THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1870.

BONDS at Frankfort, 95¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 53¾.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 114¾@114¾.

ON Monday next, Oregon elects a State ticket and member of Congress. On the same day, Washington Territory elects a delegate.

THERE is talk of another short tariff bill. And there will be more talk, if it is ever reported to the House. In fact, there is not likely to be anything in it but mere talk.

THE great Indian peace conference will be held at Washington next Monday, when Red Cloud and Spotted Tail will take a quiet solemn smoke with their Great Father.

THE Republican primary election in Beaver county gave M. Weyand 39 majority over W. Henry for Congress, and for W. C. Shurlock 12 majority over T. J. Chandler for the Assembly. Nearly 2,000 votes were polled. These nominations are of course subject to a conference with the other counties of the districts.

THE rejection, by the Senate, of the reciprocity treaty with the Sandwich Islands, is understood to have been placed, in some degree, on the ground that we should thereby lose a revenue which is worth more to us than a reciprocity of free trade. Incidentally, in the discussion, that objection was recognized as applying with great force to the proposed annexation of West Indian islands.

WE regret that we have not succeeded in securing the approbation of the Washington *Reporter*. As, however, the GAZETTE is conducted not for the exclusive benefit of the *Reporter*, but rather in accordance with the wishes and judgment of a very considerable number of citizens of Washington county, who do take the GAZETTE and don't take the *Reporter*, our regrets are tempered with a philosophic resignation.

UNDER the lead of Mr. B. F. Butler, New England in the House goes almost solid against the income tax. Why? Because it is that tax which bears hardest upon her accumulated capital. It is her game to throw off, in this way, her part of the public burthens, and to leave the rest to be borne as it may be, by the country at large. Certain Presidential aspirations, attributed to a member of the Cabinet, are also supposed to direct that opposition.

EVER the Post Office Department, which never supported itself before the rebellion, and was bankrupt under the Johnson rule afterward, is beginning to rank as a paying institution, under an honest Republican administration. The receipts are now greater than ever before, and the needless expenditures have been abridged, so that the next balance-sheet, if not in favor of the Department, will show so near it, as to promise a net revenue in an other year.

A THOROUGH re-cast of the Federal offices at New York may be anticipated at an early day. Of the propriety of that step, there would be the less doubt when the fact becomes better known that a New York Senator, with Presidential aspirations which never overlooked the current main chance, has succeeded in Fentonizing not less than twenty-seven, or just one-half of the fifty-four important places in the gift of the administration. Of the other half the President has been able to control but eight. The situation does not impress the pure and simple Grant men of that lik as being just the thing.

THE President's friends in Pennsylvania will heartily congratulate him upon the firmness with which he has repelled all solicitations for the reappointment of Mr. D. A. Wells as special Commisioner of the Revenue. The official life of that gentleman has ceased and will not be renewed. He has made himself very justly obnoxious to American sentiment, so that it would have been a deplorable mistake to have continued him in a bureau which he has, to put it mildly, abused. It is presumed that he will still remain in the Capitol lobbies, in the employ of his free trade friends from across the Atlantic.

PAYING THE DEBT.

When President Grant entered upon his office, he pledged his administration to a steady and effective reduction of the public debt. The month just closed has witnessed that diminution to the extent of fourteen and one-third millions—the greatest reduction during any one month since we began to pay it all. The present month needs to pay off but little over six millions more, (and it is likely to do twice as much,) to bring the net sum of the debt outstanding for the first time below twenty-four hundred millions of dollars. At the rate upon which we may fairly count, unless Congress shall cut off too largely from the receipts, the 4th of March, '71, closing the first half of this administration, will bring our net debt down quite one hundred and fifty millions more. It is but a simple story. We are getting more and more of our honest dues from all taxable sources of supply, and the expenses of the Government have been faithfully and largely retrenched. The sinking-fund increases rapidly, and it reacts, in the same increasing ratio, in the absorption of the main body of our obligations.

It is quite probable that Congress will sanction a reduction nominally of some fifty millions per year in our taxable resources, but there is ground for the presumption that more than one of the diminished rates will be found to yield disproportionately large returns, and that the total receipts may still come pretty near the present mark. In that event, the rapid progress of reduction would continue.

