

Spirit of the Times.

Tuesday, February 15th, 1859.

A. LEITCH AND H. P. COOK, Editors.

A Landed Democracy, no eternal bonds for the Republic... A Landed Aristocracy, the foundation of... The Land shall not be sold forever... The mass of mankind has not been born with... They are they, for a favored few, hoisted... and opened to side them legitimately by the... of a...-Suffrage's last Law.

STATE ELECTION.

LECTION TUESDAY, OCT. 11th.

- FOR GOVERNOR, WILLIAM MEDILL, of Fairfield. LIEUT. GOVERNOR, LESTER L. BLISS, of Allen. SECRETARY OF STATE, WILLIAM TRAVITT, of Franklin. TREASURER OF STATE, JOHN G. BRIDLE, of Seneca. JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT, THOMAS W. BARTLEY, of Richland. ATTORNEY GENERAL, GEORGE W. MCCOKE, of Jefferson. BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, WAYNE ORISWOLD, of Pickaway.

The Wall of the Protectionists.

The New York Tribune of Jan. 27th, holds forth in the following language on the subject of the tariff:

"The fluctuations of the iron trade, the destruction of our own iron masters by foreign competition, and the consequent rise in price, furnish an argument which ought to open the eyes of the country to the ruinous folly of British Free Trade."

Since the cotton manufacturers of this country have been largely engaged in shipping their fabrics to foreign countries where they sell in the same markets with similar goods manufactured in Europe, the advocates of special protection have in some degree ceased their complaints about the sacrifices and afflictions of the men engaged in the manufacture of that article, and seem to have transferred their sympathy entirely to the iron masters, who, from the time of the Tribune and other kindred sheets, for the last six years, have been continually on the verge of destruction, either from the effects of too high, or too low prices of pig metal. No feeling is expressed for those engaged in Rolling Mills and Foundries, all their compassion is reserved for the smelters of ore.

Now as a matter of fact, we would like to know who of "our own iron masters have been destroyed by foreign competition?"—assuredly not one in Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Illinois, or Missouri. The scene of distress is shifted from these States to Pennsylvania; all the ruin is in the old Keystone State; according to the published statements in the Whig papers before the late election, out of the three hundred and four furnaces that have been built in that State since 1730, one hundred and sixty were killed by the tariff of '46. The December number of Hunt's Merchants Magazine for 1851, shows that most of the furnaces in that State, which the New York Tribune and other protectionist journals were trying to convince the people were destroyed by the tariff of '46, actually went out of business existence prior to 1845. As a matter of fact we know from our own observation, that a large proportion of the furnaces in Lycoming, Clinton, Centre, Millin, Huntington, and other counties in the interior of the State, had exhausted their ore and timber, and were standing idle, with their chimneys unattended ten years ago.

Clarion County was the scene of distress in Pennsylvania. Now it is true that a large number of furnaces were broken down in that county, but we were informed by one of the oldest and largest iron manufacturers of that county, that those furnaces that failed were built without a due regard to the necessary supplies of ore and timber—that for several of the furnaces those materials could not be had short of from fifteen to twenty five miles hauling. Hence, under such circumstances pig metal would require a very high price indeed to enable the manufacturer to prosper at the business. Under the operation of the tariff of '46 pig iron has come up to from 40 to 50 dollars per ton, and the old cry of ruin is still escaping from the Whig press, or from that portion of it that holds to the doctrine of the party which is, special protection. Really we cannot understand what state of things these croakers desire to see established!

The argument has been made with us, until it is perfectly thread bare, that unless the tariff was materially increased on iron, and on other leading articles of domestic manufacture, that the establishments must either break down, or wages must be reduced to the standard of the pauper labor of Europe."

A little before every election the above statement was sure to be in the mouth of every protectionist, yet the Whig has gone on, and now under the "British Free Trade system" all the products of industry are in demand at high prices, with ready sale. The iron business in all its branches, was perhaps never more prosperous than it is at the present time.

If we correctly understand the matter, the point on which the Whig differs from the Democrat in respect to the tar-

iff, is merely in the mode of laying the duty. All agree that we must raise the money to support the Federal Government by a tax, or tariff on imported goods. Tariff simply means tax, tariff law, and tax law are about the same in meaning. The whig says, duties or taxes should be specific, that is, we should tax by the ton, the pound, the yard and the gallon. The democrat on the other hand says—no, that is not a fair way of laying the tax, because coarse and fine articles pay the same duty without regard to their value; in other words a yard of broad cloth that costs one dollar, pays the same amount of tax, or duty at the custom house, as the yard that costs three dollars, and so on; coarse cheap silk, under the specific system, pays just as much duty on the yard, as the finest figured article.

