THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

THE GLOBE.

Circulation-the largest in the county. CUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, May 27, 1857.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS. FOR GOVERNOR, Hon. WM. F. PACKER, of Lycoming. FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, NIMROD STRICKLAND, of Chester.

Sale of the Main Line.

We give this week the reasons drawn up by a friend of the sale of the Main Line in favor of its passage. If the statements and figures there given cannot be successfully contradicted, and it seems no efforts were made by the opponents of the sale to do so, then we say the sooner it passes out of the hands of the State, the better.

The Bakers are Coming.

We are glad to announce to our readers that the Original Baker Family-three gentlemen and two ladies-will give a vocal concert at the Court House, in this place, on Thursday Evening of this week. We do not hesitate to assure our citizens that this is no "humbug" affair-and that a rich musical treat is in store for all who may listen to the Bakers on this occasion. They are notorious as very superior singers, and always give unbounded satisfaction. Let us give them a hearty reception-a full house.

Concert will commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents. One concert only in this place.

Ap-Speaks for itself—The letter in the late Huntingdon Globe, from the *Mother Superior* of some Roman Catholic numery. Who says the Globe isn't a Jesuit sheet to the backbone !--How can an honest, consistent Protestant give it his support. That is a question we leave with the Demographic starts of this country, who are supportions Democratic Protestants of this county, who are subscribers to it. You may as well send for the Boston Pilot or Hughes' organ in New York at once.—Hunt. Journal.

The letter alluded to, we copied from the Chambersburg Valley Spirit, and verily it "speaks for itself," inasmuch as it gives the lie to another foul Know Nothing story, manufactured for the purpose of adding to and increasing the spirit of religious proscription and intolerance. One by one are the malignant slanders of the Know-Nothings exploded, and every day gives evidence of the desperation of Know-Nothingism as it ap- Henry, he at once pronounced the symptoms proaches the deep and wide grave dug for it, those of arsenic, and gave me homospathic where its memory and crimes may be buried preparations of iron, antidotes to arsenic, and forever. We were always opposed to the the poison. I have continued taking antidotes spirit of Know Nothingism--to religious proscription, in all its various forms, call us a ly recovering. The active effect of the poison exclusive dealing, we think it worthy of the little-souled whiffet who was born in a barwhiskey.

We are not surprised that Samuel G. Whit-"Globe" to be a "Jesuit sheet," when we recollect his slanders against, and misrepre-

The Washington Poisoning Affair.

The Albany Statesman, in noticing an article of the N. Y. Post, on what it calls the "National Hotel Malady" at Washington, designed to prove that the mysterious sickness had a miasmic origin, and to remove the prevailing suspicions that poison was administered to the guests in the food, says that in connection with this deadly sickness at the National Capitol, the resolutions offered by the Negro, Frederick Douglass, at a Fremont Black Republican meeting at Syracuse last Fall, send a thrill of horror through the human frame. Before the hand of the Poisoner was visible at Washington, we well recollect it commented with indignation upon the deep disgrace of suffering such resolutions to

be introduced even at a political meeting .-They were as follows:

Resolved. That since the traffickers in the bodies and souls of men have resolved upon the endless enslavement of their victims, and with diabolical meanness and wickedness have deprived them of all power to procure arms, with which to win their freedom in an open and honorable manner, the slave is jusifiable in the use of any or every secret process for destroying the life of the oppressor, by which he can reasonably hope to secure his freedom.

Resolved, That the slaveholder should be nade to dream of death in his sleep, and to apprehend death in his dish and tea pot; POI-SON should meet him at his table, and the Silent Angel of Death should every-where be in-voked to affright him in the midst of his murderous slave-holding revelry.