Early in the session, a disposition appeared in some quarters to make a drive against the sinking-fund policy, but the suggestion was so summarily squelched that it is not likely to be renewed. The retention of the policy, and the rapid swalling of that fund begin to tell most effectively upoi the volume of the unredeemed debt—and these effects must appear more and more marked with each recurring month. Yet, since, so long as the redeemed debt is not cancelled, but retained for the collection of its interest, the same as if still the property of a creditor, any greater reduction of the taxes is impracticable, we must regard the repeated attacks of the anti-tax members to assail the sinking-fund policy as a high proof of the admitted soundness of the principle which it stands upon. Wisely, they prefer to let the sinking-fund alone, and direct their artillery against particular imposts. This last Tressury statement will supply them with fresh ammunition. Let them make the most of it!

DEFINING THE ISSUE.

We know where to find the Ohio Democracy. They were never in the habit of speaking with a forked tongue. That is more of an accomplishment with their brethren of Pennsylvania. "Polk, Dallas and the tariff of '42" was as faithful an illustration of the party here, then and now, as this free trade revolution is of the more manly attitude of the Ohio Democracy. There is no doubt that the real doctrine of the party is the same in both States, but in Ohio things go by their right names, and a Pennsylvania Democrat never follows the example if he knows it. We shall be happy to be led to an higher estimate of the candor and courage of our opponents in this State, if we shall find them generally subscribing to the bold demand of their Ohio friends for "a low revenue tariff which closely approximates free trade."

We like this honest show of hands. We take it as a loud and urgent call upon the Democratic party everywhere to plant itself as an unit squarely upon the free-trade idea, approximating practice to theory as closely as the situation shall permit. We like this decided exposition of the radical difference of the parties. Our opponents are for free-trade, as a party issue. We are protectionists; the protection of domestic industry is a Republican, an American idea—and the more American the more Republican. Shall we subscribe to the Democratic shibboleth, or shall we, as a party, adhere to that doctrine which has the cordial and intelligent approval of three-fourths of all those citizens who have ever cast one Republican vote?

The Ohio Democracy could not please us better than by "putting the screws," in this way, to party lines on this great question. The sharper they can define those lines, the sooner we shall discover not only that those who are not with us are against us, but we can then call the roll, and count our desertions. We wait to see how many Republicans, for the sake of free-trade, are ready to swallow Democracy with it. The two go together. We think it will need a good deal of free sugar to make the Democratic bolus palatable to an honestly Republican throat. For example, shall we have an opportunity to see with how much alacrity such anti-protectionist Republicans as Garfield, Winans or Stevenson will march into the ranks of an organization which was never before congenial to their tastes or their principles, following thither an heretical idea which is sure to take them nowhere else?

—Again, we tender our sincere thanks to the Democracy of Ohio for their opportune and exact definition of a living political issue, which is to divide the parties, and upon both sides of which neither a Democrat nor Republican can stand. We shall soon see where all men in Ohio are ready to go, and in other States, in due time.

THE success of Mr. Weyand, of Beaver county, for Congress, after an animated contest, is a peculiarly bitter pill for the enemies of General Irwin, who "spread themselves" particularly, but suffered a defeat in a contest of their own seeking that must be especially mortifying. The vote stood: Weyand, 1,036; Henry, 897. On Assembly the vote stood: Shurlock, 953; Chandler, 941.

We take the above from the *Commercial* of yesterday. In reply we give the following communication, received last evening from a prominent and influential citizen of Beaver county. The facts speak for themselves:

BEAVER FALLS, June 24, 1870.

EDITORS PITTSBURGH GAZETTE: The Pittsburgh *Commercial* of this morning heads its editorial column with the statement that "the success of M. Weyand for Congress is a particularly bitter pill for the enemies of General Irwin, who spread themselves particularly, but suffered a defeat in a contest of their own seeking."

Allow me room to say that the article of the *Commercial* does the General great injury and does not state the case correctly.

I have been the personal and political friend of General Irwin for many years, and took a part—as I always do in my own district in the nomination of candidates for office—in our last week's balloting for candidates for Congress and for the Legislature, and did so neither as the friend or enemy of General Irwin; and this was the case with very many, if not all the friends of Wm. Henry and Wm. C. Shurlock.

On the Falls of Beaver, where Gen. Irwin has more friends than in perhaps all the county beside, Wm. Henry had 335 votes, and M. Weyand 137 votes.

