THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1870.

GOLD closed in New York on yesterday at 1294.

THE war in Europe has already increased the circulation of every daily paper in the land. It is an ill war that brings nobody good.

PITTSBURGH was the hottest city in the country yesterday, the mercury standing at 93, while at the next warmest place out of fifteen cities reported, St. Louis, it registered but 89.

THERE is considerable demand for the new seven per cent. First Mortgage bonds of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company. No safer investment could be made.

RICHMOND has furnished another evidence that man may with impunity avenge himself on the disturber of his domestic peace. Capt. Hayward, who murdered the seducer of his daughter, has been discharged and applauded for the deed.

OUR despatches from Europe continue to be quite full and interesting but are somewhat conflicting. In the course of a few days, when things in Europe become more settled, full dependence can be placed on the truth of the cable telegrams, but now it is impossible for foreign correspondents to secure only what is reliable.

WOULD it not be a singular coincidence, if on the very Sunday the Pope promulgates to the world his own infallibility, that he should find his temporal kingdom swept from him and his Italian enemies invested with rulership? If, as our dispatches state, Rome has been given to Italy by France, such an event may come about.

TURKEY is reported to offer France two hundred thousand soldiers on pay. It is hardly probable that government would strip herself of the army for a pecuniary consideration when she must know, as all the outside world knows, that Russia is anxious for a complete Turkey gobble. We doubt the rumor. Turkey can best prosper by remaining neutral.

THE possibility that all Europe will be drawn into the war now in progress, grows stronger with the developments of each day. The action of the English Cabinet in resolving to hold troops under marching orders for Belgium, is full evidence that the neutrality laws are threatened to be violated, and when that comes about nothing can prevent a general and complicated war, in which all the leading powers will become involved.

IT WILL be seen from our cable dispatches this morning that the French Government refuses to exempt North German steamers from capture, except such as are at sea, and are ignorant that war has been declared, which may enter French ports. This refusal will put a stop to the dispatching of mails by the North German lines. They will have to be forwarded in neutral vessels. The steamers are withdrawn for the present.

IT is announced that Pope Pius has published his sympathy for Prussia. There would be nothing extraordinary in this any more than that King William heads a Protestant nation, and it would seem singular that he should receive the moral support of the Head of the Catholic church. But when it is considered that Napoleon has been a doubtful friend to Catholicism, has interfered with the church, has lived to advance neither religion nor liberty but self, while King William has been liberal to Catholic subjects endearing them to himself and government and in no wise interfering with the church machinery, it is not so remarkable that Pius should sympathise with and support him.

AMERICAN COMMERCE.

The able speech delivered in the halls of Congress on the 11th day of last May by General James S. Negley, of this District, on the commercial and shipping interests of the country, did not attract that much attention which its striking character deserved. The prophetic passages in which the speaker indulged, at the time were not deemed of more importance for few could foresee in the politics of Europe any just ground for suspecting the war which has so suddenly and so unexpectedly burst upon the old continent. With the war comes the question "how are we to keep up our mail communications with Europe?" Already several staunch and reliable lines of vessels flouting the North Germany colors have had to resign the contract for carrying the mails, and in view of the absence of American bottoms to supply their places, the Administration is sadly taxed to obtain ocean facilities to keep up our intercourse with Europe. The flag of Germany is no longer safe; that of England is liable at any moment to become equally insecure when floating above the great carriers of the ocean. The time has arrived for our own country to supply her own wants in ships, and to take her proper place on the high seas. The words sounded two months ago by General Negley, "Now is our time for action," have, in view of the embarrassments offered by the European war, found a golden meaning. The time has arrived when American shipbuilding should be revived. We have long enough paid tribute to foreign lands in this direction, and from the impetus which the war in Europe will give our commerce, we cannot but feel that the scourge to others is a blessing in disguise to ourselves. Elsewhere we publish in full the text of a private letter received from Hon. W. H. Seward to Gen. Negley, in which that eminent statesman expresses his endorsement of the views advanced in the masterly May speech of our Representative, and fully expresses himself on the necessity of immediate action looking to the restoration of the equality of the American flag on the Atlantic.

A FEW REASONS WHY.

The query is frequently put, "Why is public sentiment so universal throughout the Northern States in favor of Prussia, and why is there manifested in her behalf such prayerful anxiety for the success of her arms?"

