THE postal bill reported by Mr. Packer, chairman of the committee, was lost by a scaled the walls by means of a ladder and stamps for return postage. was caused by the tactics of Gen. Butler, ing privilege without any restrictions.

Mr. Packer's bill permits the free circuboon claimed by the South, where few pa- another prisoner, who was serving out a pers are published. Mr. Packer's bill life sentence for murder, the whole party Commissioner, or chief clerk. guards against the abuses practiced under left, and the rest of the world was in ignorthe old system, and will no doubt unite ance of what had transpired until morning, a majority in its favor.

FORNEY'S Press regrets very much Seuator Summer's opposition to the Centennial at Philadelphia, which might naturally On Thursday of last week, a gentleman have been expected from a man not only from Delaware, who had been present at impracticable but selfish, envious and vain- the trial of the bank robbers, was riding in land offices. glorious in the extreme. His dislike of a street car on Master street, Philadelphia, Gen. Cameron alone would have been when he recognized "Big Frank" walking enough to excite his opposition to the State Grant's recommendation of that enterprise. | tered a beer saloon, when he was ap-

in Congress. Its introduction is only a give any information in regard to the question of time. We are surprised to find others, and altogether was very reticent a few country editors, taking their cue relative to the escape. On Friday officers official letters are addressed to persons not course the interest of city papers to mo. Frank back to his old quarters. nopolize the news, hence we find them all favoring the monopoly of the Western Union Telegraph Company. The postal telegraph and letter system are almost one and the same in principle, and should both be in the hands of the government.

THE GIBBONS-SANDERS BANK SWIN- who were unable to attend. Also a letter DLE .- The committee appointed to exam- from Walter Craig, who was a member in tempting to levy blackmail on the banks of Wright, of Luzerne, was President, and D. Representatives on Wednesday. A great Sherk, of Columbia, chief clerk, and D. deal of evidence has been taken on the Kane, J. Zeigler, A. L. Russell and W. subject, all of which has been properly re- Jack, assistants; J. Pratt was sergeant-atferred to in their report. The committee arms, and J. Crouse doorkeeper, George Dimmick, late a member of the House, page. Lewis B. Richtmyer and J. M. Kreiter, of The proceedings were opened with a Harrisburg, have been guilty of attempting prayer by Rev. O. H. Miller, State Librato extort money from the banks. The rian, and speeches were delivered by committee say that so far as they can as- Wright, of Luzerne; T. J. Bigham, of Alcertain Wm. H. Dimmick is the originator legheny; J. Williams, of Huntingdon; S. of the scheme, and that the E. L. Sanders P. Oliphant, of Washington ; J. Pearson, is a lady said to reside in New York, and of Dauphin; A. V. Parsons, of Philadelwho had been frequently stopping at the phia, and T. Cochran, of York. house of W. H. Dimmick.

his delirium imagines that somebody has hand of the Speaker. an interest in running the Treasurer's office. We would advise Mr. McEliece to hunt up the correspondent, for if he did Legislative Appropriation Committee, in the truth. Judging, however, from his Representative districts, as provided in the been ordered from us by the clerk, we are | Senatorial District is composed of the counthe printing of them by anybody, and that Northumberland county. none are yet being printed.

PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS. -The sixth annual report of this society ble results from the society during the past tary of the Treasury declares his ability to seeds, as may be authorized to be distributed by the other Departments do send matter by exyear. The membership is also rapidly on meet all demands without further use of the increase. At a monthly meeting held the legal tender reserve. in Philadelphia on the 20th ult., the secretary reported receipts for the month, lected, \$1,055; life membership, \$100; do- Telegraph is a good and interesting newspublication, \$140.36; number of complaints ples. registered at the office, 117; arrested and fined, 4; acquitted, 3; held to answer, 1 new members, 15.

A drawing of a patent horseshoe for icy weather, with caulks to be screwed in or out, was exhibited. The secretary reported the forwarding of

documents to Richmond, Ind., with a view dists have built and enlarged twenty-two to organizing a State society. Numerous letters were received in oppo-

sition to the proposed extension of time for | conversions during the same period. Dur-

the confinement of cattle in transit. Reports having been made of the use of 1,400 conversions are reported, of which iron clamps or fetters on cattle which are over 200 have been in the city of Williamsdriven to market, the secretary issued a port.

warning against the practice. Some steps have been taken towards organizing a branch society in Luzerne of March 12. The members of the Legisla-

The increasing number of articles in the theme, ought to attend in a body and see Sunday school papers on the humane treat- how the other may be obtained.

ment of animals was referred to as an encouraging evidence of the increasing influ- tors at the township elections recently held ence of the society. The annual report, which has been dis-

tributed to members and others, gives a the State the number was small. list of 61 honorary vice presidents and 157 representatives in various portions of the

The annual report of the Quebec S. P. C. A. was received.

A protest was received from the Brandywine Farmers' Club against the practice of bleeding calves before slaughtering, accom- earnest movement in the Catholic Church panied by a recommendation to refuse to on the side of temperance. sell calves to batchers who pursue the objectionable practice.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers held on the 19th ult., Em'l Wilvert was new Constitution. appointed an Honorary Vice President for tion in regard to cruelty to cattle, &c., if tives has passed the bill appropriating short more than \$1,000, or by impresentment for less than Misse communicated to him, will receive prompt \$100,000 to the Centennial Expossition by than three mouths nor more than twelve menths, or by both one and imprisonment, in the discretion of the attention. Farmers and others are also a vote of 40 to 20. solicited to give us their views upon acts In his will the late U. S. District Atto the society.

THE temperance crusade is approaching tained strong convictions against second Ohio, the starting point, it is marching on- to his wife, and appointed her executrix. ward East, West and South. Kentucky, Tennessee and other States in that direction are now feeling the force of women's prayers; and in New York and Philadelphia there are indications that the campaign is opening. In the latter city, on Friday, a female meeting numbering about a thousand, was held in a Baptist church, corner of Susquehanna avenue and Seventh street, and forming in line visited some of the saloons in the vicinity. "In nearly every case," says the Ledger, "the keepers kidney troubles, who do not know that Johnson's Apodyne Liniment is almost a have been in any respect reduced by the abolition of the franking privilege?

Mr. Packer. I am not aware that any of the abolition see, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas, there was an excess of expenditures of the saloons closed their windows and promised to crase selling liquors from their may be obtained, if not a perfect cure.

bare." in the State is \$16,229,563, of which more | Erchange. road and canal companies leased by the long known and appreciated the advantage Pennsylvania Railroad company.

