THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1870.

BONDS in Frankfort, 95¼@95¾.

PETROLEUM in Antwerp, 52¾.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 114¼.

THE Pension and Bounty bills, as reported in the House, involving a disbursement of over six million dollars, will scarcely pass into laws at this session.

WE have, from the Census bureau, a copy of the official instructions to the assistants in the work of enumeration, which is to begin June 1st. We will present an abstract of them to-morrow.

IT IS CLEAR that a reduction of from thirty to fifty millions in the taxes will be provided for before the adjournment of Congress, in some form. There is equally certain to be a sharp contest over the arrangement of the details. In this connection we refer the reader to the remarks of Senator Sherman, printed in another column.

THE LYNCH BILL, for the promotion of our shipping interests, has finally been put aside in the House, although not without a strong vote in its favor. The merits of this measure have been defended with such signal ability by Messrs. Lynch and Negley that even this defeat has testified to the strength of their case. The proposition now passes to the next session, when its prospects will be more flattering.

A MEETING of the representatives of a very numerous and influential denomination of Christians convened in this city last evening. The Assembly embodies a large degree of intellectual culture and social as well as religious influence. We welcome its members to this city, with the sincere trust that their visit may be as pleasant to themselves personally as its purpose should prove profitable to their organization.

A COMMITTEE of the last Legislature is now in Washington, to urge the necessity as well as the justice of an immediate intervention by Congress, for the relief of our navigation interests from the encroachments of corporations in the erection of bridges across the channel of the Ohio. Senator GRAHAM and ex-Representative WALTON, of this county, are of the Committee, the first-named as its Chairman.

THE JUDD PROPOSITION, the short tariff bill, of which we spoke yesterday, had a strong vote in the House, 102 to 80, but failed of the necessary two-thirds for the suspension of the rules. We are aware that something of this kind would soon be rushed through the House, were it not certain of an ultimate defeat in the Senate. We should like to see the same resolution offered again with the iron-clause stricken out. Let the country see a square vote on the tea, coffee and sugar question!

SENATOR CAMERON will be selected as the representative of the Pennsylvania delegation on the Executive Committee of Republicans, to be formed by Senator Hamlin, in obedience to the instructions of a recent caucus at Washington. A private letter from the Capital, advising us of this fact a day or two since, added: "Look out for a howl from the *Commercial!*" And howl, the *Commercial* did, in its yesterday's issue. It was a puny, feeble, starveling howl, but its lack of volume was made up in spite. But that is not to be wondered at when one considers the precise composition of the scribbling crowd of outsiders who have the control of our neighbor's types. They are very hungry, and their music is that of famishing wolves who smell the flesh-pots out of their reach. Throw to them a bone and how quiet they would be!

But, seriously, why should our neighbor be thus grieved? The Senator is the faithful representative of a party which the *Commercial* hates, and by which it was long since disowned. That journal should stick to its "honesty and reform" humbug, to its canal-enlargement job, to its bootlegs grabs at the sinking fund, to its contract to help the new State Treasurer to get his money back, and to its general functions as an organ of black-mail—and let individual Republicans and the party alone.

Shoo, fly!

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD bill, with amendments, is expected to pass the House this week. It will be remembered that the bill, or joint resolution, simply proposes to make good to the Company the acreage of its original land-grant, which has been since diminished by preempting settlers, to authorize the corporation to mortgage its estate for raising funds to complete the road, and to change somewhat the point of junction of the Portland and San Juan de Fuca branches. This is all of it. The Company's case is a meritorious one, and should have the public favor. They ask for no subsidy in bonds or cash, although they would gladly exchange their land-grant for the same subsidies per mile that were given to the Union Pacific Road. In mortgaging the property, they would follow the established practice of railway corporations. Since the cost of the work is to be very great, they desire to draw largely upon European capital for its defrayal, and to this end the privilege of creating a mortgage security is most desirable. We are assured that even without it the road will be built, but at an additional expense of perhaps a million of dollars through a less elevated credit. There have been already $6,500,000 raised in one week's time to build the first section of the road, which will be finished to Red River by next January and every dollar of this sum was obtained from domestic parties who have thus proven their faith in the high value of the project and the certainty of its accomplishment.

