New York *Advocate*, after a heroic and desperate fight, finally surrenders, and admits the measure is carried by a small vote. The Pittsburgh *Christian Advocate* is quite enthusiastic at the success of the question, having been a strong advocate for it. From it we gather the aggregate vote of the ministers of the respective Conferences is 6,480: For, 4,903; against, 1,586, making the requisite three-fourths majority, and a surplus of 145 votes over, which is equivalent to 48 1-3 negative votes. It says the question, which now belongs in its agitations and discussions to the past, may be dismissed with the single reflection that it shows the tendency of Methodism to accommodate itself to the wishes of its people without schism by quiet organic changes. This single fact makes the new era of lay delegation, opening up before us, auspicious of harmonious movements and healthy growth.

During the lectures of Dr. McCosh, President of Princeton College, before the Boston Theological Seminary in that city, a retired Unitarian minister, was at the door engaged in distributing Unitarian Tracts. He gave as a reason for his actions that he had been converted from Orthodoxy to Rationalism by a tract. He was advised, says *Zion's Herald*, to get another tract and be converted back. "What tract," he asked. "The New Testament." One passage in that book, says the *Herald* further, this course of conduct illustrated, the enemy sowing tares with the wheat.

The Episcopalians of Boston are taking measures to promote the "sociable" element among them, and are about to form an association for that purpose, in furtherance of which they contemplate establishing a reading-room and apartment for meetings, free to the clergy and laity of the diocese.

The Stated Clerk of the Presbytery of Dakota, in certifying to the election of the clerical Commissioner to the Presbyterian General Assembly, says that no lay commissioner is sent from that Presbytery, as there is no elder in its connection who understands the English language.

We regret to note that Rev. T. G. Thomas, a Baptist minister from England, committed suicide in Philadelphia, recently, on account of his extreme poverty, it is supposed. This is sad indeed, and indicates a mind affected by insanity in some form. The Baptists of Philadelphia are noted for their generosity, and the fault must be with the unfortunate victim.

The Committee of the New School Presbyterians recently had a conference with the Prudential Committee of the American Board, relative to the division of the work. It was decided that the Board would transfer to the Assembly such missionaries as wanted to go, and in case all the missionaries of any mission should desire it, that property also should be transferred.

The Preachers' Meeting (Methodist Episcopal) of this city and vicinity, have been discussing the question, "Should the Methodist Episcopal Church license women to preach?" The same question has recently been before the Cincinnati Preachers' Meeting, and has been decided adversely to the licensing of women. The Pittsburgh *Christian Advocate* thinks Pittsburgh will prove itself ahead of Cincinnati in this case.

Father Hickey, Vicar-General of the Pittsburgh Catholic diocese, and Acting Bishop during the absence of Bishop Domenec, at the Ecumenical Council at Rome, says the *Christian Advocate* of this city, worshipped at Christ Methodist Episcopal church, Rev. J. A. Gray, pastor, last Sunday evening, and heard the question of the Bible in our Common Schools discussed. It advises Father Hickey to go back there, and worship often in that church.

It is well known the American Bible Society, American Tract Society, and other religious corporations, and, indeed, private firms in New York and elsewhere, while employing women in binderies, refuse to have them as compositors. The discussion of the woman question is likely to produce a "new conflict." It is rumored that Greeley, Beecher and others are about to petition these religious bodies not to make any discrimination against women as compositors, and in case the petition is disregarded, they will ask all ladies to refuse to give money or make bequests to those societies that thus discriminate against the female sex.

At the late Centennial Anniversary of the Frankfort Presbyterian church, Rev. Dr. Wm. D. Howard, of the Second Presbyterian church of this city, formerly pastor of the Frankford church from 1839 to 1849, delivered an interesting address, in which he gave his reminiscences while connected with that people. Drs. McCosh, Hodge, John Hall, Judge Allison, of Philadelphia, and other distinguished persons also delivered addresses.