DARING JAIL DELIVERY .- A few weeks | SPEECH OF HON. J. B. PACKER | since four notorious villains were convicted In the House of Representatives, Wednesday, at New Castle, Delaware, of an attempt to February 18, 1874. Continued from First Page.

rob a bank at Wilmington, and were pil-

ent. Letters were received from twenty

for a term of years. On Tuesday night of dian affairs, and 77 Indian agents. In letters written to persons not conlast week, three unknown outside friends nected with the Bureau, asking for inforof the convicts appeared at the prison, mation, it is customary to inclose official

majority of two votes, but came up for re- reached the yard. The warden, hearing a In the Bureau of Education the chief doubt be passed. The defeat of the bill prison door to investigate the disturbance, mail. In this Bureau it is customary, (the Wilmington Commercial intimates when the correspondence renders a reply who is in favor of restoring the old frank- that the warden was in the scheme for lib- important for the information of the office, erating the prisoners,) when he was seized to inclose official stamps for return postage. In the Patent Office the financial clerk by the intruders, gagged and bound, and lation in the mails of newspapers published | laid to one side, while the keys of the prison | allowed to use them himself. A lady clerk in the county, and also allows the free dis- were taken from him, the four bank rob- has charge of stamping all the official mail, tribution of certain documents, which is a bers released from their cells, and with with the exception of letters written and by either the Commissioner, Assistant

> In the General Land Office one clerk has the entire charge of the official stamps. and, for the stamping of the official mail, when some of the officials discovered the they are issued by him daily to the chief prison open and the prisoners gone. Nothmessenger of the Bureau, who affixes them | For the current fiscal year ending ing has since been heard of any of the esto said mail. The clerk referred to also furnishes stamps quarterly to the following caped prisoners except one-"Big Frank." officers, upon their requisition: To 17 surveyors-general; 19 registers of the local land offices, and 90 receivers of the local

The deputy commissioner of pensions in the Pension Office is the custodian of the official stamps. They are issued by him on the pavement. He alighted, got an offito one clerk in the office, whose duty it is he represents, to say nothing of General cer, and followed his game. Frank en- to stamp all official mail. The deputy commissioner of pensions also issues official THE postal telegraph is gaining friends proached and arrested. He declined to stamps to 1,400 examining surgeons for

It is the custom of this Bureau, when from city papers, opposed to it. It is of came on from New Castle and conducted interested in the contents thereof, to in- June 30, 1873—the last year of the franking close official stamps for return postage. Mr. Albright. Will my colleague from Pennsylvania allow me to ask him a ques-

> and officers of the Assembly prior to 1850 Mr. Packer. Certainly. Mr. Albright. What I wish to know was held at Harrisburg on Thursday of whether all the persons who are supplied with for readjustment of pay on railroad road last week. Sixty-three persons were pres- official stamps, and authorized to use them according to the gentleman's statement, were endowed with the franking privilege prior to the others between the ages of 80 and 90 years | 30th of June, 1873?

Mr. Packer. No, sir. The franking priviege was limited to the President, the President, the chiefs of the several Execuine into the authorship of the circular at- 1817 and is now 95 years old. H. B. tire Departments, Senators, Representatives, the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representathe State, made a report to the House of Fleming, of Dauphin, Vice President; S. tives, to cover their correspondence, all printed matter issued by the authority of Congress, and all speeches, proceedings, and debates in Congress; such principal officers of the Executive Departments, being heads of Bureaus or chief clerks, as the Postmaster General might by regulation prescribe, to cover official communicadeclare most emphatically that William H. H. Morgan, messenger, and J. A. Small, tions only; postmasters, to cover official communications to other postmasters only, and as-

> And then it was expressly provided, by the revised act of 1872, as a protection against fraud, total amount of the postage that would be and as a guarantee of the official character of the paper or correspondence sent, that-No person entitled by law to the franking privilege

on February 22, 1876, and to invite all official stamps almost broadcast, in every quarter, and I built, sir, if all these thousands of officers and members of the Assembly prior officers, and tens of thousands of clerks and be augmented, or now any person will be beneup we notice every once in a while some to 1852. A reception was held at the subordinates all over the country, can be and fited, but the stockholders of the express compoor pet howling through their favorite orKirkwood House, in the evening, termistamps, (and I do not for a moment believe they lit was not, sir, because I believed the Governgan, the Democrat. Last week we had nating with a reunion supper. The only make an improper or unauthorized use of them.) It was not, sir, because I beneves the discontinuous make an improper or unauthorized use of them.) another specimen in a communication in invited guest who was present at the meet- why may we not entrust the Secretary of the any advantage from the abolition of the franking that paper. The writer evidently must ing was Governor Hartranft, who was and use of the stamp or stamped envelope for last Congress in favor of its repeal, but because have been a pet of the Ring clerk, and in seated at the post of honor on the right public documents as provided for and authorized many persons had come to regard it as a personal

On Tuesday last Mr. Rutan, from the hunt up the correspondent, for if he did not steal from him he will make an excel- the Senate at Harrisburg, reported a bill to be receiving them would expose himself to the land would expose himself to the and would oppose its restoration with any tenlent witness, provided he is willing to tell apportion the State into Senatorial and charge of making an improper use of them, Just tures that could be regarded an conferring a the truth. Judging, however, from his assertion that the blank registry books had new Constitution. The Twenty-seventh or unofficial mail matter, and just as members could in any manner be abused or perverted to inclined to think he exaggerates, for we know that no orders have been given for know that no orders have been given for land. Two Representatives are allotted to would be revived, and as it would be difficult to would be difficult to would be difficult to land. Two Representatives are allotted to would be revived, and as it would be difficult to land. Two Representatives are allotted to would be revived, and as it would be difficult to land. The old charges of irregularities and abuses would be revived, and as it would be difficult to land. THE national debt was decreased Two | tended for the benefit of our constituents and | the mail for the next year includes the expense MILLION AND A HALF last month, notwithstanding the howlings of the opposition press about the straightened condition | but leave them in the hands of the officers desighas been issued and exhibits very favora. of the Treasury. And besides the Secre- to such public documents, or printed matter, or mailable matter by express. It is said some of

In view also of the objection frequently urged | der the frank, but to what extent I am not acagainst the former system of franking, whether vised. well-founded or not, that other parties could THE Harrisburg Telegraph made its ap- counterfeit or fraudulently use the frank of a the expenses that have been incurred in excepting member of Congress, more especially in former | by express during last year? pearance last week in an entire new dress, years when the use of engraved fac simile stamps \$1,424.50; membership subscriptions coland now looks neat and tasteful. The or dies was permitted the committee have placed from the other Departments. It may be proper around the plan submitted by them such checks for me to explain, in this connection, however, and guards as must, it is believed, effectually that although the Post Office Department does nations, \$230; fines \$39.50; expenditures. paper. It is an invaluable vehicle for news and certainly prevent every attempt to abuse it. not send by express, it does send free in the salaries, rewards, and other expenses incident to the enforcement of the laws, \$426.41; stands up manfully for Republican princi-

by admirers, whose appreciation of him tires upon the questions coming before Congress the apparent revenues of the Department would affecting their rights and interests, or the wel- be increased by that amount, but whether the fare and prosperity of the country. By the second section of this bill is provided - a problem I leave to others more skilled in such That the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the mysteries to explain. churchs within the bounds of Williamsport district, and there have been over 4,000