THE NATIONAL HOTEL DISEASE .- As addi-

tional deaths from this terrible disease are announced, the public mind becomes more and more aroused to a desire to learn the cause of it. There seems to be an almost settled conviction now, that it is caused by poison in the victuals, placed there to destroy the President and perhaps a number of distinguished gentlemen who were stopping at the house. William Hubbull, of Philadelphia, who was one of the victims, says, in a

letter to the New York Times: "I went to Washington on the 19th of

March and staid until the 27th, was experimenting in explosive shells from the Battery of the Navy Yard. On the 18th of April, I returned, stopped at a hotel; on Wednesday, the 22d, feeling very unwell, I hastened home. By Sunday my disease had become so violent, and I sinking so rapidly, that I suspected poison. On sending to my physician, Dr. C. in thirty hours they stopped the violence of to arsenic for the past ten days and am slow-"Jesuit" who will, and as for the doctrine of is evidently neutralized; but mine was an unusually violent case, and its effects have been very severe. If those persons who are suffering whom you speak of, do not neutralize room and suckled and stunted on rot-gut the poison by antidotes, I think it will either destroy the intestines, or cause inflamation, which will repeatedly manifest itself until the poison is exhausted. I suppose that some of

taker should scribble an item declaring the the slaves there gave the poison intentionally in revenge for the defeat of their party, and to cripple or destroy the President and his friends, or persons supporting the elected party. I have no doubt that the arsenic was given intentionally; I have my suspicion and ircumstantial grounds for them. I was not n Washington when the effects of the poison appeared at the National Hotel; but my physician, who had several cases from there says that the symptoms are the same, only in my case more violent."

From the Pennsylvanian. with as little drain upon our natural resources as Great Britain can produce what she How we are to Conquer the World. now does, 3,500,000 tons, other countries will soon find it to their interest to abandon We have heretofore advocated the policy of encouraging the consumption of iron, as the manufacture of iron and buy it of us, for the means best adapted to develop the vast it is an invariable law of trade that the counmineral resources of the United States, and try which has the greatest natural resources for the production of any article of commerce have urged, that as far as practicable, the can, and does always, if occupied by an in-Government should give the preference to dustrious and commercial people, monopolize or control the trade in that article, when the American iron for the various objects in demand exceeds the supply of less favored which iron is employed by it. This we have always regarded as a very certain means of nations. By the preceding extract, it will have been

increasing the consumption of iron and givscen by our readers that an extraordinary ing vitality and prosperity to the trade, withimpulse was given to the iron trade of the out injury to any other great interests of the country by the policy pursued by the late country.

Administration, in employing iron as a build-But beneficial as we expected this policy, ing material. The adoption of that policy, initiated by the late Democratic Administration, would prove to the iron interests of the proves that a high tariff, which, in the nature country, we did not anticipate the stupenof things, must be fluctuating and unstable, dous results predicted in the subjoined exis far less to be relied on than a policy which tract from an article recently published by tends so largely to increase the consumption an influential New York journal. The artiof iron. Let our iron masters ponder upon cle referred to is well worth the serious and this fact, and they will come to the concluattentive perusal of the iron manufacturers sion, we feel assured, that it is better to of Pennsylvania at this time, in view of the identify themselves permanently with the approaching Gubernatorial and Judicial elec-Democratic party, which has struck out this tion. If this popular Democratic measure new scheme of protection, than to adhere to was sufficient last year to induce the irona party whose favorite measure proved so unmasters to support Mr. BUCHANAN, as the great body of them did, it has lost none of stable. This scheme of protection, adopted and its importance at the present moment. The

wise policy adopted by the late Democratie Administration, in reference to the iron trade. we are assured will be continued by the present:

We publish in another column some specu-lations as to the probable effect of the introduction of the Iron Building upon the production and consumption of this great staple, which we commend to the careful attention of our readers. It will be found replete, not only with matters of general interest, but with suggestions of the gravest moment to the statesman at the head of affairs in this Republic.

Quoting from the recent report of the Committee on Manufactures of the United States Senate, in favor of the adoption of iron buildings for public uses in the United States, and from other statistical authority, the writer certainly makes out a tolerably conclusive argument in support of the hy- the Mormon leader, and such as will advance pothesis that the expansion of the iron mar-American manufacturers the control of the | make his edict their law. iron trade of the world, so long almost wholly monopolized by those of Great Britain. Assuming what appears to be so conclusively demonstrated by facts and figures, it may not be uninteresting to glance at the great commercial and political revolutions which this invention will probably bring about.

