ADVERTISING RATES.

	3t.	1 mo.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1yr.
One Square	1.50	1.75	3.50	6.50	12.00
Two Squares	3.00	3.50	6.50	9.00	21.00
Three Squares	4.50	5.25	9.00	17.00	25.00
Six Squares	11.50	17.00	25.00	45.00	
Quarter Column	13.50	22.00	40.00	60.00	
Half Column	20.00	40.00	60.00	110.00	
One Column	30.00	60.00	110.00	200.00	

Professional Cards $1.00 per line per year.
Administrator's and Auditor's Notices, $3.00.
City Notices, 20 cents per line 1st insertion, 15 cents per line each subsequent insertion.
Ten lines agate constitute a square.
ROBERT IREDELL, Jr., Publisher,
ALLENTOWN, PA.

The Lehigh Register.

VOL. XXIV. ALLENTOWN, PA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 9, 1870. NO. 10.

ROBERT IREDELL, JR.,
Plain and Fancy Job Printer,
No. 45 EAST HAMILTON STREET,
ALLENTOWN, PA.
ELEGANT PRINTING!
NEW DESIGNS
LATEST STYLES
Stamped Checks, Cards, Circulars, Paper Books, Constitutions and By-Laws, School Catalogues, Bill Heads Envelopes, Letter Heads, Bills of Lading, Way Bills, Tags and Shipping Cards, Posters of any size, etc., etc., Printed at Short Notice.

Coal and Lumber.

FROW, JACOBS & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
ROUGH & WORKED LUMBER,
SASH DOORS AND BLINDS,
WILLIAMSPORT, PA.
Orders from the trade solicited. sep 15-1y

A. FILBERT. B. OTTO. H. M. OTTO. O. W. MILLER.
FILBERT, OTTO & MILLER,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
LUMBER,
WILLIAMSPORT, PA.
MILL ON CANAL, WEST OF MAYNARD STREET.
OFFICE AT THE MILL.
W. F. CRANE, Agent. 4, aug 69-1y

REMOVAL!
SMITH & OSMUN'S
COAL AND WOOD YARD!
The above Coal and Wood Yard has been removed to the east end of the Jordan Bridge, SOUTH SIDE, where will be constantly kept a fine and full supply of
Egg, Stove Nut and Chestnut Coal,
selected from the best mines in the country.
OUR COAL
is under cover—and it is to the interest of every one to purchase
DRY AND SCREENED COAL
A large stock of all kinds of good Wood constantly on hand, and delivered to all parts of the city at the lowest market prices.
BRANCH YARD.—A branch yard is kept at the Lehigh Valley Depot, known as the former yard of Lentz and Hecker.
THIS IS THE PEOPLE'S COAL YARD.
Our Coal is selected from the best mines in the Lehigh region, and knowing this to be the fact and that it will give perfect satisfaction, there is no use in offering to refund the money. All we ask is a trial. Orders taken at Desh's hat store.
FRANKLIN SMITH. WILLIAM OSMUN.
july 10th

COAL CONSUMERS.
LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST!
P. H. STELTZ
Hereby informs the citizens of Allentown, and the public in general, that he is prepared to furnish all kinds of
COAL,
from his well stocked Yard, formerly H. Guth & Co.'s, at the Lehigh Basin, in the City of Allentown, where he will constantly keep on hand a full supply of all kinds of Coal, at the very lowest market prices. His coal is nice and clean, from the very best mines, and in quality superior to any offered in Allentown.
He will sell Coal by the CAR LOAD, at very small profits, as he intends to do business upon the principle of "Quick Sales and Small Profits." Give him a call, and upon comparing prices you can judge for yourselves.
He will deliver Coal upon call to any part of the City upon orders being left at the Yard, or Weinsheimer's store
mar 31-tf P. H. STELTZ.

REMOVAL.
TREXLER & BROTHERS,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
LUMBER,
Hereby announce to their friends and patrons that they have just removed from their old stand to their
NEW YARD
near the corner of Tenth and Hamilton streets, formerly occupied by Brauss & Miller, as a Lumber Yard, where they will constantly keep on hand a large and seasoned stock of
LUMBER,
such as all kinds of
PINE, HEMLOCK, CHESTNUT, POPLAR, SHINGLES, PICKETS, LATHS, &c.
In fact everything usually kept by the trade.
All kinds of lumber cut to order at short notice.
Thankful for past favors, we trust our friends, as well as the public in general, will give us a call at our New Yard, where we will use our best endeavors to render satisfaction both as regards quality and prices. (oct 21'68-tf

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.
The undersigned is prepared to contract for furnishing
SASH, BLINDS, WINDOW FRAMES, DOOR FRAMES: SHUTTERS.
And all kinds of building lumber. Agent for
HOPE SLATE COMPANY'S LEHIGH SLATE.
Wholesale and retail dealer in the
CELEBRATED CUCUMBER PUMP.
Orders left at the EAGLE HOTEL will receive prompt attention. Post office address,
WM. H. BERLIN,
Quakertown, Bucks Co., Pa.
oct 20 '69 sep 22-1y

R
The subscribers having leased the "Old Hope Coal Yard," would respectfully announce to the citizens of Allentown and the public in general, that they have just got
IN
a superior assortment of
COAL
Consisting of Stove, Egg, Chestnut and Nut from the BUCK MOUNTAIN MINES.
Orders left with A. A. Huber, Sieger & Hottenstein, at the Eagle Hotel, Hope Rolling Mill, or the Yard, will be attended to in a
BUSINESS
like manner.
Orders for Coal by the car filled at short notice and at the lowest prices.
Always on hand a large stock of
BALED HAY,
which will be sold at the lowest market prices.
L. W. KOONS & CO.,
at the "Old Hope Coal Yard,"
Hamilton Street, corner of Lehigh Valley Railroad,
ALLENTOWN, PA.
L. W. Koons. R. E. Donacourt.
oct 27 -1y

KUTZTOWN SAVINGS BANK,
(Organized under State Charter in 1869.)
MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT, and 6 per cent. interest will be allowed. For shorter periods special rates will be paid.
Also, money loaned out on FAVORABLE TERMS. Said Bank is located in the Keystone House, in the borough of Kutztown. JOHN H. FOGEL, President.
Edward Hottenstein, M. D. Cashier.
Trustees:
P. J. Slough M. D., J. D. Wanner, Esq.,
David Fister, H. H. Schwartz, Esq.
W. B. Fogel, Daniel Clader
Richard J. Knerr, Jonas Miller
may12-tf John H. Fogel, Esq.