> enments published by direction of Congress, and to the seeds, &c., furnished by the Agricul- \$3,704,305 45. tural Department, under authority of law, as before stated, and does not include the official, | ceed the expenditures, namely; much less the private, correspondence of mem- New Hampshire. bers. In the next place, it can only be sent under a special stamp, or stamped envelops, or | Rhode Island. rapper, of such form and design as shall be ap-

in Chester county, and several were elected in Delaware county. In the interior of The Catholics of Philadelphia made a grand temperance demonstration in that city on Wednesday evening last. The

Music, and the streets adjacent thereto own handwriting. were crowded. Many Catholic dignitaries Again, as a further security against improper participated. There seems to be a very fourth section of the bill-That any person who shall knowingly, and with I The present Legislature contemplates submitting to the people, for their consideration, a number of amendments to the a herein authorised to indores his autograph eight

of cruelty to animals, which will be reported torney, H. Bucher Swoope, requested, Department, who has inaugurated so many acamong other things, that his wife should not marry again, he having always enter- ceeded in establishing and maintaining the most us with the steady advance of fate. From marriages. He bequeathed all his property objection that there might, at times, be difficulty

ing January last were 6275 tons, one-third from the city of Washington, the committee less than such imports for January, 1873, have inserted in the bill a provision authorizing and the imports of railroad iron of all kinds the Postmaster General, if the welfare or exigenwere only about one-fourth as much last and regulations delaying in whole or in part the January, as in January, 1873.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

has been wonderfully enlarged since his ele-

vation to the head of the Supreme Bench.

During the past four years the Metho-

ing the conference year, just about to close,

gathering assembled at the Academy of

There are probably a hundred or more the time of delivery for mailing. persons in this and neighboring towns, who I desire to ask him whether the contracts of the daily suffer from the distressing effects of Post Office Department for carrying the mulis certain cure. In severe cases, great relief

The entire amount of railroad taxation | Sheridan's Cavatry Condition Powders .-

of these powders over all things.

loried and whipped, and sentenced to prison | Indian inspectors, 4 superintendents of In-

mailed after office hours, which are stamped

examination of pensioners.

A LEGISLATIVE reunion of the members

Il exercise said privilege otherwise than by his wri-autograph signature on the matter franked. n the operation of the extensive and commicated

of Congress were charged, over and over again, improper or unautherized purposes, without the slightest evidence, with making an Mr. Smail. Will the gentleman not ourselves; and our best and surest protect of carrying so much of it by express as the De not to take them into our custody or possession,

Chief Justice Waite is being banqueted

A lecture on "Brains and Money" is to be delivered at Harrisurg on the evening ture, familiar with the last half of the Nine women were chosen as school direcwed by the Postmuster General, to be at-

ched, or used, only by the proper officer of the New Jersey And then, as an additional measure of protection, and to prevent the officers designated, or any one else, from making an improper or unauthorized use of the stamp, it is required that the person authorized to send the package, the President, Senator, Representative, or Delegate in Congress, or the Secretary of the Senate, or the Clerk of the House, shall also indorse his

ractices, the committee have provided in the tent to defraud the Government of the United States, South Carolina use, or cause to be used, any of the said stamps, Caronia new Constitution.

The New Jersey House of Representa-

To meet also the apprehension of the very able, energetic and vigilant head of the Post Office knowledged improvements, and, with the aid of his faithful and intelligent assistants, has succomplete, efficient, and admirable postal system in the world, and recognizing the force of his in providing immediate means for the expedi tious transmission of these official documents, The imports of pig iron from England dur- along with the other mall matter, upon a few of cles of the service shall require, to make rules transmission of these documents and packages for any period not exceeding thirty days from District of Columbia

Mr. Huribut. If the gentleman will allow me have been in any respect reduced by the abolition | lina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Tennes-

utely determined, but I shall presently submit | ried reference I have made to the official records, all over the nountry recommend the use of no difficulty in drawing their own conclusions.

Startistics from which gentlemen can have by the extended lines and additional service upon the free transmission of newspapers or expendence of the free transmission o Mr. Kasson With the leave of the gentleman our mail routes, and not by an increased volume | changes, but only took the franking privilege from Pennsylvania I will answer the gentleman. or bulk or mail matter transported. In the from members of Congress and the officers of the older and more thickly settled States, with their Government. At a later period in the session, than one-third is made by the united rail- Farmers and others in this section have franking privilege was abolished. But the Post- larger population greater commercial activity, boweter, and after the annual post-office appromaster General language me that there has been and more fully developed resources, and where printion bill had passed the House and had gone a reduction in the cost on goeount of the mails are heavier, the receipts, it will be ob- to the Senate, without any provision in relation

of callway that it is claimed there will expenditures, especially in the Territories, may lower rates upon becount of the absence of be reduced without detriment to the service or to the wonderful development of the country consideration on Thursday, and will no noise in the yard, unwisely opened the clerk has charge of all matters pertaining may be in the fature will come from competition of the house to that subject. But to postage and the sending out of official tion between rival lines, and will not be in conse | thile I hold it to be the duty of Congress to than \$15,000,000, who were accommodated with nence of the exclusion of these documents from tion assents itself.

It assounted in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, to .

June 50, 1873, to. June 39, 1874, there were appropriated, on official estimates... al for readjustment of pay on

June 39, 1879, te

railroad roates, under act of 34 March, 1873... Making total amount appro printed for current year. partment sets down the estima ted cost of this service at And the increase of compensation on railroad routes, under ger of

March S, 1873 Making the estimated cost for the fiscal year

ansportation of the units for the year ended free matter thrown upon the mails during the last three months of its existence—was \$13, 635,341, while the sum appropriated for the urrent fiscal year ending on the 30th day of June next, upon the estimates of the Department, and including the \$500,000 appropriated the act of March, 1873, amounted to \$15,349,020. And the amount Congress is now asked to appropriate for the next discal year for the same pu pose is \$16,413.521.

crease is chargeable to the establishment of new post offices, the extension of mail routes, and of who will take the trouble to examine the subject with any degree of care can doubt it is entirely legitimate and proper. But it is just as evident that the abolition of the franking privilege has not produced the benefits predicted by the friends of the measure, and that the increased revenue which was expected to result from its repeal has not been sufficient to dispense with or diminish the usual appropriations for the deficiencies in And I am entirely free to admit, sir, that I

cannot comprehend the line of argument, which deputies, for the interchange of official communi- taking the whole number of documents formerly sent to the people of the country under the frank of members of Congress, and computing the chargeable upon them if sent by mail at the the amount the Post Office Department would gain by the abolition of the privilege. If the same number of books and documents should be Thus, Mr. Speaker, it will be seen that under sent by the mail, at the same rates, of course the present system it has been found necessary, the conclusion would be correct, and the reve-

withis bill!
Several Members. Why not give the stamps | privilege of members of Congress, and believed, whether properly or not, that it was not only to the members themselves f

