

COURIER & REPUBLIC. Tuesday Evening, Jan. 11, 1870.

WILL LAKE: COMMENCE OF BUFFALO.

A number of our contemporaries have made statistics showing a decline of the grain trade of Buffalo, the basis of conclusions which are not warranted by the facts. It is true that the receipts of grain at this port were between four and five millions of bushels less than last year, but when that is admitted, the amount is said that can be said of the commercial decline of Buffalo. In nearly every other important article, the trade has been larger during the past year than ever before. This will be evident from the following table, which shows the imports, by lake, for three years, of leading articles of commerce aside from grain:

Table with columns for Commodity, 1867, 1868, 1869. Rows include Cotton, Hops, Iron, Lumber, etc.

It should be especially noticed that a unusually large number of vessels were, during the last season, engaged in the petroleum and iron ore trade, and our receipts of these two articles of trade were greater last year than in any previous year.

It is also to be noted that the statistics of vessels entering and clearing at this port show a larger decrease of tonnage than can be explained by the decline in grain receipts alone. The statement of vessels, for four years, is as follows:

Table with columns for Year, No. of Vessels, Tonnage, Crews. Rows for 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869.

A large part of the decrease here exhibited is to be accounted for otherwise than by the falling off of receipts. In 1867 the secretary of the treasury established new regulations for the measurement of vessels, in accordance with which the whole lake fleet was re-measured. By the new rule the tonnage of steamboats had previously been increased 12 per cent, while that of sailing vessels was decreased 18 per cent, and that of steam tug boats 10 per cent. It is more well known that by far the larger moiety of the lake fleet is composed of the sailing vessels, whose record of tonnage was thus so materially cut down. To a considerable extent, also, the decrease in the number of vessels and of men employed as their crews, is due to the fact that vessels of a much larger size than the old fashion have been brought into use of late years.

Another fact to be taken into consideration, also in estimating the significance of the tonnage statistics, is that, before 1867, the St. Lawrence International, the railroad ferry on the Niagara river, was always reported as arriving and clearing each trip she made, while since that year she is reported but once a day. Thus, in 1866, the statement of vessels, tonnage and crews for the first quarter, which records only the trips of the International, was as follows:

Table with columns for No. of Vessels, Tonnage, Crews. Rows for Coal, Freight, etc.

For the first quarter of 1869, the statement was as follows:

Table with columns for No. of Vessels, Tonnage, Crews. Rows for Coal, Freight, etc.

And yet, the same number of arrivals and clearances were made in each case. The apparent tone in which "the decline of Buffalo commerce" has been commented upon, comes with a peculiarly bad grace from the New York press. Our commerce has fallen off only in the single item of the grain trade, and our grain receipts have diminished only because the products of the west have sought and found, to a large extent, other seaboard markets than New York city. We do not mean to belittle the loss which we sustain in consequence of this state of facts, but it is a loss which Buffalo can support at least as easily as some other localities.

And now, we ask our contemporaries of the press to give Buffalo the benefit of a publication of the facts, that, apart from the partial diversion of the grain trade, the general commerce of Buffalo is increasing instead of declining; that the development of her cotton trade alone, within three years, has almost adjusted the balance against the decrease in grain, and that, owing to the steady increase in manufacturing and other sources of wealth, the growth of this city has suffered no check, but, on the contrary, is, and has been, as rapidly as a healthy and substantial growth is apt to be.

CANADIAN ANNEXATION.

The Toronto Telegraph replies to our remarks that the annexation of Canada to the United States would be a disaster, by arguing that some one or two railroads are being made, or shortly will be made, in the Dominion by Canadian capital, and that when these are made, our capital will be applied in developing the country thus opened out. This is true as far as it goes, but after the railroads are made the capital in improving the new country will be a few thousands of good acres with double the number of strong arms. Capital alone goes profusely among bushwhackers. It is not this that we object to, but the view, which was that Canada has reached a point where her capital and labor would be profitably employed in manufacturing, and that the present limits of her market are too narrow, and prevent development of her water-power and many other natural advantages. We suppose this is generally admitted by all who have thought on the subject, and will be so by the Telegraph. An enormous market

would be open to Canada by free access to that of the United States, and would contribute greatly to her prosperity. Even the railroads it speaks of were incalculably benefited by the vast extensions a free system would make to them, east, west and south. Our contemporary seems to omit from consideration our provision that labor and capital might not oppose annexation if the United States adopted a reasonable financial system. We adhere to the opinion that when such a time has come, annexation will have many more advocates—perhaps few opponents—in Canada, although we have quite a little doubt that the Telegraph expresses fairly the present and actual opinions of the Canadians.

