

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK APRIL 18th, 1870.

Business here as well as in Philadelphia, is not brisk, but is improving. There is a downward tendency in all things, more apparent in New York than in Philadelphia, which always takes its cue from the great metropolis.

Yesterday being Easter Sunday, the churches were profusely decorated with flowers. The weather was unfavorable, but that did not prevent a packed audience in the Episcopal and Catholic Churches, which are unusually attractive in the celebration of Easter.

Official returns published by authority of the House of Commons show the following shipments of pig iron from Great Britain to the United States: during the year ending December 31, 1867, 119,855 tons; during the year ending the year ending December 31, 1868, 86,201 tons; during the year ending December 31, 1869, 132,485 tons.

From a compilation of official returns lately published by authority of the House of Commons it appears that Great Britain sent to the United States during the last three years the following quantities of railroad iron: year ending December 31, 1867, 165,036 tons; year ending December 31, 1868, 208,000 tons; year ending December 31, 1869, 299,436 tons.

OUR GERMEN ABROAD.—The credit of the United States in Europe is daily becoming better. Mr. Boutwell's confidence that it will be easy to find the debt at a reduced rate of interest, is shared by such eminent foreign financiers as Howes, Brothers & Co., of Paris.

PROTECTION TO AMERICAN LABOR.

Eracting debate on the Tariff Bill, by sections, relating to the duties on Pig Iron, on Monday, April 18, 1870.

ARGUMENT OF HON. J. B. PACKER.

MR. PACKER. I move to amend the amendment by striking out "85" and inserting "90," the rate under the present law.

Mr. Chairman, the proposed reduction of the duty upon pig iron from 89 to 87 per ton looks like an abandonment of the general principle which is understood to have been recognized in the preparation of this bill, and would, I beg leave to say, with all deference to the honorable chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, be a most twofold and trifling withdrawal of the fostering care of the Government from one of the great industrial interests of the country, toward which, in the present state of the trade itself and in view of the peculiar condition of our financial affairs, sound and enlightened policy would dictate an extension of incipient protection and more liberal encouragement, rather than a desertion to the inevitable consequence of direct and unjust competition with the productions of the cheap and poorly-paid labor of Europe.

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THE LEGISLATURE PASSED.—An exciting debate took place in Congress on Monday last, on the Tariff Bill, in which we find one member, Hon. J. B. Packer, taking an active part.

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how humble his standing in life, is entitled to all the rights, the privileges, the blessings, and protection due to his high position as a citizen of this great Republic, where all classes of men have a common interest in the glory and prosperity of the nation; that here, where every man may stand erect in the honest pride of American citizenship, and assert his right to refuse to labor for a penny less than he may honestly believe he is justly entitled to receive for his daily toil; here, where fair and liberal wages are fixed by contract to which both the employer and employed are parties; I repeat, I would like gentlemen to tell us how long our producers could stand the unequal contest, subject to such a competition with the manufacturers of Great Britain and Belgium, where labor is not paid for or compensated, but is purchased at such miserable rates as are barely sufficient to furnish a scanty supply of the most absolute necessities, and none of the comforts of life!

The principle of protection to American industry, Mr. Chairman, is familiar to the people of Pennsylvania, and intelligent men of all classes and of both political parties adopt and sustain it, not as a means of securing a sectional advantage for any particular interest, but from a well-considered conviction, which has grown stronger with their larger experience, that the prosperity of this great nation, the future development of our resources, our early advancement, our financial and commercial independence, depend mainly upon the fostering care and judicious protection we may extend to every branch of trade, to all our industrial pursuits, and to every mechanical, manufacturing, and agricultural interest, in which the labor and enterprise of our people may be brought into competition, either directly or indirectly with the cheaper labor and more abundant capital of the nations of the Old World.

Mr. Chairman, the value of the raw material used in the manufacture of pig iron, before it is mined or touched by man, is comparatively so small that it would be nearly correct to say that almost its whole manufacturing value represents labor, and hence there is, perhaps, no other item in the whole list of articles contained in this bill upon which the price of labor has so large and controlling an influence. The expense of its production and the profits resulting therefrom, whatever they may be, are divided equitably and almost fully among the different classes of skilled and ordinary operatives, the capitalist, as a consequence of the strong domestic competition, receiving but a small portion of the net profits as a compensation for his investment, and consequently the protection of this industry is preeminently the protection of American labor.