Mr. Packer. I will tell the gentlemen why I

liable to abuse, but that it was abused by those entitled to its exercise, as well as by others. For would not have them furnished directly to the the same reason I should now vote against its as we hear stated now, that the official postage privilege personal to the member himself, in any

prove a negative it might be impossible to meet from Pennsylvania whether the estimate which he charge. These stamps and wrappers are in- has been submitted for the expense of carrying tion against all accusations and assaults will be, partment chooses to carry by express, and whether that was done last year? Mr. Packer. I feel very confident the Post nated, whose duty it will be to attach them only Office Department does not send the mails or press which they formerly sent in the mails un-

Mr. Small. You have no account, then, of great, if not the major, part of the opposition to stamp, such articles as are regarded in the maor alleged abuse; for the privilege, when properly and honestly and legally exercised, was unoubtedly the privilege of the people themselves, velopes, &c., the daily average of which is, I intended for their benefit, in facilitating their understand, in the neighborhood of half a ton in sommunications with their agents or representa- weight. If postal stamps were put upon these country would be any richer by the operation i

in the Post Office Department, permit me to say that I do not think it will be difficult to show he Postmaster treneral, to be used by the said Secre- | xhence it comes, nor to de nonstrate to the ry and Clark, or by such assistants as may be appoint- | House and the country why the expenditures in this Department are in excess of the receipts. In the forty-eight States and Territories, it the Ver President, the Secretary of the Senate and expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30. Clerk of the ifense of Representatives may, by their 1873, exclusive of the amount paid for foreign respective witten allogants signatures, indexed upon the wrapers of enteloges thereo, direct to be so cent mails, mail bags, postage stamps, and items of mail, is is provided in the fore-olding section of this of miscellaneous items, were \$26,609,963.93. Thus the matter that may be sent free of And the receipts, exclusive of money-order busicharge is, in the first place, limited to the public | ness, fines, dead setters, &c., were, \$22,905,658.48

-leaving a total deficit on this account of In only seven of the States did the receipts ex-Massachusetts. New York...

While, in all the other States and in the Terri-

signature upon the wrapper or envelope, in his Vermont . Delaware Maryland .. Nevada.... Washington. Arizona

> 6,459,977 72 Total excess.... In the eleven States of Virginia, North Caroby the extended lines and additional service upon the free transmission of newspapers or ex- nesday in May.

Montana...

Mr. Packer. That, I fear, is rather the ex while in the more sparsely populated districts, | days since, by the distinguished gentleman from ression of a hope than a realization upon the where the mails are lighter, and the distances Massachusetts, [Mr. Dawes,] to the increase in eact of the Department. Upon at least three greater, the expenses not only exceed the reourths of the 250,000 miles of mail service, and ceipts in their own sections of the country, but 1837 to the present time, but he omitted to give upon a very large proportion of the 63,457 miles absorb the balances in favor of the service in us, along with his general statement of the exf transportation by railroad, the difference in the other States, and swell the deficiencies to the the amount of mail matter would be small, and proportions I have already stated.

scarcely appreciable, and it is only upon the lead
It is possible, I believe, sir, that some of these

rats from the mails. On these serious inconvenience to the inhabitants, by lim- which has so largely and imperatively demanded there has not yet been any reduction from the ting the amount of service upon some of the a corresponding increase in our postal acc maximum rates heretofore claimed and allowed, outes; and at the proper time I shall, in the in- dations and facilities. and I venture the opinion that any saving there erest of economy and retrenchment, call the At the commencement of the period he has conomize and reduce expenditures in every form about 11,000 post-offices, supplied by 125,000 the mair. In looking through the official esti-mates of the probable future expenditures I do be people may be lightened, and while I shall recognized as railroad service. At the end of age respectively 18 and 20, had a papa who not find any place in which this claimed reduct outline to give in the future, as I have in the the second period (1855) our population did not ast, my carnest support to every just measure exceed 27,000,000, and we had but 24,410 post Without troubling the Boase with a reference, | f economy, yet I do not wish to be understood | offices, employing about 228,000 miles of posthas custody of the official stamps, but is not allowed to use them himself. A lady clerk has charge of stamping all the official mail, prefer to call attention to what seems to me a loss charge of stamping all the official mail, prefer to call attention to what seems to me a loss charge of stamping all the official mail, prefer to call attention to what seems to me a loss charge of stamping all the official mail, prefer to call attention to what seems to me a loss charge of stamping all the official mail. ore legitlmate subject of loquiry in this con- alculable benefits and advantages enjoyed by nection - the cost of the in and transportion of them, merely because the Post Office Depart. the close of the last fiscal year, (1873.) with a nent is not, in this age of improvement and de- population of at least 40,000,000, we had 35,244 opment to which it contributes so largely, a .. \$12,647.940 61 hving or self-sustaining institution. The War 13,485,406 15 ad Navy Departments do not exhibit a cash 13,356,251 85 blance in their favor upon the ledger of the 11,529,395 00 [overnment, and yet, useful and necessary as with a population much more than double, with 12,566,802 00 tey are justly admitted to be, it is doubtful

13,635,341 00 wether both of them combined can be regarded a so potent an agent of civilization as this. Let but half a dozen of our enterprising citi- ago, it is not surprising that there should be the .. 14,840,623 00 | zns plunge into the wilderness and commence today a settlement far beyond the boundaries tures of the Department. o civilized life, and before the smoke shall have 500,000 00 erled a fortnight above their humble dweilings, try will be asking for the establishment of a of July, 1775, when Benjamin Franklin was 15,540,030 00 isright and proper that it should be so. The office at Philadelphia, with a salary of \$1,000 dvelopment will remain unoccupied and unim-15,878,821 00 poved and will pay no taxes and furnish no \$340, and directing "the establishment of a line recences to aid in the support of the Govern- of posts from Falmouth, in New England, to pells and enduring the privations of frontier as the Postmaster General should think fit," lit, is advised that the Government will treat would show more astonishing increase, and yet his like the rest of his fellow-citizens, and will no regard him as an exile from the old home anl friends he has left behind.

have referred to these statements, Mr. year to year, every year, I believe, with the extals of these expenditures will furnish any, even Department whose officers have honestly, econfull met the highest expectations of the people.

the gross expenditures of the post-office from penses, any information in relation to the in-creased receipts of the Department during the same period, and, what was far more important, in my opinior, he failed to make any reference

seen proper to select we had a population of less fices, using 180,921 miles of post-roads; and at ling the fact that they had been fashionably post-offices, with 256,210 miles of post-routes. 63,457 miles of which were upon the railroads of the country.