Early last week a telegraphic dispatch from Harrisburg was received here stating that Gen. Irwin had left Harrisburg for Beaver, to defeat the nomination of Wm. C. Shurlock.

The General was at home in Beaver county all week, and with his friends was very active, and was returned to the Convention as a Committee man from his District.

The proceedings of the Convention were all harmonious and the friends of Wm. C. Shurlock largely in the majority, and Wm. C. Shurlock was declared the candidate of the Republican party of Beaver for Assembly.

The people nominate their candidates for office by ballot in Beaver county, and not the State Treasurers.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AN ENGLISH-GREEK LEXICON. By C. D. Yonge. Edited by Henry Drisler, LL.D., Professor of Greek in Columbia College, Editor of Liddell and Scott's Greek-English Lexicon, etc., etc. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by E. Miner, Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

Years of patient, paina-taking labor has been spent by Dr. Drisler in the preparation and perfection of this great and invaluable work. But few have a just conception of the magnitude of the undertaking, as much of the labor of this character is never seen. The plan of the work by Mr. Yonge was to furnish a complete English vocabulary equal to words in Greek by which the English can be rendered, and none but such as are to be found in the purest authors. To Mr. Yonge belongs the honor of having first carried out the full quotation of the authorities for every word introduced. Professor Drisler has faithfully adhered to the original work, and given the authority for all new words introduced. The body of the work is preceded by an essay on the order of words in the Attic Greek by Prof. Short, of Columbia College, invaluable to the student, in connection with the lexicon, in constructing Greek phrases and to use Greek words. The Appendix of Greek synonyms from the French by Pillon, edited by Rev. T. K. Arnold, will be found full and complete. Professor Drisler, as editor of "Liddell and Scott's Greek-English Lexicon," the best in use, performed important service, but this book is destined in time to supercede all others of their class. It not only gives the Greek of any English word, but it supplies the English of Greek words. In a word, it is a work of rare merit, and an authority to the student and classical scholar.

IVY LEAVES. By Mary Ellen Atkinson. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

In this thin volume, executed with much mechanical elegance, much of pathos and beauty are woven together in these "Ivy Leaves." The sweet, mellow, devotional spirit, which permeates them, will invite responsive feelings from the loving and the devout. Some of the briefer pieces possess excellencies of a high order. No heart touched by grace can read the book without being the gainer.

THE CHRISTMAS GUEST. A collection of Stories. By Miss Emma D. E. N. Southworth; and her sister, Mrs. Mrs. Henshaw Baden. Published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia.

This book is worthy of commendation for the brevity of the stories and variety; but they have some merit, too, and the volume no doubt will have a wide circulation. Most of the articles were written by Mrs. Baden, a lady of talent, and worthy of consideration by the lovers of fiction. The work is well bound, and paper and type in keeping.

CHRISTIANITY AND GREEK PHILOSOPHY; or, the Relation between Spontaneous and Reflective Thought in Greece and the Positive Teaching of Christ and his Apostles. By B. F. Cocker, D. D., Professor of Moral and Mental Philosophy in the University of Michigan. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by E. Miner, Pittsburgh.

It is rarely a work of a speculative character is handled with so much ability, as Dr. Cocker has shown in the discussion of this difficult subject. Dogmatic theology so environs the mind of many, that the discussion of speculative matters is discountenanced and frequently denounced, without fairly considering the arguments adduced in support of such views. The author is fully master of the situation, and impresses the reader at the outset, that he seeks to do good; and while he assumes that right reason is the foundation of all true religion implanted by God himself, and that the philosophy of the ancient Greeks was perfecting for the teachings of Christ, he demonstrates the superiority of Christianity, and shows the defects of Greek Philosophy. Familiarity with the author's style and character of his writings previously, enables us to heartily endorse the views of acknowledged critics of philosophical literature, that this work is one of rare erudition, contains important original suggestions, and indicates the thoroughness of its preparation. It cannot fail to do good and promote Christianity. It is a work that requires careful thought to enjoy its excellent features. The author is preparing another volume, entitled "Christianity and Modern Thought," for the press.

A TREATISE ON ELEMENTARY GEOMETRY: With Appendices containing a Collection of Exercises for students, and an Introduction to Modern Geometry. By Wm. Chauvenet, LL. D., Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy in the Washington College. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. For sale by Miner, Pittsburgh.