Rev. Dr. Spear, the well known Presbyterian clergyman in Brooklyn, N. Y., is writing a series of papers for the *Independent*, in favor of the new notion that the State should be divorced from religion, —relating to the Bible and the School Fund. The course of Dr. Spear is severely condemned by some of the leading Presbyterian papers. The *Presbyterian*, of Philadelphia, has a scathing article condemnatory of the Doctor's position on several points.

The Boston Young Men's Christian Association have provided a Home for young women, where homeless women, under twenty-five years of age, can obtain good plain board at about four dollars per week, with pleasant rooms and all reasonable accommodations. An employment office is connected with the Home.

Jefferson Davis was chosen, at the Easter election, one of the vestry of St. Lazarus Episcopal church, at Memphis, Tennessee, the rector of which is the Rev. John T. Wheat, father of Col. C. B. and Capt. J. T. Wheat, both of whom were killed in action during the rebellion.

Recent reports show that the Lutheran churches in Philadelphia are prospering. Confirmations and admissions this spring have been quite numerous, and during the month of April five hundred new members have been added to the churches.

OUR GERMAN PRESS.

The *Freiheits Freund* has articles on the Red River Expedition, The Whipping Post in Delaware, The Crop Prospects, etc. From a little article on the complaints of English immigrants, we quote: "Several English immigrants have addressed a letter of appeal from Omaha to the Lord Mayor of England(!), in which they bemoan themselves that they had been enticed into emigration through every possible sort of promise, and that now they can find no work by which to earn bread for their families. This letter of complaint is very characteristic of the English immigrants in America. If a German immigrant thinks he has reason to complain, he turns either to his countrymen here or to the American Government. With the Government in his old home he has finished. It orders no longer for him, and it never occurs to him to turn to it for assistance. The Englishman, however, looks upon himself in America still as a subject of Her Britannic Majesty. He has so accustomed himself to the fact that his Government protects its subjects in foreign lands just as much as if they had stayed at home, that he cannot understand how it is possible its interference should ever be in vain. The Lord Mayor of England will certainly not know this time what to do with the letter of complaint, when received, for we hardly suppose that his influence is widespread enough to procure work for these good people in Omaha."

"The *Volksblatt's* leading article is called "The Old and Young," and in it the patriots or Republicans of 1848 are handled. These gentlemen who had a reunion in New York last week, where they lamented over the spirit evinced by the young of the present day, are told that they should remember that times have gone on, that they are the old men now, and are looked upon by the youth of to-day as they used to look upon the men of 1830. The words which inspired in '48 have lost their power, new vistas have opened in the circle of ideas. Every generation talks of the good old times and sighs over the degeneration of the present. But it is quite natural that the old and young should not quite understand each other. Twenty-five years change a man's views mightily and if one has forty-five years on his shoulders it sees the world with other eyes, and has other desires and manners than with twenty years. Much that one now condemns as folly and sin he did himself in his youth and meant no evil by it.

THE State Department has received official advices that the long pending naturalization treaty between England and the United States has at last been signed by the two Governments, and will soon be laid before the Senate for ratification. By this the British Government recognizes the citizenship of an adopted citizen of the United States the same as a citizen born on the soil, and thus yields the doctrine maintained for so many years that the citizen of Great Britain can transfer his allegiance. Should an occasion arise, it will have an important bearing on all future arrests of citizens of the United States on British soil charged with Fenianism, and may yet apply to those now in prison.

A ROYAL LETTER WRITER.

Prince Alfred to Albert Edward on the Mordaunt Divorce Business—The "Rex" is Vicious and Should Not be Written to.

The Madras (India) *Mail* prints a letter from Prince Alfred, the "Sailor Duke," second son of Queen Victoria, to his older brother, the Prince of Wales. We make the following extracts, premising that "Alexandra" is the future Queen of England and "Dagmar," her sister wife of Czarwitch of Russia:

"GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MADRAS,
March 26, 1870.

