

POLITICAL CORRUPTION.

The Republican Party, if it were now to be utterly disrupted and obliterated, would leave in the history of the country a record such as no other party has produced since the foundation of the government.

An agent of the Free Trade League, preaching their style of revenue reform, said:

"The 'Free Trader' parades the 'Tax on a man and his clothes,' and the 'Tax on a farmer's bedroom' in the same style."

Like assertions are made touching "tax" on lumber, woollens, etc. The aim of all this is plainly to urge the British system of levying tariffs on articles we do not and cannot produce, and reducing or abolishing the duties on articles we can manufacture here.

An English writer well says of the effect of the system there on the people: "It hits them doubly, and they suffer both ways; the value of their wages is lessened by the duties charged on these necessities of food they consume, and their wages are reduced by the free admission of foreign manufactures competing with those they produce."

If these assertions are true, a vital aspect of the case is ignored, and it is but half stated, such half statements being often worse and more deceptive than falsehoods. No allowance is made for difference in wages, taxes or interest, or for the benefits and necessity of a large home market.

Our iron makers' workmen at British wages (less than \$1 there and more than \$2 a day in our mills), and they could defy England the world over. The horrid \$40,000,000, if they get it, goes largely to their workmen, and the workmen pay three-fourths of it to the farmers for food.

Let us give a few facts to show how baseless these assertions are. Tables have been repeatedly published to show that woollens are lower than in 1860, when the tariff was less. This is especially true of staple cloths worn by the people.—A farmer in Minnesota or Michigan can buy his cloths of home make cheaper and better than ten years ago. Edward Harris, of Rhode Island, a large woolen manufacturer, says he cannot make woollens as he wishes, because wool is twice as high as in Europe, and Gen. Brinkerhoff, an Ohio free trade revenue reformer, and an agent of the League, says he cannot raise wool because the price is lower than ever before, and both charge these opposite results to the tariff!

Mr. Harris wants free trade in wool, but not in woollens; that is, protection for himself and not for the wool-grower.

Magnanimous man! Free trade in woollens would close his mills in a month, and he can't stand that!

Cottons imported at fifty cents a yard, have been exported of better quality, under a high tariff, at 6 cents. Cotton hosiery, from 1860 to 1868, was reduced nearly half in price. Delaines, imported at 35c to 50c, were made here in 1868 of equal quality at 20c. By the official reports of the Lumbermen's Exchange, in Chicago, the great lumber market of the country, we find the average price for lumber for the three years, 1863, '64 and '65, with reciprocity giving free trade in Canada lumber, were \$14.63 per thousand; and in the four years 1866, '67, '68, and '69, with a duty of twenty per cent., the average was \$13.96, Canada paying the duty and selling lower to us.

Nails, axes, saws, tools, pins, etc., are lower under protection than formerly. Cast steel was reduced from 18¢(13c in 1861, and sold in the war for 32c, while the English, no better, was held at 45c, saving our Government some money as well as dependence on an unfriendly foreign power.

England raised the tariff on iron seventeen times, beginning with \$2 50, or 10 shillings sterling, in 1679, and going up to \$25 a ton in 1819. Did the price rise, as it should have done by the assertions of these wise men? Not at all; pigs and bars are stupider, and would go down! In 1826, England could undersell the world, and offered her iron at less than \$50 a ton, took off the tariff, and cried, "Hurrah for free trade in iron!"

So of her woollens, through 400 years of high tariffs they fell in price, as capital, skill and competition at home increased, and through protection she reached her present position; but her suffering workmen beg her to turn back to-day.

Let us follow our imports and prices of iron a little, as the simplest mode of details, and as covering the like ground on other articles. From 1839 to 1842, inclusive, the duty on imported pig iron was from \$5 to \$37. From 1843 to 1847, the duty was raised to \$9; but the price ranged lower, or from \$25 to \$30.