This work is divided into two parts, "Plane Geometry," and "Geometry of Space," with supplements giving Exercises in Elementary Geometry, and an Introduction to Modern Geometry. Prof. Chauvenet is evidently up to the advance views and demands of this department of science, and in its preparation he has defined with vigor and completeness its laws, keeping in view the simplicity required in a purely elementary work. Students will find the exercises in the Appendix valuable and useful in the study of this science.

"GUILTY, OR NOT GUILTY: The True Story of Manhattan Well. Published by Carleton, New York. For sale by J. W. Pittock, Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

The thrilling scenes depicted in these pages are invested with more than ordinary interest, in view of the story being founded on facts, some of the characters though under fictitious names are still living. The author presents testimony that will go far towards establishing the truth of the story of Mahattan Well. Lovers of an exciting romance will find much to arouse and interest them in reading the incidents so well told in this narrative.

ANTONIA. A novel. By George Sands. Translated from the French. By Virginia Vaughan. Published by Roberts Brothers, Boston.

These well-known publishers have commenced the issue of a series of translations of George Sand's better novels. The first of the series, of sixteen volumes, "Mauprat," was issued recently, and "Antonia" has just appeared. The edition is handsomely gotten up, at a fair price, and admirably suited for library shelves. Of the merits of this writer's works, but little need be said, as their character are pretty well known. The scene of the story is in Paris, just preceding the Revolution. The points are strongly drawn, and highly wrought.

MISS VAN KORTLAND, by the author of "My Daughter Elinor," published by Harper & Brothers, New York, will doubtless find much favor from the lovers of fiction. The reputation of the author, acquired by the publication of "My Daughter Elinor," will attract hosts of readers. The work is brought out in good style, and may be obtained bound or in paper covers.

CARLINO, by the author of "Doctor Antoine," etc., with illustrations, published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, is a clever story of Paris and Italy. It was received with much favor as a serial in "Good Words," and in its present form will be better appreciated. It presents phases of life and discipline incident thereto, which make the tale quite attractive.

ROUGEGORGE AND OTHER STORIES, just issued by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, form a third series of "Short Stories for Spare Moments," reprinted from Lippincott's Magazine. Alice Cary, Harriet Prescott Stafford, and A. L. Wister are among the list of writers. This book is far preferable to while away an hour or so, than some of the insipid novels which cost more than the price of these stories. The contents are rich, varied and attractive. For sale by Miner.

THE new British naturalization Treaty proposes that citizens of the United States who may or shall have been naturalized in Great Britain shall be considered by this country as citizens of Great Britain. Reciprocally, citizens of Great Britain naturalized in this country shall be considered by Great Britain as citizens of the United States; but citizens of either contracting party, in case of their return to their original country, can be prosecuted there for crimes or misdemeanors committed before naturalization, saving to them such limitations as are established by their original country. Naturalized citizens of either contracting party who shall have resided five years in the country which has naturalized them are not to be held to the obligation of military service in their original country, or to the incidental obligation arising therefrom, in the event of their return to it, except in cases of desertion from the organized military or naval service.

THE bill from the select committee on the decline of American tonnage, from the first has had to contend against heavy odds. It met with the opposition of the entire West and was steadily fought by the free traders. By a dexterous piece of management the enemies of the measure succeeded in striking out that part of the bill which provided that the materials for ships upon which a rebate would be allowed must be of domestic manufacture. This made the bill obnoxious to the tariff men, and rather than have it becomes law in that shape, they turned in with the free traders to defeat it. It was finally recommitted to the committee, but it is regarded as dead, at least for this session.

ON the bill reducing taxation, another effort was made to change the special tax on wholesale liquor dealers, but it was finally retained at fifty dollars, with ten dollars for every additional thousand in all sales in excess of $25,000 a year. There is a general movement from all parts of the country by dealers for a uniform tax of sixteen cents per pound on tobacco, but the Committee on Ways and Means are disposed to indorse it.

THE Sheriff of Cass county, Nebraska, arrested a horse thief named John Deitcher on the 17th ult., was taking him to jail, when Deitchler attacked him, and then tried to get away. The result was Detchler was shot through the neck and killed, the Sheriff received a ball through his hand.

A Lilliputian Revolution.

