greatly inferior cost, and can be sold at low prices on long credits.

17th Interrogatory: What rate of duties in the tariff will, in your opinion, place you as a manufacturer in fair competition with the foreign maker of the same commodity?

Answer: To put the domestic on a perfect equality with the foreign manufacturer of iron, in all respects, he should be protected to the extent of the difference in cost of capital and labor, here and abroad, and all taxes direct and indirect paid by the American product, from which the foreign is free. It is conceded by the British iron masters that we pay three dollars for labor that costs the English manufacturer but one. The capital necessary to build and stock iron works, owing to the higher cost of materials and labor and higher rate of *interest*, costs us three times as much as it does him, and consequently, to put us on an equality in these respects, we should be protected to the extent of at least two-thirds of the actual cost of our product. It has been shown that the taxes paid to the Government on a ton of American iron is $16 23; to this add the difference in cost of labor and capital in this country, and you will find the amount necessary to put the American "manufacturer in fair competition with the foreign maker."

18th Interrogatory: What is the cost of making pig metal in England, and what in Scotland; also rails, common bar, &c., as far as you know?

Answer: I can only judge of the cost of some of those articles by the extremely low price at which they are sold, and the mammoth fortunes accumulated by the manufacturers At present cost of labor, Welsh rails are not costing the manufacturer over $25 per ton.

The cost of Scotch pig is hard to estimate, but as it is now selling from $13.50 to $14, and is understood to pay a large profit to the maker, it cannot cost more than $10 to $11, and probably less than that

The English manufacturers are wisely cautious about disclosing the secrets of their business, or the cost of their product, and in all the publications I have been able to see there is not as much given, leading to a correct estimate of the cost of making iron, as I have given you in answering these interrogatories. Yet I find it admitted by some of them that pig metal can be profitably made in certain districts of England at £2 per ton.

20th Interrogatory: What will be the effect upon the wages of laborers and operatives, if gold should come to par without an increase of duties on foreign goods?

Answer: There must be a corresponding decline of wages, or manufacturing must cease. The latter is most likely to occur—many thousands will be thrown out of employment, and much suffering will ensue.

21st Interrogatory: If any general decline in prices of American manufactured commodities shall take place, can the present rate of wages be maintained?

Answer: So far as the manufacture of railroad iron is concerned, I would answer emphatically *no*.

THE GAZETTE.

LEWISTOWN, PA.

Wednesday, September 5, 1866.

G. & G. R. FRYSINGER, Editors.

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Associate Judges.

AUGUSTUS TROXEL, of Lewistown.

LEVI GLASS, of Union.

Assembly.

JAMES M. BROWN, Armagh.

HENRY S. WHARTON, of Huntingdon.

Sheriff.

CHAUNCEY M. SHULL, Lewistown.

Commissioner.

SAMUEL H. McCOY, Granville.

Auditor.

M. P. WAKEFIELD, Oliver.

☞ "Why the h—l don't Congress admit the States," said a yelping copperhead the other day in our hearing, meaning of course the rebel States. Don't the silly fool, as well as others who bark in the same strain, know that Congress has made provision for their admittance, and that these "States" are keeping themselves out? Let them pass the amendments, and thus make this a *white* man's government, and they can come in.

Our Legislative Ticket.

The re-nomination of JAMES M. BROWN, we are pleased to say, gives general satisfaction in this county. Whatever difference of opinion existed previous to the meeting of the county convention, was definitely settled by the action of that body, and among his most ardent supporters now are most of those who honestly opposed him at the delegate election. So far as our county is concerned, we can hold our own, and make some inroads into the new party. We see attempts are made to connect Mr. Brown with the Senatorial question, and in Juniata and Huntingdon the cop papers set him down as a Cameron man. In this county we wisely discarded a question only calculated to foster discord, and we think we can safely say our member occupies common ground with ourselves in relation to this matter, which is this: We have *no* favorite first, last and all the time. When the time comes we are willing to look around among the prominent men who stand faithful to the great truths enunciated by the Union Republican Party—to counsel with members of that party from all parts of the State—weigh the status of candidates, and, if a close vote, their probability of success in convention, if nominated; and then, whether the choice fall upon Curtin, Cameron, or any other sound Union man, WE ARE FOR HIM, and this we are confident is the sentiment of nine-tenths of our voters.