In 1850 it fell to \$20 85, while the cost in England was \$19 65, and the tariff 30 per cent. and English bar iron was sold here at \$41 87, our British consuls being engaged in selling at cost or less to close up our mills, having paid large sums, in 1846, to spread free trade notions in this country, lower our tariff, and get us in their power. When this was done they pushed up prices, and in 1854, sold us 160,000 tons of pig iron at \$37 16, costing in England but \$17, and with the tariff only 30 per cent., and 45,000 tons of bars at over \$70, and railroad iron at heavy prices and profits, all with a low tariff, and in 1857, we had a "crash," and labor went begging, and farmers had their share of trouble.

With the tariff at \$9, for four years, from 1843 to 1846, pig iron ranged from \$15 to \$22, averaging \$27 70.

With the tariff reduced to 30 per cent. for four years, from 1853 to 1856, the range was from \$27 to \$37, and the average was \$32, or over \$4 higher than under a lower tariff.

These figures we take from official reports of Government Revenue Commissioners, and find great fluctuations in prices, ruinous to us if not guarded against by a tariff; the English producers paying the tariff at times, and again the buyer here, as well as markets ranged, and, most noteworthy of all, we see the English pushing down our tariff, selling us iron low to break down our mills, and then pushing up the price, and reaping immense profits while our tariff was low.

We find the prices gradually coming down, both of foreign and domestic articles, as competition, skill, experience, fit machinery, and capital become invested in growing industries; starting under a protective policy.

The ignoring of facts by these patent reformers reminds one of a story of a famous theorist in the Dark Ages in Europe, who asked a candid friend's opinion of one of his wonderful theories. His friend replied: "It looks fair, but facts do not sustain it." In high dudgeon the theorist replied: "So much the worse for the facts!"

Alexander Hamilton is supposed to have had some statesmanship and sagacity (probably not so much as these learned free trade agents sent out by the New York importers to enlighten us,) and in his famed report of 1791, as United States Secretary of the Treasury, he said:

"But though it were true that the immediate and certain effect of a tariff was an increase of price, it is universally true that the contrary is the ultimate effect with every successful manufacturer. When a domestic manufacturer has attained to perfection, and has engaged in the prosecution of a competent number of persons, it can be afforded, and accordingly seldom or never falls to sell cheaper, in process of time, than the foreign article for which it substitutes the internal competition, which, taken place, soon does away with everything like monopoly, and by degrees reduces the price of the article to the minimum of a reasonable profit on the capital employed. This accords with the reason of the thing and with experience."

Our experience confirms the views and illustrates the sagacity of Hamilton, and surely these facts do not sustain the bare assertions of revenue reformers.

If we follow their advice we carry our grist to British mills and pay heavy tolls, and road fees both ways. Better take our grist to American mills and keep tolls and fees at home, even if we build our mills in the state.

FOR SALE. The proprietors of this paper have a Gordon Cylinder Folio Post Press, bed 13x19, in excellent condition; just new; also a Newbury Press, as good as new, both of which they will sell on reasonable terms, and at half the original cost. They have also about 200 pounds of Primer and the same amount of Brevier type, in good condition, for which they will take half price. Address JOURNAL, Huntingdon, Pa.

SETTLE UP. All persons indebted to me for subscription, advertising or job work up to Jan. 1, 1871, are requested to settle up immediately. Those who pay before the first day of February next will be charged only \$2 a year for the paper. Those who fail to do so will be charged three dollars and their accounts collected by law. My books must be settled up. J. A. NASR.

Only thirty-six working days remain to this Congress, says a contemporary, and there are three hundred and twenty-five bills and resolutions on the Senate calendar, while in the House there are twenty-one committee reports among the unfinished business, and there are forty-seven bills on the table which ask land grants for railroads.

It is reported that the large hotel, at Patterson, opposite McKim's, was burned on Monday last. This makes the third or fourth fire in that locality. The people must be suffering in that neighborhood for shelter. Steps should be taken to aid them.