It appears, by British and American statistics, that although the value of all the exports of Great Britain is double that of the exports of the United States, we should at once take the precedence of her as an exporting nation; if we could only manage to the corps and swell the already heart-strickget from her a single branch of her export en band of some polygamous wretch, whose trade-that of raw iron and iron fabricswe, of course, retaining what we now have. It should be remembered that the trade is as yet in its infancy, and there is a growing tendency to substitute that metal for nearly every solid material hitherto used, not only | be; because it is almost impossible to get ad-

Sale of the Main Line.

[The subjoined Argument and Analysis of the bill for the sale of the Main Line of the Public Improvements, was prepared at the instance of gentlemen favorable to the bill, of the thousands of passengers weekly, aland who wished the public to know the real grounds upon which its passage was urged.]

expenses. A close, fair and honest examination of the result of its working will show that ever since it has been built, it has been a heavy annual tax upon the other resources of the Treasury. The yearly nett loss to the State since it was said to be completed, has been in the neighborhood of quarter of a million of dollars. For the accuracy of this statement, we ask a careful analysis of the and the practical results which followed it, reports of the Auditor General, State Treasurer and Canal Commissioners. We do not impeach their reports, but we simply wish to see their gross discrepancies reconciled. We merely hold that those reports, (and you may bring the originals from the Departments,) exhibit, not only an inconsistency, but a variance so gross that suspicion at least is fully aroused. A comparison of the reports demonstrates in the most positive form, that the Main Line has not only not paid expenses, but has been a steady and enormous charge upon the other revenues of the State. More railroad. The building of the Pennsylvania than twenty-five years of this management, under all parties, satisfies us that it cannot be corrected. If this is the case, could not facts that defy contradiction. We now come the State pay a large bonus to get rid of it? To the State it has proved a heavy and dead bales, tobacco, rice and flour. There was a carried into successful practice by the late loss. All experiments have failed to correct Secretary of the Treasury, will, we have asit. But the practical question is, what is it worth to individuals? What is its real value still had this trade if the Pennsylvania railunder the provisions of the bill that passed road had not been built? With the Baltimore the House of Representatives? That is the and Ohio railroad tapping the Ohio river bereal question. The valuable portions of the low Pittsburg, would not all these heavy ar-Main Line of the Public Works, are the Col- | ticles have passed east by that route? Would umbia railroad, and the Eastern Division of the canal, from the Junction of the Susquehanna canals with the Main Line to Columbia. The Columbia railroad cost originally four and a half millions of dollars. The common estimate of the value of the road has been five millions of dollars. The fact, that in a few months the Lebanon Valley and Reading railroad will connect Harrisburg with delphia? Tapped as the Ohio river is below Philadelphia, by a route but three miles longer, and far superior in grades and curvature, will bring the value of the Columbia railroad down to its original cost. It will take at least half a million to remedy its defective location. Assuming then that the Columbia railroad is worth four millions and a half of dollars, and that the Eastern Division, from the and heavy, passenger and freight, to the Bal-Junction of the Susquehanna canal, with the timore and Ohio road. The Pennsylvania Main Line to Columbia, is worth an additional million, we have five and a half millions heavy articles to which canals are now con-