WE are happy to see that the new editor of the Detroit *Free Press*, a colored Democrat named Fox, is welcomed with a fraternal hand by our neighbor of the *Post*, who says: "The Democracy will accept all such intelligent alliances as Mr. Fox—the ignorant blacks the Radicals are welcome to, for within the ranks of that party they find their natural home.

D. J. MORRELL.

Upon the renomination of this gentleman, by his fellow citizens of Cambria, for their Representative in Congress, the Pittsburgh *Commercial* improved the occasion to parade the ill-will of a handful of malcontents about Ebensburg as an unfriendly demonstration of great popular weight against the candidate. Probably, our neighbor had no special enmity against the candidate, but it must always yield to its own irresistible itching to scandalize anything Republican at every opportunity. Judging from the following article in the Ebensburg *Alleghanian*, its raid upon Mr. Morrell has about as little influence as one would have expected. Says the Cambria paper:

Mr. Morrell is emphatically a man of the people, and of all the citizens of our noble Commonwealth, he less perhaps than any other is the representative of a mere particular section. Starting in life with little else than his rectitude, his sagacity and a good stock of perseverance, he has been instrumental in building the largest industrial works in the entire nation. Coming to Cambria county when comparatively a young man to take upon him the business superintendence of a failing iron mill, by his tact, skill and industry, he made what had been a financial failure a great financial success. It is owing to him that Cambria to-day holds within her borders 45,000 people rather than 20,000. It is to him that Johnstown and the surrounding villages owe their prosperity. The bleak hills of Southern Cambria yield their hidden wealth of coal and iron, and support thousands of hardy and industrious freemen. Daniel J. Morrell's industry and ability opened the way for those sons of toil. Hundreds of farms and thousands of acres of land in Cambria, Blair and Somerset have greatly increased in value, even doubled their values through no other cause than the fact that Mr. Morrell succeeded in firmly establishing the great industrial works known as the Cambria Iron Company.

His connection with the iron interests of the State also intimately connects him with almost every branch of industry within our borders. All the signs indicate that we are about to enter upon a gigantic contest between free-trade and protection. We are hopeful as to the final result of that contest. Yet in it, Pennsylvania must take the lead on the side of protection. And Pennsylvania could ill spare any other of her many brave and able defenders or protections than Daniel J. Morrell; so that it is not only the interest of the district, but of the whole State, that Mr. Morrell be returned for the third time to his post of honor. Certainly our district could not well secure a Representative more able, courteous, and attentive in all public matters, and in private life one of plainer habits and purer motives and conduct.

THE PROTHONOTARIES.

In urging the immediate appointment, by the Republican majority of the Supreme Bench, of Republican prothonotaries in place of the three partizans whom they are still suffering to remain in those important offices, we have expressed the clear wish of that majority of the people whose votes alone placed Messrs. READ, AGNEW and WILLIAMS in their own high positions.

In reiterating that urgent request, we again express the opinions of a people which is becoming impatient of a needless and irritating delay. What is asked from these three Justices is not wielding their judicial functions, but is strictly an executive act. The people have a right to control the *personnel* of the judiciary department, from Chief Justice down to the tipstaves, and have exercised that right as far as their political votes could go. We have given political heads to the administration, and expect the lower details to be arranged accordingly. The considerations which properly otherwise govern the strictly judicial duties of the bench have no bearing whatever upon this non-judicial question of merely executive duty.

We add that, while the people entertain a profound respect for the judicial qualifications of a majority of the bench, not one of the three could have been elevated to that place by their votes, had there been any reasonable ground to believe that he would have favored the retention in office of the obnoxious partizans who now fill the prothonotaryships by the sufferance of the Court.

The Philadelphia *Press* says:

The Republican party all over the State, we think in candor, have a right to complain of the action of the majority of justices now on the Supreme Court bench on the subject of the prothonotaries of that Court. James Ross Snowden, prothonotary of the Eastern district, is now in office over his time, his term having expired on the 2d of March last. No man is insane enough to suppose that a Democratic majority of justices would have allowed a Republican prothonotary to remain in office after his term had expired. Mr. Wallace De Witt, prothonotary of the Middle, and Mr. Thomas J. Keenan, prothonotary of the Western district, are also over their time, their terms having expired on the 17th of March. These gentlemen are all bitter partisans. They all voted against the men who now compose the Republican majority on the Supreme bench. The Republican party owes these prothonotaries no patronage, and we believe we urge no undue claim, and ask for no undignified action, when we appeal to the common-sense view of this subject, and ask that the expired terms of these bitter Copperheads be filled by the appointment of Republicans equally capable and far more deserving than they to occupy these positions. Let us be just to ourselves as a party and as men. The organization of the Republican party cannot easily be held together if we give our bitter opponents the fairest fruits of our hardest won victories. There are young Republicans who have earned these places—men of ability and experience, capable in all respects to discharge all the duties connected with the positions. To such as these the Republican justices on the Supreme Court bench should look for prothonotaries, as the party now unquestionably looks for such action at their hands.