Hon. Wm. M. Hall, Hon. Samuel L. Russell, of Bedford, and Hon. Wm. H. Koonz, of Somerset, are urged for the position made vacant by the death of Hon. Alexander King, in the XVIIth Judicial District.

P. M. Lytle, of Huntingdon, and W. W. Davis, of Juniata county, were chosen Representative delegates to the next Republican State Convention.

The Legislature adjourned over, from Friday last until Tuesday morning of this week, for want of something to do.

Some sixty persons were converted and professed religion at a revival lately held at Roaring Spring, Blair county.

Our Washington Correspondence. WASHINGTON, D. C. Jan. 21, 1871. EDITOR OF HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.—Now that the Commissioners appointed "to explore" the Dominican portion of the Island of San Domingo have started on their "voyage of discovery," anxiety is stretched to its utmost tension for the reception of the first dispatch giving a relation of at least their reception, and entrance upon the work of their mission. It is to be presumed that the information to be furnished will be reliable, so far as it may go; but if their sojourn on the island is to be so brief as to enable them to return and report to this Congress, it can hardly be expected that a very extended knowledge of the country as to its productions, the peculiarities of its inhabitants, the character of its government, the real sentiments of the people in regard to "selling out" to the United States, and their fitness for being incorporated with us as a part and parcel of our glorious Union,—and the many other items of which information is desirable can be communicated in their report.

The bill ceding certain jurisdiction to the State of Ohio, which has passed both Houses of Congress, has reference to the Soldiers' Home at Dayton. At the recent Congressional election, the inmates of that Asylum were denied the right to vote. The Supreme Court of the State of Ohio had so decided, on the ground that the exclusive jurisdiction over the territory embraced was vested in the United States. The result of this refusal of the right of suffrage to a body of our disabled soldiers was the election of Lewis D. Campbell over Robert C. Schenck, the Republican candidate. This bill now passed will obviate any future difficulty. Hereafter, our war-worn veterans will have the privilege of "voting as they fought." Its enactment may have an influence in determining the contest of the seat of Campbell, at the commencement of the 42nd Congress.

A bill has passed the House of Representatives to prevent cruelty to animals, while in transit by railroad or other means of transportation, within the United States. By the provisions of this bill, (if it become a law,) it is claimed, that the

HOME PROTECTION.

The following unanswerable facts were prepared by a Western contemporary, and we present them to our readers because they cover the whole ground so much better than anything we could possibly prepare upon the subject. Read them closely and you will be profited:

An agent of the Free Trade League, preaching their style of revenue reform, said:

"The 'Free Trader' parades the 'Tax on a man and his clothes,' and the 'Tax on a farmer's bedroom' in the same style."

Like assertions are made touching "tax" on lumber, woollens, etc. The aim of all this is plainly to urge the British system of levying tariffs on articles we do not and cannot produce, and reducing or abolishing the duties on articles we can manufacture here.

An English writer well says of the effect of the system there on the people: "It hits them doubly, and they suffer both ways; the value of their wages is lessened by the duties charged on these necessities of food they consume, and their wages are reduced by the free admission of foreign manufactures competing with those they produce."

If these assertions are true, a vital aspect of the case is ignored, and it is but half stated, such half statements being often worse and more deceptive than falsehoods. No allowance is made for difference in wages, taxes or interest, or for the benefits and necessity of a large home market.

Our iron makers' workmen at British wages (less than \$1 there and more than \$2 a day in our mills), and they could defy England the world over. The horrid \$40,000,000, if they get it, goes largely to their workmen, and the workmen pay three-fourths of it to the farmers for food.

Let us give a few facts to show how baseless these assertions are. Tables have been repeatedly published to show that woollens are lower than in 1860, when the tariff was less. This is especially true of staple cloths worn by the people.—A farmer in Minnesota or Michigan can buy his cloths of home make cheaper and better than ten years ago. Edward Harris, of Rhode Island, a large woolen manufacturer, says he cannot make woollens as he wishes, because wool is twice as high as in Europe, and Gen. Brinkerhoff, an Ohio free trade revenue reformer, and an agent of the League, says he cannot raise wool because the price is lower than ever before, and both charge these opposite results to the tariff!