In Huntingdon county, HENRY S. WHARTON, a young man of fine talents and business habits, received the nomination through the practice inaugurated during the past few years of making their members yearlings. Such at least is our view of the matter, as it was evident that the friends of Mr. Swoope (who was defeated last year for a re-nomination) this year defeated Mr. Baker. We regret that such was the case, but when Huntingdon county presents us an unobjectionable candidate nominated by the usages of the party, it is not our business, nor that of Juniata, to go behind the nominating body and inquire whether somebody is dissatisfied. We intend to do our duty by Mr. Wharton, and therefore have a right to ask that republicans of Huntingdon county do theirs—as we believe they will—for if local differences are once introduced, and district members put in jeopardy, a minority might as well at once dictate who we should vote for even in a township election. We believe our friends in Huntingdon county could easily trace their apparent difficulty to the introduction of a side issue, and as wolves who were loudest in creating that issue have now thrown off the sheep's clothing they used, it ought to satisfy all reflecting men that, while perhaps innocently got up, it was insidiously fostered for the purpose of creating discord. In fact, Cowan's sleuth hounds can be tracked in the manœuver as readily as whisky in an official drunkard.

Presidential Dignity.

From the day Andrew Johnson was inaugurated Vice President, every Christian man in this country, and every well-wisher of its prosperity, has had cause to blush for his course. When Booth's murderous hand made him President, it was hoped he had repented in sack cloth and ashes, and that he would realize the fearful responsibility resting upon him to preserve the dignity of this nation; but his 22d of February harangue, couched in language which would do no honor to any political stump orator, dispelled those hopes, and men can now only look on and read in wonder. All our Presidents heretofore preserved at least a studied dignity when they appeared before the public, and seldom indulged in egotistical displays or used language derogatory to their high position. Many of our readers will no doubt remember with what astonishment they read a certificate of James Buchanan, certifying to the good qualities of a keg of Monongahela whiskey forwarded to him by a Pennsylvania firm, and how generally that act was condemned, for although a certificate from simple James Buchanan would have been passed over without comment, such a one from "James Buchanan, President of the United States," was looked upon as derogatory to that office and discreditable to the nation. Under Johnson however all this is changed. Intemperate language, coarse attacks on Congress and all who differ from him, references to the Deity next to blasphemous, and a vulgar egotism that would shame a candidate for constable, mark too many of his addresses. On his present journey, ostensibly to lay the corner stone of a monument to Douglas, a man whom he most bitterly assailed while living, he has almost invariably started out by declaring he would not make a speech, then launched out into digressions on "my policy," warmed up until he denounced Congress, either as usurpers, disunionists, or some other foul-mouthed epithet, and wound up by telling his hearers the old story that he had been a tailor!

[By the Atlantic Cable.]

News from the Old World.

The formalities of the cession of Venetia have been completed and the Austrians are to evacuate that part of Italy within a week. Other matters seem quiet except that the ruler of Hesse Darmstadt refuses the treaty of peace. It is likely that his dominions will be conceded to Prussia.—M. Drouyn de l'Huys, the French minister for foreign affairs, has resigned. The motion in the Bavarian chambers to effect a union with Prussia has been defeated. The Prussian chambers are engaged in discussing a bill of indictment for certain alleged illegal acts of the government.

"The Gazette can go on emptying its "stinkpots," as its masters direct, at men who refuse to bow at the shrine of its ebony idol, but the people of this county have learned to appreciate it at its real worth. The day has passed when personal detraction, the only remaining element of political opposition the Gazette and its party has, can affect the success of the Democracy."

We do not know to which of the *editors* of the Democrat we are indebted for the above courteous and *gentlemanly* extract from a rigmarole of nonsense in its last issue, which, as is usually the case where men have no argument nor reason to oppose an opponent, resort is had to personal billinsgate. We shall not follow its course, but would ask wherein have we engaged in such "personal detraction" of the candidates of the new party as that paper asserts? Had we said that one of its candidates was a drunkard (as the Democrat did of one of ours last year)—that another had stolen a sheep, and a third beaten his wife, that paper might talk about "detraction," but it is something new to us that to canvass a candidate's *political* record comes under that head. For instance, is it detraction to say that Wm. Ross, one of its candidates for Associate Judge, was tried and is now under conviction of taking the votes of deserters—that during the entire war he was one of the most vindictive opponents of the Union men in this county, and that his sympathies and feelings were with the South? Is it personal detraction to say that Mr. Ross is a man of strong temper, frequently unreasonable, and a violent political partizan? Is it personal detraction to say that John W. Kearns, during the war, stood upon the same platform and taught the same doctrines that the Selinsgrove Times did—that by his talk and example he induced ignorant men to put themselves in opposition to the government when its very existence was threatened? Is it personal detraction to say that Mr. Banks was the chosen friend and associate of the vilest calumniators of Abraham Lincoln, and though more guarded in his expressions, when or where did he ever publicly denounce the rebel leaders half as much as he did those who were at the head of our government?—And so with Major McEwen. He went into the service, was promoted to a post of honor and profit, *resigned* a position worth nearly $200 per month long before the close of the war, and came home to rail at the administration! We do not dispute the *right* of these men to do these things, but we also claim that if they are put forward as candidates for office, soldiers and all other citizens have a right to know the position they occupied in the most eventful period of our history; and if knowing it, soldiers and others who stood by their country "right or wrong," choose to reward such men like Messrs. Banks, Ross, Kearns, &c., with office, why be it so—the republican doctrine being that the majority shall rule.