I am assured, by letters received within a few days from gentlemen of the highest respectability connected with one of the oldest and most extensive rolling-mills in Pennsylvania, who are producers and consumers, not manufacturers of pig metal, that the proposed reduction of 82 per ton would be very disastrous to the iron interest; that they could not, even at present rates, meeting but the most trifling profit, and that very many of them would be compelled to stop should this reduction be made.

In the early part of the session a memorial was presented to this House, coming from gentlemen of unquestioned integrity and of the highest character, having charge of some of the principal furnaces in my State, in which they contended, and, in my judgment, totally overthrew, the statements made by Special Commissioner Wells in relation to the average cost of manufacturing pig iron in Pennsylvania, which have been so frequently quoted and confidently relied upon by gentlemen advocating a reduction of the tariff upon that article upon this floor. They say:

"Your memorialists, representing thirty-seven furnaces in the Lehigh, Schuylkill, and Susquehanna regions, producing annually in the aggregate over 200,000 tons of pig iron, respectfully express their belief, based upon personal knowledge, that the above statement of the Commissioner will be found upon a critical examination erroneous, and if accepted by Congress a most dangerous guide to legislation. Upon the authority of our personal knowledge we beg leave to state that the average cost per ton at the furnaces we represent, exclusive of any interest on capital and the expense of moving product from the furnaces, in the year 1868 was \$20 16 1/2 and in the first six months of 1869, \$20 60; while we believe the cost for the last six months will not materially vary therefrom, these prices being the average cost of the product, embracing the three qualities of iron, namely, Nos. 1, 2, and 3."

Chicago, April 13.—The condition of the Mississippi river is very alarming. The thawing of the immense amount of snow in the north has raised the water to the highest point ever known, and the river spreads out in some places over six miles. At St. Paul the rise is 20 or 25 feet. Telegraph poles have been swept away, lumber yards submerged, and railroad embankments endangered, from St. Paul to St. Louis. At Quincy the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad is under water, and the trains are stopped. The weather is clear, and the water must soon subside.

Governor Gary vetoed the General Appropriation bill because it contained no provision for vouchers from persons receiving public funds for charitable purposes. This objection was ignored by the legislature, and the bill again passed.

Pleasant and Agreeable.—It has long been a desire to have a tonic for invalids which is both pleasant and agreeable to the taste. This we have in the "Standard Wine Bitters" of Mr. Alfred Spear. Their effect upon the system is truly stimulating, diuretic, and tonic, and they are beneficial in affections of the Kidney, Chronic Diseases, with general debility of the constitution.

NEW REMEDY.—Debility, Heart Disease, and those chronic, lingering diseases which are peculiar to females, are cured by that wonderful and valuable remedy—Dr. Pierce's Alternative Extract, Golden Medical Discovery. It is a true and reliable remedy, and is sold by all druggists.

IF A MAN WANTS A BOTTLE OF WILBERT'S, let him buy it and take it home like a man, and not sneak home with a bottle of "Bitters" or "Cord" and pretend that it is medicine. If he wants a tonic that is something better than a temporary stimulant, he should get a bottle of Peruvian Compound, and keep it on hand, ready to use when the blood is thin and gives desirable strength to the system.

\$2 71, we have a net cost in Wales of \$24 41. It is generally conceded that 90 per cent. of the whole value of a ton of pig iron consists of labor; but to be entirely safe let us assume it, for the purpose of this calculation to be but 80 per cent., and then we have the value in our currency of the labor represented by a ton of this Welsh pig iron as \$19 52. The average wages received by the workmen employed at and about our furnaces are more than double the wages paid in Wales; but assuming them to be just twice as high with us, this iron would cost, in additional price of wages, per ton, \$19 52; making the actual cost of the labor in this ton of Welsh iron, if paid for at our rate of wages and in our currency, \$39 04. If to this be added the 10 per cent. deducted above for commission, &c., \$2 71, we have the market price of this sample ton of iron advanced, solely by our increased wages, to \$41 75.