SCHOLARS, ATTENTION!
PUPILS, PARENTS AND ALL OTHERS
WHO NEED
BOOKS OR STATIONERY
Are invited to call at No. 35 West Hamilton Street, (Walker's old stand,) four doors below Eighth Street, where you will find a large and complete stock of all kinds of
School Books
used in this county, at the lowest cash prices.
A full line of LATIN, GREEK, GERMAN and FRENCH books for Colleges, Academies and Schools, always on hand, at the lowest rates.
A full assortment of Stationery, Blank Books, Memorandums, Pocket Books, Combs, Albums, Pictures, Stereoscopes and Views, Window Paper, &c., sold at the very lowest cash prices.
English and German pocket and family Bibles, Prayer Books and Hymn Books.
A large and splendid stock of Miscellaneous Books of Prose and Poetry, and Sunday School Books. All the requisites for Sunday Schools always on hand at Philadelphia Prices.
We are closing out our stock of WALL PAPER at cost.
Agent for the sale of
BRADBURY'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.
Please give me a call when you wish to purchase.
E. MOSS,
Hamilton St., below Eighth, Allentown, Pa.

$2,000 A YEAR AND EXPENSES to Agents to sell the celebrated WILSON SEWING MACHINES. The best machine in the world. Stitch alike on both sides. One Machine

Window Shades.

H. A. STEEL.
UPHOLSTERING,
WINDOW SHADE & BEDDING STORE,
No. 46 North Ninth Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
WINDOW SHADES,
With fixtures complete, from $2.00 a pair, up to $15.00.
WHITE HOLLAND SHADES AT ALL PRICES.
SHADES OF ANY STYLE AND COLOR MADE TO ORDER.
STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED.
LACE AND DRAPERY CURTAINS.
ALL KINDS OF WINDOW DRAPERY
PATENT MOSQUITO CANOPIES.
GILT, ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT CORNICES.
CURTAIN BANDS, TASSELS, CORD, &c.
FURNITURE STRIPS CUT AND MADE.
STAIR AND VESTIBULE RODS.
FURNITURE RE-UPHOLSTERED AND VARNISHED.
Carpets and Mattings, old and new, made, altered and put down.
UPHOLSTERERS' MATERIALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT WHOLESALE
A NEW THING.
SILK FINISHED WINDOW SHADES.
oct 13-1y

I. E. WALRAVEN.
MASONIC HALL,
NO. 719 CHESTNUT STREET,
Is now receiving his Fall importations, consisting in part of
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
In Silk, Mohair, Worsted, Linen and Cotton, embracing many novelties.
Lace Curtains!
of Parisian, St. Gallen and Nottingham make.
CORNICES AND DECORATIONS
of new and original designs.
WINDOW SHADES,
by the thousand or single one at manufacturers' prices.
MUSQUITO CANOPIES,
Closing out at reduced prices.
oct13-1y

Carpets and Oil Cloth.

FLOOR OIL CLOTH.
4-4, 5-4 and 8-4 in New and Elegant Designs still Lower in Price.
KRAMER'S "OLD CORNER."

RICH AND ELEGANT
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
S. C. FOULK
Has resumed the
CARPET BUSINESS
AT 19 S. SECOND ST., PHILADELPHIA,
(Between Market and Chestnut Sts.,)
With a full assortment of VELVET, BRUSSELS, THREE PLY, INGRAIN and VENETIAN CARPETS, Oil Cloth, Window Shades, &c., at reduced prices. sep 15-1y

Fire Proof Safes.

HERRING'S
PATENT CHAMPION
FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF
SAFES
(WITH DRY FILLING.)
Awarded the Prize Medals at World's Fair, London, World's Fair, New York, Exposition Universelle, Paris.
FARREL, HERRING & CO
Harvey Gillam,
Chas. Mathews,
Geo. W. Myers.
629 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, NEW YORK.
HERRING & CO., CHICAGO.
HERRING, FARRELL & CO., NEW ORLEANS.
apr 14

WATSON'S CELEBRATED FIRE
AND BURGLAR PROOF
SAFES.
ESTABLISHED IN 1843
THE OLDEST SAFE HOUSE IN PHILADELPHIA.
The only Safes with Inside Doors.
Guaranteed Free from Dampness.
Also prices from 15 to 20 per cent. lower than other makers. Please send for Circular and Price List.
T. WATSON & SON.
Late of Evans & Watson, Manufacturers,
oct 7-6m No. 53 S. Fourth St., Philadelphia.

R. M. ROBINSON & CO.,
(Successors to Wm. G. Miltzer,)
IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS & FURNISHERS OF
MILITARY, CHURCH, SOCIETY,
THEATRICAL GOODS, FLAGS, BANNERS, BADGES, ETC.
NO. 131 NORTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. dec 1-1y

BOOK AGENTS WANTED FOR
STRUGGLES AND TRIUMPHS OF
P. T. BARNUM.
Written by Himself. In One Large Octavo Volume—Nearly 800 Pages—Printed in English and German—33 Elegant Full Page Engravings:
It embraces Forty Years Recollections of his Busy Life, as a Merchant, Manager, Banker, Lecturer and Showman, and gives accounts of his Imprisonment, his Failure, his Successful European Tours, and important Historical and Personal Reminiscences, replete with Humor, Anecdotes and Entertaining Narrative. No book published so acceptable to all classes. Every one wants it. Agents are selling from 50 to 100 a week. We offer extra terms. Our Illustrated Catalogue and Terms to

Life Insurance.