With post-offices more than treble in number. postal service twice and thrice a day in place of weekly mails, and with post routes more than twice as long as they were thirty-seven years increase spoken of in the amount of the expendi-

established by the United Colonies on the 26th office and a post route to reach it. And it chosen the first Postmuster General, to hold his ullions of acres of our public lands awaiting per annum for himself, with power to appoint a secretary, if necessary, at an annual salary of ment, unless the hardy pioneer, braving the Savannah, in Georgia, with as many cross-posts it would but serve to prove the still more astonishing progress and advancement of the country. That the question of the postal revenues and expenditures may be more fully understood, I Spaker, to show why it is we are having these also ask attention to a statement made from the diciencies," and why we have had them, from records of the Pepartment, showing the number of post-offices and length of post-roads in the

dut to the Government, and have so success- of railway post-office lines, and the cost of the railroad portion of the transportation, from the The attention of the House was called, a few date of the commencement thereof.

4	Number post-offices.	th of post-roads	ngth of the rail- road portion of such post-roads.	ngth of railway post-office lines.	for transporta- n.		Paid for railroad por- tion of such trans- portation.	al revenues.	Expenditures,	
Veare.	Num	Length fu mil	Length road post-s	Length post-c	raid fi		Paid tho por	Poetal	Expe	
1390	75	1,875			\$22,081	00		\$37,935 0	\$32,140	00
1265	453	13,207		*****	75,359		*******	160,620 0		
1890	903	20,817	*********	*******	128,644	00		280,804 0		
1835	1,558	31,070			239,635	00	************	421,373 0	0 377,367	00
1810	2,300	36,406			327,966	UU	********	551,684 0	495,969	00
1845	8,000	43,748	********	******	487,779	CO		1,043,065 0	0 748,121	00
1860	4,500	72,492		++10+100	782,425	00	/47444444444	1,111.927 0	0 1,160,926	00
185	5,677	94,052	1000000000	44444	785,646			1,305,525 0	0 1,229,043	00
1830	8,450	115,176	Section in	245,62043	1,272,156	600	min service	1,919,300 0	0 1,959,109	00
1835	10,770	112,774	W444 W444	***********	1,553,222	00	******	3,152,376 0	0 2,585,108	00
18h	13,468	155,739	ALCOHOLD I	******	3,213,042		§\$595,353	4,543,521 9	2 4,718,235	64
184,	13,778	155,026		DATE DE TON	3,034,813	91	\$485,843	4,407,726 2	7 4,449,527	61
1842	13,733	149,732	3,091	*******	4,192,196		432,568	5,029,506 6	5 5,674,751	76
1843	13,814	142,295	3,714	*******	2,982,512	47	531,752	4.296,225 4	3 4,374,758	71
184	14,103	144,687		20714-000	2,912,946	78	\$801,206	4,237,287 8		
184	14,183	143,940	4,092	2100000	2,808,630	48	561,141	4,439,841 8	0 4,320,731	99
1846	14,601	149,670	4,402	1000000	9,597,454		587,769	4,089,089 9		
1841	15,146	153,818	4,735	20000000	2,476,455		597,923	4,013,447 1		
1848	16,159	163,208	4,957	********	2,545,232		587,204	4,161,077 8		
1849	16,747	167,703	5,497	********	2,577,407		635,740	4,705,176 2		
1850	18,417	178,672	6,780	*******	2,965,786		818,227	5,499,986 8		
1851	19,796	192,026	8,255	******	3,538,063		985,019	6.410,604 3		
1850	20,901	210,020	10,146	255.000.00		00	1,275,520	6,925,971 2		
1855	22,320	217,743	12,415	3000050	4,495,968		1,601,329	5,940,724 7		
185:	23,548	218,935	14,440	*******	4.6:0.676		1,758.610	6,955,586 2		
1851	24,410	227,008	18,333	*****	5,345,238		2,073,089	7,852,156 1		
1856	25,565	239,642	20,323	10000000	6,635,374		2,310,389		6 10,407,868	
180	26,586	242,601	22,530	10.00.00	6,622,046		2,559,847		6 11,507,670	
1858	27,977	260,663	24,431	*******	7,795,418		2,825,301		6 12,721,636	
1850	28,539	260,053	26,010	******	9,468,757		3,243,974		7 14,964,495	
1.560	28,498	240,594	27,129	365,010111	8,808,710		3,349.662		0 14,874,772	
1861	28,586	1140,399	122,018	3983130380	15,309,454		12,543,709		0 13,606,759	
1865	928,875	1134,013	21,338	30000000	†5,855,834		2,498,115		5 11,125,364	
1803	*29,047	139,598	22,152	100000000	15,740,576			11,163,789 5		
1864	*28,878	†139,171	22,616	1000000000	15,818,469			12,438,253 7		
1865	20,559	142,340	23,401	*****	6,246,884			14,556,158 7		
186	23,828	180,921	32,092	* 4500	7,630;474			14,386,986 2		
186.	25,163	203,245	34,0:5	4,435	9,336,286			16,137,026 8		
1868	26,481	216,028	36, 318	7,019	10,266,056			16,292,600 8		
1869	27,106	2.3,731	29,537	7,201	10,406,501			18,344,510 7		
1877	28,492	231,232	43,727	8,252	10,884,653			19,772,220 6		
1871	30,045	238,359	49,834	11,208	11,529,395			20,037,045 4		
1872	31,863	251,398	57,911	14,117	12,572,264			21,915,426 3 22,996,741 5		
1873	33,211	256,210	63,457	14,866	13,635,341	00	2,401,190	we, 2000, C21 3	**************************************	50.9

*Including suspended offices in rebellious States. *Exclusive of routes in rebellious States. 18g thousand eight hundred and eighty-six miles in length, and \$978,910 in cost, discontinued

substantially but a re-enactment of the law follows : authorizing the free exchange of newspapers, periodicals and magazines between publishers, and he free circulation of newspapers to actual subsylvers residing or receiving the same within the county of publication, as it stood prior to the 1st ear of July last.

Republic recognized the value and importance of this neans for the dissemination of intelligence and information among the people. The men who believed that governments derivel their just powers from the consent of the governed, and who were seeking to establish justice to insure domestic tranquility, provide for he common defense, promote the general welfare, and to secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity, could not long remain indifferent to this most powerful agency for the education and enlightenment of those is whose keeping the new government was to be introded, and therefore we find that the second ongress under the Constitution, at its first ses-, ande full provision for the free exchange of newspapers through the mails.

the post-office of the United States of America. That letters, packets and dispatches, to and from the

mander of a separate army; to and from the heads of menis of finance, of war, and of foreign at these United States, on public service, shall At the first session under the Constitution 1782 enacted that the regulations of the post-

lorgress, by an Act approved September 22, office should be the same as they were under the resolutions and ordinances of the late Congress, and this provision was continued and re-enacted of the session, this important amendment was \$30 for the night's amusement. And so 1840. from time to time, until February 20, 1792, when adopted, adding another to the long list of unin the first law passed by the Congress of the Urited States "to establish the post-office and tive bodies upon the eve of an adjournment when that his \$2,000 are all gone, that he has post-poads" within the United States, containing sufficient time could not be taken for their con-2,692,113 30 general rules and regulations for the government thereof, it was enacted-