APPROACHING CHANGES IN CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATION.

The changes the next census will make in the proportion of members of the house of representatives from the several parts of the Union, has already elicited discussion in congress. The New England members evince an anxiety to take care of themselves first of all, and are desirous of avoiding contests among themselves, by preserving their present districts. Hence they proposed a plan of increasing the whole number of representatives in the house, thus giving the west its full increase without disturbing the internal relations of the New England districts. Next the New England members have endeavored to effect a postponement of the new apportionment in accordance with the census, until after the official report as to population has been made to congress; while the western members are desirous of realizing all its advantages in time for the next congressional election. The question was debated when Mr. Garfield's census bill came up, and the apportionment question was evaded by being left to a separate bill. A sharp and yet new, though long foreseen, contest of a sectional character may be expected when the new representative apportionment bill is discussed.

The Washington correspondent of the World, on the authority of one of the most careful statisticians in the executive department, who has made the subject a specialty, gives a tabular statement, based upon the rule heretofore adopted, that each state should have a representative to a population of 166,322, and an additional member when it exceeds half that ratio. Thus we are enabled to make a tolerably fair estimate of the early future, by a bird's-eye glance, the states being geographically grouped together. The following is the table:

Table with columns for State, No. of Reps. by Present Rule, No. of Reps. by New Rule. Rows for Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, etc.

Table with columns for State, No. of Reps. by Present Rule, No. of Reps. by New Rule. Rows for New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, etc.

Table with columns for State, No. of Reps. by Present Rule, No. of Reps. by New Rule. Rows for Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, etc.

Table with columns for State, No. of Reps. by Present Rule, No. of Reps. by New Rule. Rows for Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, etc.

Table with columns for State, No. of Reps. by Present Rule, No. of Reps. by New Rule. Rows for Kansas, Nebraska, Nevada, etc.

Table with columns for State, No. of Reps. by Present Rule, No. of Reps. by New Rule. Rows for Oregon, California, Texas, etc.

Table with columns for State, No. of Reps. by Present Rule, No. of Reps. by New Rule. Rows for Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, etc.

Table with columns for State, No. of Reps. by Present Rule, No. of Reps. by New Rule. Rows for Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, etc.

Table with columns for State, No. of Reps. by Present Rule, No. of Reps. by New Rule. Rows for Alabama, Georgia, Florida, etc.

Table with columns for State, No. of Reps. by Present Rule, No. of Reps. by New Rule. Rows for South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, etc.

Table with columns for State, No. of Reps. by Present Rule, No. of Reps. by New Rule. Rows for West Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, etc.

These figures demonstrate the New England ascendancy cannot be much longer maintained, and that the system by which the agricultural states have been unjustly taxed for the benefit of the extreme east must soon be exploded. The real representation of the south will include 79 votes, and these, added to 94 from the west, will create an overwhelming majority. Already the southern members, elected under the present system, exhibit some signs of becoming harmonious with at least the obvious material interests of the south.

POLITICAL NOTES.

It is to be hoped that Governor Hoffman and the credit of the American government will both make arrangements to survive the demoralizing effect they have recently received from Sir Curtis Lampton, wherever he is.

The Providence Herald truly says, that whoever would find favor at the hands of the radical party must follow the lead of Butler, not of Greeley. The winning card is cruelty, not mercy; punishment, not forgiveness.

A democratic politician in congress, who is a keen observer of events, declared the other day to a correspondent, that Grant must be elected president, and would soon assert himself more in the action of the government than he has done of late.