My Dear Bertie—To-morrow I am returning to the Galatea. I have been more than three months in India, and have seen a large number of towns, and millions of people. Chamberlain has regularly sent you papers containing discriptions of how I have been treated, and he is now making up for me a very bulky book of photos which I have asked Lady Napier to send to Windsor by the first opportunity. I am very tired indeed of these festivities, and shall be glad to be in my own quiet snuggery afloat. Truly these Indians are stunners, and I can imagine that had you and Alexandra come out as Argyll suggested, you would have returned to Marlborough House sun-burned and laden with all kinds of souvenirs. Mayo is an awfully good chap, and was most kind. He treated me well without worrying me with to much attention, and I shall be the glad if something is done for him.

"Here, to tell the truth, I am rather bored by her ladyship coming the mother over me. She is very chatty and civil and all that, but I would like her better if she would leave me a little more alone. But she says the Queen commended me to her maternal care, and maternal care have I had, sure enough. *Le Mere* does not quite understand these things, but you do, and if you casually remind her that I am now full-fledged, rising six and twenty, and not in need of leading strings, I shall be much obliged. Napier himself is a jolly fellow.

"Most of the fellows I meet here seem worth knowing. They don't cadger up to me, and that is what I like in a man. One fellow, a sort of Secretary, or something, gives himself great airs, and governs the Governor—whose face betokens 'anything for a quiet life' in his own house. Then there's a droll dog irreverently called 'Bob,' a rather big official, who is full of good stories, plain and seasoned. There's half a dozen aids-de-camp at least, and no pleasanter fellows as I have met anywhere. One little fellow in a cocked hat is, indeed, a wonderful sight. The Baron's son is a hearty kind of youth, somewhat like my friend Blandford. And this reminds me, Bertie, of those letters of yours to Lady M. I was dreadfully vexed at seeing them in print, and I swore a trifle, you may depend, when I read the articles in the London papers about them. Confound it, can't those papers find something else to do than bully you about such trifles? People think, no doubt, that it is a fine thing to be a prince; but I think differently when I see how we princes are lectured at and misunderstood on the slightest provocation. Never mind, dear old Bertie, the people will soon forget all about your ill-fated notes, or at least take them at their proper worth. The Baron says that the sex is vicious, and should be loved but not written to."

"I have been wonderfully well treated by the mild Hindoos. They have spent heaps of money and showered addresses upon me, and Chamberlain has replied to the latter so well that every one seems pleased. Chamberlain and Blanc are capital men, and have been most useful. I don't know what I should have done without them, for the English officials in India are a trifle stuck up.

"But no more to-day, Bertie. I shan't inflict long letters upon you often. Writing is not my forte, and my fist, as you see, does not improve. Love to Alexandra and the olive branches, for whom I have got all kinds of brocades and shawls.

"I look forward to see you all in time for the Sandringham partridges. I shall then have had enough of voyaging for a year or more. The Emperor has sent me a very kind invitation to Compiegne in September. I'd like to go, and have told him so. Fred and Vic. want me to go afterward to Kissengen to stay with them; and Dagmar sends word that the Czar would be glad to see me after my tour round the world. Will Thyra be staying with you or with Dagmar in the autumn? Many thanks for the portrait, which is charming. Your affectionate brother,

"ALFRED."

A Suggestion for Schools.

They have a delightful custom in the Swiss schools for boys, which might be adopted with great advantage to all concerned in this country. During the weeks of the summer vacation, it is the habit of the teachers to make, with their pupils, what are called *voyages en zigzag*; i. e. pedestrian tours among the sublime mountains and charming valleys of that "land of beauty and grandeur." Squads of little fellows in their blouses, with their tough boots drawn on, and knapsacks on their backs, may be met, during the season, on all the highways, and sometimes in the remotest passes of the Alps, as chirrupy as the birds on the boughs, and as light and bounding as the chamois who leap from crag to crag. They are perfect pictures of health and happiness, and the treasures of fine sights that they lay up in their memories, during these perambulations, it would be difficult to describe. We know of more than one urchin that has thus scaled the summits of the Faulhorn, looked down from the precipices of the Bevent, walked over the frozen oceans of the glaciers, and gazed in rapture upon the sunsets on the Jungfrau or Mont Blanc. Their tramps are made without danger and without much expense, and the life is one of incessant enjoyment and rapture. But why could not the same thing be done here, where we have the Catskills, the Adirondacks, and the White Mountains, the exquisite lakes of the North, the river St. Lawrence with its rapids, Niagara, and the lovely scenery of Western Virginia, which, we are told, is scarcely surpassed on the continent? Over the long intervening stretches the railroad will bridge the distance; while the country inns are not expensive, and the country fare wholesome and nutritious.—*Putnam's Magazine.*