The ad valorem system is merely a system of taxing according to the true value. The democrat assumes that capital is the only true basis of taxation, and that it should pay according to its worth. The whigs of this State in framing the tax law, recognized the ad valorem system; for example, the old tax law valued and taxed all horses at \$40 each, but when the whigs were in power, they altered that law, and provided that horses should be taxed according to their value; but when the democrats apply the same principle to the Federal Government, the whigs object to it.

Again the protectionists argue that the higher the duty is, the more prosperous will be the country, provided the duty is specific,—that indeed a tariff that is absolutely protective, is essential to the welfare of the people.

The argument is a singular one, to say the least of it; how the people will be more prosperous by the operation of high taxes, is something that we cannot fathom. We look upon what the whigs call a protective tariff, in no other light than that of an oppressive poll tax, that has for its basis heads and wents, rather than capital.

But the protectionist will say that the foreigners pay the duties; let us see how it will stand with the man who goes out from New Orleans to Rio Janeiro with 30,000 dollars worth of flour, and returns in the same vessel with 40,000 dollars worth of Spanish hides, and of indigo; who pays the duty on the hides and the indigo? Most unquestionably, domestic labor pays it, we see no avoidance of such a conclusion.

Again, take as an example the whaling vessel that goes out on a three years cruise, her outfit costs \$15,000, and at the end of three years she returns laden with \$80,000 worth of oil and bone; in this case who pays the duty on the oil and bone? If the foreigners pay the duty, why did the colonists throw the tea into Boston harbor? Why did they call the effort of the English to collect duties in American Ports taxation, without representation?

If the duty comes out of the foreigners, why are the railroad companies trying to get the duties taken off from railroad iron? Why are not tea and coffee taxed?

The whigs say that a "protective tariff" is a measure intended for the good, and for the common benefit of laborers; if they are sincere in that, as we have no doubt but that very many are, we would suggest as the laborers number more than five hundred to every manufacturer, the propriety of invoking the laws making power to increase the wages of the workmen at once; as democrats we would advocate no such proposition, for reasons to be stated presently. Labor being the creator of the entire wealth of the world, why should the men who perform it, be cajoled into the remote hope of a contingent meager, and trifling pitance to be stinted out by protected capital? If the laboring men of the United States, under the influence of the arguments which the whigs have used when trying to get their votes, should make an issue on the question of raising their wages by law, and of lessening the hours of work, the very men who have so long advocated a "protective tariff" for their special benefit, would be shocked with horror.

The lower the taxes, and the poorer the government, the better, was one of Jefferson's axioms. All that is not taken for the support of government remains in the hands of the people; it makes no difference whether the process by which the money is gotten out of their hands, be called a "protective tariff" or an oppressive poll tax. So far as a tax on imported commodities "protects," it substitutes articles made at home. Now it is substitutes, it defeats import; it defeats revenue in the exact proportion; therefore revenue and protection are antagonistic, for precisely to the extent you increase protection, you defeat revenue, to be supplied only by direct taxation.

The protectionists say we should manufacture every thing at home, and be independent; that would be well, if we could do it without paying too dearly for our commodities. It would no doubt be possible to produce tea, coffee, and all the aromatics imported from the East Indies; yet we can exchange the produce of our labor for them, and by

that means get those articles for much less labor than we could cultivate them here; therefore we gain by sending abroad for them. The same is also true of the products of manufacture which we are not yet skilled in making. There is not sufficient magic in a tariff law, to suddenly convert a nation of agriculturists into skillful and cunning artisans.

We oppose "specific protection," because it is opposed to our extended commerce. Commerce is the only agent that brings distant and unknown nations into an acquaintance with each other. It is fast becoming a golden everlasting chain of peace that shall unite hitherto belligerent peoples, into a common bond of brotherhood. The impulse that steam has given to commerce, on both land and sea, is astonishing to most minds. New discoveries and applications of the chemical and the mechanical powers are continually being made, so as to facilitate to a still greater extent, both interchange of commodities, and of ideas. Ericsson's invention may yet prove to be the most valuable auxiliary that has yet been made to commerce and navigation.