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Freshet.

MATCH CHUNK, April 18.—There have been very heavy rains throughout the Lehigh Valley during the past few days. A dispatch from White Haven this afternoon stated that the water was within six inches of being as high as last September, and still rising; that the outside boom was broken, and the logs were going over the dam.

ALLENTOWN, PA., April 18.—The streams in this section are greatly swollen, and unless the weather clears, there will be a freshet. It is stated that a coal boat, belonging to the Lehigh coal and Navigation company went over the dam at Bethlehem. The average rise is nine feet, and will probably go one foot higher before subsiding.

WILKESBORO, April 18.—Evening.—It has been raining continuously for the last fifty-five hours. The river has risen seventeen feet and still rising at the rate of four inches an hour. The Lockport, Lycoming and Erie creeks are now higher than in 1865. The creek west of Lock Haven are not so high.

Confirmation of the Death of Lopez.

Lisbon, April 16.—The regular mail steamer from Rio Janeiro arrived at this port to-day, bringing details of the death of the late General Lopez. The General attached and carried the position of Lopez, who was killed, together with his son, Colonel Lopez, F. Sanchez, Vice President of the Republic, General Conones, and several other high officials of Paraguay. The mother, brother, and children of Lopez, and Mrs. Lynch and their children, were made prisoners. A large quantity of arms and ammunition were also captured. At the latest advices a treaty of peace was being prepared with the Provisional Government of Paraguay, which had convoked the Constitutional Assembly for that purpose.

The New Gold Mines in New Mexico. SAN FRANCISCO, April 18.—Report of the wonderful richness of the new gold mines in New Mexico have been received. The ledges are from fifty to three hundred feet in width and contain very rich ores. The location of the mines is near the Sierra Licloroff mountain, in the Virginia district, fifteen miles west of Bever's mountain. Tucson is said to be nearly deserted; the people having started for California. Colonel Durbin, commanding Fort Bowie, has established a post at the mines for the protection of the miners. Parties are leaving San Diego and Los Angeles for the new mines.

Destructive Freshet in the Mississippi.

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New Advertisements. SPRING AND SUMMER MILLINERY GOODS. LATEST STYLES. BONNETS AND HATS, which, for beauty, have never been excelled. FRAMES, FLOWERS, TRIMMINGS, LACES, Ribbons, and a general assortment of NOTIONS.

Moore & Dissinger's for beautiful Dress Goods. A splendid assortment of Cloths and Cassimeres, at Moore & Dissinger's. MOORE & DISSINGER have the best Belina. A variety of Lawns at Moore & Dissinger's.

Moore & Dissinger's for White Goods, and get the best. A large stock of Hosiery & Notions at Moore & Dissinger's. OL-CLOTH and Carpets, a general assortment at Moore & Dissinger's.

POPULAR PRICES. THE PRICES OF THE NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, AT THE MAMMOTH CASH STORE, MARKET SQUARE, SUNBURY, PA.

SPRING OPENING. THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS EVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET!

THE VERY FINEST VARIETY OF GROCERY AND QUEENSWARE DEPARTMENT IS COMPLETE IN STOCK. Without a Parallel for LOW PRICES.

THE "REGULATOR" FINE OPENING. The Sunbury Boot, Shoe and Trunk Establishment, LEATHER UPPER AND SHOE FINDING STORE.

GREAT STOCK. GOOD PRIME GOODS. GOLD PRICES. THESE goods will be sold at the lowest cash prices. A call will convince you that you can save money by purchasing at the Regulator.

ROOT AND SHOE UPPER LEATHER both FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC, and a general assortment. SHOE FINDINGS, at figures which will prove an inducement to purchasers.

New Advertisements. APRIL, 1870. OPENING OF THE SPRING TRADE IN READY-MADE CLOTHING WANAMAKER & BROWN THIS MONTH.