PITTSBURGH, May 24th, 1870.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Will you be kind enough to inform us through the columns of your paper whether the Soldiers' Orphans will be brought from Phillipsburg to join in the ceremonies of Decoration Day, and if so, where and how are they to be cared for, as we wish to aid in the good work if we are informed of the way in which we can be useful? We shall look for an answer with interest.

MANY READERS OF THE GAZETTE.

[Respectfully referred to the Committee on Arrangements—Ed.]

A PROTEST signed by over four thousand citizens of San Domingo has been received at Washington, against the ratification of the treaty for the purchase of that island. It was laid before the Senate and will undoubtedly have some influence in settling the question, as it has been heretofore represented that the citizens of the island were unanimously in favor of selling it to this government.

The National Budget.

WE quote from the Congressional proceedings of Monday last:

Mr. Sherman then addressed the Senate upon the necessity of greater economy in appropriations in connection with the reduction of taxation, taking as his text the amendments just adopted, which he said necessitated an additional expense of $400,000 per annum, by adding to the permanent clerical force some six or seven hundred laily employes. This was a fair sample of indiscriminate increase of appropriations in the Senate. The uncertainty thereby occasioned as to aggregate amounts was the real cause of difficulty in fixing the rates of taxation. The bill was one of eight annual appropriation bills which included every branch of expenditure of the National Government. In the book of estimates furnished by various Bureaus, these expenditures were set forth as follows:

Legislative Department	$ 2,823,000
Executive Department	21,221,000
Judicial Department	1,575,000
Military Service	33,000,000
Naval expenses	24,598,000
Indian service	5,048,000
Pensions	30,400,000
Public Works	24,625,000
Postal deficiencies	5,524,000

These, with the items of permanent appropriations, made a total of $155,297,017 of annual expenditure. To these were to be added what are called indefinite appropriations and that great item of interest on the public debt, $129,077,000, making a total upon which the various appropriation bills were based of $298,516,732.16. The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury placed the amount at $291,000,000—a discrepancy of some $7,000,000, which was explained in the difference in the item of public works, the Secretary's estimate being $19,132,000 in excess of the appropriation of last year. The action of Congress in increasing the items of appropriation, far in excess of the estimate of the Departments, was referred to as an additional element of uncertainty in determining our expenses for the coming year, as also the fact of an unexpended balance in the Treasury Department of $110,000,000. This might be drawn upon largely. In addition to the annual appropriations, it might be continued over until the following year. An amendment has been engrafted upon this bill by which these balances, hereafter, would be carried to the surplus fund, the transfer of appropriations having been forbidden by an act of February, 1868. The item of claims was also indefinite. If, as had been proposed, Congress adopted this principle of paying all damages incurred by loyal people in the South during the war, this item would amount to at least fifty millions. The judgments of the Court of Claims, amounting to $1,250,000, and the action of Congress on private claims, would further swell the aggregate. No reliable estimates of the cost for the Indian service could be made. The House of Representatives had held that treaties of the Senate were good for nothing, until that body appropriated the money to make them good. Differences between the two Houses on Indian affairs, had caused our treaties to be entirely disregarded on our part. No man could tell to-day whether this service next year would cost twenty or fifty millions of dollars, as war might spring up at any time. The Bounty bill, recently passed by the House, would absorb about $200,000,000. Some three years ago the House passed a similar bill which the Senate amended in Conference Committee, to grant bounties to the amount of $80,000,000. This proposition was now substantially renewed with a reduction of more $80,000,000. This general resume would show the impossibility of estimating with exactness until after Congress adjourned, what amount of money would be necessary for the next fiscal year. If the Secretary's estimate, amounting to $291,000,000, was adhered to the one per cent. on the national debt, $24,000,000, would make $315,000,000, to which would have to be added the excess of all appropriations above the estimated figures. The total estimated revenues of the Government amounted to $283,000,000, leaving a surplus of seventy-eight millions. The question was what taxes ought to be repealed; which among them bore most heavily upon the industry of our people? Our internal revenue was the product of war, and was directly felt by the people; while our customs duties had been in force since the formation of the Government, were indirect, mainly upon articles of luxury or consumption, and so well distributed that their weight fell fairly and in just proportion to the ability to pay, though we might differ in theories, yet under any administration the chief burden of taxation would rest upon imported goods. These now yielded one hundred and eighty-five millions in gold, and the revenue was not likely to diminish. Was it not better to retain this revenue and for the present confine our reduction of taxes to new and direct burdens of internal taxation? If it was not for the interest on the public debt all internal taxation might be dispensed with, as the revenue from customs was sufficient to pay all ordinary expenses of the Government. The taxes proposed by the Finance Committee to be repealed and those to be retained were then referred to. The taxes on whisky and tobacco were now levied upon a carefully prepared law, and it was not proposed to change them in any way. They would yield—spirits, $50,000,000; tobacco, $30,000,000; fermented liquors, $6,000,000, making $86,000,000 of taxes to be repealed. The most offensive was the tax on sales, which was a tax on enterprise, subject to every objection. It yielded $8,000,000. The next most oppresive tax was the tax on gross receipts, mainly on insurance companies and transportation, yielding $6,300,000. So with the taxes on legacies, successions, watches, carriages, &c. It was proposed to do away with the whole system of special taxes, some of them are proper subjects of taxation, but as a system they were the most oppressive that could be levied. They yielded, including the tax on banks and bankers, about ten millions of dollars. It is also in contemplation to throw off fourteen million dollars from the income tax. Upon the general question of income tax, Mr. Sherman insisted that it was the most equitable tax levied; that it was the only one upon property, and the only one that discriminated between the rich and poor man. He quoted from various writers on political economy to show its justice in theory, and that in execution it was no more objectionable than any other tax.