The president informed Mr. Cavanaugh, the delegate from Montana, the other day, that he has had no thought of withdrawing the name of Gen. Fols, who was named as successor to Governor Ashley some weeks since. Consequently it is believed that, as soon as Fols has given his vote for ratification in the Ohio senate, of which he is a member, he will be sent out to Montana, and Ashley, notwithstanding he is "bound on the negro," will be turned out in the cold.

The St. Louis Republican has ascertained from a reliable source that the question of the Missouri test-act, presented by General Frank P. Blair and argued a year ago, will be decided by the supreme court before the first of February. The World's Washington correspondent says, on the same subject, that if the principles of the opinion of the court in Garland's and in Cummings' cases, delivered by Mr. Justice Field, be carried out to their logical result, the oath will be declared unconstitutional. This will restore to the right of the elective franchise some eighty thousand persons in Missouri, eighty thousand in Tennessee, twenty-five thousand in West Virginia, and a great many in the other states. Other important cases, in which a decision is expected, are the question of the legal-tender act and the constitutionality of the cotton tax, argued some time ago by Messrs. P. Phillips and D. R. Curtis for the claimants.

MR. HATCH'S RECORD ON THE CANAL QUESTION.

Elsewhere we print an article from the Commercial of this city, in vindication of the canal record of Hon. T. Hatch, which was violently assailed by the Express during the late political canvass. The charge of the Express was that, in 1852, Mr. Hatch, after having been elected to the assembly on the strength of his championship of canal enlargement, changed his ground and did his best to defeat the measure by breaking up the contracts which had been let under the enlargement bill. The sufficient reasons which prompted Mr. Hatch's action are a matter of history, and we should have exhibited them when the attack was made, had he not preferred at that time to avert a personal discussion. The letter of the late Hon. Albert H. Tracy which is reproduced in Mr. Hatch's vindication, will be read with interest, and would alone be conclusive on the question of Mr. Hatch's fidelity to canal interests.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COUNCIL OF FREEDOM.

The opposition Emancipation council, got up at Naples by European Deists and Abolitionists, broke up on the night of the 10th inst. in a grand row. A corporal's guard was got to go the following day, which adopted the following:

Our peaceful discussion having been prevented by an act contrary to law, and particularly article 32 of the constitution of Italy, we hereby adjourn the execution of our work to next September, when the congress of free-trade thinkers convened at the Hotel de Ville newspaper is to assemble in Switzerland. While awaiting the moment when we can again raise our voice, and in a land entirely free, we protest once more against the violation of our rights and emit as a document of the anti-congress the declaration of principles presented to the assembly on the 16th of December by the committee of five appointed to draw it, and adopted by four members of the free-trade council, for their respective use by the dissenting member.

For the provisory committee of the anti-congress, G. RICCIARDI, the President.

The free-thinkers of St. Louis, Philadelphia and New York, were represented in the council by Dr. Luelding, who drew up a speech and resolutions based on Jefferson's Declaration, but he failed to deliver them except through the mail to the German papers at home.

Belongs to the Courts.—The Syracuse Standard, a radical paper, is fair enough to say that "congress pass Senator Williams' bill, declaring the act of state legislators, in repealing the adoption of an amendment to the constitution, when once ratified, as null and void, they will do a very foolish as well as a passionate thing. The question of the validity of rescission belongs to the supreme court, and the attempt of congress to prejudge it is dictated more by resentment than by a knowledge of its legitimate functions."

The Cable Monopoly.—Referring to the intervention of the administration and congress in behalf of the Atlantic Cable Company, and against the French Cable Company, apparently merited severity. It regards the participation of the French interest, which has finally resulted in forcing a sale of the French cable to the English-American monopoly, as "one of the most disgraceful of the many recent perpetrations of the machinery of this government to the advancement of private and selfish objects, in defiance of the wishes and welfare of the entire business public." By means of this interference of our government the people of two continents are placed at the mercy of a monopoly who can fix what charges they please and can get them. "From this oppressive and odious state of things," says the Journal, "we look for no release this side of the time when the federal administration shall pass into new hands. It is a part and parcel of the un-American system of private legislation which has now become the bad habit of the party in power, and which is corrupting our national institutions to the very core."