THE
AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
ALEX. WHILLDIN, President. J. S. WILSON, Secretary.

GROWTH OF THE AMERICAN:

Date.	No. of policies.	Amt. insured.
1860, Dec. 31,	991	$1,070,450 00
1861, Dec. 31,	1120	$1,201,000 00
1867, Dec. 31,	7656	$16,312,478 93
1868, Dec. 31,	10,282	$24,759,981 69

The AMERICAN issues policies on all desirable plans, at low rates, and for security and promptness in meeting losses is unsurpassed by any Company in the United States.
BOARD OF TRUSTEES:
HON. JAMES POLLOCK, Ex-Gov. of Penna., Director U. S. Mint.
J. EDGAR THOMSON, Pres. Penna. R. R., 238 S. 3d St.
GEORGE NUGENT, Gentleman, residence, Germantown.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS, President Fourth National Bank
PHILIP B. MINGLE, Seed Merchant, 103 Market St.
HON. ALEX. G. CATTELL, U. S. Senator, Merchant, 27 North Water Street.
ISAAC HAZLEHURST, Attorney-at-Law, 508 Walnut St.
L. M. WHILLDIN, Merchant, 20 and 22 South Front St.
HENRY K. BENNETT, Merchant, 745 South Fourth St.
GEORGE W. HILL, President Seventh National Bank.
JAMES L. CLAGHORN, Prest. Commercial Nat. Bank.
JOHN WANAMAKER, Oak Hall Clothing House, S. E. Cor. 6th & Market Sts., and 818 & 820 Chestnut Street.
WM. J. ROMIG, M. D., Agent,
59 EAST HAMILTON ST.,
oct 7-tf Allentown, Pa

Financial.

ALLENTOWN SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
Organized as "Dimes Saving Institution."
NO. 58 EAST HAMILTON ST.,
(NEARLY OPPOSITE THE AMERICAN HOTEL,)
PAYS SIX PER CENT. INTEREST FOR MONEY ON DEPOSIT.
This Institution, the oldest Saving Bank in Eastern Pennsylvania, has been in continuous and successful operation for ten years, and continues to pay SIX PER CENT. INTEREST on money for one year, and special rates of interest for shorter periods.
All deposits of money will be held strictly confidential.
Executors, Administrators, Trustees, Assignees, Treasurers, Tax Collectors,
and other custodians of public or private moneys, are offered liberal rates of interest.
Farmers, Merchants, Laborers, and all who have money to put on interest for a long or short period will find our Institution an agreeable and advantageous one in which to do business. We especially invite LADIES to transact their banking business with us.
MARRIED WOMEN and MINORS have special privileges granted by our charter—having full power to transact business with us in their own names.
Money deposited with this Institution
IS SAFE AND WELL SECURED,
by a Capital stock and surplus money security of over SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, and in addition, the Board of Trustees have, as required by the charter, given bonds under the supervision of the Court, in the sum of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, which bonds are registered in and held by the Court of Common Pleas of this county for the security of depositors.
Our Iron Vaults are of the most secure and extensive kind known in this country, as a personal inspection will show, and to which we invite our friends and customers. We refer to this, believing that safe Burglar Proof Vaults complete the safety and reliability of a good Saving Bank.
WILLIAM H. AINEY, President.
CHRISTIAN PRETZ, Vice President.
REUBEN STAHLER, Cashier.
TRUSTEES:
William H. Ainey, Charles S. Bush,
Christian Pretz, John D. Stiles,
F. E. Samuels, Benj. J. Hagenbuch,
George Brobst, Samuel Sell,
Nathan Peter. jan 12-tf

MACUNGIE SAVINGS BANK.
Hamilton, between 7th and 8th Streets
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Money taken on deposit at all times and in any sums from one dollar upward, for which
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST
will be paid.
Deposits may be withdrawn at any time. Persons desirous of sending money to any part of the United States or Canadas, will have their matters promptly attended to, and without any risk on their part.
Gold, Silver, Coupons, Bonds and other securities bought. DAVID SCHALL, President.
W. C. Lichtenwallner Cashier. sep 29-tf

Miscellaneous.

CANDY AND FRUIT.
GEO. W. JENKINS,
Successor to RUBICAN & SELLERS,
Manufacturer of
SUGAR, MOLASSES AND COCOANUT
CANDY,
AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN
FRUITS, NUTS,
FIRE WORKS,
AND
CHRISTMAS GOODS.
161 NORTH THIRD STREET.
PHILADELPHIA.
dec 15-1y

$10,000 GUARANTEE.
BUCK LEAD Excels all other LEAD!
1st. For its Unrivaled Whiteness,
2d. For its Unequaled Durability,
3d. For its Unsurpassed Covering Property
Lastly for its Economy.
IT COSTS LESS to paint with Buck Lead than any other White Lead extant. The same weight covers MORE SURFACE, is more DURABLE, and makes WHITER WORK.
BUCK LEAD is the cheapest and best.
$10,000 GUARANTEE.
BUCK ZINC Excels all other ZINCS.
1st. For its Unequaled Durability,
2d. For its Unrivaled Whiteness,
3d. For its Unsurpassed Covering Property,
Lastly, for its Great Economy,
being the CHEAPEST, HANDSOMEST, and most DURABLE White Paint in the world.
BUY ONLY
BUCK LEAD AND BUCK ZINC:
TRY IT AND BE CONVINCED.
Satisfaction guaranteed by the Manufacturers.
BUCK COTTAGE COLORS,
Prepared expressly for Painting COTTAGES, OUT BUILDINGS of every description, FENCES, &c. THIRTY-FIVE DIFFERENT COLORS, Durable, Cheap, Uniform, and Beautiful shades.
Sample cards sent by Mail if desired.
Dealers' Orders will be promptly executed by the manufacturers.
FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO.,
N. W. COR. TENTH & MARKET STS.,
jan 19-1y PHILADELPHIA.