Mr. Morton said the country demanded a reduction of the duties on articles of necessity extending into consumption by the poor, and Congress must meet that demand before the adjournment.

West Hickcerry Items

The following is the production of the wells in this vicinity:

Miles Farm is owned by the Warren & Venango oil company of Pittsburgh, and the wells are as follows: Coe, Smutz & Co., 7 wells producing 27 bbls.; new well drilling. Collins Bros., 2, producing 10 bbls.; Irvington oil company, 2, producing 18 bbls.; Armenia, producing 2 bbls.; Wide-awake, producing 4 bbls.; Hoffman, producing 3 bbls.; Blocher, 15 bbls.

Royal E. Scott Farm is owned by Scott, Grandin & Fisher. Dewey & Laney well, producing 10 bbls.; Fisher & Halston's well, a late strike, is pumping 40 bbls. and increasing. Several others are nearly ready to be tested.

On the R. C. Scott lower farm, Thornberg well, producing 6 bbls; Goodrich well pumping 80 bbls; Hammony well, 70 bbls; Capt. Goodrich, No. 9 (new) pumping 90 bbls.

On the H. W. Scott, Grandin & Neyhart farm, No. 9 pumping 75 bbls.

On the Turtle farm, Venture well, 200 bbls. This farm is now all leased and sub-leased, and preparations are being made for a large number of new rigs—some 25 in number.

On the Wilkins farm adjoining, McNair well on lease No. 1, is down 430 feet. Rigs nearly up on No. 5, 6, 3, 7, and 9. The greatest activity is noticeable, and this farm will soon be thoroughly tested. It promises well as it unquestionably lies on the belt and is a sure thing.

On the Isaac Jones farm adjoining the Wilkins, on the east Mr. Binney has leased and is getting his rig up.

On the Allen farm, further down the creek, there is considerable excitement, and if leases could be had, it would be speedily tested.

The Grove farm company have leased 40 acres to Irvin, W. E. McClintock and Faucet, and four rigs are already going up. This is an immense tract containing 960 acres, and looks good.

Leases have been let on the Faulkner farm on the east, and 3 wells are immediately to be started.—*Titusville Journal.*

THE House Committee on Banking and Currency have authorized General Garfield, by a special vote, to ask the consent of the House to report his Currency bill, with an additional section inflicting much heavier penalties on the banks for certify checks without holding in hand the money of the signer to the full amount.