1. Because no other nation in Europe presents a form of government so closely resembling our own in its educational and religious features. Germany secures the education of her children on a plan similar to our common school system, and perhaps more liberal and perfect in its details. All religions are offered the fullest measure of liberty and protection. While Protestant in character, the Catholic, Greek or Jew is permitted to worship according to his own conscience, and no impediment against his doing so is thrown in his way.

2. Because Germany was the staunch friend and supporter of our Government during our late war for the Union. She aided us with words of cheer and comfort. She gloried with us in our victories and wept over but never magnified our reverses to create the impression that treason was prosperous and unconquerable. Out of the wealth of her people came timely succor from the Germans. Far more liberally than any other nation on the face of Europe did she respond to our call for pecuniary aid by purchasing the securities we had to offer, showing even greater confidence in the stability and resources of our country than did many of our own citizens who held with death-like grip to their money bags and declared the war for the preservation of the Union a failure. She never deceived us in one way or the other, and then or since has never held out that she was entitled to our gratitude, leaving her own good deeds and bright record of conduct towards us to speak for themselves.

3. Because our own country is largely Germanized. We have as a people much to be thankful for to those immigrants who have abandoned the "father-land" and come hither to settle down among us, to help till our waste lands and build our cities and carry forward the destinies of our great country. They have made good, reliable and loyal citizens. They have contributed largely to the development of our country, to the dissemination of useful knowledge, to the popularity of art and science, and have set noble examples of industry and frugality. Entering our country they have conformed well and faithfully to our laws, made good and useful members of society and we must respect the land which furnished us with such a good element of our population.

4. Because France has not under the reign of Louis Napoleon, been friendly either to our own or any other government on the earth unless to accomplish some ambitious end or aim of his own. During our war he was not cordial in his friendship towards the union. He winked at and encouraged traitors, and the French people hoped for the establishment of the Southern Confederacy. Napoleon took advantage of our troubles to plant Maximilian, a ruler of his own choice, on the throne of Mexico, never deigning to consult our own Government, or to stop to consider whether the Monroe doctrine was yet the doctrine of our people. The French people bought the bonds of the Confederacy in preference to those of the Government of the United States, and in every way helped on the war against the Union.

5. The thinking masses, who entertain no prejudice, look on the declaration of war by France against an unoffending nation as a piece of wicked arrogance and presumption. War, without just cause, for conquest or the gratification of the personal ambition of any one man or monarch, must be deplored; the aggressor never can carry with him the weight of moral sentiment or the support of the friends of humanity. The present struggle between Napoleon and King William is needless, but the former forced it upon the latter, and he may live to bitterly repent of his folly.

It is for these reasons that the free people of the United States send out their sympathies for Prussia and pray for victory to light upon her banners.

HUNTING NOMINEES.

A few days ago it was announced officially that the Executive Committee of the new party were "fully clothed with power to supply the vacancy" created on their ticket by the withdrawal of Hon. D. N. White. Our reporter attended the meeting of the Committee on Wednesday, with the view of giving to the public the result of their labors. He was politely informed, however, immediately on his entrance, that the meeting was private, and they did not wish their deliberations or conclusions published. In these circumstances, we waited patiently for their official announcement of the candidate who is to take the place of Mr. White. Up to the time of this writing we understand that they failed to find any one who is willing to accept of the empty and doubtful honor of a Committee nomination.

No blame however, we wish our readers to understand distinctly, attaches to the committee. They have performed their work faithfully, although not very successfully. Ever since the declinature of Mr. White was published, they have been on a mission of nominee-making. They have even employed, as we have been informed, numerous agents who have scoured the whole country in quest of a gentleman to take his place, but have so far utterly failed.

Why have they been so unsuccessful? This question is easily answered. Every day we find men who signed the call for the new party acknowledging that the whole thing is wrong, and is designed to destroy the power and prestige of Republicanism in this county. They ever most decidedly that they will never lend their aid to any such project, and that the Republican party must be preserved "one and indivisible." Gentlemen of influence and standing will not allow the use of their names, lest they might contribute to the accomplishment of an end which they never desire to see, and will do all in their power to prevent.

The committee seem to have as much trouble in procuring a nominee to take the place of Mr. White on the ticket of the new party, as General Prim has in procuring a King for the Spanish throne. Our German friends to whom appeals have been made to allow the use of their names to "supply the vacancy," all decline the honor. They assign as a reason that it would be in direct opposition to the "grand idea of Von Bismarck, a *united* Germany." They are opposed, and wisely, to the ceding of a single province or a single man. Our good friends from Fatherland do not belive in disunion. It impeded progress in Germany, and they are determined that it shall not bring ruin on old Allegheny.