Every mail from South and Central America brings us news of new "revolutions," which are glanced at by the New York reader and forgotten as soon as seen. But the latest political convulsion of this character possesses certain ludicrous elements that should ensure for it a longer remembrance, and which, droll as it seems, has a classical precedent in the wooden horse in whose capacious stomach the Greeks were conveyed into ill-fated Troy.

The revolution in question took place on the 27th of April at San Jose, the capital of Costa Rica. About a year ago a revolt upset the then existing government, and constituted a new one, with Senor Jimenez at its head, in place of Senor Castro. Jimenez has not been popular, and his enemies devised a plot for his overthrow. Their plan was to get possession of the barracks, in which the troops were quartered. The door to this building was carefully guarded, but once a day a cart laden with grass hay and vegetables was allowed to enter. They devised a second cart to follow the first. It contained a framework covered by grass, and within this framework were stowed away nine men armed with revolvers.

We are informed in the redoubtable history of Mr. Obadiah Oldbuck that, wishing to pass with his lady love through the country dominated by hostile monks, from whose convent he had surreptitiously escaped, he disguised himself as a miller, and placing the lady love in a sack, laid her across his horse's back. "But," we are further told in this veracious history, "the monks, having the right of toll, probe the sack, which collapses, uttering a fearful cry;" and in this way Mr. Oldbuck's pleasant stratagem was spoiled.

The sentry of the San Jose barracks did not possess the sagacity of the ghostly fathers of the convent. They allowed both the carts to enter unchallenged; and when once inside the armed force of nine men sprung from their concealment, shot the commander of the troops, Senor Biscuhi, and, following up this victory, guided by the traitor, the son of President Jimenez, who was deposed, and at last accounts one Dr. Bruno Carranza reigned in his stead.

Thus was this exciting *coup d'etat* accomplished. It offers suggestions to the bold Fenian leaders now on our northern frontier, who should take lessons in strategy from the revolutionists of Costa Rica.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

A Terrible Tale---Thieves and Murderer--Blood and Starvation---The Cave and the Scaffold---A South American Luigi Vampa.

A horrible story of brigandage reaches us from Chili. Lagoberon, a notorious bandit captain, was so closely pursued by a body of South American troops recently that he was compelled to quit his band of brother cut-throats, who had been the terror of the whole country round, and take refuge in a cavern situated near the summit of one of the lofty mountains of the Sierra Profundata. In this cavern he had concealed a female captive, whose husband he had robbed and slain. The soldiers made several ineffectual attempts to reach the abode of the culprit. Lagoberon, a man of gigantic stature and herculean strength, succeeded in beating them off by rolling heavy rocks down upon them whenever they approached. The officer in command of the troops resolved at first to starve the bandit out, but after two days' blockade grew weary of so tedious an expedient, improvised an escalade of the chieftain's stronghold, and succeeded in capturing him. To their horror upon entering the cavern they found the poor woman in a dying condition, Lagoberon having cut off one of the breasts of the unfortunate captive and eaten it. The inhuman butcher was conveyed to Talca, where he was promptly tried and condemned to die by the garrote. He was speedily conducted to the scaffold, and while the executioner was engaged in adjusting his *toilette de mort* the convict drew a whistle which he had concealed in his pocket, and blew it sharply, whereupon about sixty of his followers, who had introduced themselves amongst the crowd surrounding the scaffold, rushed upon the gendarmes and massacred them ere they could offer any resistance. They then freed their chief and garroted his executioner, and after which, they escaped, almost unscathed, to the mountains, facilitating their flight by seizing the horses of the murdered gendarmes. They also carried off several women from the throng gathered to witness the execution

Cruel Outrage in the Coal Regions--A Boy Murdered in Cold Blood.

The Pottsville *Journal* says:

Of the many fiendish outrages we have been called upon to record in this county of late, we can bring to mind none that calls more loudly for summary vengeance upon the heartless wretches who shed the blood of a boy, the one which occurred at Loss Creek, near Shenandoah City, on Friday, wherein an innocent, inoffensive lad was made the victim of the banditti high waymen, which seem to have been let loose upon our highways, of late, to prey upon the helpless, unprotected citizen as he passes from one place to another in Schuylkill county. A little while ago it was but the coal operators and paymasters that were in danger of being murdered while passing over our country roads; but now it is unsafe for helpless women or inoffensive children to leave their homes for any purpose to pass any considerable distance over rural highways.