Democratic Sneers at the "Dutch."

We quote from the Congressional proceedings of Monday last:

Mr. Bergener (Rep., Texas), as a citizen of German birth, criticised the remark of Mr. Voorhees last Thursday, that the cry in Indiana was, "Let the Irish go, let the Dutch go, we have got the negroes in their places." He wanted to let the people know that Congress at least did not join in that kind of popular slang. He inferred from the remarks of Mr. Voorhees that there was still a class of people who treated the foreigners and colored men as voting cattle, and on a careful perusal of that gentleman's remarks, no other inference could be drawn from it than that he (Voorhees) was of that opinion. Those who heard the peculiar tone given to the word "Dutch," had come to the conclusion that they were treated in that way. He himself did not care whether he was called a "Hollander," or a "German." He knew that the word "Dutch" was but a geographical error, and was continued by the similarity of the sound to that of "Deutsch," but the peculiar way in which it is used by the people at large, contained something contemptable, and which ought to be banished from the House. He considered the House as the drawing-room of the nation where decent language ought to be used. The Germans were an intelligent and logical people, and would stand faithfully by the Republican party as long as that party remained true to itself. As to the colored people, they were keen in their instincts, they knew who made them free, and they would stand by them. If there were negroes who voted the other way it was not the African who voted so, but it was the "slave" that was still "cropping out." [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. Finkelburg (Rep., Mo.), on the same subject, remarked that where certain reflections were made on his nationality the other day, he did not deem them worthy of response, but as attention had been called to them by the gentleman from Texas it was perhaps proper that he should add a word to what had been said. If there was still any one on the floor who believed that the German votes of the country could be transferred from one party to another by mere political maneuvering, or that the German citizens could be used like a shuttle-cock by sharp political gamesters, they not only underrated the intelligence and moral character of his countrymen, but showed a deplorable ignorance on their own part.

Mr. Cox (Dem., N. Y.), suggested that the gentleman from Ohio (Mungen) be allowed to address the Committee in German

Watkins Glen.

A party of excursionists—railroad men and editors—have lately visited the glen at Watkins, N. Y. Among them was "Porte Crayon," of *Harper's Magazine*, and Volck, the sculptor. One of the party thus describes the scenery:

"The glen is a gorge, cut through the solid rock by the water, which finds an outlet into the lake, after many tortuous windings and coilings, forming cascades and rapids at every few steps. It was first brought into notice in 1863, when staircases were built, so as to render the first section passable. Bridges have been thrown across the various chasms, stairs constructed and footways cut in the rocks, which form a complete wall on either side; so that now the glen is open to visitors for some miles or more. This strange freak of nature is well worthy of a visit during the summer months.

"At the present season, when the rains have swollen the streams, the scene of this wild place is rendered more striking. The roar of the water as it dashes from rock to rock, now forming pools and eddies, now falling with a sullen boom into the basins of solid rock which have been worn smooth and circular by huge boulders washed down in the fall, and whirled round and round by the waters. Towering above, high walls shut out the sunlight, while lichens and mosses cling to the strata, and pines and hemlocks find a doubtful foothold at dizzy heights or shoot out from rifts along the sides, at times falling across the narrow gorge, forming a bridge, or leaning away out over the waters, uncertain whether to plunge below or cling to their scant foothold. The dripping of water is heard on all sides. A constant current of damp air sweeps through the narrow place, and a solemn silence, save the roar of waters, always prevails. No animal life is seen, the song of cheerful birds finds no echo in this dismal place, the nimble squirrel avoids it, a solitary toad may sometimes be seen peering out from its damp abode among the dripping rocks, but all other signs of life are absent. The stream of water which flows through this narrow gorge winds around the rocks so that further progress seems at times completely barred. A few steps, however, reveal a rift through which the tourist emerges into still stranger formations of rock and water. Just above Glen Alpha, of the first glen, and away up on the right of the rugged sides, surrounded by foliage, is now being constructed a commodious hotel."