In the meantime, the Committee are prosecuting their work most zealously. They are determined that through their agency the people shall have their own nominee. It is the people's work, and the Committee have resolved to do it for them. It is a noble resolution. But we think the people should either do their own work, praise follow the Committee of their arduous labors, at least until we have passed through the summer solstice. It is absolutely cruel to insist upon them performing such disagreeable work in an atmosphere heated into the nineties.

The labors of the Committee have been increased considerably within the last few days, as they have learned that there are *several vacancies* to be supplied. There are certain other gentlemen on the ticket that refuse to accept, but who will not condescend to acknowledge the Executive Committee by sending in their resignation. They claim that the whole thing has been disorderly, and that to send in a resignation would be to recognize the disorder. This is a new phase of the question. It is kept very quiet, but murder will out.

Let no one be deceived because the ticket appears every morning in its entirety. Few of the nominees have accepted. Others say there is nothing to accept. Why are the names of these gentlemen still kept on the ticket? Even Mr. White's name is still retained, although he has given his declinature to "the people" and not to the Committee.

Why should there be a new ticket? There is no reason. Most if not all of the gentlemen are unwilling to accept the nomination. It is sheer folly then, especially in view of the difficulties of the case, for the Committee of the new party to put another ticket in the field. They have tried one. The nominees and "the people" ignore it. Then they should be satisfied. We heartily endorse the idea that the first ticket having proved a complete failure, it should not be "reformed" so as to appear new, without at least the consent of the people. "Why should there be a new ticket?" There is no reason why there should, and the best reason why there should not is, that the Committee are unable, after the most Herculean efforts, to form one.

AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Letter from Ex-Secretary Seward to Hon. James S. Negley, of Pennsylvania.

The following extract is from a letter addressed to Hon. James S. Negley, Representative in Congress from this district:

AUBURN, July 8, 1870.

MY DEAR SIR: * * * * It is easy enough to see how the United States have lost the control and profits of their foreign commerce. While we have been engaged in a civil war that taxed all our energies and resources, and forced us to anticipate the contributions of posterity to save the national life, other commercial States whose good fortune it has been to remain at peace have taken advantage of the discovery that sailing vessels are being displaced by steamships, and that wooden vessels are giving place to iron ones.

Not merely France and Great Britain, but every other European State is in a condition to build all at once iron steamships cheaper than we can with our imperfectly developed mines and forests and uninstructed and costly labor. Painful as the admission is, it must be made, that this misfortune which so deeply affects our national pride must continue until we shall be able, with or without the direct intervention of the Government, to build iron steamships as cheaply as they now are built in Europe.

Your speech, as well as all the reports you have submitted to me, show that this national power of building iron steamships as cheaply as European ones cannot be obtained now without an actual and effective intervention by Congress. When we come to ask this intervention we encounter a difficulty which an abundant experience ought to have taught us to foresee. All Congresses and all the constituencies agree in the abstract proposition that the national navigation interest must be restored and re-established; but the several sectional or party interests represented in Congress insist that the cost or sacrifice necessary to be incurred shall be cast upon some other interest. The public land interest insists that the burden shall be devolved upon the commercial interest or the manufacturing interest, and for that reason would prefer subsidies from the national treasury. The internal tax-payers and the merchants would cast the burden on the manufacturing and mining interests, and the mining and manufacturing interests, struggling against foreign competition, refuse to assume it.

The object in view, in my judgment, is sufficiently important to justify its attainments through compromise of the several conflicting interests, or even at the cost of any one of them. Those interests seem to be disinclined to so patriotic a compromise at this moment, and each one of them seems strong enough to protect itself by defeating the policy proposed at its own expense.

It was just in this way that the building of a Pacific railroad, which every one from the beginning admitted was necessary, was prevented and delayed eighteen long years, until a paramount military necessity compelled Congress to authorize it to be built, not, indeed, in the wisest way, but in the only way found practicable at the time.

The national mind does not sleep any more than the national necessities wear out. The national mind will find out its want of national navigation and will compel its restoration through Congress.

But with due deference to those who now sit in the legislative halls, I think that the responsibility will be devolved, not upon them, but upon a future Congress, or at least upon this Congress at a future session. To speak plainly, the popular mind in new elections will be susceptible to considerations of national interest, developments and aggrandizement. What is wanted to fix and establish the patriotic and wise convictions at which you have arrived in the national mind?