Mr. Harris wants free trade in wool, but not in woollens; that is, protection for himself and not for the wool-grower.

Magnanimous man! Free trade in woollens would close his mills in a month, and he can't stand that!

Cottons imported at fifty cents a yard, have been exported of better quality, under a high tariff, at 6 cents. Cotton hosiery, from 1860 to 1868, was reduced nearly half in price. Delaines, imported at 35c to 50c, were made here in 1868 of equal quality at 20c. By the official reports of the Lumbermen's Exchange, in Chicago, the great lumber market of the country, we find the average price for lumber for the three years, 1863, '64 and '65, with reciprocity giving free trade in Canada lumber, were \$14.63 per thousand; and in the four years 1866, '67, '68, and '69, with a duty of twenty per cent., the average was \$13.96, Canada paying the duty and selling lower to us.

Nails, axes, saws, tools, pins, etc., are lower under protection than formerly. Cast steel was reduced from 18¢(13c in 1861, and sold in the war for 32c, while the English, no better, was held at 45c, saving our Government some money as well as dependence on an unfriendly foreign power.

England raised the tariff on iron seventeen times, beginning with \$2 50, or 10 shillings sterling, in 1679, and going up to \$25 a ton in 1819. Did the price rise, as it should have done by the assertions of these wise men? Not at all; pigs and bars are stupider, and would go down! In 1826, England could undersell the world, and offered her iron at less than \$50 a ton, took off the tariff, and cried, "Hurrah for free trade in iron!"

So of her woollens, through 400 years of high tariffs they fell in price, as capital, skill and competition at home increased, and through protection she reached her present position; but her suffering workmen beg her to turn back to-day.

Let us follow our imports and prices of iron a little, as the simplest mode of details, and as covering the like ground on other articles. From 1839 to 1842, inclusive, the duty on imported pig iron was from \$5 to \$37. From 1843 to 1847, the duty was raised to \$9; but the price ranged lower, or from \$25 to \$30.

In 1850 it fell to \$20 85, while the cost in England was \$19 65, and the tariff 30 per cent. and English bar iron was sold here at \$41 87, our British consuls being engaged in selling at cost or less to close up our mills, having paid large sums, in 1846, to spread free trade notions in this country, lower our tariff, and get us in their power. When this was done they pushed up prices, and in 1854, sold us 160,000 tons of pig iron at \$37 16, costing in England but \$17, and with the tariff only 30 per cent., and 45,000 tons of bars at over \$70, and railroad iron at heavy prices and profits, all with a low tariff, and in 1857, we had a "crash," and labor went begging, and farmers had their share of trouble.

With the tariff at \$9, for four years, from 1843 to 1846, pig iron ranged from \$15 to \$22, averaging \$27 70.

With the tariff reduced to 30 per cent. for four years, from 1853 to 1856, the range was from \$27 to \$37, and the average was \$32, or over \$4 higher than under a lower tariff.

These figures we take from official reports of Government Revenue Commissioners, and find great fluctuations in prices, ruinous to us if not guarded against by a tariff; the English producers paying the tariff at times, and again the buyer here, as well as markets ranged, and, most noteworthy of all, we see the English pushing down our tariff, selling us iron low to break down our mills, and then pushing up the price, and reaping immense profits while our tariff was low.

We find the prices gradually coming down, both of foreign and domestic articles, as competition, skill, experience, fit machinery, and capital become invested in growing industries; starting under a protective policy.

The ignoring of facts by these patent reformers reminds one of a story of a famous theorist in the Dark Ages in Europe, who asked a candid friend's opinion of one of his wonderful theories. His friend replied: "It looks fair, but facts do not sustain it." In high dudgeon the theorist replied: "So much the worse for the facts!"