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117,648 53
118 yet the Treasury, and his assistant, Comptroller,
119,988 74
166,959 60
States and Auditor or the Treasury, the Treasurer,
the Scritchy of State, the Secretary of War, the comstates and polyndual States, the Posemaster General and his assistant,

and by the twenty-first section of the same 200,882 59 The every printer of newspapers may send one paper

And that privilege was continued, in som 136,430 St form, from that date until the passage of the ly newspapers, making, with the monthly and 175,758 60 act of March 3, 1873, when, by a sweeping pro-175,587 98 vision, inadvertently inserted as a proviso to the with a circulation of 20,842,475, and the enor-272,350 of third section of the act making appropriations mous aggregate of 1,508,548,250 copies issued annually. 478,825 10 and passed without sufficient, or perhaps any 587,513 28 consideration, in the confusion attendant upon 66,400 36 | the last hours of the session, all laws permitting 126,002 68 | the transmission by mail of any free matter after 249.467 69 June 30, 1873, were repealed, and this privilege, 369,325 79 wrich had been enjoyed for a period of eighty-145,047 44 one years, nearly as long as the franking privi-141 590 59 lege of members of Congress, heads of Depart-346.588 65 | ments, and other officers of the government, was 312,941 23 taken away. 162,742 36 This action of Congress having been made the

pondence, of whatever nature, and other mailable matbecame from or addressed to any officer of the Govern-ment or person now authorized to frank such matter, such be chargeable with the same rates of postage as my be havinly imposed upon like matter sent by or Mr. Packer. I am not aware that any of the rates of compensation have been reduced up to this time; whether a reduction shall be made in the future, on this account, cannot be absoling the future, on this account, cannot be absoling the future of the fut

> on Monday, signed by a large number of served, are much in excess of the expenses, to that subject, the Senate Committee on Appro-

FEMALE BARBERS-TWO PLUCKY GIRLS-

A comparison with the expenses of the "post"

cepion of one, since 1851; but I do not believe, sir, United States, the annual amount paid for mail that the most searching examination of the de- transportation, and the amounts of postal revenues and expenditures, at periods of five years, the slightest, ground for adverse criticism of the | from 1790 to 1840, inclusive, and in each year from 1840 to 1873, inclusive, with the length of cally, and faithfully performed their whole the railroad portion of the post-roads, the length

Of course a very large proportion of this in- Staement showing the number of post-offices and length of post-roads in the United States, &c.

Years.	Number post-office	Length of post-re in miles.	Length of the r road portion of st post-roads.	Length of raily post-office lines.	rald for transpo- tion.	Paid for railroad tion of such tr- portation.	Poetal revenues.	Expenditures.	
1790	75	1,875			\$22,081 00	*******	\$37,935	00 \$32,140	00
1265	453	13,207		*****	75,359 00	*******	2000		
1890	903	20,817	*******	*******	128,644 00		280,804	00 231,904	00
1835	1,558	31,070			239,635 00	***********	421,373	00 377,367	00
1810	2,300	36,406		********	327,966 00	********	551,684	00 495,969	00
1815	8,000	43,748	********	******	487,779 00		1,043,065	00 748,121	00
180	4,500	72,492		+++	782,425 00	/20220474.222	1,111,927		
1855	5,677	94,052	*********	******	785,646 00	(1) (7) (1)	1,305,525	00 1,229,043	00
1830	8,450	115,176	more and a	2452244	1,272,156 00	min seman	1,919,300	00 1,959,109	00
1835	10,770	112,774	9999 W. S.	**********	1,553,222 00	******	3,152,376	00 2,585,108	00
ISh	13,468	155,739	*********	******	3,213,042 61	§\$595,353	4,543,521	92 4,718,235	64
184,	13,778	155,026		named to be a	3,034,813 91	5485,843	4,407,726	27 4,449,527	61
1842	15,733	149,732	3,091	*******	4,192,196 66	432,568	5,029,506		76
1845	13,814	142,295	3,714	*******	2,982,512 47	531,752	4.296,225	43 4,374,758	71
184	14,103	144,687		********	2,912,946 78	\$801,206	4,237,287	83 4,296,512	70
184	14,183	143,940	4,092	*******	2,808,630 48	561,141	4,439,841	80 4,320,731	99
184	14,601	149,670	4,402		9,597,454 66	587,769	4,089,089	97 4,084,332	43
1841	15,146	153,818	4,735		2,476,455 68	597,923	4,013,447	14 3,971,275	12
1848	16,159	163,208	4,957		2,545,232 12	587,204	4,161,077	85 4,326,850	27
1849	16,747	167,703	5,497	********	2,577,407 71	635,740	4,705,176	25 4,479,149	13
1850	18,417	178,672	6,780	********	2,965,786 36	818,227	5,499,986	86 5,212,953	43
1851	19,796	192,026	8,255	********	3,538 063 54	985,019	6.410,604	33 6.278,401	68
1855	20,901	210,020	10,146	247.000.00	3,939,971 00	1,275,520	6,925,971	28 7,108,459	04
1855	22,320	217,743	12,415	2000050	4,495,968 00	1,601,329	5,940,724	70, 7,982,759	59
185	23,548	218,935	14,440	********	4.6:0.676 00	1,758,610	6,955,586		
1851	24,410	227,008	18,333	**********	5,345,238 00	2,073,089	7,852,156	13 9,968,342	29
1856	25,565	239,642	20,323		6,035,374 60	2,310,389	7,620,821	66 10,407,868	18
180	26,586	242,601	92,530	10.00	6,622,046 00	2,559,847		76 11,507,670	
1851	27,977	260,663	24,431	*******	7,795,418 60	2,828,301	8,186,792	86 12,721,636	56
1830	28,539	260,053	26,010		9,468,757 00	3,243,974	7,968,484	07 14,964,493	33
1860	28,498	240,594	27,129	365.000000	8,808,710 00	3,349.662	9,218,067	40 14,874,772	89
1861	F28,586	1140,399	122,018	1000000000	15,309,454 00	12,543,709	9,049,296	40 13,606,759	11
1865	928,875	†134,013	21,338	*******	†5,853,834 00	2,498,115		56 11,125,364	
1803	₹29,047	1139,598	22,152	**********	15,740,576 00			59 11,314,206	
1864	#28,878	139,171	22,616	*******	15,818,469 00	2,567,044	12,438,253	78 12,644,786	20
1865	20,550	142,340	23,401	2000000	6,246,884 00	2,707,421	14,556,158	70 13,604,728	28
1861	23,828	180,921	32,093	********	7,630;474 00	3,391,592	14,386,986	21 15,352,079	30
186	25,163	203,245	34,015	4.435	9,336,286 00			87 19,235,483	
Stis	26,481	216,928	36, 318	7,019	10,266,056 00	4,177,126	16,292,600	80 22,730,592	65
S69	27,106	213,731	29,537	7,201	10,406,501 00			72 23,698,131	
87)	28,492	231,232	43,727	8,252	10,884,653 00			65 23,998,837	
1871	30,045	238,359	49,834	11,208	11,529,395 00			42 24,390,104	
872	31,863	251,308	57,911	14,117	12,572,264 00			37 26,658,193	
873	33,211	256,210	63,457	14,866	13,635,341 00	7,257,196	22,996,741	57 29,981,945	67
	10110								

Shilroad and steamboat service combined The third section of the bill will, if passed, be printions reported an amendment to the bill as cut their throats.

tay of July last.

attracting the origin of this provision it is regardle at how early a date the fathers of the real rable at how early a date the fathers of the February 24, 1873, Hon. Frank Painer asked a book-keeper on a salary of \$2,000. Intracing the origin of this provision it is re-

In the first general ordinance for regulating

ater the declaration of independence, and passed on the 13th day of October, 1783, it was ordained by the United States in Congress assembled-

77,758-76 to e.c. and every other primer of newspapers within 230,024-59 the United States free of postage, under such regulations as the Postmaster General small provide.