In the election at which the present Congress was chosen it knew only the rights, and felt only the passions and prejudices which were brought into activity by the rebellion. Slowly as it may seem to you that the national judgment disclosed itself in its popular form, it is always in advance of Congress. Twenty years since, in accordance with the sentiment of the American people, I proposed to Congress to admit New Mexico as a free State into the American Union. It is only now that Congress seems about to reach the conclusion that what was then proposed is wise and right. How much agitation has not the project cost?

Come down, then, Mr. Negley, from your seat in the House of Representatives among the people. Show them that their Government is wrong in maintaining hopeless and unworthy grudges against foreign nations in refusing to obtain and accept in a peaceful way, upon just terms, the extension of their commerce and the extension of their national jurisdiction throughout the American continent, the free acceptance of immigration without fear or apprehension from Europe and from Asia, with all the labor and skill, not to speak of the wealth which it may bring. Show them that a nation that understands its own capacity and its own noble principles of humanity is just as able, and will find it just as wise, to build its own steamships for foreign commerce as it is to build its own railroads for domestic traffic. Do this, my dear sir, and take my word for it that you will before long have a Congress that will not haggle about measures indispensable to the maintenance of the national prosperity, dignity and honor.

Wishing you abundant success in following the policy in which we both agree on the line which you have chosen and are so gallantly pursuing, I shall say nothing of what I am now writing to you. At the same time I think it proper to reserve myself for activity in the line I have dictated, if you shall be unsuccessful in your efforts. May I not hope we may have an opportunity of conferring with each other on the subject.

I am, my dear sir, very faithfully your friend and obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

THE Italian musical journals give enthusiastic accounts of the production, at Genoa, of Signor Petrella's opera on the subject of "I Promessi Sposi." At the second representation, the maestro was recalled forty-five times after one particular romance. At the third representation the same furore was manifested; and Petrella himself, who is described as a singularly absent man, was remarked to be among the most uproarious of those who insisted on seeing the composer. "He was quite overcome," says the Italian journalist who relates the incident, "by the charm of his own music."

A CRUEL hoax was perpetrated at Halifax recently. An excursion train left that town for Lincoln at noon, and in the evening a telegram was received from Lincoln, asking for a doctor, wine, and bandages to be sent immediately. It was of course supposed that an accident had occurred to the excursion train, which took about one hundred persons from Halifax, and great excitement prevailed until the train returned in safety a few minutes after its appointed time. The railway authorities are trying to discover the author of the hoax.

THE proceedings of Lord Northbrook's committee, which assembled at the British War Office, show that Sir Joseph Whitworth, Sir W. Armstrong, and Colonel F. A. Campbell, R. A., Superintendents of the Royal Gun Factories, were examined, and it was resolved "that an order be given for a 35-ton gun, according to the design submitted by the Superintendent of the Royal Gun Factories, and that steps be taken to make a trial of the properties of the Whitworth metal, if it can be procured from Sir Joseph Whitworth."

LETTER FROM THE CAPITAL.

(Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18, 1870.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Congress having brought its long session to a close, its acts are open now to such criticism as they justly deserve.

The representatives of the people should at all times be held to a strict accountability for their official acts, and they should not ask to be excused, from mere party considerations.

On the other hand, it is very unfair to denounce Congress, as a body, before its labors have been matured in legislative acts. There has been for months past a disposition shown by certain newspapers and letter writers to decry Congress, and the flood gates of obloquy have been opened by the Democratic and free trade papers generally, and not a few who claim to be Republican have aided them in this unwarrantable system of detraction. We may not express any surprise at the course pursued by such papers as the New York *World*, because its great purpose is to break down the Republican party, and the editors of that paper know that one effective mode of accomplishing this is to destroy the confidence of the people in their representatives.

From the opening of the session until its close this object has been steadily pursued, and those Republican editors and letter writers, who have thoughtlessly "given aid and comfort" to the enemy, will have ample opportunity to regret their folly.

Some Republican papers seemed to think that the abolishment of the income tax was the *main* and especial duty of Congress; this left undone, all the good that has been done by Congress amounts to nothing in their estimation. There is not a tax upon this statute book but is liable to ingenious criticism, and may thus be rendered obnoxious. The plain and simple truth is covered and kept out of sight, which may be expressed in this question: "Shall the surplus wealth of the country in the hands of the wealthy, pay its due proportion of the burdens imposed upon the people, for the support of the Government?"