Alexander Hamilton is supposed to have had some statesmanship and sagacity (probably not so much as these learned free trade agents sent out by the New York importers to enlighten us,) and in his famed report of 1791, as United States Secretary of the Treasury, he said:

"But though it were true that the immediate and certain effect of a tariff was an increase of price, it is universally true that the contrary is the ultimate effect with every successful manufacturer. When a domestic manufacturer has attained to perfection, and has engaged in the prosecution of a competent number of persons, it can be afforded, and accordingly seldom or never falls to sell cheaper, in process of time, than the foreign article for which it substitutes the internal competition, which, taken place, soon does away with everything like monopoly, and by degrees reduces the price of the article to the minimum of a reasonable profit on the capital employed. This accords with the reason of the thing and with experience."

Our experience confirms the views and illustrates the sagacity of Hamilton, and surely these facts do not sustain the bare assertions of revenue reformers.

If we follow their advice we carry our grist to British mills and pay heavy tolls, and road fees both ways. Better take our grist to American mills and keep tolls and fees at home, even if we build our mills in the state.

FOR SALE. The proprietors of this paper have a Gordon Cylinder Folio Post Press, bed 13x19, in excellent condition; just new; also a Newbury Press, as good as new, both of which they will sell on reasonable terms, and at half the original cost. They have also about 200 pounds of Primer and the same amount of Brevier type, in good condition, for which they will take half price. Address JOURNAL, Huntingdon, Pa.

SETTLE UP. All persons indebted to me for subscription, advertising or job work up to Jan. 1, 1871, are requested to settle up immediately. Those who pay before the first day of February next will be charged only \$2 a year for the paper. Those who fail to do so will be charged three dollars and their accounts collected by law. My books must be settled up. J. A. NASR.

Only thirty-six working days remain to this Congress, says a contemporary, and there are three hundred and twenty-five bills and resolutions on the Senate calendar, while in the House there are twenty-one committee reports among the unfinished business, and there are forty-seven bills on the table which ask land grants for railroads.

It is reported that the large hotel, at Patterson, opposite McKim's, was burned on Monday last. This makes the third or fourth fire in that locality. The people must be suffering in that neighborhood for shelter. Steps should be taken to aid them.

Hon. Wm. M. Hall, Hon. Samuel L. Russell, of Bedford, and Hon. Wm. H. Koonz, of Somerset, are urged for the position made vacant by the death of Hon. Alexander King, in the XVIIth Judicial District.

P. M. Lytle, of Huntingdon, and W. W. Davis, of Juniata county, were chosen Representative delegates to the next Republican State Convention.

The Legislature adjourned over, from Friday last until Tuesday morning of this week, for want of something to do.

Some sixty persons were converted and professed religion at a revival lately held at Roaring Spring, Blair county.

Our Washington Correspondence. WASHINGTON, D. C. Jan. 21, 1871. EDITOR OF HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.—Now that the Commissioners appointed "to explore" the Dominican portion of the Island of San Domingo have started on their "voyage of discovery," anxiety is stretched to its utmost tension for the reception of the first dispatch giving a relation of at least their reception, and entrance upon the work of their mission. It is to be presumed that the information to be furnished will be reliable, so far as it may go; but if their sojourn on the island is to be so brief as to enable them to return and report to this Congress, it can hardly be expected that a very extended knowledge of the country as to its productions, the peculiarities of its inhabitants, the character of its government, the real sentiments of the people in regard to "selling out" to the United States, and their fitness for being incorporated with us as a part and parcel of our glorious Union,—and the many other items of which information is desirable can be communicated in their report.

The ignoring of facts by these patent reformers reminds one of a story of a famous theorist in the Dark Ages in Europe, who asked a candid friend's opinion of one of his wonderful theories. His friend replied: "It looks fair, but facts do not sustain it." In high dudgeon the theorist replied: "So much the worse for the facts!"