Horrible Death of a Bridegroom.

A death by hydrophobia under singular and very distressing circumstances occurred in Yonker's, N. Y., yesterday morning. Thomas Laub, an engineer, who has been employed in Orth's factory in Yonkers, and who was living in Brooks street, in that village, was bitten in January last by a large dog belonging to Mr. Bergen in the brewery of that gentleman in Dobbs' Ferry. Lamb's hand was not much lacerated by the dog, and no anxiety was felt as to serious consequences. The dog, a very valuable one, was however, killed by Mr. Bergen.

On Tuesday of last week young Lamb was married to the object of his choice, against the wishes of her mother, who at once visited the young couple and expressed her feelings in pretty hard language, winding up with the wish that her daughter would be a widow within three months.

On the day after the wedding the husband showed symptoms of hydrophobia, and medical treatment for a while appeared to have a good effect; but subsequently Lamb spoke from his bed and fled to the woods, where he carried an all sorts of antics, jumped over fences, and barked like a dog. His friends, aided by the police, captured him, and took him to his house, where his raving, barking and hideous noises were of the most agonizing character. Early yesterday morning death ended his sufferings.

An American Consul in Irons.

[From the Panama Star and Herald.]

The United States steamer Sarnac, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Turner, sailed hence on the 18th ult. for Callao. The Admiral intends touching at Tumbez and Payta, to investigate some dispute which had occurred between Mr. Wier, United States Consul at Tumbez, and the Postmaster of that place. It appears that on the arrival at Tumbez of the English mail steamer from Guayaquil, in the latter part of March, Mr. Wier, the Consul, the Postmaster, and several others went on board. While there, Mr. Wier asked the Postmaster to give him the mails for the Consulate, to which the latter replied that he would not deliver any mails except at his office. Mr. Wier became enraged at this response, and slapped the Postmaster in the face with his hand. The Nyack was in port at the time, but her captain, supposing no serious consequences would ensue, sailed the next day for Callao. On the return of the Nyack en route to San Miguel, Capt. Eastman was informed that orders had been sent from Payta to place Consul Wier under arrest and carry him to that port in irons to be tried for the offense. This was reported to Admiral Turner, and was the cause of his hurried departure from Panama.

THE amended San Domingo treaty will be sent this week to the Senate, and the President hopes for better success than with the one now pending. The new treaty appropriates a million and a half dollars of the payment of the Dominican indebtedness, and provides for the appointment of a Joint Commission, who are to make disbursements in the following order: 1. To the payment of foreign governments who may have claims against the Republic. 2. To the payment of individual creditors, who may not be citizens of the Republic. 3. To the extinguishment of the domestic debt; and it is expressly stipulated that beyond these payments of a million and a half, this Government is not to be liable, in any manner; so that if the treaty should be ratified, a large mass of the Dominican indebtedness must be repudiated.

LOOK AT THOSE HANDSOME SPONGES!

Mediterranean Sponges of all kinds.
Mediterranean Sponges of all kinds.
Mediterranean Sponges of all kinds.
Mediterranean Sponges of all kinds.

Also, Fresh Drugs and Patent Medicines of all kinds, sold at the very lowest prices at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) Sts.

THREE ARMED.

Thrice is he armed who keeps within reach of his hand a specific that at one and the same time will strengthen, regulate and purify his system when enfeebled, disordered and corrupted.