20,461 41 subject of much adverse criticism, it may be in-70,438 07 teresting, at least, to state briefly its history, as 100,552 60 shown by the official records. 4,753 27 By the act approved January 31, 1873, entitled 116.748 31 "An act to abolish the franking privilege,"
2.6 38 which originated in the House of Representa-62,313 61 tives, it was enacted-That the franking privilege be, and the same hereby is, abolianed from and after the 1st day of July, Anna-Domai 1873, and that thenceforth all official corres-

Senator Cameron presented a petition,

Provided, That all laws and parts of laws permitting the transmission by mail of any free matter whatever be, and the same are hereby, repealed, from and after June 20, 1873. and obtained unanimous consent from the House

On March 2, 1873, Mr. Palmer reported the bill back, and asked and obtained a non-concur- this is why :rence in the Senate amendments, and a com- Board per year .. mittee of conference was ordered. So that it will be seen the House refused to adopt this amendment of the Senate. Upon the 31 of March, 1873, the last day of the session, the committee of conference, ap-

pointed as before stated, made report as follows, (see Congressional Globe, page 2004 : The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes "An act making appropriations for the service of the Post-Office Department for the year ending June '80, 1874, would respectfully report that having met, after full and free conference thereon, have agreed to recom-mend, and do recommend, that the House receile from their disagreement to the amendments of the Senate, numbered 1, 2, 4, 6, 7 and 10, and agree to the same.

That the House records from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate mimbered 5, with an amend-Line 4, page 5, strike out all after the words "to wit," down to the word "that," in line 6, and agree to the

report was adopted.

sideration. That this Congress will correct the error by the passage of this bill I have no doubt. There never was any good reason for the enactment of the law it proposes to repeal, which could only drinks to drown his trouble, and finally he plaints, Painters' Colic, Liver, Compla e regarded as imposing an unjust tax upon intelligence; and I am glad to find that the Post-

At the dawn of the Revolution there were but thirty-six newspapers published in all the land. In New Hampshire, one; Massachusetts, six; Rhode Island, two; Connecticut, four; New York, four; Peansylvania, nine; Maryland, two; Virginia, two; North Carolina, two; South Carolina, three; and in Georgia, one. In 1870 we had 4,295 weekly newspapers, with of 2,601,547; 107 tri-weekly, and 115 semi-week-

leading public opinion, it has, as a rule, been found in the advance in all measures of progress and reform, and who so bold as to venture to ling their distress to be made public. conjecture how much this country is to-day in-debted to this agency, fostered, encouraged and debted to this agency, fostered, encouraged and protected by the people and the Government as my attention yesterday by a child who was a host of testimony, as an infallible res ness, prosperity and renown.

ing as they do every fireside, every workshop, that his mother had just been confined; the nineteenth century, every abode of civilized life, and shedding their rays of intelligence even in the remote and waste that his father had been out of work since places not penetrated by other means or agencies autumn, and that he was of education and information, exert an influence at once too powerful to be neglected, and of far too much national importance not to command which he was too proud to beg. I accom- diseases which may be reached by it and receive the respectful consideration of the representatives of the American people.

sage of a constitutional amendment pro- families. The boy led the way up a flight of their terrors. In all respects it fulfi viding that Inauguration Day shall be rickety stairs, which threatened to give way conditions of a popular medicine. changed from March 4 to the second Wed-

Correspondence.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

ONE CASE-DRESS REFORM-BUSINESS- a week just strength to drag himself out to A CONVERSATION-THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT. NEW YORK, March 3, 1874. FEMALE BARBERS.

Two women, at least, have secured their rights, and have now all the privileges that men enjoy. Two very pretty young girls, was rich, and who lived in grand style on Fifth avenue. Papa got into the hands of educated, and they felt their poor father's distress keenly. The old gentleman's trouble so weighed upon his mind that he sickened and took to his bed, and got into a bad way generally. The house in which he lived was fortunately in his wife's name, so they could not be turned out of doors, but as the old gentleman had sunk every dollar he had in the world, the question of bread and butter became an imminent one.

One morning the old gentleman's barber did not come around to shave him, and Ella, the eldest girl, said she could do it. She took her father's implements and shaved him as nicely and neatly as any tonsorial artist could do it, and dressed his hair and trimmed his whiskers, and propped him up in bed as comfortable as you please. An idea struck Mary, the

"Ella, if you can shave papa, you can shave any other man." "True," said Ella.

"If you can shave a man I can shave

"True, once more. But what has that to do with us ?"

"Ella, do you want to starve ?" "No, my child." "Papa can't get out-Mamma is selling off the plate to get what we eat each day.

Let us stop all this by starting a barber-Ella saw the point. The two girls rigged up an extempore chair-they took their coachman, whom they had not yet dismissed, because he wouldn't go, and they shaved him for practice, and dressed his hair, and trimmed his beard every day. To accommodate them he brought his friends in, and in a week's time the girls were accomplished and expert workmen, or rather work-women.

Then they sold the horses and carriages. and taking the proceeds fitted up a modest, but very neat shop in Union Square and went at it. The first customers they had were young swells who had known them "in society," and great was their astonish-

"Miss Mawy," said one of them, "by Jove, what led you to this ?" "Papa failed you know Charles, and we had to do this-or worse,"

"Worse! worse! Why, what could you do that would be worse ?" "Marry a man like you?" replied Mary, dabbing her shaving brush in his mouth. It is an encouraging fact that the girls have all they can do, at good prices, and

comfort, but are laying up a handsome sum Why should not women be barbers? Imagine the deft, soft, warm fingers of a pretty girl on your face! A man would submit willingly to have his nose sliced off by one of them. I cannot say that it is in the odd \$350,000 being invested in the pt any way-out of the way. If men are employed in lady's shoe stores, where they out of the reach of his creditors. I hear put on and take off lady's boots, why is it not just as proper for women to be employed as barbers and to shave men? They do it better and more pleasantly than the men of it. He's worked hard for a good ma barbers, and customers would never be

WHY THE BOYS DON'T GET ON.

good salaries, find themselves at the end of And the Senate, on February 2I, 1873, agreed the year in debt, and they wonder why it million. But this is not the case with and obtained unanimous consent from the House to have the bill taken from the Speaker's table pays 12 per week for board, which leaves takes a clerkship, has a hard and bit and referred to the Committee on Appropria- him about \$1,400, and he calculates to lay life of it. God help him! he never cor by something of that. But he don't, and

3524.00 | tumbles into his grave, unwept, unhou \$824.00 him. Then comes his little expenses as follows: Blacking boots, 10 cents per day, Four eigars per day at 10 cents each. ving twice per week, 15 cents each... nding theater twice a week, seas our games of billiards per week.