THE Deer Lodge City (Montana) *New Northwest* says: Mr. A. Elliot recently purchased the Hall farm, on Cottonwood Creek, a half mile from town. It has on it a double log house, one story, having a roof area of 17x40 feet. On it there is a dirt roof. Mr. Elliot was engaged in reroofing it with boards, and was almost completed on Saturday, when the storm began. His son, a lad of a dozen years, was on one corner and he on the comb. As the whirlwind dipped he called to his son to jump down, and Mr. Elliot clasped the comb projection of the boards to prevent being blown to the ground. Just at the instant the entire roof, rafters and all, was lifted from the building, and rising with the whirlwind, sailed away, attaining an altitude of about forty feet at the greatest, and landing 189 feet from the house, where Mr. Elliot was dumped by the concussion. The roof performed a somersault over him, and was scattered in a thousand fragments up the valley. Strange as it may appear, Mr. Elliot is only slightly bruised. The lad was uninjured, the board roof gliding out from under him, leaving him sitting disconsolate on the dirt roof, while his father was abandoning him at the rate of sixty miles an hour. When it is considered that the roof contained 1,260 feet of lumber, was nailed to heavy log rafters, and that the whole affair was carried 189 feet intact, some idea of the force of the whirlwind may be obtained."

THE Kokomo (Indiana) *Tribune* of the 19th says: "A Mr. Disinger had been paying attention to a Miss Osborn. She got acquainted with a Mr. Danford and liked him. The latter and the young lady were engaged, and the fact became known. Disinger then wrote the young lady a very mean letter, charging her with disgraceful conduct. The letter was shown to Danford, and he felt much incensed over it. The parties all lived several miles northwest of this city, and very near the Cass county line. On last Sunday evening the young men met and high words ensued. Finally Disinger drew a revolver which Danford took away from him. Afterward he took a club from him, but such were the pugnacious demonstrations of Disinger that Danford struck him. He has a crippled hand that furnishes a very hard and pointed fist. So strong was the stroke that Disinger's skull was broken in, and he died almost immediately. The case will come before the grand jury next week."

THE Oil Creek Extension of the Lake Shore road was completed to Oil City and connected with the Oil Creek road on Saturday last. In making this connection it became necessary for the track to cross the tracks of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway. Great difficulty was experienced by the Lake Shore people in making the crossing, owing to an Erie railway train constantly moving over the point of crossing for two or three days; but the Erie men, becoming tired of the contest, withdrew for a time, when the track was put down in proper shape, so that all roads were in as good condition as before.

Monday morning, before daybreak, a large mob were brought down to the "field of action" on one of the Erie trains and were at once put to the task of destroying the track and property of the Lake Shore Company.

MAN INJURED BY LIGHTNING.—The Wheeling *Intelligencer* says: During the storm on Monday afternoon a man, whose name our informant did not ascertain, was prostrated by lightning at one of the stations on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, above this city. The gentleman was sitting on the platform when the electric fluid struck a telegraph pole near him, and after running down about half its length, left it and ran down his person. He was quite seriously ill not fatally injured. It was not known at the time our informant left whether he would survive or not. The indications of his recovery were not flattering. Three or four others who were in the immediate vicinity were also prostrated, but soon recovered from the effects of the shock.

A SWEET AMERICAN POEM.

TO FLORENCE HUNTINGTON, PASSAMAQUODDY, MAINE.

Sweet maiden of Passamaquoddy,
Shall we seek for communion of souls
Where the deep Mississippi meanders
Or the distant Saskatchewan rolls?

Ah, no—for in Maine I will find the
A sweetly sequestered nook,
Where the fair winding Skoodowabskookis
Conjoins with the Skoodowabskook.

There wander two beautiful rivers
With many a winding and crook;
The one is the Skoodowabskookis,
The other the Skoodowabskook.

Ah, sweetest of haunts! though unmentioned
In geography, atlas, or book;
How fair is the Skoodowabskookis
When rejoining the Skoodowabskook.

Our cot shall be close to the waters
Within that sequestered nook—
Reflected in Skoodowabskookis
And mirrored in Skoodowabskook;

You shall sleep to the music of leaflets
By zephyrs in wantonness shook,
And dream of the Skoodowabskookis,
And, perhaps, of the Skoodowabskook.

When awakened by the hens and the roosters,
Each morn, you shall joyously look
On the junction of Skoodowabskookis
With soft gliding Skoodowabskook!

Your food shall be fish from the river,
Caught upon the point of a hook;
From mountains and valleys Skoodowabskookis
Or wandering Skoodowabskook!

You shall quaff the most sparkling of water,
Drawn forth from a silvery brook
Which flows to the Skoodowabskookis
And then to the Skoodowabskook!