The men of thought everywhere, regard commerce and navigation as the means, by which civil and religious freedom are to be spread over the face of the globe, gladdening in their progress the "solitary places," and converting the "habitations of cruelty," into places of civilization and humanity.

We are sorry to see a paper like the Tribune, foster the old national prejudices. "British Free Trade" was wrong from the aristocracy of England by the Democracy of that country. The repeal of the corn laws has brought bread to thousands, who before were starving. We should hail with joy movements that tend to the good of the masses.

If the argument of the protectionists proves anything, it proves that we, like the Chinese, should build a wall around our country, and thus cut off communication with all other parts of the world, that we, like the Japanese, may not be contaminated by intercourse with the "outside barbarians."

We do not see how the mass of people can be benefited by a "protective tariff," because the price of labor is regulated by the amount of work to be done, and the number of men in the field to labor, and the work to be performed—in other words it is regulated by the law of supply and demand; as agriculture forms the great demand of American labor, the prices paid by farmers will be the general standard of the wages of common labor.

Every rise in the price of commodities operates to the injury of daily labor, because wages are the last thing to advance. Within the last eight months there has been a great advance in the price of manufactured articles, as well as in the price of provisions, but labor remains very nearly the same now that it was when Pig iron was \$25 per ton, pork \$3 50 per hundred, and flour \$3 50 per barrel, while there has, on an average, been an advance of over 35 per cent in the price of commodities, wrought by the hands of labor, wages have not advanced more than from 8 to 10 per cent, leaving a balance of from 20 to 25 per cent against wages.

Under any state of the case wealth is a strong hold; capital can take care of itself, can clothe and feed its possessor, on the daintiest, and fare sumptuous every day, but labor cannot keep itself; it must sell itself for starve, necessity stronger than law compels the sale of it, and regulates its price. Law therefore, cannot in the way of "tariff," protect labor, and it has never been protected; it only needs to be let alone. Let us have our rights in the soil which our God, and your God made for one as well as for another of his children, and then let us alone, is the true motto of labor. Who doubts that if labor in England and Ireland was left to itself, if it was free from the Lords spiritual, and the Lords temporal, and their rents, robes, and excises, and the armies of tax gatherers was annihilated, and swept from existence by the potent breath of the people, that they would be better fed, and better clothed and educated than they now are, or can be while their system of oppressive taxation exists.

Are the protectionists so smitten with blindness, that they cannot discern the signs of the times?

THOMAS CORWIN AND THE GARDINER CLAIM.

Some exceptions having been taken to our remarks in the Times of Jan. 25th, upon the subject of Thomas Corwin's connection with the Gardiner claim, we are under the necessity of again reverting to that subject. Our remarks were founded upon the report of the committee of investigation appointed in pursuance of the following resolution introduced by Dr. Olds, at the last session of Congress:

"Resolved, That a committee, consisting of five members of this House be appointed by the Speaker to investigate all the facts touching the connection of the said Thomas Corwin, with the said Gardiner claim; what fee, if any he was to receive for his services as agent or counsel of said Gardiner; what interest, if any, other than his fee, he

purchased and held, either directly or indirectly, in said claim, and the amount paid or stipulated to be paid therefor; at what time he ceased to act as the counsel or agent of said Gardiner; to whom and for what consideration he disposed of his fee interest; to whom and for what consideration he disposed of his one fourth interest in said claim."

In accordance with said resolution, the Committee proceeded to investigate the connection of Thomas Corwin with said claim, and made their report. We copy from the report and leave it for our readers to judge whether we would not have been justifiable in charging Mr. Corwin more seriously than we did.

For the amount of those accusations just refer to the "Times" of Jan. 25th. Now for the report:

"In May, 1849, the Hon. Thomas Corwin, then a member of the United States Senate, was employed as a counsel in the Gardiner claim by General Waddy Thompson, the original claimant of Gardiner, upon an agreement that Mr. Corwin should have for his fee five per cent, on whatever sum should be awarded to Gardiner by the commissioners. In February, 1850, Thomas Corwin, in company with Robert G. Corwin, Esq., purchased one-fourth part of the claim of Gardiner, and this fourth part of the claim was assigned on the 13th of that month to W. W. Corcoran Esq., who loaned money to the Messrs. Corwin to purchase it, and held the claim for Messrs. Thomas and Robert G. Corwin, in equal shares, as collateral security, for the payment of the loan. The Messrs. Corwin paid 22,000, and relinquished their fees on the one fourth of the claim purchased by them, and paid a part of Edward Curtis' fees—what amount does not appear—as the consideration for the purchase."