Alexander Hamilton is supposed to have had some statesmanship and sagacity (probably not so much as these learned free trade agents sent out by the New York importers to enlighten us,) and in his famed report of 1791, as United States Secretary of the Treasury, he said:

"But though it were true that the immediate and certain effect of a tariff was an increase of price, it is universally true that the contrary is the ultimate effect with every successful manufacturer. When a domestic manufacturer has attained to perfection, and has engaged in the prosecution of a competent number of persons, it can be afforded, and accordingly seldom or never falls to sell cheaper, in process of time, than the foreign article for which it substitutes the internal competition, which, taken place, soon does away with everything like monopoly, and by degrees reduces the price of the article to the minimum of a reasonable profit on the capital employed. This accords with the reason of the thing and with experience."

Our experience confirms the views and illustrates the sagacity of Hamilton, and surely these facts do not sustain the bare assertions of revenue reformers.

If we follow their advice we carry our grist to British mills and pay heavy tolls, and road fees both ways. Better take our grist to American mills and keep tolls and fees at home, even if we build our mills in the state.

FOR SALE. The proprietors of this paper have a Gordon Cylinder Folio Post Press, bed 13x19, in excellent condition; just new; also a Newbury Press, as good as new, both of which they will sell on reasonable terms, and at half the original cost. They have also about 200 pounds of Primer and the same amount of Brevier type, in good condition, for which they will take half price. Address JOURNAL, Huntingdon, Pa.

SETTLE UP. All persons indebted to me for subscription, advertising or job work up to Jan. 1, 1871, are requested to settle up immediately. Those who pay before the first day of February next will be charged only \$2 a year for the paper. Those who fail to do so will be charged three dollars and their accounts collected by law. My books must be settled up. J. A. NASR.

Only thirty-six working days remain to this Congress, says a contemporary, and there are three hundred and twenty-five bills and resolutions on the Senate calendar, while in the House there are twenty-one committee reports among the unfinished business, and there are forty-seven bills on the table which ask land grants for railroads.

It is reported that the large hotel, at Patterson, opposite McKim's, was burned on Monday last. This makes the third or fourth fire in that locality. The people must be suffering in that neighborhood for shelter. Steps should be taken to aid them.

Hon. Wm. M. Hall, Hon. Samuel L. Russell, of Bedford, and Hon. Wm. H. Koonz, of Somerset, are urged for the position made vacant by the death of Hon. Alexander King, in the XVIIth Judicial District.

P. M. Lytle, of Huntingdon, and W. W. Davis, of Juniata county, were chosen Representative delegates to the next Republican State Convention.

The Legislature adjourned over, from Friday last until Tuesday morning of this week, for want of something to do.

Some sixty persons were converted and professed religion at a revival lately held at Roaring Spring, Blair county.

Our Washington Correspondence. WASHINGTON, D. C. Jan. 21, 1871. EDITOR OF HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.—Now that the Commissioners appointed "to explore" the Dominican portion of the Island of San Domingo have started on their "voyage of discovery," anxiety is stretched to its utmost tension for the reception of the first dispatch giving a relation of at least their reception, and entrance upon the work of their mission. It is to be presumed that the information to be furnished will be reliable, so far as it may go; but if their sojourn on the island is to be so brief as to enable them to return and report to this Congress, it can hardly be expected that a very extended knowledge of the country as to its productions, the peculiarities of its inhabitants, the character of its government, the real sentiments of the people in regard to "selling out" to the United States, and their fitness for being incorporated with us as a part and parcel of our glorious Union,—and the many other items of which information is desirable can be communicated in their report.

The bill ceding certain jurisdiction to the State of Ohio, which has passed both Houses of Congress, has reference to the Soldiers' Home at Dayton. At the recent Congressional election, the inmates of that Asylum were denied the right to vote. The Supreme Court of the State of Ohio had so decided, on the ground that the exclusive jurisdiction over the territory embraced was vested in the United States. The result of this refusal of the right of suffrage to a body of our disabled soldiers was the election of Lewis D. Campbell over Robert C. Schenck, the Republican candidate. This bill now passed will obviate any future difficulty. Hereafter, our war-worn veterans will have the privilege of "voting as they fought." Its enactment may have an influence in determining the contest of the seat of Campbell, at the commencement of the 42nd Congress.