The large incomes are in the hands of comparatively few, and many of those wished to shirk the payment of a just and proper tax. Wealth can always command friends and advocates of such *principles* as it may *desire*, whether it is in exemption from taxation, or in valuable franchises granted to "bloated corporations." Congress amidst obloquy and denunciation has withstood the assaults made, and still require that such men as A. T. Stewart and Wm. B. Astor, Jay Cooke, and others who might be named, should, of their millions of income, contribute to the support of the Government which protects them in the enjoyment of their property. The party, or individual, who expects to become popular by denouncing the income tax, must remember that there are two sides to the question. Wealth has been heard from through the press, which has sympathized with it in its efforts to procure *exemption*; the other side would have spoken at the ballot boxes, had the surplus wealth been exempted from a fair proportion of the burdens imposed upon the country by the war. By the new law, all incomes under two thousand dollars per annum are exempted from taxation, and the rate is reduced from five to two and one-half per cent. This modification of the law should be satisfactory, and Congress should receive the thanks of the millions of the people for their adherence to the imposition of a just and proper tax.

At the opening of the session, four States were not represented in Congress and were without proper civil Governments—Virginia, Georgia, Mississippi and Texas. There was great disorder in some of those States, and many despaired of a successful re-organization of their State Governments; but this has been done in all but Georgia, which, under the lead of that unrepentant traitor Robert Toombs, has refused to accept of the terms of reconstruction proposed by Congress.

On the last day, an act was passed which, it is believed, will remove all difficulties. In the campaign of 1868, the chief questions between the contending parties arose out of the modes proposed to restore the rebel States to the Union. Frank Blair was for driving out of the States already reconstructed, the Governments then in operation. We said that this would produce war, and proposed a better way, which we said would insure peace and order.

The people pronounced against the plan of Blair and Seymour, and in favor of Grant's plan, which was "Let us have peace." The work is accomplished. The Union is complete. Civil Governments have taken the place of the military. Order prevails. Men of every caste, religion and color, have rights guaranteed by the Constitution which all other men must respect.

The tariff has been modified and many of the articles in common use have either been exempt from tax, or the duties have been greatly reduced—such as coffee, tea, sugar, spices, dye stuffs, etc.

The internal revenue taxes have also been greatly reduced, which will relieve tradesmen and manufacturers from onerous burdens.

The army has been cut down to thirty thousand, officers' salaries have been reduced, and a large number of supernumeraries will be mustered out of service.

The funding of our bonds now due and bearing six per cent. (gold) interest, by issuing a new bond bearing four and a-half per cent. has been a cherished idea of the President and his Secretary of the Treasury, and they presented the matter in a very clear light to Congress, and invited its early action.

The Senate early passed a bill which very nearly met the views of the President and Mr. Boutwell, but it contained one feature which aroused the opposition of the National banks. By it they were compelled to exchange their bonds now on deposit with the Treasurer of the United States, in security for the National currency issued to them by the Government, for the new bonds to be issued by the funding bill. Those deposited bonds amounted to about three hundred and seventy millions of dollars, which, if thus exchanged, it was believed would secure the funding of the whole amount proposed, in a very short time. The Government had granted very valuable privileges and franchises to the National banks, they had made vast sums out of their franchises, and were all, with rare exception, exceedingly prosperous, and it was supposed that they would at once co-operate so as to secure the great end to be accomplished—the reduction of the interest paid by the Government on its bonds, and relieve the people of a large amount of taxation.

To the honor of many of those Banks it may be said, that they assented to the policy of the Administration, because a great public good would be accomplished thereby. Others who were more or less under Democratic control, sounded the tocsin, and made war upon the measure. The bill as reported from the Senate could not pass the House. Delay after delay—months rolled away—precious time was lost. European capitalists anxiously awaited the issuing of the new bonds, but in vain. The section compelling the banks to exchange their bonds was stricken out—the bill thus modified has become a law—war in Europe has intervened, and we may not indulge in bright anticipations as to the success of a measure which promised so much for the relief of the people.

The reconstruction of the States, the reduction of taxes, and the funding of the public debt at a low rate of interest, were the three greatest measures proposed by Gen. Grant's Administration.

The first and second are accomplished facts. The war in Europe, together with the refusal of the Banks to co-operate in the original measure, may delay or defeat the accomplishment of the third. But it seems to me that no Republican can withhold a meed of praise for what has been accomplished by Congress and the Administration.

The National taxes have been faithfully collected and applied to the payment of the National debt—which has been reduced more than one hundred millions.

The Union has been fully restored. Civil governments are in operation in all the late rebel States, and peace and order prevail.