The Lake Shore Settlement with Lockwood & Co.—Speaking of the terms upon which the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railway company settled with the house of Lockwood & Co., the Financial Chronicle says they were the same as those accepted by the other creditors of Messrs. Lockwood & Co., namely, fifty cents on the dollar for the liability of \$1,000,000, and that Mr. Lockwood gave the company his bond for the amount of \$600,000, and furnished as collateral for its payment his residence in Connecticut, 500 shares of the stock of the company, and some other securities.

MESSAGE OF GOV. GEARY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

From the annual message of Gov. Geary, we learn that the total receipts of the state treasury for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, were \$6,241,711; disbursements, \$4,853,774. The debt of the state amounts to \$23,814,540. The governor calls on the legislature to raise the salary of state treasurer, at present only \$1,700, and take measures to rid the state of the disgraceful, scurrilous and immoral demagogues which the people are doomed annually to witness in the election of that officer. He says that "there are but few men who have held this office, however poor they may have been when they took charge of it, who have not become rich." Eighty-five thousand children attend private schools; 815,763 attend public schools, and 75,000 attend as schools at all.

After rehearsing the facts of the Avondale mining disaster, and stating the cases as far as known, Governor Geary recommends that the best mode of constructing, ventilating and working the mines should be discovered and unhesitatingly adopted; and the system adopted rigidly enforced by competent inspectors in the mining districts, who should be chosen with strict regard to character, integrity, capability and scientific knowledge, and whose duties should be so specifically defined that they cannot be misinterpreted.

The governor calls attention to the efforts being made to secure tariff and revenue reform, and calls Pennsylvania to the rescue as follows:

Should such efforts be successful, the result must prove disastrous to the great coal, iron and other mineral interests of the state, diminishing the production of iron and other manufacturing articles, and consequently the consumption of coal, and be destructive to our valuable home markets. It would also prove disastrous to many of our capitalists and working people, depriving them of all reasonable prospects of future activity and remunerating wages—and bring our producers into a ruinous competition with pauper labor from abroad.

So far as the present system affords protection to our capitalists and working people, the release of the railroads of the state from tolls during the season of canal navigation. The canal lettings of 1861 were not an issue in that election, as they had not then been announced. Before he took his seat in the legislature he was published, and the canal lettings showed upon its face that there was a difference of \$3,000,000 between the highest and the lowest bidders, and that the letting board, which had been formed by the canal board, had awarded the contracts to the party which was a combination of politicians or both parties—lawyers, editors, tavern keepers, and so forth—the actual agreement being to divide the business between the corrupt party and the two great political parties of the state.

The people were shocked at this shameful attempt in our history to rob the canals and plunder the state. In this crisis of our canal history, the honorable and patriotic Mr. Hatch, then a member of the assembly, and who had been elected to the assembly on the strength of his championship of canal enlargement, changed his ground and did his best to defeat the measure by breaking up the contracts which had been let under the enlargement bill. The sufficient reasons which prompted Mr. Hatch's action are a matter of history, and we should have exhibited them when the attack was made, had he not preferred at that time to avert a personal discussion. The letter of the late Hon. Albert H. Tracy which is reproduced in Mr. Hatch's vindication, will be read with interest, and would alone be conclusive on the question of Mr. Hatch's fidelity to canal interests.

As to federal affairs, Gov. Geary makes a strong appeal against Grant's Cuban policy, gives a blast in favor of the national banks and thinks that specie payments should be resumed at the earliest moment when that thing will accomplish itself, but not before.

THE ITALIAN COUNCIL OF FREEDOM.

The opposition Emancipation council, got up at Naples by European Deists and Abolitionists, broke up on the night of the 10th inst. in a grand row. A corporal's guard was got to go the following day, which adopted the following:

Our peaceful discussion having been prevented by an act contrary to law, and particularly article 32 of the constitution of Italy, we hereby adjourn the execution of our work to next September, when the congress of free-trade thinkers convened at the Hotel de Ville newspaper is to assemble in Switzerland. While awaiting the moment when we can again raise our voice, and in a land entirely free, we protest once more against the violation of our rights and emit as a document of the anti-congress the declaration of principles presented to the assembly on the 16th of December by the committee of five appointed to draw it, and adopted by four members of the free-trade council, for their respective use by the dissenting member.