Greatest Stock OF FINE CLOTHING FOR MEN & BOYS, AT OAK HALL has never contained. Since last Fall we have secured the two large lots adjoining us, and have erected upon them an iron-front building, equal in size to our former building, making OAK HALL TWICE AS LARGE AS BEFORE.

GREAT MASS OF PEOPLE who have become our Customers. We invite all our customers, with their neighbors and friends, to pay us an early visit, to examine our MAMMOTH BUILDINGS, and to inspect our MAMMOTH STOCK.

WANAMAKER & BROWN, OAK HALL. CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT, Nos. 600, 592, 584 600 Market street, and Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11 & 13 North Sixth st., Philadelphia.

NEW MILLINERY STORE! DRESS MAKING AND PATTERN CUTTING. THE Ladies of Sunbury and vicinity are invited to the new MILLINERY STORE, just opened by MISS L. WEISER.

BONNETS AND HATS in SPRING STYLES. MISS L. WEISER'S Store, Market Square, SUNBURY. The latest Philadelphia and New York styles of MILLINERY GOODS.

MILLING! MILLING!! THE subscribers having taken possession of the Sunbury Steam Mill, and having repaired the same, are now prepared to manufacture all kinds of flour.

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURER. The undersigned informs the citizens of Sunbury and vicinity that he has opened a shop at his residence, on Arch street, near the public school house, where he will manufacture to order, all kinds of BOOTS AND SHOES of the best material.

A VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT. In the Borough of SUNBURY, Offered at Private Sale, AT A LOW PRICE. Terms cash. A good title will be given.

New Advertisements. OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. No. 5 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

The remarkable success which attended the negotiations of the Loans of the Central Pacific Railroad Company and the Western Pacific Railroad Company, and the popularity which these Loans have maintained in the markets, both in this country and Europe, have shown that the First Mortgage Bonds of wisely located and honorably managed Railroads are promptly recognized and readily taken as the most suitable, safe, and advantageous form of investment, yielding a more liberal income than can be derived from Government Bonds and available to take their place.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CHEESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD CO. The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, connecting the Atlantic coast and the magnificent harbor of the Chesapeake Bay with the Ohio River at a point of reliable navigation, and thus, with the entire Railroad system and water transportation of the West and South-west, forms the additional East and West Trans-Atlantic Line, so long and so long demanded for the accommodation of the immense and rapidly growing transportation between the Atlantic seaboard and Europe on the one hand, and the great producing regions of the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys on the other.

THE importance of this Road as a new outlet from the West to the East, magnifies it into one of national consequence and insures to it an extensive trade from the day of its completion; while, in the development of the extensive agricultural and mineral resources of Virginia and West-Virginia, it possesses, along its own line, the elements of a large and profitable local business.

Thus the great interests, both general and local, which demand the completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad to the Ohio River, afford the greatest guarantee of its success and value, and render it the most important and substantial Railroad enterprise now in progress in the country.

Its superiority as an East and West route, and the promise of an immense and profitable trade awaiting its completion, have drawn to it the attention and co-operation of prominent Capitalists and Railroad men of this City of sound judgment and known integrity, whose cooperation with it, to the great benefit of our country, and the benefit of Virginia and West-Virginia, insures its success, its honorability, and successful management.

The Bond is completed and in operation for the purpose of the celebrated West Virginia Springs of West Virginia, 227 miles, and then returns but 200 miles (now partially constructed) to be completed, to carry it to the proposed terminus on the Ohio River at, or near, the mouth of the Big Sandy river, 150 miles above Cincinnati, and 550 miles below Pittsburgh.

The Bonds are in denominations of \$1,000, \$500, and \$100. They will be issued in coupon form, payable to Bearer, and may be held in that form, or they may be registered in the name of the owner, with the coupon detached, payable to bearer attached, the register showing their transfer only on the books of the Company, and the interest made payable only to the registered owner or his attorney.

1st. "Coupon Bonds payable to Bearer." 2d. "Registered Bonds with Coupons attached." 3d. "Registered Bonds with Coupons detached," and should be so designated by Correspondents in specifying the class of Bonds desired.