WALTER LOSCH.
LINDEN STREET, ABOVE EIGHTH,
ALLENTOWN, PA.
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL
MARBLE & BROWN STONE WORKS,
MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, MANTELS, &c
HOUSE WORK DONE TO ORDER.
Also, Depot for the sale of
TERRA-COTTA DRAIN PIPE,
CHIMNEY TOPS and CHIMNEY FLUES,
from the
PHILADELPHIA TERRA-COTTA WORKS.

Dry Goods.

SEASONABLE SPECIALTIES
IN
BLUE AND COLORED DRESS SILKS,
PLAIDS,
POPLINS,
REPPS,
PAISLEY AND BROCHA SHAWLS,
BLANKET SHAWLS,
WATER PROOF FOR SUITS,
WHITE AND COLORED BLANKETS,
&C., &C., &C.
Embracing the most complete stock of Dry Goods at
POPULAR LOW PRICES.
It will be to your interest to examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Respectfully,
M. J. KRAMER,
"OLD CORNER."
oct 20

SEAMAN & TRAEGER,
17 SOUTH MAIN STREET,
BETHLEHEM.
BLACK Gros Grain SILKS, BLACK DRAB D'FRANCE SILKS, BLACK TAFFETA SILKS. The largest and cheapest assortment of SILKS we have ever had the pleasure of offering the Public.
SEAMAN & TRAEGER.
CHOICE NEW STYLES FANCY SILKS,
SEAMAN & TRAEGER.
FRENCH SILK POPLIN, MARBLE POPLINS, PLAIN POPLINS.
SEAMAN & TRAEGER.
BLACK ALPACAS, in all grades, from the lowest numbers to the finest Mohairs.
SEAMAN & TRAEGER.
COLORED ALPACAS, all prices, very cheap.
SEAMAN & TRAEGER.
DRESS GOODS in every variety of Plain and Fancy Styles.
SEAMAN & TRAEGER.
BLEACHED and UNBLEACHED SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS in very large assortment. CHECKS, TICKINGS and DENIMS.
SEAMAN & TRAEGER.
SHAWLS. Large and extensive assortment of BLACK THIBET, BROCHE and PAISLEY, BLANKET, CHENILLE, MISSES', in great variety of size and colors.
SEAMAN & TRAEGER.
SPECIAL ATTENTION is requested to our elegant and complete line of LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, consisting in part of BULLION and TASSELS, FRINGE, REAL GUIPURE and BRUSSEL LACE, GIMPS, BRAIDS, NEW STYLE FLUTED TRIMMING, &c. BUTTONS in several hundred different styles.
SEAMAN & TRAEGER.
HOSIERY, GLOVES, UNDER CLOTHING for LADIES', CHILDREN and GENTLEMEN. WOOLEN YARNS, &c.
SEAMAN & TRAEGER.
FLANNELS, all widths, Red, White, Blue, Mixed, and Plain. Real Genuine Home-made Flannel.
SEAMAN & TRAEGER.
ZEPHYR WORSTED, GERMANTOWN WOOL, CASHMERE YARNS, EMBROIDERED WORSTED WORK, and a full assortment in that line.
SEAMAN & TRAEGER.
BY MAIL we send samples of any goods capable of being sent by sample through the mail with prices attached to each piece. We find this to be a great convenience to parties unable to personally visit us.
SEAMAN & TRAEGER.
FAMILY GROCERIES, Staple and Fancy, nicely kept, temptingly gotten up and of the Best Qualities.
SEAMAN & TRAEGER.
CROCKERY, everything required in that line for housekeeping purposes.
SEAMAN & TRAEGER.
Tubs, Pails, Buckets, and all sorts of Wooden Ware used in Housekeeping.
SEAMAN & TRAEGER.
All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for goods at the highest prices.
SEAMAN & TRAEGER.
We are endeavoring to keep a full line of every article in the way of Dry Goods, Small Wares, Notions, Groceries, Crockery, Wooden Ware, and in fact everything (except Carpets) to be found in a retail store.
SEAMAN & TRAEGER.
MAIN STREET,
BETHLEHEM.
sep 22

FURNITURE.
JOSEPH WALTON & CO.,
CABINET MAKERS,
No. 413 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
Our establishment is one of the oldest in Philadelphia, and from long experience and superior facilities we are prepared to furnish good work at reasonable prices.
We manufacture fine furniture, and also medium-priced furniture of superior quality. A large stock of furniture always on hand. Goods made to order.
Counters, Desk Work and Office Furniture for Banks, Offices and Stores, made to order.
Jos. Walton. J. W. Lippincott. Jos. L. Scott.
feb 9-1y

THE SECOND STREET FURNITURE STORE.
337 N. SECOND ST., PHILA.
The Old Stand established twenty years, triumphant in FURNITURE.
During the recent depression in business, we laid in for cash, cheapest and best assorted stock in the city, which we are selling at reasonable prices. New Patent Sofa Bedsteads which makes a good bed at night, suitable for sick room or offices.
COTTAGE and WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS. Straw, Husk, Excelsior and Straw Mattresses.
Parlor Suits Upholstered in any style to suit purchasers.

SPEECH OF

HON. JOHN SCOTT,

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

In the United States Senate, Feb. 10th, 1870.

Mr. Scott having spoken at some length as to the management of the Bureau of Statistics, said—

Having now spoken with regard to the manner in which the Bureau of Statistics has been managed, I come to the point which was involved in the resolution of inquiry offered by me. Before doing that, however, permit me to say that there was enough in the conduct of the Special Commissioner of the Revenue to start inquiry in the minds of the manufacturers about the special statements made in his annual reports from 1867 to 1869. In 1867 he made a report, on pages 64 and 65 of which his views were given with reference to the theory upon which the Government ought to be administered in regard to manufactures; and I quote his words on that occasion, that I may do him no injustice. Speaking on the subject of railway iron, one intimately connected with the subject of pig iron, about which my constituents inquire, he said, on page 64 of his report for 1867;

"In respect to railroad iron the commissioner would recommend that the existing tariff of seventy cents per one hundred pounds remain unchanged. While recognizing, as a cardinal feature of American legislation, the doctrine of protection to home industry, it is clear that the same doctrine should be made subordinate to the great fundamental principle of every democratic form of government, namely, that legislation should be in the direction of 'the greatest good to the greatest number.'"