And you shall preside at the banquet,
And I will wait on you as cook;
And we'll talk of the Skoodowabskookis
And tell of the Skoodowabskook!

Let others sing loudly of Saco,
Of Quoddy and Taitamagouche;
Of Kennebecasis and Quaco,
Of Metgomisha and Richoche:

Of Nashwaak and Eagaggadvique,
Of Memmipriamanchoook—
There's none like the Skoodowabskookis,
Excepting the Skoodowabskook!

THE Senate Military Committee decide to report against the House proposition to make the 30th of May a national holiday. The committee think it is not only unnecessary, but that it will interfere with the business interests of the country, and that it is better to leave the matter to the natural impulses of the people to commemorate, as they deem most fitting, each recurring year.

WHITE TURKISH TOWELS.
Colored Turkish Towels, White Turkish Towels,
Colored Turkish Towels, White Turkish Towels,
Colored Turkish Towels, White Turkish Towels,
Colored Turkish Towels, White Turkish Towels.
English and French HAIR, TOOTH and NAIL BRUSHES of every kind.
SQUIBB'S EFFERVESCENT GRANULATED BICARBONATE OF POTASSA, sold Wholesale and Retail at
JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
DRUG AND PERFUME DEPOT,
Corner Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) Sts.

THE POPULAR TONIC OF THE AGE.—
The day has gone by when a medicine without merit could command and retain the confidence of the world. Advertising induces the public to try many things, but in this shrewd and thoughtful age, words will not suffice without proofs, and it is by the exercise of their private judgment, men determine the relative value of the various articles recommended to their notice through the business columns of newspapers. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has now been subjected to this searching ordeal for more than eighteen years, and the result is that it stands at the head of the class of remedies to which it belongs. It has enhanced and lived down innumerable competitors, and is still the Standard Vegetable Tonic of the western world. The happy effects which have followed its use in cases of dyspepsia, biliousness, nervous affections, intermittent fevers and general debility, and as a constitutional invigorant, have entitled it to unsolicited endorsement. We rest our claim to reputation, for it is based on the individual experiences of tens of thousands of witnesses, embracing prominent and well-known citizens of every profession, occupation and class. There is not a city, town or settlement in the United States where it is not a medicinal staple. No druggist or general dealer would consider his stock complete without it, and the returns of the internal revenue department show that its sales exceed those of any other proprietary medicine manufactured on this side of the Atlantic. The beneficial results derived during a long series of years from the use of Hostetter's Bitters, have convinced the whole community that the only true way to restore to health a broken down or debilitated system, or to put the human body on its defense when exposed to unwholesome influences, is to invigorate, regulate and purify it at one and the same time.

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367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
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.

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—All the American makes, in gold and silver cases, both Key and Pendant Winders constantly on hand, as well as a full variety of the finest grades of the Swiss Watch, including Jurgensen, Jacot, Lecoultre, and others.
We call special attention to our facilities for repairing and warranting 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.
mylt-wfm

C. D. ARNSTHAL.....L. G. ARNSTHAL.
ARNSTHAL & SON,
Virginia and Louisville
Tobacco Agency,
SEGARS,
Fine Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos.
72 SMITHFIELD STREET, Pittsburgh.
my17-w3

DECORATED AND PLAIN
Marble and Slate
MANTLES,
Made by steam power. The only place in Western Pennsylvania where Slate and Marble Marbleized Mantles are made. Elegant Marble Mantles, Wainscoting, Counters, Furniture Tops, &c., marbleized from white marble and slate to exactly represent the choicest marbles of all varieties and colors. Sold at New York prices at 319 and 321 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
my23-w5-7 W. W. WALLACE.
R. M. McCOWAN. J. R. McKOWN
R. M. M'Cowan & Co.,
BOULEVARD PAVERS,
Pave Sidewalks, Cellars, Inside Yards, Drives, &c.
WARRANTED AGAINST CHANGES OF HEAT AND COLD.
Orders left at GAZETTE Office, or at 39 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny, promptly attended to.
Refer by permission to Lyon, Shorb, & Co., Wm. Park, Hartley, McKee & Co., Major J. Duncan.
my9-w6-THs

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,
my23 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,
my23 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,
my23 136 Wood Street.