portion of the Main Line. Passing west from the Junction on the Main Line, we find that by the provisions of this Ohio road. With the local business along bill, the party purchasing, is required to keep in navigable condition forever, one hundred and twenty-one miles west of the Junction, you come to balance the account of what it and reaching to the town of Hollidaysburg. This Juniata canal has been one of the great draw-backs of the Main Line. It never has paid and never can pay. It should never have been built. It is in such a dilapidated | State improvements to the Pennsylvania railcondition at this time, that immense appro- road. This is a bitter conclusion but a true priations must soon be made to re-build decayed parts of it. From the fact, that a large arrayed itself against this road. Its construc-and valuable portion of country on what is tion has saved to the State the value of the and valuable portion of country on what is called the Upper Juniata canal would be de-prived of all facilities for getting to market, Commonwealth one link in the Main Line of and thrown back to the condition it was in the public words. Why then discriminate thirty years ago, if it were abandoned, it is against it? Why restrict the trade of this made one of the conditions of the bill for the road by a tonnage tax? Wrong in principle sale, that this line shall be kept up. An ex- as that tax is, and calculated to fetter and amination of the cost of working it, will show manacle our commercial enterprize, how flathat this one hundred and twenty-one miles grant becomes that wrong, when, instead of of unprofitable work, will more than absorb the profits of the Eastern division. The Wes- | would do when the charter was granted, it tern division is worse than worth nothing .--- | has been clearly shown that its construction Yet the bill requires a large expenditure upon | alone saved the Columbia railroad from bean unfinished railroad between the canal at | coming a road of mere local trade and traffic. Blairsville and the Allegheny river at Freeport, in order that the people on the Western | cious and unsound. The ground of necessidivision shall not have withdrawn from them any of their present facilities. The finishing up of this link gives those who live upon and near that canal a complete railroad commuthus trampled beneath the feet of a horde of nication with Pittsburg. The party purcha-petty tyrants, and allow them to continue to bound to give it to the citizens of the country through which it passes. We are thus, under the several provisions and conditions of this bill, brought down to the Columbia ports of inhuman practices and debasing railroad as the actual value of the Main Line. The minimum fixed in the bill, is seven and a half millions, and, if the Pennsylvania railroad purchase, an additional million and a half: in consideration of which that company is to be released from the tonnage tax, the tax on her bonds, dividends and property .--This is simply the State tax, and leaves the right of the cities, counties, boroughs and townships to tax, as it was. Why fix a minimum of seven and a half millions of dollars in a bill, by the provisions of which it can be shown, no party can afford to give more than four and a half millions? For the simple reason that you could not pass a bill in the House of Representatives at a low minimum. It would undoubtedly have been sounder policy to have offered them without limit at auction, or fixed a bona fide minimum of four and a half millions of dollars. But no such bill could pass the House. In the event of the Pennsylvania railroad purchasing, the price is nine millions of dollars. What does this additional four millions and a half represent? The first tax that is taken off her is the tonnage tax. Last year the tonnage tax amounted to one hundred and ninety-seven Ninety-nine thousand and forty-three dollars dered Free State men or burning buildings lars and ninety-five cents. We believe this county, borough and State. We pass by the thousand two hundred and ninety-eight doltax to be unsound and vicious in principle; fact that under the provisions of this bill, but that part of it we will not argue. At she is still the subject of city, county and the time that the charter of the Pennsylva- township rates and levies. We wish to make nia railroad was granted, this tax was imposed to protect the Main Line of the Public Improvements from the competition of the Pennsylvania railroad. Has the Main Line been injured? Has its value been impaired by the extension of the Pennsylvania railroad fiom Harrisburg to Pittsburg? We say, no. Modern improvements in New York and Maryland, above and below it, have destroyed its value. The Main Line is better off this day than it would have been if the Pennsylvania railroad had never been built. We

of passenger transportation was by stages, over the roughest roads for two hundred miles, from Harrisburg to Pittsburg, at the same rate of three and a half miles an hour. If the Pennsylvania railroad had not been made, most daily passing over the Columbia rail-road to the western States, and even the western counties of our own State, not a solita-What is the Main Line worth? What is its real intrinsic value? We do not mean to the Commonwealth, for to it, it has never paid roads, would have taken from the Columbia railroad the great throng of through travel that now seeks the west by this route. Has the Pennsylvania railroad injured the Columbia railroad in this respect? The question needs no answer. The State road is a large debtor to the Pennsylvania railroad on this head. She would have been at this day, if it had not been for the extension west, a mere local road, doing a petty local passenger and freight business.

The same result can be shown in reference to all the light and valuable goods-the goods that remunerate the carrier best-the profit: able kind of freight. Would a pound of it at this day have taken the disjointed line of canal and railroad, and been ten days reaching its destination, when it could pass direct by a railroad both above and below it in two? Why even the Pittsburg merchants would have become the patrons of the Maryland railroad has saved all this trade to the road owned by the Commonwealth. These are to the heavy and cheap articles, cotton in time when the Main Line transported heavily they-could they have passed on up to Pittsburg-been re-shipped to a fifty ton canal boat at that point, carried east to Johnstown by the Main Line, then transferred to cars. and passed over the Portage to Hollidaysburg; again transhipped to boats, and boated to Columbia ; changed at that point, and again placed on the cars, and transported to Phila-Pittsburg by our southern rival this freight would all have gone by Baltimore. The handling of these goods on their transit four times between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, and the great delay and uncertainty upon a broken line of canal and railroad transportation, would have swept all the through trade, light railroad has saved to the State road even the of dollars, as the actual value of the paying fined, except the local iron and coal trade. If any improvement is directly chargeable with killing the Main Line, it is the Baltimore and the Main Line the Pennsylvania railroad may, you come to balance the account of what it has taken from the State works, and what it has brought to them, and held for them, the overwhelming portion of the indebtedness is due from the now valuable portion of the one, notwithstanding every active interest has

able and popular successor.