Railroad and other enterprises are pushed forward with unparalleled vigor.

Labor is fully employed and fairly rewarded.

All kinds of trade and legitimate business receive patronage and encouragement.

Could the most sanguine friend of Gen. Grant, in 1868, have promised him more beneficial results? The future is bright with the prospects of prosperity and happiness.

PENN.

ON Monday afternoon John Calwell, a colored hack driver of Baltimore, fell from the steamer Massachusetts and was drowned.

AN institution has just been done away with in Paris which a French paper cannot allow to perish without a few words of commemoration; we allude to the Bureau de Presse, through which, until a month ago, all foreign newspapers had to pass before they were allowed to be delivered or sold in Paris. This department of the Ministry of the Interior consisted of a chief, one M. Girandeau by name, and a staff of clerks, whose duty it was to read all the foreign newspapers sent to Paris, and to translate into French anything which they thought likely to corrupt the French political mind, in order that the head of the department might seize, if he deemed needful, all copies of the offending journal.

AN enterprising newsboy has come to grief in London. A merchant the other night was walking along the street, when his attention was attracting by hearing the newsboy and another man shouting, "Important news—Death of the Emperor Napoleon." He asked to look at the newspaper, offering him a sixpence. The boy refused, said that he was selling the papers at a shilling each, and that he had already sold twenty-seven. The witness gave a shilling for one, and looked at it found there was no news of the kind. He then followed the boy and gave him into custody, and he was remanded for trial.

THE LARGEST STOCK AND GREATEST VARIETY IN THE CITY.

Consisting in part of Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery and Toilet soaps in endless variety. A large stock of fine Liquors, comprising the celebrated Bell Whisky, several years old, Pure Brandy, Port, Sherry, Madeira and Blackberry Wine. All the different brands of genuine Scotch and English Ales and Porter. Preparations for the Hair, Teeth and Completion. Housekeepers will find the best quality of Baking Soda, Cream Tartar, Washing Soda, Soda Ash, Indigo, Potash, &c., &c. Painters will find a good assortment of every thing necessary to the trade—White Lead (fresh), Linseed, oil, Turpentine, Copal, Shellac, Paint Brushes. Would respectfully invite all whom it may concern to call and examine quality of goods and prices. We are satisfied they will not go away disappointed.

THE LARGEST STOCK, THE GREATEST VARIETY OF THE CHEAPEST GOODS IN THE CITY, IS AT JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S DRUG STORE, corner Fifth and 6th (old St. Clair) Sts.

BE ON YOUR GUARD.

The unexampled success which for twenty years has accompanied the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters provokes the envy of ignorant nostrum-mongers in all parts of the country, and the counterfeiting business having been measurably abandoned in consequence of the numerous suits instituted against the offenders, a new system of tactics has been adopted. In the South and West especially, a legion of "Bitters," prepared from worthless materials and bearing a variety of names, have been got up by irresponsible adventurers with the hope of substituting them to some extent for the Standard Tonic of the Age. In some cases country druggists are the concoctors and proprietors of these unscientific compounds, which are warmly recommended by the vendors, who endeavor to palm them off upon the credulous in lieu of the great specific which has never yet had a successful competitor, either among proprietary preparations or the medicines prescribed in private practice. This notice is intended to put the public on their guard against persons of experience to become popular by denouncing the income tax, must remember that there are two sides to the question. Wealth has been heard through the press, which has sympathized with it in its efforts to procure *exemption*; the other side would have spoken at the ballot boxes, had the surplus wealth been exempted from a fair proportion of the burdens imposed upon the country by the war. By the new law, all incomes under two thousand dollars per annum are exempted from taxation, and the rate is reduced from five to two and one-half per cent. This modification of the law should be satisfactory, and Congress should receive the thanks of the millions of the people for their adherence to the imposition of a just and proper tax.

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To the honor of many of those Banks it may be said, that they assented to the policy of the Administration, because a great public good would be accomplished thereby. Others who were more or less under Democratic control, sounded the tocsin, and made war upon the measure. The bill as reported from the Senate could not pass the House. Delay after delay—months rolled away—precious time was lost. European capitalists anxiously awaited the issuing of the new bonds, but in vain. The section compelling the banks to exchange their bonds was stricken out—the bill thus modified has become a law—war in Europe has intervened, and we may not indulge in bright anticipations as to the success of a measure which promised so much for the relief of the people.

The reconstruction of the States, the reduction of taxes, and the funding of the public debt at a low rate of interest, were the three greatest measures proposed by Gen. Grant's Administration.