"The Hon. Thomas Corwin resigned his seat in the Senate, and accepted the appointment of the Treasury, in the month of July, 1850. In the same month and previous to his going into the Cabinet of President Fillmore as Secretary of the Treasury, a sale of his fee interest in, and also of his half of the one-fourth part of the Gardiner claim, was negotiated through the intervention of Governor John Young, of New York, to George Law, Esq., of New York."

"The assignment of his fee interest, in the one fourth part of the Gardiner claim, and all his interest in other claims before the Board of Commissioners, (thirty-seven in number), was executed by Thomas Corwin to Jacob Little of New York, in November, 1850, and the money for the purchase was then paid by George Law, to whom the assignment to Jacob Little was at that time transferred. The money for the sale, \$80,357, was received by Thomas Corwin, and on the 23d of November was deposited by him to his credit with Mess. Corcoran & Riggs."

"The claim of George A. Gardiner was a claim for damages alleged to have been sustained by him, by reason of his expulsion, on the 24th day of October, 1846, by the Mexican authorities from the mines which he alleged he was extensively engaged in working in the State of San Luis Potosi, in Mexico."

"Upon examination of the evidence taken by them, it appears from the testimony of Jose Antonio Barragan, that he is well acquainted with the place in the department of Rio Verde, in the state of San Luis Potosi, in Mexico, where Gardiner's evidence locates his mine; that there are silver mines in the State of San Luis Potosi, but that there is none at that place, or in the department of Rio Verde."

"Two witnesses, John Baptiste Barragan and Pantaleon Galvan, testify to the forgery of the documentary evidence of Gardiner; and both testify that they are acquainted with the locality of Lagunillas, in the State of San Luis Potosi, and that there is no silver mine there. These three witnesses are Mexicans, residing in the vicinity where Dr. Gardiner's testimony locates his mine; they are all gentlemen of character and respectability in their own country. The first named, Jose Antonio Barragan, held, from 1843 to 1846, the office of collector of the customs at Rio Verde. Lagunillas belongs to this district. He now holds the office of controller general of the State of San Luis Potosi. They all came to the United States as witnesses, under an arrangement made by George W. Slo-um, Esq., an agent of the United States Government, who went by direction of Hon. P. R. Letcher, the American Minister in Mexico, to the State and city of San Luis Potosi, for the purpose of investigating the character of the claim of George A. Gardiner, and the Messrs. claim and obtaining testimony in relation to them."

"From the evidence before the committee, (the above being only a summary of the more important facts testified to by the witnesses,) the committee are constrained to believe, upon the first branch of the investigation committed to them, that the claim of George A. Gardiner, upon which an award was made by the Board of Commissioners for the sum of \$428,750, was sustained before the commissioners by false testimony and forged papers, and is a naked fraud upon the Treasury of the United States."

It is said by those taking exception to our remarks, that the Gardiner claim "never took a dollar from the public treasury."

The Committee say: "the claim of Gardiner, upon which an award was made of \$428,750 was sustained by false testimony and forged papers, and is a naked fraud upon the Treasury of the United States."

They say too, that "the money for the sale, (that is, Corwin's sale of his fee interest, and his interest in the one-fourth part of the claim,) \$80,357, was received by Thos. Corwin." But the Messrs. Corwin paid \$22,000, &c., as the consideration for the purchase, making about \$11,000 each, for which he was to receive for his services as agent or counsel of said Gardiner; what interest, if any, other than his fee, he

was deposited by him to his credit, with Messrs. Corcoran & Riggs."

Now what conviction does this statement of facts from the Committee bring to every honest mind? Simply that Thos. Corwin made a pretended sale of his interest, or, in the words of the committee, "negotiated" his claim before going into President Fillmore's cabinet; and how that sale was made, look to his own evidence adduced in the case to ascertain.