On Friday morning as a farmer's son, a half grown boy, was returning from Shenandoah to his home in Mifflin, Columbia county, after having disposed of a load of hay, he was accosted at Loss Creek by a man, who asked for a ride. The boy consented, and the man jumped on to the wagon, and as they proceeded along the road they came to a hill, when the man whom he had befriended proposed to get out and work the brake, and as he proceeded to do so drew a revolver and shot the boy in the back or side of the neck—the ball passing through the head and coming out near the eye. The boy fell to the ground and was run over by the wagon, when another man came out from ambush and the two villains rifled his pockets and made off, leaving their victim for dead.

About an hour after the occurrence the boy was found by some road hands and carried to the residence of Mr. George A. Herring, where medical aid was summoned, and the wounds were dressed. At our latest advices, received from a gentleman who came from Loss Creek yesterday, the boy was still living, but no hopes of his recovery were entertained.

The "Keystone" State.

We notice, says the Philadelphia *Telegraph*, a foolish error going the rounds of the press regarding the appellation of the "Keystone State," and how Pennsylvania came to be so called. It would be an endless task to attempt to correct all the stupid mistakes made by newspapers, but this error concerns Pennsylvanians directly. According to the veracious historian whose account is before us, Pennsylvania has no better or higher right to be called the "Keystone State" than this; that when the city of Washington was laid out, a certain bridge near Georgetown had its arch fancifully inscribed with the names of the original thirteen States, and that Pennsylvania, having the central place in the arch, was called the Keystone by the primitive citizens of those times, and has continued to be called so ever since. This is putting the cart before the horse with a vengeance. We do not deny, continues the *Telegraph*, so much of the bridge story as describes the formation of the arch, but we do say (and think it strange even that it should be necessary for us to say) that the device of the architect was but taken from a historical incident of very great importance. The name, in fact, was derived from the circumstance that Pennsylvania cast the deciding vote on the question of American independence. In Sanderson's "Lives of the Signers" it is stated that the vote was taken by the delegations of the thirteen colonies. Six of them voted in favor and six against the measure.

The delegations from all the colonies, except one member from Pennsylvania, had voted, and it was discovered that they were equally divided. Upon this simple vote, then, depended the entire question of issuing the Declaration of Independence. The name of the delegate upon whom so much depended was John Morton, and it is a name that should never be forgotten. John Morton voted *aye!* and the deed was done. Thus Pennsylvania, by giving the casting vote, settled that important question, and from that circumstance she received the name of the "Keystone" State—the thirteenth State—the block of the arch.

It is understood that the President presents new facts and arguments in favor of the San Domingo treaty. He meets and answers many of the objections heretofore urged against this measure, and shows that in the acquisition of the island the Government will obtain a hold upon the West Indies for which England has been seeking for years in vain.

A SUGGESTION TO WALT. WHITMAN.

The Indianapolis *Evening News*, deeply moved by the perusal of "Shoo Fly" Cox's eloquent protest against taxing peanuts, suggests that Walt. Whitman should embrace this opportunity for a new lyric. It suggests that something in the following fashion would be about right.

I sing a song of the pea-nut,
The fragrant esculent, the cracking of whose shells
Hath oft delighted me in the Bowery.
I.—Rise in the Canterbury,
Whose sweet tongued essence hath lifted into the
Blights of sublimity and evanescence.
The souls of the diminutive paper vendors
And also of the larger ones,
And still also the souls of the cherubic gamins
Who with busy hands and stiffened brush,
Bring mirrors from the deep blackness of "Mason's Challenge."
Of the pea-nut is my recitative and O! Nature who
Hath voiced me from the dithyrambicity of
alternate chaos and mingling hecatombs
Piled high with fiery joy and genius' fiery solitude
I am a writer thine.
Thou can'st satisfy my soul, and the pea-nut is
mine because it is thine.
And I congratulate thee, O! Nature, upon such a
performance. When thou gottest up the pea-
nut thou knewest thy business as only Congressmen
Know it when they would aid thee and thy rotaries,
O, Warble me sweetly of the pea-nut and interlace
it with gracious effusions upon the gorgosity
of great
Protection.
Also of Love and Joy and Bliss and Humanity,
and all other good things which—etc.