We have him in 1867 recognizing a cardinal doctrine that of protection to home industry. In 1868 we find that some change has come over the impression of the Special Commissioner of the Revenue; for, according to my recollection, he then begins to take the ground that the theories of protection and of free trade are entirely indifferent; that it matters not which of them may be adopted in regard to the affairs of the country; that its interests are independent of legislation. After having recommended the tariff in 1867, in one short year he brings himself to this conclusion, which I read from his report of 1868:

"Then, under the influence of an almost prohibitory tariff, the business of manufacturing pig iron enjoys a high degree of prosperity, and furnaces continue to be multiplied; but if the community at large has been compelled to pay an unnecessary profit of from seven to ten dollars per ton on a present annual product of one million five hundred thousand tons, and has therefore been subjected during the past year to a tax from ten to fifteen million dollars, the prosperity of the pig iron manufacture in question has cost the country a great deal more than it is worth."

Notice now, that in this report of 1868 he institutes a comparison between Welsh pig-iron and American pig-iron, Welsh pig-iron being almost unknown in our market, not imported into this country to any considerable extent. Scotch pig-iron is the largest import, and the one with which it would be proper to make the comparison; but he speaks in 1868 of this "prohibitory tariff," in the face of the statistics coming from his own bureau. The report of the deputy commissioner shows that there were imported in 1868, $1,778,977 worth of pig-iron; in 1869, $2,171,869 worth; and that in the very year in which he speaks of it being a prohibitory tariff. In 1868 there were imported of bar iron $2,906,231 worth, and in 1869, $6,675,397. In 1868 of rails there were imported $4,791,575, and in 1869, $7,281,065; and all this with the same tariff in operation that he spoke of in his report of 1868 as being prohibitory, and yet we find these articles imported to the extent of millions of dollars in value and the import annually increasing.

These figures I have taken from his own reports. Now, by referring to a report made to the British House of Commons I find that in reference to this specific article of pig-iron, in 1867 Great Britain exported to the United States 127,984 tons, and in 1868, 96,073 tons, and in 1869, 141,968 tons. For the eleven months ending 30th November, they exported to us of rails in 1867, 176,215 tons; in 1868, 278,096 tons; and in 1869, 311,097 tons.

Now, sir, the results of this tariff, called by the Special Commissioner of the Revenue in 1868 a prohibitory tariff, are beginning to be apparent. I have on my desk a statement that a manufacturer of railway iron at Danville, Pa., one of the largest in the Union, has stopped for want of orders. I have here a paper published at Johnstown, Pa., where the largest manufacture of railway iron in the United States exists, stating that the rail-mill of that establishment had stopped for want of orders. The effect of this tariff is beginning to be apparent. Is it wonderful that the iron manufacturers of Pennsylvania should begin to direct an inquiry as to where the statistics had come from, when they find that the man who had recognized protection as a cardinal doctrine in 1867 comes forward and upon page 131 of his report for the present year makes this statement, in which he is his own accuser:

"And in respect to these investigations, commenced under the revenue commission in 1865, and continued uninterruptedly to the present, the Commissioner claims the privilege to assert that he has endeavored faithfully and conscientiously to discharge the duties of his office; has sought to know only the truth, and to speak only that which has seemed to him to be for the best interests of the country.—He is well aware that in expressing opinions and recommendations which have been forced upon him by conviction he has placed himself in antagonism to many with whom he was formerly in close agreement."

Thus we find the Commissioner himself coming forward to vindicate himself to the country for having assumed a position entirely antagonistic to that which he occupied when he first commenced making reports upon the Department intrusted to him.

Now I come to the statement upon which the inquiry was based. It is found on page 81 of the Special Commissioner's report sent to Congress the present year:

"The average expenditure requisite to produce a ton of pig-iron in the United States at the present time, including a liberal interest upon the capital invested and a fair allowance for repairs and incidentals, may be fairly estimated at from twenty-four to twenty six dollars currency; and as confirmatory of this estimate the Commissioner submits the following evidence."

Now, I wish to call the attention of Senators to the evidence which is given in the report itself, and to contrast it with that which is given in the answer to my special resolution of inquiry, and if the two contrasted do not convict the Special Commissioner of the Revenue of being the worst kind of a special pleader, that kind which gives a part of the facts and suppresses the remainder, I shall not ask the country to call him that. I leave him where his reports place him on that subject.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Maine consents that it shall be informally passed over. Is there objection?

Mr. TRUMBULL. I do not design objecting to the remarks of the Senator from Pennsylvania being concluded; but I wish to give notice that as soon as he is through I shall ask the Senate to take up the bill for the recognition of the State of Mississippi.

The VICE PRESIDENT. If there is no objection the Senator from Pennsylvania will proceed until a demand be made for the regular order.

Mr. SCOTT. The first statement is: "in a letter under date of Sept. 2, 1869, George T. Lewis, of Clarksville, Tennessee, who is indorsed as one of the most intelligent and experienced ... the line of the Chattanooga and Nashville railroad pig-iron can be made and delivered in Nashville at a cost of nineteen dollars per ton, currency.'" I ask any candid man in reading that statement in the report of the Special Commissioner of the Revenue, would he not come to the conclusion that that letter of Mr. Lewis was one addressed to the Special Commissioner of the Revenue in answer to interrogatories sent out by him in the discharge of his duty? Could anybody come to any other conclusion? Could he suppose that an officer of the Government would give his sanction to any data which were to affect the interests of a great industry of the country upon anything less than his own personal knowledge of the truth of them? But yet sir, when we come to his answer, sent in to the inquiry which was made of him, instead of finding additional evidence, we find this same letter quoted as the first authority upon which his conclusion was based; and yet he reports there that the letter is a letter published in the Pottsville, (Pennsylvania) Mining Journal, dated September 2, 1869, and written by Mr. George T. Lewis, of Clarksville, Tennessee.