For the provisory committee of the anti-congress, G. RICCIARDI, the President.

The free-thinkers of St. Louis, Philadelphia and New York, were represented in the council by Dr. Luelding, who drew up a speech and resolutions based on Jefferson's Declaration, but he failed to deliver them except through the mail to the German papers at home.

Belongs to the Courts.—The Syracuse Standard, a radical paper, is fair enough to say that "congress pass Senator Williams' bill, declaring the act of state legislators, in repealing the adoption of an amendment to the constitution, when once ratified, as null and void, they will do a very foolish as well as a passionate thing. The question of the validity of rescission belongs to the supreme court, and the attempt of congress to prejudge it is dictated more by resentment than by a knowledge of its legitimate functions."

The Cable Monopoly.—Referring to the intervention of the administration and congress in behalf of the Atlantic Cable Company, and against the French Cable Company, apparently merited severity. It regards the participation of the French interest, which has finally resulted in forcing a sale of the French cable to the English-American monopoly, as "one of the most disgraceful of the many recent perpetrations of the machinery of this government to the advancement of private and selfish objects, in defiance of the wishes and welfare of the entire business public." By means of this interference of our government the people of two continents are placed at the mercy of a monopoly who can fix what charges they please and can get them. "From this oppressive and odious state of things," says the Journal, "we look for no release this side of the time when the federal administration shall pass into new hands. It is a part and parcel of the un-American system of private legislation which has now become the bad habit of the party in power, and which is corrupting our national institutions to the very core."

The Lake Shore Settlement with Lockwood & Co.—Speaking of the terms upon which the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railway company settled with the house of Lockwood & Co., the Financial Chronicle says they were the same as those accepted by the other creditors of Messrs. Lockwood & Co., namely, fifty cents on the dollar for the liability of \$1,000,000, and that Mr. Lockwood gave the company his bond for the amount of \$600,000, and furnished as collateral for its payment his residence in Connecticut, 500 shares of the stock of the company, and some other securities.

A CHAPTER OF CANAL HISTORY.

A Personal Vindication.

Perusing the political canvass in November last, Hon. Israel T. Hatch, of this city, being the democratic candidate for member of assembly in the third district, he was personally assaulted in a certain quarter, and was charged with having been false to the interests of the Erie canal while a member of the assembly of 1852. It was boldly asserted that he took part in the organized democratic opposition to enlargement, which was made at the session of the legislature, and that he acted and voted in the interest of the canal, and that he was aware of the injustice which was being done to a fellow-citizen who had been a steady champion of the canal, and of Buffalo interests, and who had been chosen to represent the Erie canal without strict regard to friends or affiliations, and who had never since, to do him an act of personal justice, regardless of political considerations.

And, in our opinion, the time has now arrived when such vindication should be made, not on a matter of party, but on a matter of individuality, but in the interests of Buffalo, by strengthening his position at Albany, the present winter, as the champion of a canal policy in which we are vitally interested. The party in power at Albany, though now in absolute control of Albany, though there have never been any branch of our state affairs is now in democratic hands, and upon them depend the commercial interests of the state. In the past the Erie canal, although there have never been any branch of our state affairs is now in democratic hands, and upon them depend the commercial interests of the state. In the past the Erie canal, although there have never been any branch of our state affairs is now in democratic hands, and upon them depend the commercial interests of the state.

Mr. Hatch then reviewed elaborately the list of canal lettings, showing on their face there was prima facie evidence of fraud and corruption; that it required no investigation; that the Erie canal had never been enlarged under such a system of corruption, and that under the ingenious wording of the contract, "earth excavation," which was let at twenty cents per yard, could be easily transmuted into quick sand, and the Erie canal enlarged by the contractor's purse. Mr. Hatch acquired the sobriquet of "Hardpan Hatch" for refusing to acquiesce in the corruption of the Erie canal, and who had been elected to the assembly on the strength of his championship of canal enlargement, changed his ground and did his best to defeat the measure by breaking up the contracts which had been let under the enlargement bill.