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THREE REQUISITES OF HEALTH.

If all the sickly people in the world were to take to their beds, and demand medical treatment, there would not be doctors enough to attend them, nor a sufficient number of the robust to nurse them. Three conditions are absolutely essential to health, viz.: a good appetite, easy digestion, and the ability to sleep soundly. Seven-eighths of the many thousands who suffer from indisposition, yet do not labor under serious disease, complain that they "can't eat," that their stomachs are "out of order," or that they "don't sleep well." For this class of ailments few persons think of calling in a physician. Nor is it necessary, inasmuch as a course of Hostetter's Bitters will certainly relieve the derangements of the stomach, the liver, and the nervous system, from which want of appetite, indigestion and sleeplessness arise. This excellent vegetable tonic and corrective is also a delightful anodyne. Insomnia (or incapacity to sleep), which has resisted all the ordinary remedies, will yield readily to a dose of this pleasant sedative, taken just before retiring to rest. In ordinary medical practice it is usual to give a stomachic, an aperient, an invigorant, a soporific, or an antiseptic, as the case for the time being may seem more particularly to require; but in this grand restorative all these medicinal properties, and many others, are blended in due proportion. Thus, the digestion is stimulated, while the bowels are regulated, the tree-toned, the strength recruited, the nerves calmed, the fluids purified and the circulation equalized. It is believed that there is no other restorative and regulating medicine in the world which acts so beneficially and agreeably upon all the assimilating and secretive organs at the same time; and to all who lack the three fundamental requisites of health and enjoyment, a vigorous appetite, sound digestion and refreshing sleep, it is confidently recommended as a specific.

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PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS, PONGEE AND COLORED LINEN. A new lot just received.
EMBROIDERIES.
SWISS, NEEDLE WORK AND HAMBURG EDGES AND INSERTIONS.
REAL AND IMITATION LACE COLLARS AND HANDKERCHIEFS.
CHEMIZETTES.
EMBROIDERED LINEN SETTS.
LADIES' WHITE AND BROWN LINEN DRESS SUITS.
INFANTS' EMB. ROBES AND DRESSES. A full line.
KID GLOVES in Light Evening Shades, and Bright Colors, all numbers.
NEW GOODS
Arriving Every Day.
77 AND 79 MARKET STREET

A STATEMENT
OF THE CONDITION OF THE
BANK OF PITTSBURGH,
WEDNESDAY MORNING, June 1st, 1870.
MEANS.

Loans, Bills and Discounts	$1,149,339 70
U. S. 5-20 Bonds	600,000 00
Real Estate	51,939 95
Stocks and Miscellanies	14,000 00
Due by other Banks	87,385 14
Legal Tender and National Notes and Checks	57,231 81
Specie	95,763 59
	$2,135,960 71

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$1,162,150 00
Profits and earnings	318,351 48
Unpaid Dividends and Suspense Account	18,926 81
Due to other Banks	102,948 24
Deposits	734,583 58
	$2,135,960 71

The above Statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOHN HARPER, President.
Sworn to and subscribed this first day of June, 1870, before me.
S. SMITH, Notary Public.

WM. KREBS,
ICE DEALER,
351 River Ave., Allegheny.

CHEESE,
100 boxes Goshen Cheese;
100 boxes Factory; for sale by
J. S. CANFIELD,
141 First avenue.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT BARGAINS
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
SPECIAL BARGAINS
IN
HATS AND BONNETS,
Ribbons and Flowers.
LACE EDGINGS
AND
INSERTINGS
Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs.
Parasols & Sun Umbrellas.
NEW STYLES IN
HOOP SKIRTS
AND
SKELETON CORSETS.
Kid and Lisle Thread Gloves.
HOSIERY.
LADIES' AND MISSES' HOSE.
MENS' AND BOYS' SOCKS.
A NEW AND COMPLETE STOCK AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

LINEN CRASH,
LINEN CRASH,
6 1-4 Cents,
Linen Napkins,
Linen Napkins.
$1.50 DOZEN.
LACE CURTAINS,
LACE CURTAINS,
$4.00 Pair.
Dress Goods, Cloaks, Shawls,
THE LATEST NOVELTIES.
BELL & MOORHOUSE,
21 Fifth Avenue.