☞ Hon. James Mullens, a member of the Tennessee Legislature, in a speech at Philadelphia on Friday last, stated as a fact within his own knowledge that after Johnson had promised to be the Moses to lead the negroes out of Egypt into Canaan, that poor deluded race raised $400 and purchased him a splendid gold watch which he still wears. Another incident related by Mr. Mullens, is worthy of note. Referring to the character of the company which Andrew Johnson had kept of late, the speaker contrasted his appearance at Democratic meetings with the fact that shortly after the Democratic Convention at Chicago he forcibly dispersed a McClellan meeting held in Tennessee. The meeting was held in the evening, in the second story of a building used as a court-house, and Mr. Johnson being apprised of the fact ordered out some of the colored troops under his command, and ordered them to go to the place, blow out the lights, and knock every d—d man down stairs regardless of the consequences.—These orders were obeyed to the letter, and the unfortunate McClellanites were driven from their room, tumbled pell-mell down the stairs, and many of them personally assaulted. That was what Andrew Johnson did in 1864 for his McClellan friends.

☞ The Selinsgrove Times naturally comes to the rescue of Messrs. Ross and Kearns, who it insists are, like itself, democratic, and winds up an article on the Gazette as follows:

"The Gazette still has "soldier on the brain," with which it will doubtless be troubled till after the election. We are not afflicted in that way, though we have quite a goodly number of soldiers' names upon our subscription book who will all vote for Clymer and a white man's government at the next election. Nor do honorable soldiers endorse a party so mean that will submit to their members in Congress voting themselves $3,000 extra pay for a few months service and to the soldiers only $100 for *three years!*"

In the first place, more democratic votes, in proportion to numbers, voted for an increase of salary than did republicans; and *all* the Johnson members voted for it. Secondly we acknowledge to have "soldier on the brain" *all the time;* and had the soldiers as a body been wise, they would have secured two-thirds of all the civil offices in this State for many years to come. But led on by designing officers, many privates were induced to join Clymer clubs *as* soldiers, thus giving countenance to one who during the war had no voice in their favor, and who voted against increasing their pay, while his opponent was not only a brave and gallant soldier but in every respect the equal, if not superior, of Clymer. In doing so, the privates threw away their own chances of civil promotion, and will, as they did in the war, do the hard work, while those who misled them will reap offices and greenbacks. Had they come back, organized as a body of Union men, and put forward their claims, the Gazette would have raised no word of objection to any nominee of character and standing, no matter what his political antecedents might have been.

Sale of the Democracy.

On Thursday last the Legislative conferees of the democracy that was met the Johnsonites in this place, and consummated the intrigue and bargain of selling the democracy to the new party by adopting Mr. Miller of Huntingdon and Mr. Willis of Lewistown as candidates for the Legislature. If any one still has doubts, the following editorial article from the Washington Star of Friday last, one of Johnson's organs, ought to satisfy him:

The "National Union Party."—The name adopted, as above, by the great national party which has arisen for the salvation of the country, *is accepted everywhere* as one exceedingly felicitous and appropriate. It correctly designates the purpose had in view; it is as broad and comprehensive as the nation itself; and while rallying all patriots to a common standard, has no tint or rust of old party names or shibboleths.

Fall in, old democrats! here's a fine chance for your services as hewers of wood and drawers of water to give a few men office who'll thank you for your votes, but don't care a —— for you otherwise.

An Apostate's Picture as Drawn by Himself.

In his speech at the St. Cloud Hotel, in Memphis, accepting the nomination for the Vice Presidency, Andrew Johnson thus urged the necessity of a rigid franchise law in Tennessee:

"I say that the traitor has ceased to be a citizen, and in joining the rebellion has become a public enemy. *He forfeited his right to vote with loyal men when he renounced his citizenship and sought to destroy our Government.* We say to the most honest and industrious foreigner who comes from England and Germany to dwell among us and to add to the wealth of the country, 'Before you can be a citizen you must stay here for five years.' If we are so cautious about foreigners, who voluntarily renounce their homes to live with us, what should we say to the traitor who, although born and reared among us, has raised a paricidal hand against the government which always protected him? *My judgment is that he should be subjected to a severe ordeal before he is restored to citizenship.*"

And yet this man in a speech some time ago, had the impudence to ask what principles and promises he had betrayed?