The first and second are accomplished facts. The war in Europe, together with the refusal of the Banks to co-operate in the original measure, may delay or defeat the accomplishment of the third. But it seems to me that no Republican can withhold a meed of praise for what has been accomplished by Congress and the Administration.

The National taxes have been faithfully collected and applied to the payment of the National debt—which has been reduced more than one hundred millions.

The Union has been fully restored. Civil governments are in operation in all the late rebel States, and peace and order prevail.

Railroad and other enterprises are pushed forward with unparalleled vigor.

Labor is fully employed and fairly rewarded.

All kinds of trade and legitimate business receive patronage and encouragement.

Could the most sanguine friend of Gen. Grant, in 1868, have promised him more beneficial results? The future is bright with the prospects of prosperity and happiness.

PENN.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GOOD BARGAINS AT WM. SEMPLE'S, 180 and 182 Federal Street, ALLEGHENY.

25c for 3 White Huck Towels, A GREAT BARGAIN.

At 12½c. Soft Finished Muslin, extra good.
At 8½c. Fast Colored Calicos.
At 8½c Fast Colored Calicoes, a great bargain.
At 10c. all the Best Makes of Calicos.

At 25c DOUBLE WIDTH MOHAIRS, A DECIDED BARGAIN.

At 12½c. Fast Colored Lawns.
At 12½c. Printed Alpacas.
At 30c Ladies Balmoral Skirts.
At $2.50 Ladies all Wool Summer Shawls.

Hats, Bonnets, Ribbons and Flowers, Parasols and Sun Umbrellas, Lace Edgings and Insertings, Kid and Lisle Thread, Gloves, &c. AT Very Low Prices! AT WM. SEMPLE'S, 180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

WILL BE ISSUED SOON. PITTSBURGH; ITS Industries & Commerce. FACTS AND FIGURES THE Growth and Present Prosperity OF THE Representative Manufacturing Interests OF PITTSBURGH. A BOOK PORTRAYING IN COPIES OF THIS VOLUME WILL BE PLACED OF THOSE PORTIONS OF THE UNION WHICH ARE IN THE SLIGHTEST DEGREE TRIBUTARY TO THE TRADE OF PITTSBURGH. COPIES OF THIS VOLUME WILL BE PLACED on the Tables of the Leading Hotels of the Union. The Volume will be printed and bound in a style not hitherto attempted in this city. A limited space has been Assigned to Advertisers. CANVASSERS WILL CALL UPON MANUFACTURERS AND BUSINESS MEN For their Favors. DAVID LOWRY, E. A. MYERS, JAMES MILLS, Publishers. jy22:d21

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. BUY THE GENUINE. CLARK'S "O. N. T." SPOOL COTTON. GEO. A. CLARK, SOLE AGENT. Sold Everywhere. jy21-w3

"HILL & ADAM'S SEWER PIPE CO," 65 and 67 Sandusky St., Allegheny. Manufacture highly VITRIFIED WATER AND SEWER PIPE, Chemical and Common Fire Brick, Fire Clay, Flues and Hydraulic Cement. C. G. McMILLEN, Agent. apl2-w1

GRAND RE-OPENING NEW GOODS. Shoes, Boots and Gaiters, AT HENRY PAULUS', No. 124 OHIO AVENUE, ALLEGHENY CITY. The undersigned has again taken possession of his old stand, and keeps a full assortment of BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS. Goods at wholesale prices. Call and satisfy yourselves. Former patrons and the public are respectfully invited. HENRY PAULUS. jy8:d3m

EDUCATION FOR YOUNG MEN.—WILLISTON SEMINARY having received from its founder, Hon. S. Williston, an endowment of $250,000 offers the very best advantages to students desiring a thorough preparation for Business or for admission to a Classical College. Board, Tuition and Tuition Free to the Vacant Seats. For catalogues address the Principal, MARK SHELDON EASTMAN, East Hampton, Mass. jy9-d&w

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FABER & VAN DOREN, 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.

GRAFF, HUGUS & CO., Manufacturers of Cooking and Heating STOVES, RANGES, FURNACES, AND Fine Grate Fronts, INCLUDING THE COLUMBIA COOK STOVE, Confidence Cook Stove, The Boston DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED Cooking Range, Nile's Improved Star Range, AND FIERY FURNACE. OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE: 206 and 208 Liberty Street.