So much for the candor of the report, a report going out from this officer of the Government stating that in a letter written by this gentleman he had stated these statistics of producing iron; and when he is called upon for the specific information it turns out that what he quotes is an extract from a paper, a very respectable one I admit, published in one of the counties of Pennsylvania. And now I go on with the authorities before I come to say how much of authority they are, for I have taken some little trouble to inquire into the reliability of the authorities upon which the Commissioner has based this conclusion. The next conclusion that he cites is:

"At Carondelt, Missouri, Mr. S. Waterhouse, of St. Louis, in a letter under date of February 20, 1869, states the cost of making pig-iron, including an allowance of $1.50 per ton for interest, taxes, and insurance, at $25 dollars currency per ton; and adds, 'this is not an estimate, but an exhibit copied from the books of the company.'"

There is a quotation from Professor Waterhouse; and would not any one say, "This is an answer to a call sent out by the Commissioner of the Revenue or Bureau of Statistics for the purpose of obtaining information on this head?" and yet, when we come to the special answer sent in, we find that instead of its being an answer to his inquiry it is a quotation from a pamphlet published for the purpose of attracting capital to St. Louis by showing that it is a place where iron can be made cheaply. If it had been correctly quoted, then there might have been less to be said about it; but I propose to show, before I am done with this, that instead of correctly quoting Professor Waterhouse, who is not an iron manufacturer, but a very respectable gentleman engaged in collecting statistics for the interests of that city, Commissioner Wells omits the very vital point of a portion of the estimate that he makes, and absolutely mutilates that record and does injustice to Professor Waterhouse.

I have said that the quotation ceased with the word "company." Then, after giving the distance of Carondelet from St. Louis, the Commissioner proceeds without quoting:

"An estimate furnished by one of the largest iron works at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, gives $27.98 as the cost per ton when ore of sixty-six per cent. is used, and an allowance made of eighty cents per ton for interest and twenty-five cents per ton for repairs and incidentals."

That is put in as the statement of the Commissioner. That is a quotation, although it is not so marked here, *verbatim* from the pamphlet of Professor Waterhouse, which I have on my desk. Although Professor Waterhouse does say that pig iron can be made for $27.98 at Pittsburgh, there are two lines of his estimate which are left out, which say that where the ore is not sixty-six but fifty-seven per cent. you have to add what brings it up to thirty-dollars per ton. And this is from an officer of the Government seeking to establish the data upon which the legislation of the country may be founded! Is he not the special advocate of somebody, or hostile to the interest which he is seeking to affect? Is he dealing in a spirit of candid inquiry when he gives in his report, as his own estimate, that which is quoted from the pamphlet of Professor Waterhouse, leaving out one of the vital portions of the estimate?

But I proceed with the quotation in the original report before him and to the answer:

"In the valley of the Cumberland, and in the anthracite districts of Pennsylvania, and at Scranton, the Commissioner is informed by those conversant with the business that the average cost of manufacture in the case of furnaces favorably situated, under good management, and with coal at ordinary prices, is not in excess of from twentyfour to twenty-six dollars per ton, and in some instances is much less than this figure. These estimates, furthermore, it should be observed, include a liberal interest on the capital invested, which is turned on an average from two to three times per annum."

This was the specific subject of inquiry.—Now, the peculiarity of this special answer is that before touching the point of inquiry at all, he first goes to the Cumberland; he next goes to St. Louis; he next quotes from the regions about Youngstown, in Ohio, Pittsburg, and Johnstown, in the bituminous regions, where they manufacture iron with raw coal or coke; and then, after giving these statistics and mutilating them, he comes down to the anthracite region of Pennsylvania.

Now, what are his authorities in regard to the anthracite region of Pennsylvania?—Whom does he quote? None in the original report; but when he comes to the answer, what do we find? Before proceeding to that, however, I desire to state that the Commissioner introduces here, for the purpose of raising an outside issue, statements made by Messrs. Brown, Bonnell & Co., and by the Nimrod Iron Company, of the bituminous regions of Ohio. Although the inquiry asked him for the data on file, upon which he makes his report in December, 1869, he introduces these letters bearing date one month after his report had been sent in to Congress, for the purpose of raising an outside issue with these gentlemen, and not discussing at all the actual data upon which his estimate had been based. I had intended to analyze these statements; but I find I am occupying much more of the time of the Senate than I intended to do on this question, and I forbear to do so now.

I now come to the authority which he quotes for the purpose of establishing the cost of iron in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania.

The nearest he gets to it is, first, a meeting of the citizens of Albany, held January 18, 1870, in which he quotes the statement of a Mr. Sackett, who was endeavoring to induce a subscription to stock in a company for the manufacture of iron. Had I not had some knowledge of Mr. Hackett I might not perhaps have looked with so much suspicion on many of these statistics. He is theorizing; Professor Waterhouse is theorizing; Mr. Lewis is theorizing. I hold in my hand, but shall not take up the time of the Senate in reading them, letters from Tennessee, stating that Mr Lewis was not engaged in the manufacture of iron, but that the letter referred to as an authority upon which this data is based was a letter advertising coal lands to be had in Tennessee and showing how cheap iron could be made by persons who would go there and buy.

At this meeting in Albany, however, Mr. Sackett stated what could be done in the way of producing iron in Albany. I wish to do no ... on the stand by Commissioner Wells. Many of you may remember, in passing through the tunnel which cuts through the summit of the Alleghany mountains near Altoona, that your attention has been attracted by a brilliant blaze there upon the right hand of the road as you go to the east. A furnace stands near it and if I could produce the prospectus which Mr. Sackett gave to the gentlemen who embarked in that furnace before they purchased it I have no doubt that the results would be as roseate-hued as the blaze of the coke fires that strike your vision as you emerge from the darkness. They started out under his prospectus, and two years ago they sold out at fifty per cent. on the cost of putting it there, illustrating the difference between the theorist and the practical iron maker.