☞ We suppose you know all about it, as you were in the—really we forget—what corps was it? The 300 or the disability?—*Lewistown Gazette.*

"The $300." Now, what corps did you and your progeny serve in? Do tell!—*Hollidaysburg Standard.*

So far as the senior is concerned, being over age, we served in the Relief Corps, where we believe it is generally admitted we did our duty, having like most privates received a good deal of abuse and little pay. Our eldest son, who is in the ministry, shouldered a musket during Lee's invasion, was for some time under rebel surveillance, and in a good deal more danger of life than some folks who entered the army. Our junior, in addition to local service, volunteered during Lee's invasion and was at Gettysburg until regularly discharged. He again enlisted, and was twice rejected, much against his wishes, under the military regulations, when he returned home. Another member of our family, a nephew and a minor, was in the nine months service, where he contracted a disease which no doubt caused the loss of one of his lungs. No $300 was or would have been paid by *our* progeny.

Rules for Pension Claims.

Claimants for an increase of pension under the law granting to widows two dollars per month additional for each child under sixteen years of age, will be required to prove the dates of birth of such children in the manner required in the case of an application on behalf of minor children, as prescribed in previous forms and instructions. This explanation is now published by authority of the Commissioner of Pensions, lest the instructions under the act of July 25th, 1866, should be misconstrued on account of the omission of this requirement from said instructions.

☞ The New York Evening Post, in its admiration for Johnson, lately suggested the formation of a second party. Here is the answer it got from a subscriber:

"It is absurd for you to urge that a second party, a Republican party should be organized in the Southern States. Nothing of the kind would be tolerated, and it would only make mischief to attempt it. If a man should attempt to make a Republican speech in the town near my plantation, he would be shot down at once."

An Alabama paper speaks of General Sheridan as a "blue bellied Yankee Irishman, a vulgar ditcher, whose high rank was not the reward of merit but the result of fortuitous circumstances." Then it goes off as follows:

"This is really too bad. We have henceforth to acknowledge these Yankee hybrids as countrymen, and it would be gratifying to Southern gentlemen to know that some of them had just claims to decency and respect. But one by one the leaders of the Northern army show themselves to be only blackguards and braggarts, and now one of the small fry, *a short tailed slimy tadpole of the latter spawn, the blathering disgrace of an honest father, an everlasting libel on his Irish blood, the scorn of brave men and the synonym of infamy,* Major-General Phil. H. Sheridan, has added his name to this list of outrages upon humanity by the issue of General Order No. 14, Military Division of the Gulf."

☞ The Indiana Democrat received at this office is about half black. Is it turning abolitionist?

☞ Thomas W. Kay, who died near Newbern, left his property to two former slaves.

☞ Three English ladies recently tumbled over a precipice in Switzerland and were killed.

☞ The Philadelphia Loyal Convention met on Monday last. The attendance is large.

☞ The creditors of Culver, Penn & Co. and H. Culver have compromised their affairs. The assets are represented as exceeding the liabilities.

☞ The Fenians are once more putting the Canadians to trouble, and we may expect every day to hear of war and rumors of war in the direction of the Provinces.

☞ A gentleman who lately arrived from the south, and who had lost the hang of politics during the past year, was rather staggered to find every secessionist a Johnson man!

☞ Gen. James Nagle, of Schuylkill county, who served with distinction in the Mexican war and also in the war against the rebellion, died at his residence in Pottsville on August 22d, of heart disease.

☞ The Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist speaks of the Stars and Stripes as a "flag all over befouled with wrong, and a black guard despotism that daily affronts God by the villainies it does his poor and persecuted people."

☞ Colonel Seville, late of the Confederate army, last week received an appointment as a Captain in the regular army. He was formerly a notorious fire-eating secessionist. Verily we are progressing under Johnson, the *loyal!*

☞ The shifts to which men resort while groping in the dark, is well exemplified by a neighboring Johnson paper asserting that the President has no power to punish traitors! How did he try Mrs. Surratt & Co., Wirz, &c.?

☞ Gen. Custer, who now goes tooth and nail with Johnson, in his examination before the Committee on Reconstruction, stated under oath that the rebels were all submissive and quiet until the policy of the government was developed, when they at once became bold and defiant.