Mormonism.

The outrages committed by Brigham Young and his deluded worshippers have gone beyond endurance. Daily we see chronicled

the debasing influences exerted under the power of that arch traitor. Decency seems to have been banished from the land of 'saints," and the degrading effects of bigamy sweep away the chastity and pureness of scores and hundreds who are without the pale of the Mormon church, but imprisoned and fettered by the edicts of that corrupting High Priest. Federal authority and the claims of society have been placed at defiance, and

might, not right, compels the juries to render verdicts in accordance with the wishes of the interests of the church, and the Gentiles ket consequent upon this new application of are forced to meekly submit to the commands iron must at no distant day give to the of a tyrant, or his authorized subjects, and

There are but few seceders, although many have long since become disgusted and disaffected, and would leave those degrading and brutalizing scenes and indecencies, but they are in the hands of a despot whose boldness knows no limit, and in whose hands rebellion and death are one and the same. The alliance between the church and many of the "brethren" and "sisters" would be annulled if they had a protecting hand to guard their lives in escape. In many instances, youthful and innocent females are driven to join

"spiritualists," perhaps, are six or eight in number. Notwithstanding the numerous and aggravated outrages, of which we read, the half has not yet been told, neither indeed can it in connection with building, but in the arts vices from that territory containing anything derogatory to the interests of Brigham Young or his crew.

surance, be perfected and extended by his

sentations of a respectable citizen of our borough, and a member of the church which Samuel, with much scandal, is allowed to belong to-for which in the columns of the Huntingdon American and Huntingdon Globe, there appeared a letter over the signature of the Hon. A. W. BENEDICT, from which we extract as follows:

"Samuel G. Whittaker, sought and obtained admission "Samuel G. Whittaker, sougat and obtained maintshou into the American Order, opening its door with a lie, af-firming as he crossed its threshhold, that he was a man in years, although he was then an *infant*; declaring before the God he professed to honor, that he was twenty-one years of age, when his subsequent acknowledgment proved he was not. In such a Presence by himself invoked, with-out a tremor on the tongue, the lie was boldly said."

"Before the citizens among whom you mingle and hope to deceive; and before that God whose religion you pro-fess, but whose precepts you disregard, and whose church you pollute, I charge you both, as having, with studious and malicions care, broken the ninth commandment—with bold, unqualified, cunningly devised, yet intentional lying. You tell the lie, knowing it to be a lie, and intending it as a lie."

There, now, it will be seen that Samuel lied-very solemnly-for the purpose of entering a conclave whose members were sworn to proscription of their Catholic neighbors and all others who should say nay to their persecution. But we caution the Know-Nothings against him. He is as much of a jesuit as any one we know of. It is true that some time ago he was a first-rate Thug and could lie and swear against the Catholics without restraint. He insulted them and courted resentment. A respectable citizen ordered the impudent scamp away from his door-another after repeatedly ordering a discontinuance of his paper, which represented Catholic ladies as worthy inmates of bawdy-houses, kicked the filthy sheet out of his door into the street. He became low, respectable Protestants discarded him, charitable Catholics forgave and took pity on him. Since, his abuse is more moderate, and is only practiced in order to cloak his future traitorous designs, while at the same time he privately courts the friendship of Catholics and assures them of his most prodigious respect and excessive admiration! He has been caught! It is openly asserted that he has been overcome by those who took pity on him and into whose society he was inveigled with the intention of teaching him, by precept and example, the true principles of their religion which he so malignantly assailed, and improving his manners and conduct generally. The result is a contemplated bridal party, at which Samuel

rapid strides towards the confessional, kissing is right upon that matter.. the Pope's big toe, and so on?

Now what "consistent" Protestant Republican, or what Know Nothing, can give the Huntingdon Journal his support without violating his sacred conscience? We pause for a reply!