Now, sir, when the Commissioner comes down to the anthracite region, he says he has "encountered peculiar difficulties during the past year in obtaining such data as would admit of the formation of an independent opinion in respect to the cost of the manufacture of pig-iron in the United States." Why has he encountered difficulties? I have given the answer. Because the business community found him unworthy of confidence; because his previous reports had closed the ears of business men. I am authorized by many of them to say, that when he first sent out his interrogatories to them they were answered in good faith, but when he came to use them they were used just as he has used Professor Waterhouse's pamphlet, quoted what suited him, suppressing what was against his position, mutilating the very materials with which he was supplied. That is the reason why he encountered this difficulties in obtaining statistics.

But, sir, it is remarkable that the authority upon which he bases the statement made in his annual report is that of "Abram S. Hewitt, Esq., the best recognized authority on the subject of the manufacture of iron in the United States, late Commissioner of the United States to the Paris Exposition." I have turned to the quotation which is made from Hewitt's pamphlet. Mr. Hewitt was making an inquiry as to the element of labor in producing a ton of pig-iron in England and in the United States, and without considering other elements he arrives at the conclusion that a ton of pig-iron in England represents about eleven days' labor, while in America a ton of pig-iron represents thirteen days' labor, showing, by reducing it to figures, that the laborer in Europe is paid ninety cents a day and the laborer at pig-iron in America $1.80. Then going on and showing that it is the element of labor in pig-iron that makes the difference between its cost in England and here, he arrives at the conclusion in that report that the iron laid down in New York from England will cost forty dollars while American will cost sixty dollars. Here, again, is a perversion. Mr. Hewitt is considering the cost of pig-iron as regards the element of labor.

I could proceed further, and quote two letters published in the New York *Tribune* a few days ago, one from Jay Gould to Mr. Hewitt, and the reply from Mr. Hewitt to him, in which he reasserts this very fact, that it is the difference between the cost of labor in America and the cost of labor in Europe that makes the difference between the two, and that to that extent protection is absolutely necessary: and taking Mr. Hewitt as authority, the difference between forty dollars and sixty dollars would be the amount which would be required for the purposes of protection.

But, in addition to that, having given Mr. Hewitt as his authority, he then proceeds to state that other authorities have been given to him since this inquiry was made, in confidence; and I wish to call attention to one of them. There was one of them given with very great alacrity. The statement is that in less than twenty-four hours after this resolution was offered in the Senate, the Commissioner was called upon by a gentleman "holding high official position in Washington city," who furnished him a statement of what he had discovered in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania during a visit there. I ask, under what Government does that high official hold his position? I know that the representatives of her Britannic Majesty were hospitably entertained and well received during the last summer, and all the sources of information in regard to the cost of pig-iron were thrown open to them in all the valleys and in all the furnaces of Pennsylvania that they saw proper to visit, just as they would be thrown open to any man in whom they had confidence that he would use the information fairly and honestly. Who was it that hurried from this Senate Chamber in less than twenty-four hours after this resolution was offered, to communicate to the Special Commissioner of the Revenue his data obtained in traveling through the State of Pennsylvania, when the Commissioner says that those data are close to him? I ask again, is it a high official under the Government of the United States, or under her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, who wishes to supply us with pig-iron and put out the fires of our furnaces, and supply us with the product of her laborers at ninety cents a day instead of employing our own at $1.80?

That is information which I should like to have. If the Bureau of Statistics is worth anything, is it to be sealed bureau, into which the representatives of other countries may pour their information in confidence, but when a resolution comes from the Senate to unlock this sealed bureau, are we to be told that the industries of Pennsylvania, the industries of Ohio, the industries of Missouri, the industries of Tennessee and Alabama are to be stabbed by confidential and anonymous information locked up in the Bureau of Statistics, and not to be given to the Senate of the United States when we ask for it? It would have been more consistent with the character of a high officer, intrusted with high confidence by the American Government, if there had been nothing said about confidential communications upon which are to be based the rates of revenue that are to affect the industries of the country for years to come.

The Commissioner deprecates the making of a social or personal issue between the parties who may have given this information and those who are seeking these data and this information. I fear none such. I have in my drawer letters from gentlemen in Tennessee, from gentlemen in St. Louis, from gentlemen in Pittsburgh, from gentlemen in Reading, the names of all I will give to the Finance Committee, or to the Special Commissioner of the Revenue, and I will ask that every man of them be brought before the Finance Committee and be subjected to a rigorous cross-examination by the Special Commissioner of the Revenue, if you please, upon this question so deeply affecting their interests. But while I do that I protest in the name of my people and of the industries of this country against an officer, clothed with the power and the duty of collecting the statistics of the country, sending to the Senate that he has what are to us anonymous communications, upon which he asks Congress to base its action. He has made the issue. The issue is between European and American labor.

I ask no protection for the iron manufacturer; for the proprietors of forges and furnaces and rolling-mills. Men who have capital enough to go into that business can protect themselves. But I do ask protection for the difference between the laborer at ninety cents a day, ill-fed, ill-clothed, unable to educate his children, and the well-fed, well-clothed, and well-educated American laborer, who wishes to make his children intelligent citizens. It is with this view that I ask for this information. As I have already said, I have numerous letters which I intended to read, but will not further trespass upon the courtesy of the Senate. They may probably be of more service at a future period, when the question whether these industries are to be brought down to competition with European labor, or whether they are to be kept up to the standard of American labor, shall come before the Senate, and when that time comes I shall seek to use them if it be then necessary.

TERRIBLE DISASTER AT SEA.

Full Particulars of the Loss of the U. S. Steamer Oneida.