☞ In Mich., recently, Mrs. Alexander Rickard arose at night, wrote touching letters to her eldest children and husband, cut the throats of her two youngest children, cut her own throat, walked some distance to the bed, laid herself down and died beside her murdered little ones.

☞ Peter Bota, who murdered a woman named Phebe Ann Real, near Montoursville, four months ago, was found guilty of murder in the first degree, at Williamsport last Saturday, and sentenced to be hung. He served in the 5th Pa. Reserves, and was a man of low character.

☞ A rich joke, in reference to Cowan, is going the rounds of the country press. It is to this effect: By some mistake a bag containing Judge Kelley's speech in favor of impartial suffrage was delivered to the Copperjohnson Union Committee Rooms at Washington, of which some 5,000 copies were franked to Pennsylvania by Cowan.

☞ The local editor of the Hannibal Daily Courier is the wealthiest newspaper man in the West. He sums up his worldly possessions in this wise: Mrs. Local (par value) $1,000,000; one five year old Local, $500,000; one seven weeks old Local, $250,000; cash on hand, 43 cents; due on account, $1; sundries, 12 cents. Total, $1,750,001,55; yearly income, one Local.

☞ The Johnson papers are publishing an article from the New York Times claiming that the Baltimore and Philadelphia platforms are essentially alike, yet the first resolution of the Baltimore platform calls for the *punishment of rebels and traitors*, an important item not found in the Philadelphia. See last Huntingdon Globe and Anti-Patterson Republican, Mifflintown.

☞ A French paper contains the following curious statement: "A young girl, 11 years of age, attempted successively the life of her mother and sister for the sole purpose of drinking their blood. The child has been examined by competent physicians and proved to be attacked by the strange mania of anthropophagy.—Her extreme youth leads the physicians to hope that her cure may be accomplished."

☞ The dinner of the President's party at Delmonico's, New York, was the most elegant and expensive affair of the kind ever enjoyed by so large a party in this country. Dinner for two hundred and fifty was ordered, and the cost was $25,000, or one hundred dollars for each plate. There were eight different kinds of wine, costing from ten to twenty dollars per bottle. This was a *Democratic* dinner, and is therefore we suppose all right in a city where the Democrat lately complained that soldiers were starving.

☞ In addition to the mutilation of Gen. Sheridan's dispatch published by Johnson's administration, which entirely changed its meaning as to the New Orleans murders, it has been discovered that another entire dispatch was omitted from the published official correspondence.—The mutilated dispatch was in Johnson's hands, and the infamy of the dirty act rests between him and the New York Times, edited by that Raymond who figured so conspicuously at the Philadelphia Convention.

☞ The Democrat is hard run for something to say when it alleges that Gen. Couch has "left the disunion Forney party," as Couch was run as the cop candidate in Massachusetts a year ago. Whoever noted his military doings in this State during the war, has no need to ask what his politics were. Another cop paper also alleges that somebody left the Columbia Spy on account of a disagreement in politics. As the Spy is a neutral paper, this gammon may be easily estimated at its true worth.

A MYSTERY IN MOBILE.—An unknown man was found dead in a room in a house near Mobile, Alabama, on the 13th ult.—He had retired, and remained in his room so long that his landlady became alarmed and sent for the police, who beat the door open. They found his headless body lying on his bed, the blood freely flowing from it. At first it was thought he had been murdered, but a letter was found, written apparently by him, which ran thus: "I have put an end to my own life—I was tired of existence in this ungrateful land—and I left it at my own will.—There is money in my drawer sufficient to pay my funeral expenses. As to my name try not to discover it. To prevent identification, I have hidden my own head where you will never find it." The matter remains a mystery.

☞ A few men met in New Orleans, under a call sanctioned by the Governor, to discuss public matters, and nearly four hundred persons are killed and wounded by the police and rowdies under pretence that twenty-six men so assembled are dangerous to the peace of the city. In Philadelphia a large number, comprising rebels stained with blood, northern sympathizers, and a horde of greedy office-hunters who stigmatize the majority of citizens of that city as disunionists, met, fulminated falsehoods broadcast, and not even a street fight disturbs the mongrel rookery. Such is the difference between republican rule in a northern city and reconstructed Johnson rule in a southern.

'Extremes meet,' said some one to Gen. Butler, alluding to the fraternization of Gov. Orr and Gen Couch in the Philadelphia Convention. 'Yes,' replied Butler, 'and so they do when a dog bites his own tail—but both extremes belong to the same dog.'