C. D. ARNSTHAL.....L. G. ARNSTHAL. ARNSTHAL & SON, Virginia and Louisville Tobacco Agency, SEGARS Fine Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos, 72 SMITHFIELD STREET, Pittsburgh. apl2-w1

HOLMES, BELL & CO., ANCHOR COTTON MILLS, PITTSBURGH. Manufacturers of HEAVY MEDIUM and LIGHT ANCHOR AND MAGNOLIA Sheeting and Batting. JOSEPH R. HUNTER, Merchandize Broker, 250 LIBERTY STREET, (Academy of Music Building.) PITTSBURGH. jy8:d3m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

POPULAR PRICES AT WM. SEMPLE'S, 180 and 182 Federal Street, ALLEGHENY. Summer Shawls VERY CHEAP. Plaid and Chene Mixed JAPANESE POPLINS. At Very Low Prices. Honey Comb Quilts. Cassimeres and Jeans. At Attractive Prices, AT WM. SEMPLE'S, 180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny. Special Bargains IN PARASOLS. Spring & Summer Goods REGARDLESS OF COST, AT Morganstern & Co's, LATE MACRUM, GLYDE & CO., Nos. 78 and 80 Market Street. jy13 CLOSING OUT Summer DRY GOODS. BELL & MOORHOUSE, 21 Fifth Avenue, OFFER THE BALANCE OF THEIR Thin Dress Goods, Lawns, Chintzes, Hernanis, VERY CHEAP. AT HORNE & CO'S. Received this Day: Traveling Satchels, Col'd and Black Satins, Black Gro Grain Sash Ribbons, Colored Sash Ribbons, Gauze Merino Undershirts, Large Palm Fans, Silk and Linen Fans. HATS, FLOWERS, AND Millinery Goods, AT LESS THAN COST. NEW GOODS Received Every Day. 77 AND 79 MARKET STREET. jy8 PITTSBURGH White Lead and Color Works, J. Schoonmaker & Son, PROPRIETORS, Manufacturers of WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD, BLUE LEAD, ZINCO, LITHARGE, PUTTY and all colors DRY AND IN OIL. OFFICE AND FACTORY. 450, 452, 454, 456 and 458 Rebecca Street, ALLEGHENY. We call attention to the guarantee posted on our Strictly Pure White Lead, and when we say a "Strictly or carbonate of lead," we mean exclusively pure; that is free from Acetate and Baryte, and therefore is whiter and superior, both in color and covering power. GUARANTEED to be a proper carbonate of Lead and whiter than any in the market, and will forfeit the price of this package if containing the least adulteration. STONE WATER PIPES, Chimney Tops, HOT AIR & CHIMNEY FLUES, &c. A large and full assortment constantly on hand. HENRY H. COLLINS, 133 SECOND AVENUE. apl1-w1

NOTICE—Any information of JOSEPH COPELAND, who, about 25 years ago, emigrated from the County Down, Ireland, to the vicinity of Pittsburgh, Pa., or of WM. COPELAND, brother of said Joseph Copeland, then living near Pittsburgh, Pa., will confer a favor by addressing LOUIS KING, this office. jy8:d3

HENDERSON, J. & BROTHERS, 306 Liberty street. Dealers in Drugs, Paints and Patent Medicines. jy8:d

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOAN of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Co.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad is completed and running from RICHMOND, VA., to the celebrated WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, in West Virginia, 227 miles. It is being rapidly extended to the Ohio river, 206 miles further making in all 427 miles.

In its progress Westward, it penetrates and opens up to market the WONDERFUL COAL DEPOSITS OF THE KANAWHA REGION IN WEST VIRGINIA. And thus brings the superior and abundant Coals of that section into communication with the IRON ORES OF VIRGINIA AND OHIO, and the WESTERN, SOUTH WESTERN AND EASTERN MARKETS.

When completed it will connect the SUPERIOR HARBOR FACILITIES OF THE CHESAPEAKE BAY with reliable navigation on the Ohio river, and thus with the ENTIRE SYSTEM OF RAILROAD AND WATER TRANSPORTATION OF THE GREAT WEST AND SOUTHWEST.

It will make a SHORT, EASY, CHEAP and FAVORABLE ROUTE from the WEST to the SEA and will command a LARGE SHARE OF THE ENORMOUS FREIGHTS seeking transportation to the coast.

It will thus become one of the most IMPORTANT AND PROFITABLE EAST AND WEST TRUNK LINES OF RAILROAD in the country, and command a trade of immense value.

The completed portion of the Road is doing a PROFITABLE AND INCREASING BUSINESS, and