BUTCHERS, TAKE NOTICE!
I have the finest assortment of Circular Spring Balances, with glass sash and enameled fronts, complete in every part and warranted, for sale.
JAMES BOWN,
my23 136 Wood Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
New Dress Goods
In Organdies, Lawns,
Bareges, Grenadines,
Dress Linens, P. K's,
Black and Colored Silk Poplin.
Plain and Chene Mixed Alpaca Poplins,
Black and Colored Dress Silks,
Bright Summer Plaids.
A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF
Summer Shawls,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
SUMMER SKIRTS,
VERY CHEAP.
A FINE LOT OF
NEW CASSIMERES,
Cottonades and Linen Drills,
AT
POPULAR PRICES
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

OLD HOMESTEAD
FOR SALE,
OF
S. M'Clean, Esq., Dec'd,
Situated on Fifth avenue, between Bellefield and Roup Churches, on the line of Oakland Railway, and eight minutes walk to either Millvale or Shady side stations. The Mansion House contains a Brick House contains 9 finished Rooms and Cellar, and lot 54 feet front by 232 feet deep, which includes all Outbuildings, Cistern, Grapery, Fruit, &c., &c.
PRICE $12,000.
ALSO,
LOTS.
Adjoining Lots of 50 to 80 feet front, some 250 feet deep, and improved with the best variety of Bearing Fruit Trees. The above will be sold in a whole or parcels to suit customers.
ALSO,
CITY PROPERTY.
Corner Lot, 25 feet front on Grant street, corner of Strawberry alley (12 feet wide) about 100 feet, on which is situated the celebrated Brewing Premises, PRICE $12,000, or $500 per foot front. This is most desirable for manufacturing purposes, being a short distance from the new proposed Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, corner Seventh and Grant streets, below.
ALSO,
Fire-Proof Safe.
A fine, large, second-hand Fire Proof Safe, double doors, best make, for sale cheap. Call on or address for any further information of the above items inquire of
S. McCLEAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 57 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh.

THE BEST BARGAINS
OFFERED
This Season.
AT 20 CENTS.
Ladies' Heavy British Cotton Stockings.
AT 25 CENTS.
Ladies' Heavy British Cotton Stockings
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 AT
Morganstern & Co's,
SUCCESSOR TO
MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,
Nos. 78 and 80 Market Street.

BUY THE GENUINE.
CLARK'S
"O. N. T."
SPOOL COTTON.
GEO. A. CLARK,
SOLE AGENT.
Sold Everywhere.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE.
TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.
COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.
OFFICE COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
236 Collector District of Penna.,
No. 62 Water street,
ALLEGHENY CITY, May 26th, 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 when 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,
my26-2t1 COLLECTOR.

NOTICE.—The Books for the subscription of Stock of the
Crystal Spring Ice Manufacturing and Storage Company,
Are now opened at the Mechanics' Savings Bank, No. 75 SMITHFIELD STREET. This Company is chartered by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and has the exclusive right to manufacturing Ice in the County of Allegheny by Carre's celebrated French Patent.
JAMES BLACKMORE, President.

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL,
ED. BARKER, Proprietor,
Cor. Penn St. and 11th, formerly old Canal

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.
FRESH STOCK
OF THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN
Parasols and Sun Umbrellas,
HATS AND BONNETS,
Ribbons and Flowers.
A GREAT BARGAIN IN
Embroidered Linen Sets,
COLLARS AND CUFFS.
A New Stock of
HOSIERY.
Men's and Boys' Socks,
Ladies', Misses and Children's Hose,
Kid and Lisle Thread Gloves,
Ladies' Lace Mitts,
Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs,
White and Brown Linen Aprons.
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

BLACK SILKS!
From $1.25.
Thin Dress Goods!
Thin Dress Goods!
From 20 Cents.
BELL & MOORHOUSE,
21 Fifth Avenue.
AT
HORNE & CO'S.
Hosiery! Gloves!
Extensive and choice assortments at
Prices Unknown Since 1861.
ALEXANDRE'S KID GLOVES—a full assortment at $1.75.
COURVOISIER'S KIDS at $1.75.
LONG TWO BUTTON, choice shades, at $2.00.
REGULAR MADE BRITISH HOSE, Heavy, 25 cents.
PLAIN AND RIBBED COTTON HOSE, 10 cents and up.
DOMESTIC COTTON HOSIERY, by case or doz.
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.
mh12
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.
"HILL & ADAM'S
SEWER PIPE CO,"
65 and