Street car face, 10 coms each day.

He gets into "society." Society de seller, but they have confined their wor mands a dress suit, which costs \$125, and the rum drinker. They are establish society demands that when he attends a reading rooms, and pleasant resorts as: party or a dinner that he put on white neck- as substitutes for rum. And though 1 ties, and light kid gloves, at \$2.50 a pair. have but commenced, they have wonth And society, inexorable mistress that she sands from their ruin, and in one neigh The previous question was seconded and the main is, demands that he shall take Araminta to hood have compelled several runn-mills is, demands that he shall take Araminta to the opera once in a while, which means question, without a word of explanation of the gloves, neck-ties, boquets and carriage, nature of the amendments, in the closing hours | which, with seats at \$4 00 each, means wise laws that have been passed through legisla- Augustus discovers at the end of the year overdrawn \$500 or \$1,000, and he commences peculation or speculation - the same thing so far as results go-and Augustus and Pain in the Stomach, Bowel C lands in the Tombs and comes out a poor, miserable wretch. This is what happens

The distress among the sick unemployed people in New York at this time is terrible. Much has been done by the charitable to relieve it, but not one dollar has been given after a thorough trial by in umerable li where ten should be. Young James Gor- the Age. It is an internal and external a circulation of 10,594,643. We had, at the don Bennett, of the Herald, established remedy. One positive proof of its eff same time, 574 daily papers, with a circulation soup houses to the extent of \$30,000, and is, that its sales have constantly increa others have done the same thing, which is and far enough. The people who can come to upon the patient when taken internal the soup houses can, generally, get on with- case of Cold, Cough, Bowel Comple The history of the newspaper press in this out it, for they are able to do something. Cholera, Dysentery, and other afflictio country, and of its steady advancement and magnificent success, would be but the history of But the worst cases are known only in the has won for it a name among medical the country itself. Defending, caucating, or houses where they live. Many prefer starvation to beggary, and shrink from allow- success in removing pain, as an ext

A case of this character was brought to Sprains, Cuts, Stings of Insects, and has been in the past, for our national great- begging for money with which to purchase | that it will be handed down to posteri These weekly newspapers, let me add, reach- food and fuel. In reply to questions he said one of the greatest medical discover

DYING FOR THE FOOD

where the family lived. The house was suffered to run; but the curative n small, but was occupied by a number of this preparation at once disarms in erty. Every article of furniture which are attempted to be sold on the grea could be sold had been parted with, and tation of this valuable medicine. nothing remained but a bed, a table, and two chairs with broken backs. Upon the bed lay a woman whose face told the sad Bottle. citizens of Lebanon county, asking for free | story of disease and hunger. The child,

point of death. The husband-father sat with his face between his hands, and seemed entirely unconscious that any one was in the room. The boy said that he had A YOUNG MAN'S EXPENSES—DISTRESS— been too sick to work—that he had had for beg, but that for two days past he had obtained nothing. The attention of charitable persons was called to the case, and measures were taken to provide for the needs of the starving family, and medical attendance was secured for the mother. whose child was too far gone with starva-

tion to be saved. There are thousands upon thousands of such cases in the city. There is work enough for the strong and healthy to live apon, but not enough to enable them to help the unfortunate, of whom they alone know. Thank Heaven! the spring is near

WHITE KIDS.

Speaking of dress and things, the Brookyn Woman's Club has made a discovery, no less than that the costliness of social life has been due to the wearing of kid glovesmen and women have felt that they must 'dress up" to kids. Therefore the club have inaugurated a reform by banishing the mischevious kids from their receptions. This will last two weeks. Dress will rule so long as the poor devotees can stand it. A movement has been made by crippled people in Boston, to simplify woman's dress. The dry goods dealers and modistes have not been consulted in connection with the movement, and they exclaim as with one voice, "What a horrible idea !" And the rich will all echo, "What a horri-

BUSINESS

ble idea !"

is not as brisk as it was. The season has advanced so far that the country merchants have put off their buying till the spring, and our merchants languish. The crash, so pleasant to their ears, is not heard-their clerks and salesmen idle upon boxes and bales, for the country merchant, he, in whom they delight, cometh not. But he will be here in April with his plethoric purse, or what is the same thing, his A 1 credit, and the way they will sell him goods will be a caution. Money, st ght. and there is a stringency and closeness in everything that is exceedingly uncomfortable. The Grangers have disturbed Railroad securi ties, stocks have changed values, and there is a general derangement, so that the aver age New Yorker hasn't any idea where h stands. Even goods in a store have nfixed value, for, behold you, a man's nex door neighbor may be in a position tha compels him to raise money, and to rais money he must slaughter goods to the de moralization of the market for days. Of my bucolic friends, you don't know how well you are off. The man who has a farr of 160 acres of fat land, paid for and we stocked, is in as good a shape as any ma

in the world can be. Such a man doesn know what trouble is. Think of a man worth a million of do lars of dry good in his store, on which ! owes \$600,000. Now the man is wort \$400,000. But he can't sell his goodsnobody is buying anything and his papis maturing. To meet his paper he force his goods on the market, he sells at a saci fice, expenses are enormous, and when the are not only supporting their parents in thing pans out he finds his salable goo all gone, and he, poor fellow, owes \$250 000 and hasn't a dollar to bless hims

> times. If the poor fellow ought honest to fail for \$250,000, he fails for \$600,00 chase of real estate in his wife's name, at yesterday a conversation this wise: Simpson-Brown has failed. Jones-Has he indeed! Well, I'm gl

But there is a bright side to it, son

years and it's time he began to lay off a afraid that a drunken women-barber would take things easy. I suppose he will set a carriage now. Won't he? This explains it all. One merchant w A great man young men who come from failed for a million has 600 acres of land the country to New York, and get tolerably the Hudson in his wife's name, that is gre ing in value, so that it is now worth ove up again, but he grows old and gray-hai

in a hopeless, helpless way, and fine

ed and unsung. His old cierks even for THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT in its western form, has not struck us h yet, but nevertheless, there is great activ among the temperance and religious ; ple. Organizations are being perfec in every ward to make head against monster, and the work that has been d has not been fruitless. The reformers t .8570 75 have not demonstrated against the ru stitutes for the saloon, and tea and co

> pretty good way? PAIN-KILLER. THE GREAT Family Medicine of the Age. Taken Internally, It Cures

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