The sufficient reasons which prompted Mr. Hatch's action are a matter of history, and we should have exhibited them when the attack was made, had he not preferred at that time to avert a personal discussion. The letter of the late Hon. Albert H. Tracy which is reproduced in Mr. Hatch's vindication, will be read with interest, and would alone be conclusive on the question of Mr. Hatch's fidelity to canal interests.

As to federal affairs, Gov. Geary makes a strong appeal against Grant's Cuban policy, gives a blast in favor of the national banks and thinks that specie payments should be resumed at the earliest moment when that thing will accomplish itself, but not before.

The free-thinkers of St. Louis, Philadelphia and New York, were represented in the council by Dr. Luelding, who drew up a speech and resolutions based on Jefferson's Declaration, but he failed to deliver them except through the mail to the German papers at home.

THE ITALIAN COUNCIL OF FREEDOM.

The opposition Emancipation council, got up at Naples by European Deists and Abolitionists, broke up on the night of the 10th inst. in a grand row. A corporal's guard was got to go the following day, which adopted the following:

Our peaceful discussion having been prevented by an act contrary to law, and particularly article 32 of the constitution of Italy, we hereby adjourn the execution of our work to next September, when the congress of free-trade thinkers convened at the Hotel de Ville newspaper is to assemble in Switzerland. While awaiting the moment when we can again raise our voice, and in a land entirely free, we protest once more against the violation of our rights and emit as a document of the anti-congress the declaration of principles presented to the assembly on the 16th of December by the committee of five appointed to draw it, and adopted by four members of the free-trade council, for their respective use by the dissenting member.

For the provisory committee of the anti-congress, G. RICCIARDI, the President.

The free-thinkers of St. Louis, Philadelphia and New York, were represented in the council by Dr. Luelding, who drew up a speech and resolutions based on Jefferson's Declaration, but he failed to deliver them except through the mail to the German papers at home.

Belongs to the Courts.—The Syracuse Standard, a radical paper, is fair enough to say that "congress pass Senator Williams' bill, declaring the act of state legislators, in repealing the adoption of an amendment to the constitution, when once ratified, as null and void, they will do a very foolish as well as a passionate thing. The question of the validity of rescission belongs to the supreme court, and the attempt of congress to prejudge it is dictated more by resentment than by a knowledge of its legitimate functions."

The Cable Monopoly.—Referring to the intervention of the administration and congress in behalf of the Atlantic Cable Company, and against the French Cable Company, apparently merited severity. It regards the participation of the French interest, which has finally resulted in forcing a sale of the French cable to the English-American monopoly, as "one of the most disgraceful of the many recent perpetrations of the machinery of this government to the advancement of private and selfish objects, in defiance of the wishes and welfare of the entire business public." By means of this interference of our government the people of two continents are placed at the mercy of a monopoly who can fix what charges they please and can get them. "From this oppressive and odious state of things," says the Journal, "we look for no release this side of the time when the federal administration shall pass into new hands. It is a part and parcel of the un-American system of private legislation which has now become the bad habit of the party in power, and which is corrupting our national institutions to the very core."

The Lake Shore Settlement with Lockwood & Co.—Speaking of the terms upon which the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railway company settled with the house of Lockwood & Co., the Financial Chronicle says they were the same as those accepted by the other creditors of Messrs. Lockwood & Co., namely, fifty cents on the dollar for the liability of \$1,000,000, and that Mr. Lockwood gave the company his bond for the amount of \$600,000, and furnished as collateral for its payment his residence in Connecticut, 500 shares of the stock of the company, and some other securities.

democratic party, but I deny that they are any better soldiers if success is in this, as in other conflicts, the test of generalship. But not on a matter of party, but on a matter of individuality, but in the interests of Buffalo, by strengthening his position at Albany, the present winter, as the champion of a canal policy in which we are vitally interested.