Such is the three-fold operation of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and hence the great superiority of that standard vegetable restorative over all medicines that are merely tonics and nothing else. The effect of the ordinary astringent tinctures and extracts upon the bowels is disastrous, and upon the depraved blood or bile they produce no beneficial effects whatever. In dyspepsia and liver complaint all the fluids and humors of the body are more or less infected, and the bowels are often badly constipated. An unmodified astringent—quinine for instance—does infinitely more harm than good in such cases. In Hostetter's Bitters on the other hand, the stimulating and tonic elements are qualified with aperients and antiseptics. The finest laxatives and blood depurents in the vegetable kingdom are intermixed with those of a purely invigorating nature, and under the operation of this admirable combination the three important processes of invigoration, regulation and purification go on together. The rapidity with which the disordered organization returns to its natural condition under a course of the Bitters is due to this cause. Every disturbed function of the body is favorably affected by the various properties of this comprehensive and well balanced preparation. As a general rule the bowels are subject to irregularities, and the fluids liable to become vitiated, and hence the Bitters are especially valuable as an alterative, corrective and invigorant. In all districts where the seeds of intermittent fever infect the air, this healthful vegetable elixir should be taken as a protective medicine.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER & VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
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STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
☞ Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE,
TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.
COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.
OFFICE COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, 234 Collection District of Penna.,
ALLEGHENY CITY, May 20th, 1870.

Notice is hereby given that the annual Lists of special Taxes, formerly termed Licenses, and of the Taxes on

Incomes, Carriages, Watches, Silver Plate, &c.,

Are now in this office, where payment will be received thereon by the Collector, on and after the FIRST DAY OF JUNE, 1870. These taxes having become due, must be paid before the 25th day of June, 1870, otherwise additional expenses will be incurred by the tax payer.

E. BUFFINGTON, Esq., Deputy Collector for the County of Armstrong, and EDWIN LYON, Esq., Deputy Collector for the county of Butler, will be ready to receive after the 1st of June, for their respective counties, and will post notices designating the time and places where and where they will be prepared to receive the taxes collectable by them. Taxes paid only in greenbacks or national currency. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

JOHN M. SULLIVAN,
COLLECTOR.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF J. W. BARKER & CO. having been heretofore dissolved by the death of the late James W. Barker, the administrators of the estate of the late James W. Barker, dec'd, by and with the consent of the other partners, have sold the balance of the stock on hands at No. 59 Market street, and good will of the business, to A. A. O. McKEE, C. MURPHY and JAMES E. BARR, under the style and firm name of McKee, Murphy & Co. We cheerfully recommend them to the customers and former patrons of the house.

ANNIE M. BARKER, Administratrix,
STEPHEN BARKER, Administrator.
By their Attorney, Stephen Barker.
MAY 17th, 1870.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

We, the undersigned, A. D. McKee, C. Murphy, and James E. Barr have this day formed a Copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Dry Goods Business

In the City of Pittsburgh, Pa., and having purchased the stock and right, title and interest in the business of the late firm of J. W. Barker & Co., at No. 59 Market street in said city, will conduct and carry on the business on our own account.

A. D. McKEE,
C. MURPHY,
JAMES E. BARR.
MAY 17th, 1870.

NOTICE!

All persons indebted to the late firm of J. W. BARKER & CO. are requested to make immediate payment of the same to Messrs. McKEE, MURPHY & CO., or either of the said partners, successors to the late firm of J. W. Barker & Co., who only are authorized to collect the same. All accounts not immediately settled will be put in suit.

ANNIE M. BARKER, Administratrix,
(By her Attorney, Stephen Barker.)
STEPHEN BARKER, Administrator.
MAY 18th, 1870.

C. D. ARNSTHAL.....L. G. ARNSTHAL.
ARNSTHAL & SON,
Virginia and Louisville
Tobacco Agency,
SEGARS,
Fine Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos.
72 SMITHFIELD STREET, Pittsburgh.

CANE POLES.