San Francisco, March 1.—The ship Benefactress arrived from Yokohoma, Japan, today. She brings full particulars of the loss of the United States steamer Oneida, which left Yokohoma on the 23rd of January, homeward bound. The steamer left her anchorage about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and the accident occurred at 7 the same evening. The United States Minister visited her in the forenoon and received the usual salute, and the guns were reloaded with the expectation of replying to a salute from a Russian gunboat to Mr. Delong. The salute, however, was not given, and the guns remained loaded. As the Oneida steamed out of the harbor the crews of the various vessels, and the men at work in the port, gave cheers and wished her a happy voyage. On passing out of the harbor her fires were banked and steam blown off.

While the officers were at dinner, at about 7 o'clock, the lookout man shouted "Steamer lights ahead!" and a midshipman gave the order to port helm. Everything seemed quiet on board the other steamer. This leads to the belief that she had not observed the Oneida, although her lights were burning brightly.—The steamer, which proved to be the Bombay of the Peninsular and Oriental line, came right on and struck the Oneida on the starboard, abaft the gangway, about half way between the main and mizzen rigging. A hole was cut, through which the whole interior of the ship was visible. The binnacle, wheel and rudder were carried away, and two men standing at the wheel were instantly killed.

The Bombay did not stop after crushing through the Oneida, though the guns of the latter, which happened to be loaded, were almost instantly fired to attract her attention and bring her back.

Orders were given to lower the boats, but only one life boat was available, the others having been crushed. The life boat was manned by Dr. Stoddart, the boatswain and fifteen of the crew. Five guns were fired, but before the sixth could be discharged the Oneida sunk, within ten minutes after she was struck.

None of those saved saw a man or heard a voice on board the Bombay. They report that when it became evident that there was no hope of saving the ship, the officers gathered around Capt. Williams, and was heard to say if the ship went down he would go with her. The life boat was obliged to leave the sinking ship to avoid being swamped.

After pulling about for a while the crew of the life boat seeing none of the crew floating, not one of all the 160 who went down, unwillingly bent their boat's head to landward, about five miles distant. On landing the natives kindly treated them, and they obtained the assistance of a guide and started to walk to Yokohoma, which they reached at daylight next morning. The Bombay was immediately ordered to the scene of the wreck, and succeeded in saving 29 men, who had got into a cutter which floated when the ship went down. Several other vessels, one with Minister DeLong on board, proceeded to the scene of the disaster during the day, but no more lives were saved.

The Japanese Government sent boats and apparatus to search for the wreck, and if necessary to buoy the spot. The passengers on board the Bombay were quite surprised when they heard the calamity had befallen the vessel they had struck, but declare they neither heard any request from the Oneida to stay by them, or minute guns fired. A Naval Court has been demanded by the Captain of the Bombay.

The officers and men of the Oneida numbered 176, only 176 of whom, including Dr. Stoddart and two junior officers, surviving the disaster.

Discipline was complete to the last. The sick were all being put into the boats, the officers remaining at their posts until the ship went down. The only United States Government vessel in Japan being the storeship, Minister Delong was obliged to accept from the English, French, and Russian men-of-war steamers, steam launches, cutters, &c.; and in company with Col. Shepard, Consul at Yeddo, and Mr. Farrington proceeded to the scene of the disaster, where all in human power was and is still being done to rescue the sufferers and recover the bodies of the lost.

Later.—The following additional facts, by investigation, show there is a terrible responsibility somewhere else beside with the Bombay. The Oneida in a late typhoon lost all but three of her small boats. One of these was cut into by the collision, leaving but two boads to save 179 men.

The last words Capt. Williams said were, when Lieutenant-Commander Wuldaur reported the vessel sinking, "I know it, but what can I do?" I asked for more boats, and they were not allowed me. Thus through the negligence of somebody and the inhumanity of the Bombay's officers, a battle-scarred and historic crew has been sunk, and as brave a crew of officers and men as ever stood between her flag and their enemies have been lost to their friends and to their country.

National Hatreds.—I hate a man in private life, for I confess to hating some people, for excellent reasons; I hate the man at the club who always engages the particular newspaper that I want, because he shows a revolting selfishness; I hate the man who abuses me, because he is obviously insensible to a high class of merit; I hate the man whose theological or political opinions are opposite to my own, because he must plainly be stupid or insincere. All this may be unchristian, but it is not illogical. But to hate (or indeed to love) a nation must, on the face of it, be foolish. Such a sentiment implies that the nation is in its nature worse than our own; whereas, as we have just admitted one nation is in the long run pretty much as good as another. Some very excellent writers whom I could name, think that they display their wisdom by systematically abusing French principles, and by implication the race which asserts them. Unless they could prove what is quite impossible to prove that the French are, as a whole, inferior to ourselves, their virtuous warmth only demonstrates that there are certain good qualities to which they are invariably blind. It was very proper some time ago, when nobody read German books, to impress upon Englishmen generally that the Germans had really some remarkably good qualities both in literature and practical life. The people who undertook that task naturally grew fond of their clients, and it became common to contrast, in all kinds of ways, German simplicity and earnestness, and imaginative power with the supposed defects of Frenchmen in the same capacities. Now that the balance has been redressed, this zeal seems to be out of place, and to tend to an equal exaggeration of the opposite kind. When our writers were absurdly given to Johnsonese and the elaborate pomposity of Latinized sentences, it was as well to point out the value of the Saxon elements of our language; we may now be content to admit that a good writer should show in equal command of all our resources. When the negative philosophy of Voltaire and his school threatened to be in the ascendant it was a good service to set forth, as Coleridge did, amongst others, that there was in existence a philosophy of different tendencies. We may now speak without fear of the great and most valuable excellencies of the French intellect. It is time that we should endeavor to do justice to every one and abandon the attempt to find exclusive merit in any of the great divisions of the European races.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

Brown came home with a black eye. To his wife's inquiries, he replied, that, having asked himself a question, he received such a saucy answer that he had been obliged to resent it. His wife did not believe him, and got a new dress that week.