The party in power at Albany, though now in absolute control of Albany, though there have never been any branch of our state affairs is now in democratic hands, and upon them depend the commercial interests of the state. In the past the Erie canal, although there have never been any branch of our state affairs is now in democratic hands, and upon them depend the commercial interests of the state. In the past the Erie canal, although there have never been any branch of our state affairs is now in democratic hands, and upon them depend the commercial interests of the state.

Mr. Hatch then reviewed elaborately the list of canal lettings, showing on their face there was prima facie evidence of fraud and corruption; that it required no investigation; that the Erie canal had never been enlarged under such a system of corruption, and that under the ingenious wording of the contract, "earth excavation," which was let at twenty cents per yard, could be easily transmuted into quick sand, and the Erie canal enlarged by the contractor's purse. Mr. Hatch acquired the sobriquet of "Hardpan Hatch" for refusing to acquiesce in the corruption of the Erie canal, and who had been elected to the assembly on the strength of his championship of canal enlargement, changed his ground and did his best to defeat the measure by breaking up the contracts which had been let under the enlargement bill.

The sufficient reasons which prompted Mr. Hatch's action are a matter of history, and we should have exhibited them when the attack was made, had he not preferred at that time to avert a personal discussion. The letter of the late Hon. Albert H. Tracy which is reproduced in Mr. Hatch's vindication, will be read with interest, and would alone be conclusive on the question of Mr. Hatch's fidelity to canal interests.

As to federal affairs, Gov. Geary makes a strong appeal against Grant's Cuban policy, gives a blast in favor of the national banks and thinks that specie payments should be resumed at the earliest moment when that thing will accomplish itself, but not before.

The free-thinkers of St. Louis, Philadelphia and New York, were represented in the council by Dr. Luelding, who drew up a speech and resolutions based on Jefferson's Declaration, but he failed to deliver them except through the mail to the German papers at home.

Belongs to the Courts.—The Syracuse Standard, a radical paper, is fair enough to say that "congress pass Senator Williams' bill, declaring the act of state legislators, in repealing the adoption of an amendment to the constitution, when once ratified, as null and void, they will do a very foolish as well as a passionate thing. The question of the validity of rescission belongs to the supreme court, and the attempt of congress to prejudge it is dictated more by resentment than by a knowledge of its legitimate functions."

THE ITALIAN COUNCIL OF FREEDOM.

The opposition Emancipation council, got up at Naples by European Deists and Abolitionists, broke up on the night of the 10th inst. in a grand row. A corporal's guard was got to go the following day, which adopted the following:

Our peaceful discussion having been prevented by an act contrary to law, and particularly article 32 of the constitution of Italy, we hereby adjourn the execution of our work to next September, when the congress of free-trade thinkers convened at the Hotel de Ville newspaper is to assemble in Switzerland. While awaiting the moment when we can again raise our voice, and in a land entirely free, we protest once more against the violation of our rights and emit as a document of the anti-congress the declaration of principles presented to the assembly on the 16th of December by the committee of five appointed to draw it, and adopted by four members of the free-trade council, for their respective use by the dissenting member.

For the provisory committee of the anti-congress, G. RICCIARDI, the President.

The free-thinkers of St. Louis, Philadelphia and New York, were represented in the council by Dr. Luelding, who drew up a speech and resolutions based on Jefferson's Declaration, but he failed to deliver them except through the mail to the German papers at home.

Belongs to the Courts.—The Syracuse Standard, a radical paper, is fair enough to say that "congress pass Senator Williams' bill, declaring the act of state legislators, in repealing the adoption of an amendment to the constitution, when once ratified, as null and void, they will do a very foolish as well as a passionate thing. The question of the validity of rescission belongs to the supreme court, and the attempt of congress to prejudge it is dictated more by resentment than by a knowledge of its legitimate functions."