I have a fine assortment of Cane Poles left over from last year, which I offer at a very low price. Parties wanting should order early, so as to insure their orders being filled.

JAMES BOWN,
136 Wood Street.

FLUTING MACHINES.

The best and cheapest Fluting Machines in the market. Price $6.50 each machine. Call and see them at

JAMES BOWN'S,
136 Wood Street.

PINCHING IRONS.

I have just received an assortment of Pinching Irons, an article used very much in the east by the ladies for curling their hair. For sale by

JAMES BOWN,
136 Wood Street.

BUTCHERS, TAKE NOTICE!

I have the finest assortment of Circular Spring Balances, with glass scale and enamelled fronts, complete in every part and warranted, for sale.

JAMES BOWN,
136 Wood Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MANY GOOD
AT
WILLIAM
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny City.
FRESH ARRIVAL
OF THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN
HATS AND BONNETS,
Ribbons and Flowers.
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
Millinery Goods.
LACES AND WHITE GOODS,
Embroidered Edgings and Insertings.
Lace Edgings and Insertings.
Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs.
Linen and Paper Collars and Cuffs.
Parasols and Sun Umbrellas.
Hair Switches, Chignons.
Hosiery, Kid and Lisle Thread Gloves.
Ladies and Children's Fancy Aprons.
Infants' Robes and Embroidered Waists.
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