Governor Pollock has signed the death warrant of David Stringer McKim, fixing the 21st day of August as the day of his execution.

Our excellent citizen Dr. J. B. LUDEN,

left town yesterday evening on his way to Europe, accompanied by his lady. They will pass the summer travelling through England, France, Germany, &c., and return to their home in the fall. May they have a

pleasant journey.

DISTURBING A RELIGIOUS ASSEMBLY .--- Ann Amelia Elliotts and Catharine Hanson, two ladies of color, were arrested on Monday evening and taken before Esquire Harrison, on a charge of disturbing the congregation of the "African M. E. Church," on Sunday evening. They were sent to jail-their port monnaies being quite empty.

It Cannot Succeed.

It is simply nonsense for the Philadelphia Sun, and other papers professing Americanism, to urge the election of DAVID WILMOT. That gentleman is now politically dead, in the State, and his funeral will take place in October, when he will be so deeply buried as never to be heard of again as a politician.- ago, it must be apparent that this estimate The signs of the times indicate that PACKER's majority will be tremendous, and it is idle to induce the true American party to strike a twenty. At any rate the period can not be blow in favor of the Bradford Abolitionist. His fate is sealed! His defeat inevitable .--Patriot & Union.

Dred Scott.

This "cullud indiwidual" was expected to raise considerable excitement in the political world. It seems, however, that he "wont do to tie to." The Democracy have gained large- tions will hereafter consume proportionably ly in every election that has been held since no more iron than they now do, and that, the Supreme Court decided his case. Our opponents will Dread Scott more yet before the next elections are over. They misled the is to be the gay groom, and the bride one of people upon the Kansas matter, but this ques the fair virtuous daughters of the Romish | tion is too plain for their profitable use .--church! Is not Samuel G. Whittaker making | The people know that the Democratic party

There is no more use for poor old DRED.

Res A woolen factory is about to be estabished at Johnstown, Cambria county. as The Emperor Napoleon has entered

his 50th year.

generally. A well informed writer says: "From 1740 to 1855, the production of

iron increased seventy fold. If the same rate of increase should provail for the next one hundred and fifteen years, the annual make would reach 490,000,000 tons; and it is to be observed that the ratio of increase has been an increasing one for each period of ten years since 1740, and not a decreasing one. Commencing with 1806, it required till 1824, a period of eighteen years, to double the production in Great Britain. By 1836 it was again doubled, requiring only twelve years. In 1847, it was again doubled. requiring eleven years. In 1855, a period of eight years, it had risen from 2,000,000 tons to 3,500,000, at which rate it would double in ten years."

The present annual production of iron, by all nations, is estimated at 7,000,000 tons, of man, and permit them to proclaim edict after the value, as raw material-that is in pig, edict, to flood the annals of our land with rebars and plates—of about \$350,000,000. But we must multiply this sum by a high figure to represent the value which is imparted to a large proportion of it which is converted into various kinds of iron fabrics. Of this immense product it is safe to assume that near one-half is consumed by nonproducing nations, thus forming the basis of the international iron trade which has heretofore been almost wholly monopolized by Great Britain. Should the demand for and production of iron increase for the future as it has in the past, the iron trade proper must attain to a magnitude in less than fifty years which will exceed the whole present interna-

tional commerce of the world. But this estimate of the probable future increase of the demand for iron is based wholly upon the ordinary sources of consumption. When we consider the new applications of this metal to house and ship building, and to an increasing variety of other purposes undreamed of a few years is quite moderate. The results which we have adjourned for fifty years may very posvery far distant when the monopoly of the iron trade alone will give commercial supremacy to any nation that possesses it.