A bill has passed the House of Representatives to prevent cruelty to animals, while in transit by railroad or other means of transportation, within the United States. By the provisions of this bill, (if it become a law,) it is claimed, that the

vending of unwholesome meat of animals in our large cities will, in a great measure, be obviated. It provides, that the cattle shall not be confined more than twenty-eight consecutive hours without unloading them for five consecutive hours for food and rest. A violation of the provisions of the bill is to be punished by the infliction of proper penalties. This proposed law seems to be in harmony with the humanitarian spirit of the age.

After very considerable discussion, the Senate adopted a Resolution offered by Senator Morton of Indiana, authorizing the appointment of a special committee to investigate the real condition of affairs in the Southern States, in connection with the charges of violence and resistance to the law. Senators Scott, Wilson, Chandler, Rice and Bayard have been appointed that committee, to whom have been referred all papers relating to the subject. This committee is one of the greatest importance. It is the duty of Congress to obtain reliable information on this subject.

If outrages have been perpetrated by lawless bands of desperadoes, as is alleged, the public safety calls loudly for protection. There is very strong evidence, that the spirit of rebellion is manifesting itself in many sections, in the murdering of unoffending Union citizens with entire impunity, the destruction of the private property of those accused of loyalty to the Government of the United States, and at elections, the driving from the polls those who are known to be favorable to the selection of Republican candidates. Is this, or any part of this, true? If so, justice, patriotism and self-preservation call for the shielding of the innocent and the punishment of the guilty. It will be the province of this committee to thoroughly examine into the truth or falsity of the allegations, and to suggest the required legislation.

In the organization of the committee, Pennsylvania has been honored, by the appointment of Hon. John Scott as its chairman. As the batteries of the Secessionists of the South and of the secession. sympathizers in the North will be opened upon this committee, and its action prejudged, misrepresented, and grossly vilified, you may expect that your Senator will have to pass through the ordeal which the loyal patriots, who signaled themselves during the war for the rebellion were subjected. But he is the right man in the right place. He will perform his duty fearlessly, and to the satisfaction of his loyal fellow citizens.

The Senate has passed the House bill to abolish the offices of Admiral and Vice Admiral in the Navy, with an amendment that the law shall not go into effect until a vacancy shall have occurred. Of course, the passage of this law does not oust the present incumbents.

All the nominations, recently sent to the Senate by the President, for certain offices in the State of Missouri, have been confirmed. The confirmation of these nominations was warmly opposed by Senator Schurz, and as ardently pressed by Senator Jewett, the successor of Senator Drake. It will be remembered that, prior to the late election in Missouri, the President, in accordance with his sense of duty to the Republican party, displaced certain officers, for the reason that they were using the influence of their official positions in opposition to the Republican candidates.

He was centered by some Republicans for so doing, it being alleged that the officers removed were as good Republicans as those appointed. The result of the "split" in the ranks of the Republican party in that State was the election of a Legislature, in which the "Revenue Reformers," or "Republican Bolters" hold the balance of power. We now have, as a consequence, the selection of Frank Blair to the United States Senate, as the successor of Senator Drake. There could have been furnished no stronger proof of the propriety of the removals made by President Grant.

On Friday, Senator Scott asked unanimous consent to make the bill for the repeal of the Income Tax, the special order for Tuesday, the 24th inst. Senator Howe, of Wisconsin, objecting; Senator Scott said he desired to have a test vote on the question of repeal, and moved that the bill be made the order, as he had indicated. His motion prevailed by a two-thirds vote, so we will have the bill before the Senate, on the day named.