On a Par with Gold!
WE NOW OFFER
Our New Stock
OF
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS
AT
EASTERN PRICES.
BUYERS ARE INVITED TO
Examineour Goods & Prices.
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.,
No. 115 Wood Street.

FINE WATCHES
BAILEY & Co
12TH & CHESTNUT ST,
PHILADELPHIA.
Perfection Timers.
The reputation and experience of 40 years, warrant us in saying that our stock of Fine Timekeepers of the best European and American Makers is now the largest in the country; and we guarantee that each Watch we sell, is finished with great mechanical precision, has all the latest improvements, and will run regularly, well, and give satisfaction.
Inquiries promptly replied to.
Watches forwarded by Express for approval.

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, Perregaux, 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. Details of any goods sent in drawings by mail at request.

JOHN GILLESPIE,
Chimneys Swept.
Work done on Carpets without making Dirt. All orders left at residence Box 723, or at No. 14 STRAWBERRY ALLEY, between Liberty and Smithfield streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., will receive prompt attention.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS
AT
Low Prices.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
At $1.00 per yard, a superior article of
AMERICAN
BLACK SILKS.
At 6¾c., Fast Colored Calicos,
At 12½c., Light Delaines and Armures,
At 30c., Ladies' Balmoral Skirts,
At 22½c., Yard Wide Feather Ticking,
At 12½c., Gray Kentucky Jeans.
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
Striped and Fig'd P. K's,
VERY CHEAP.
A FRESH STOCK OF
DRESS GOODS,
In Black and Colored American Poplins.
In Black and Colored Japanese Silks.
In Black and Colored Grenadines.
In Black and Colored Dress Silks.
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

OUR NEW PAPER.
We claim for OUR NEW PAPER the following special points of excellence, ALL of which will be sustained, under the most critical examination, by experts:
1st. An ivory-like surface.
2d. An excellence of color. The purest color that can be given to paper.
3d. Freedom from specks or flaws.
4th. An uniform ruling, done with great care.
5th. In being ruled on all four edges, a great advantage.
6th. In the purity of the Linen and Cotton stock from which it is made.
7th. In its freedom from adulterations.
8th. In its being double calendered, making the surface hard, and the paper strong and durable.
9th. In its being made largely of Linen Stock.
10th. In its being put up "faultless," or perfect Sheets, a saving of 5 to 10 per cent.
11th. In its cheapness, being sold quite as low as the common inferior papers.
Samples, with prices, furnished on application to the Proprietors.
J. L. READ & SON,
Booksellers and Stationers,
No. 102 FOURTH AVENUE.
jel PITTSBURGH, PA.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE,
TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.
COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.
OFFICE COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, 23d Collection District of Penna.,
No. 67 WOOD 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, after which time the delinquent list will be incurred by the tax payer.
E. BUWINGTON, 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,
COLLECTOR.

"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.

FOR SALE OR LEASE,
A FIRST-CLASS
OIL REFINERY,
Well located; capacity 1,000 bbls per week, in good condition, nearly new. Apply to, or address
H. M. LONG & CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

STONE
WATER PIPES,
Chimney Tops,
HOT AIR & CHIMNEY FLUES, &c.
A large and full assortment constantly on hand.
HENRY H. COLLINS,
133 SECOND AVENUE.

S. MORROW,
(Late of Fitzsimmon's & Morrow.)
(SUCCESSOR TO KEAN & KELLER,)
Manufacturer of TIN, COPPER and SHEET IRON WARE, COOK STOVES for Steamboats and Hotels, FURNACES, DECK STOVES, COPPER and IRON STEAM PIPES.
Jobbing attended to promptly.
No. 112 First Avenue,
(Near Market street.)
PITTSBURGH, PA.

WHEELER'S
Patent Stamp Cancelers.
EDWIN STEVENS,
No. 41 S. Third Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
General Agent for State of Pennsylvania.
All orders will be filled through this office for this State.

To Oil Capitalists.
The BRADY'S BEND IRON COMPANY will sell tracts of land, for boring purposes, in near vicinity to the new flowing well on Armstrong Run. They will also SELL LOTS on the bank of the Alleheny River, near the new well, convenient for building sites.
W. D. SLACK, Superintendent.
BRADY'S BEND, May 19th, 1870.

Bakery, Confectionery,
AND
ICE C