The Cable Monopoly.—Referring to the intervention of the administration and congress in behalf of the Atlantic Cable Company, and against the French Cable Company, apparently merited severity. It regards the participation of the French interest, which has finally resulted in forcing a sale of the French cable to the English-American monopoly, as "one of the most disgraceful of the many recent perpetrations of the machinery of this government to the advancement of private and selfish objects, in defiance of the wishes and welfare of the entire business public." By means of this interference of our government the people of two continents are placed at the mercy of a monopoly who can fix what charges they please and can get them. "From this oppressive and odious state of things," says the Journal, "we look for no release this side of the time when the federal administration shall pass into new hands. It is a part and parcel of the un-American system of private legislation which has now become the bad habit of the party in power, and which is corrupting our national institutions to the very core."

The Lake Shore Settlement with Lockwood & Co.—Speaking of the terms upon which the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railway company settled with the house of Lockwood & Co., the Financial Chronicle says they were the same as those accepted by the other creditors of Messrs. Lockwood & Co., namely, fifty cents on the dollar for the liability of \$1,000,000, and that Mr. Lockwood gave the company his bond for the amount of \$600,000, and furnished as collateral for its payment his residence in Connecticut, 500 shares of the stock of the company, and some other securities.

ways will in any sense between the canal and the railroad.

It is not to be forgotten, as part of our local history, that subsequently our citizens, irrespective of party, with a list headed by S. H. Crockett, Rufus C. Palmer, Morris Hazard, Cyrus Clarke, Buckingham & Guitrie, O. W. Langley, W. H. Abell, John Pease, J. C. Dana and others, presented to Mr. Hatch a public testimonial, and urged him to his aid in his intrepid and able champion of the Erie canal enlargement.

We are not disposed to indulge in any personal commendation of Mr. Hatch, but the public testimonial presented to him, and the public men, who have faithfully discharged the duties of the state, ought to be sustained. When questions are above the consideration of party, we cannot allow ourselves for a pretty pitiful trifling to deride the great question whether the state of New York shall or shall not retain its commercial supremacy in the Union.

The general question of the day is that of cheapness of the west coast route. New York holds no monopoly of the route. The question is whether our city will continue to be the head of the inland commerce of this country, as it has been for many years, by a route of the Erie canal, and the Erie canal and northern routes. We are not disposed to pursue this subject, but it will be seen that Mr. Hatch will stand by the people of this city sustaining the canal, and the Erie canal and northern routes. We are not disposed to pursue this subject, but it will be seen that Mr. Hatch will stand by the people of this city sustaining the canal, and the Erie canal and northern routes.

"Dear Sir: It is getting to be quite a task for me to write a letter, also I should long before now have expressed to you my gratification and gratitude for the noble stand you have taken in regard to the canal lettings. As a result of the Erie canal, and the Erie canal and northern routes. We are not disposed to pursue this subject, but it will be seen that Mr. Hatch will stand by the people of this city sustaining the canal, and the Erie canal and northern routes.

THE CONGRESSIONAL "GLOBE."

How its Contents are Made Up—How Speeches are Made.

Washington Correspondence. The Congressional Globe is a congressional publication, and contains the proceedings of the United States Congress in interest. The contents claim and exercise the privilege of correcting, with dull afterthought, their imprudent stupidity; and so, at the expense of millions taken from the pockets of the people in the way of heavy taxation, an opaque after-dinner oration is perpetuated in huge volumes that few receive and no one reads. There is a lot of Bohemianism in the Globe, but it cannot be expected, sooner or later, there will be a general acknowledgment that you have unjustly served the state in a time that tried the souls of men.

"I remain, with true regard,
"H. I. T. Bacon." "ALBERT H. TRACY."

During the summer of 1867, a Boston gentleman, together with his wife and widowed sister, were in Paris. Of course they, among the other members of the party, were invited to hear "Pere Hyacinthe." The widow, who is young, has but one child and is quite wealthy, fell in love with the Pere. Finally meetings were brought about, at which she expressed much joy that she was to be united to her "Pere Hyacinthe." The widow, who is young, has but one child and is quite wealthy, fell in love with the Pere. Finally meetings were brought about, at which she expressed much joy that she was to be united to her "Pere Hyacinthe." The widow, who is young, has but