In the House, on Friday, the Senate bill to provide a new form of Government for the District of Columbia, was taken up. While under consideration, an amendment was offered, the effect of which, if it had been adopted, would have been to confer on the women of the District the right to vote. Of course, the proposition created a "furry," as, on the call of the yeas and nays, the grave law-makers had to toe the mark. The result was that the amendment was defeated by a vote of 117 to 55. But the end is not yet. Although defeated in this first "square" vote in Congress, the "strong-minded" are not "squelched." They have resolved to make further effort.

Some time ago, the House passed a bill increasing the pensions of disabled soldiers and sailors. This bill has been reported in the Senate, in an amended form. In its present shape, it increases the pensions of disabled soldiers and sailors, and their widows and children, twenty per centum, which increase is to continue for five years from the 1st day of March, 1871. It is to be hoped this bill may become a law.

KESTONE. The murderer of Rogers, in N. Y., on the morning of December 31st, 1868, has just been discovered, in the person of a convict in the Auburn State Prison, named Francis E. Printow. The detection was the result of a search, made by the keeper, W. B. Hoffman, whose attention was first attracted to the murderer, by his peculiar nervous appearance in the workshop, where he had been employed.—The man is a transferred prisoner from Sing Sing, to which prison he was sentenced from New York, on the 3d of February, 1869, on five years imprisonment for grand larceny. He was transferred to Auburn last spring. After noticing his peculiarities, Mr. Hoffman was struck by some remarks made by him to a fellow convict in relation to the Rogers affair.—Printow was afterward drawn out by the comrade, at Mr. Hoffman's instance, and made a clean breast of the circumstances connected with the robbery and murder.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Speaking of the Pennsylvania railroad company *Lecture Hours* for January editorially says:

"We have not the space to trace the growth of this enormous corporation, but we propose to let our readers know something of the cost of the main line, including the Indiana and Hollidaysburg branches, with double track, was some twenty millions of dollars. The Pennsylvania railroad proper and its immediate branches employ in round numbers five hundred locomotives. Its rolling stock numbers some eleven thousand cars, freight, passenger and maintenance. Its average number of cars per day is six hundred. It employs 10,000 and odd men in the operative department; 2,436 in the transportation department, engaged in 55 occupations; 4,075 in the motive and machine department, engaged in 67 occupations; 3,526 in the maintenance of way department. The pay roll in the department of M. P. & M. shows the following aggregate of men and wages: \$2,774 19; West Philadelphia, 666, receiving \$1,344 89; Columbia, 44, receiving \$83 79; Harrisburg, 313, receiving \$589 50; Mifflin, 73, receiving \$145 15; Tyrone, 44, receiving \$87 89; Conemaugh, 56, receiving \$98 46; Blairsville, 40, receiving \$76 40; Pittsburg, 44, receiving \$819 79.

The locomotive shops at Altoona turn out four new locomotives per month, and some ten old or repaired ones.

"The total weight in working order of the standard passenger engine of this company is 72,000 lbs.; of freight, 70,000 lbs. Of this there is available for adhesion in traction, in the former, 46,000 lbs; in the latter, 56,000. A pair of passenger wheels and axles weigh 6,000 lbs.

"The axles were selected, have tanks holding 24,000 gallons of water, and carry 33 tons of coal; weight, empty, 19,750 lbs.; with water, 49,900 lbs.; with water and coal, 46,750 lbs. The valves are set (beyond the control of engineer) to maximum of 125 lbs., the working power being on one 115 to 120 lbs.

"The use of steel tires was begun in 1861 and in 1866 sixty-six sets were used under passenger and freight engines. The first used ran 103,370 (sixty years) without turning. In 1868 the number used was 327, together with 160 chilled and 15 iron tires, a decrease (217) over 1867, which, the report says speaks well for the economy of the steel tires. It was early noted that not only are they more durable and safe, but that their adhesive power even on steel rails is superior to that of iron tires.

"Steel tires were first introduced, to secure additional safety, in 1864; and at the end of 1