THE BEST BARGAINS
OFFERED
This Season.
AT 20 CENTS.
Ladies' Heavy British Cotton Stockings.
AT 25 CENTS.
Ladies' Heavy British Cotton Stockings
AT EXTRA BARGAIN.
AT 3 PAIR FOR $1.00.
Ladies' Super British Cotton Stockings.
AT 20 CENTS.
Men's Heavy British Cotton Socks.
AT 25 CENTS.
Men's Heavy French Cotton Socks.
LADIES' AND MEN'S
MERINO GAUZE UNDERWEAR
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
MISSES, BOYS AND CHILDREN'S
COTTON STOCKINGS.
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Morganstern & Co's,
SUCCESSOR TO
MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,
Nos. 78 and 80 Market Street.
AT
HORNE & CO'S.
Hosiery! Gloves!
Extensive and choice assortments at
Prices Unknown Since 1861.
ALEXANDER'S KID GLOVES—a full assortment at $1.75.
CORVOISIER'S KIDS at $1.75.
LONG TOP KIDS, choice shades, at $2.00.
REGULAR MADE BRITISH HOSE, Heavy, 35 cents.
PLAIN AND RIBBED COTTON HOSE, 10 cents and up.
DOMESTIC COTTON HOSIERY, by case or dozen.
GENTS' SUPER STOUT HALF HOSE, 25 cents.
GENTS' SUPER FINE HALF HOSE, 25 cents.
Also splendid assortments SASHES, SASH and BOW RIBBONS, LADIES' FANCY BOWS.
Large Additions to Stock
Just arriving, to which we invite the attention of Wholesale and Retail Cash Buyers.
77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.
1,000 GROSS
White Chalk Crayons,
100 GROSS
Colored Chalk
CRAYONS,
Now in stock and arriving, and selling at Factory Prices by the Case. We are handling Chalk Crayons very large and very close at present, and have contracts made for a continued supply. Our stock is always large, being Agents for one of the best and cheapest lines of White and Colored Chalk Crayons in the country, and having special rates of freight on the large shipments, we can sell to jobbers, as well as Retailers. Prices quoted on application.
J. L. READ & SON,
No. 102 Fourth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH.
BUY THE GENUINE.
CLARK'S
"O. N. T."
SPOOL COTTON.
GEO. A. CLARK,
SOLE AGENT.
Sold Everywhere.
JOHN STEVENSON'S SONS & CO.,
JEWELERS,
93 Market street, Pittsburgh.
(THIRD DOOR FROM FIFTH.)
Have on hand all the latest novelties in Fine Jewelry; also Silver Pieces and Silver Plated Ware of new designs, suitable for wedding gifts.
Watches of all the American makers in gold and silver cases. Both Key and Pendant Winders constantly on hand, as well as a full variety of the finer grades of the Swiss Watch, including Jurgensen, Jacot, Parmentier, and others.
We call particular attention to our facilities for repairing and regulating fine Watches. To that branch of our business we give special care.
Orders by mail promptly filled. Designs of any goods sent in drawings by mail at request.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BARGAINS
AT
SEMPLE'S,
al Street, Allegheny City.
A Superior Article of
Gros Grain
BLACK SILKS,
For Sacques, Very Cheap.
Black and Colored Dress Silks.
Plain and Spotted Grenadines.
Black and Colored Silk Poplins.
Striped and Figured P. K's.
Wash Poplins, at very low prices.
Summer Shawls.
Barege Shawls.
Lace Shawls.
Black Silk Sacques.
Cassimeres and Jeans.
Lace Curtains.
Striped and Figured Curtain Damasks.
Turkey Red Table Damasks, &c.
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.
On a Par with Gold!
WE NOW OFFER
Our New Stock
OF
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS
AT
EASTERN PRICES.
BUYERS ARE INVITED TO
Examine our Goods & Prices.
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.,
No. 115 Wood Street.
JOHN Q. WORKMAN. H. RICHARD DAVIS
WORKMAN & DAVIS,
Successors to WORKMAN, MOORE & CO., manufacturers and Dealers in
Carriages, Buggies,
SPRING & BUCK WAGONS.
42, 44, 46 and 48 Beaver St., Allegheny.
Repairing neatly and promptly executed. Orders for New Work gotten up in good style and warranted to give satisfaction in every particular.
Second-hand Stock of work constantly on hand.
SOLE AGENTS for the Western Barrett Wheel Company's make of SARVEN'S PATENT WHEELS.
Patent Iron Axles, Patent Quick Setter and Anti-Rattler.
H. RICHARD DAVIS having purchased the interest of Alex. and Wm. A. Moore, in the late firm of WORKMAN, MOORE & CO., the business will hereafter be continued at the old stand, under the name and style of WORKMAN & DAVIS. Orders solicited.
JOHN Q. WORKMAN,
H. RICHARD DAVIS.
Late with Citizens' National Bank, Pittsburgh.
SPECTACLES,
THE EYE.
Dr. FRANKS, the celebrated Lecturer on the Eye, and Manufacturer of Patent and Improved Spectacles, has returned to Pittsburgh, and is now at the ST. CLAIR HOTEL, where he adjusts his far-famed Spectacles to defective vision from an examination of the eye alone, so as to suit equally well by day as by artificial light without fatigue, from 15 to 25 years. He will be professionally consulted on all diseases of the Human Eye, and has a large stock of his Spectacles and Eye Glasses for sale. About 4,000 pairs of these Spectacles were sold on Dr. Franks last visit in the space of three months, giving the most entire satisfaction to all, as the medical gentlemen and citizens of Pittsburgh have by certificate testified.
Be particular and enquire at the Ladies' entrance on Penn street for Dr. Franks office, ROOM 22 St. Clair Hotel.
STONE
WATER PIPES,
Chimney Tops,
HOT AIR & CHIMNEY FLUES, &c.
A large and full assortment constantly on hand.
HENRY H. COLLINS,
133 SECOND AVENUE.
"HILL & ADAM'S SEWER PIPE CO,"
65 and 67 Sandusky St., Allegheny.
Manufacture highly VITRIFIED WATER AND SEWER PIPE. Dealers in CHIMNEY TOPS, FLUES and HYDRAULIC CEMENT.
C. G. McMILLEN, Agent.
DECORATED AND PLAIN
Marble and Slate
MANTLES,
Made by steam power. The only place in Western Pennsylvania where Slate and Marble are manufactured. Elegant Marble Mantles, Wash-Mantles, Furniture Tops, &c., marbleized Scotia, Counter, Furniture Tops, &c., marbleized from white marble and slate to exactly represent the cho