In another and more enlarged view of it, the iron trade looms up, in the no distant future, a mighty potentiality in the hands of our people for the subjugation of the world The estimates which we have just made of its probable future increase are predicated upon the supposition that non-producing naconsequently, we shall not be called upon to most any larger proportion of the demand than is now supplied by Great Britain. But if the pressure upon the market has had the effect of doubling the price of coal and ironstone, and advancing the wages of labor in Great Britain during the last few years, it must be obvious that the vast increase of demand foreshadowed by new applications of iron must correspondingly enhance the cost of producing it in that and other countries, so that it will at last rise even far above what we can afford to make it for; and if it

At present, the mails are entirely under Mormon control, which prevents honest disclosures of the sad state of things in Utah.---It is stated, in a correspondence of the New York Daily Times, that the mail route from Independence to Salt Lake was let to a Mormon named Kimball, who has since sold out his contract to Brigham Young. If this be the case, the despotism with its already accumulated strength, will have nothing to stiffe its march to growth in power, inasmuch as that their doings will not be reported without the territory. Can federal authority be swell-their number and defy the claims of common decency and the laws of God and

monstrosities? Now, that Mormonism, its corrupting practices and infidel influences are known, and that it is comparatively in its infancy, federal authority clothed with power, should march into the heart of error and superstition, tear down their strong holds and plant the banner of freedom and America upon the soil. m

Republicanism as it Is.

Republicanism, as it was during the last Presidential election, was imposing and formidable. Swayed by the same fanatical spirit which filled the Crusaders or impelled the followers of Mahomet, they rushed into the battle without order or discipline, it is true, but with a blind confidence that victory would perch on their standard. The case is different now .--The Kansas delusion is over-Stringfellow and LANE, ATCHINSON and ROBINSON probably have shaken hands and entered into speculations together, and no more shricks for murtelegraph brings no more reports of battles fought or anticipated. In short the food on which Republicanism lived has been taken from it, and it is dying of starvation. In Connecticut its force has been so much weakened that it can never fight another successful battle. In Iowa it has been vanqished; and in this State, next fall, with all the aid it may receive from the American organization, it will be overpowered and borne down by the Democratic phalanx as easily as raw troops would be overthrown by drilled vcterans .---The people have opened their eyes and earsthey both see and hear-and therefore Republicanism is powerless.

DETERMINED TO HAVE THE NEWS FIRST. -The New York Times recalls the story of a hanging to a lamp-post one night after his

By the Main Line before the construction of the Pennsylvania railroad, a passenger started from Philadelphia in the morning, and was brought to Harrisburg by noon, then shipped by canal boat to Hollidaysburg, a distance of one hundred and thirty-five miles, country editor, who, finding the body of a man at the rate of three and a half miles an hour. offered, is a new one. It may be open to obwhat we can afford to make it for; and if it many post one mean of the planes on the Allegheny Portage railroad ty comes forward, and voluntarily agrees to we possess near three-fourths of all the coal and carried it home to prevent his rival from to Johnstown; again transhipped at Johnswe possess near three-louring of all the coal and confict is none to provide the findict-and iron ore on the habitable globe, and that publishing the news, and was himself indict-we can produce 50,000,000 tons per annum ed for the murder.

will illustrate this fact.

injuring the Main Line, as it was thought it The principle which originated the tax is vity or expediency upon which it was imposed has wholly disappeared. Why then should thetax not betaken off? In all justice it should be removed.

The question then again recurs, what does the four and a half millions of dollars, above the value of the Columbia railroad, which under this bill is the only valuable portion of the Main Line, represent? Not the tonnage tax, for that is false in principle and unjust in practice. We have now reached the point where that excess over the intrinsic and actual value of the Main Line begins to represent something tangible-something real.-By the provisions of this bill she is released from her State tax, not her county, city, borough or township tax. How is she released? How exonerated ? How granted a great, extraordinary and dangerous immunity, as it will be alleged? By the payment into the Treasury, annually, until 1890, of \$225,000. Then the payment of the principal of that sum, four and a half millions of dollars. Is this an exoneration? Is this a release? Let us look at the figures, and they are open to the most rigid scrutiny. What are the State taxes of this road? To what do they amount at a time when the State debt is forty millions?

99,043 26

the case as strong as possible. She therefore pays two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars per annum, to be released of a tax that amounts, say to one hundred thousand dollars per annum, and in 1890 she proposes to pay the principal of this-four millions and a half of dollars. Is this a release ?-She agrees to pay this sum-not for the value of the public improvements; not alone to be released from taxation-but to get you to take the hampers off her trade; to unshackle her business, and let her fight a battle with her New York and Maryland rivals upon an equality. To fight a battle, the favorable is-sue of which must redound to the prosperity of that great State, with whose soil and material prosperity all her interests are so close-lyidentified. The principle of releasing from taxation where an immense consideration is