Robert G. Corwin says, in reply to the question of Thos. Corwin, that: "Your interest was sold prior to your going into the Cabinet, and your interest was represented by Governor John Young of New York. I don't know exactly by whom the whole arrangement was made with Governor Young. The sale was made prior to the organization of Mr. Fillmore's Cabinet, which was sometime in July, but it was agreed that Governor Young and myself should estimate the value of your interest in all the claims you were concerned in. We were concerned in thirty-seven claims in all. We, Governor Young and myself, concluded the examination of all the papers, and made out the estimate a short time prior to the next regular session of the board in November, 1850."

Thus it will be seen that the sale of Thos. Corwin's interest in the Gardiner claim, said to have been made in July, was not perfected until November, more than four months after Mr. Corwin took his seat in Mr. Fillmore's Cabinet, and that the value of his interest in the claim was not fixed until that time. Now we ask in all conscience if the value of the claim, or the amount that Tom Corwin and Robt. G. Corwin, was to receive for it, was left for subsequent valuation, was not he, Thos. Corwin, a party at interest in said claim until such valuation was made?

The facts show that Robt. G. Corwin was one to value the claim, held conjointly by himself and Tom Corwin, for the assignment was not made until November, and even at the late date of Nov. 23d, the Committee say: "Thos. Corwin received \$80,357 and deposited to his credit with Mess. Corcoran & Riggs."

This shows how little regard is paid to truth, or to the facts in the case, by these miserable toolites that are attempting to make out that the committee exculpated Thos. Corwin from all blame in the matter; to do which, they copy from public speeches sentences like the following:

"It is due to him to say that he did not know that it was a fraud."

Was it not the place of Thomas Corwin, controlling as he did, for the time being, the Treasury of the nation, to know that the claim was not a fraud, before paying out the people's money upon it? Is it said that he was uninformed or blundered upon the subject? that would impeach his sagacity, and that of President Fillmore in appointing him to the responsible position he occupied.

On the contrary the committee say: "The Committee, at the same time, are of opinion that there were circumstances developed during the course of the trial which should have induced the Board of Commissioners to have given the case a more thorough investigation. It is in proof, from the testimony of the secretary of the board, that the claim was suspected by the board from the first, and that Gardiner was frequently called on for explanation."

Thos. Corwin was first the legal adviser, then a joint partner at interest with Gardiner in the claim, and can it be supposed that when questions of doubt or suspicion arose in regard to the claim that he was unadvised of them? On the contrary, is not the reverse the only conclusion, that the sagacity and diplomacy of Mr. Corwin, was put in requisition at every new obstacle—that he assisted, one after another, to remove the suspicions that were manifested in the minds of the commissioners, by advising Mr. Gardiner, (first his client, then his partner,) at least, if not by arguing the claim before the commissioners?

We ask in all candor, does not the strict censure passed by the committee of investigation upon the bond of commissioners that allowed the claim, apply equally to the person pressing that claim for allowance?

The committee was not required by the resolution to inquire whether Thos. Corwin was cognizant of the fraud. It simply required them to report his connection with the claim, and leaves it for a candid and impartial community to judge of his guilt or innocence.

We ask again, was not the reporting a bill by the committee so stringent, in its provisions, and its subsequent passage into a law, as the one that grew out of this matter a direct censure upon the wire workers in this stupendous scheme of fraud, supported by corruption, forgery, and a perfect disregard of the waste of the peoples money.

But it is said that this claim never took a dollar from the people's Treasury. If it has not, why did the United States in July last, institute a

suit in the circuit court of the District of Columbia, to enjoin in the hands of Corcoran & Riggs moneys and stocks belonging to G. A. Gardiner, to the amount of between \$60,000 and \$100,000; and also in the same month, in the circuit court of the southern district of New York, to enjoin in the hands of the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company moneys and stocks belonging to George A. Gardiner, to the amount of \$130,500."

Thus it will be seen that the United States have taken measures to recover the money from Gardiner, and have instituted a criminal prosecution against him, while his advisers and abettors, from the lofty position they occupy, are looking down in hypocritical compassion upon the tool of their avices.

And here we notice one of the most disgusting scenes of the whole farce, Thomas Corwin's political "toolities," throughout the whole country are attempting to create an impression that, perhaps, the claim may turn out to be just one, in order to give their leader some shadow of excuse for holding on to the \$80,357 he fraudulently received of the peoples money. And they are devising all manner of representations to hide his ill-concealed rapacity, and sewing together fig leaves to cover his naked deformity.

FOREIGN NEWS.

News from Hayti. Correspondence of the N. Y. Weekly Herald. PORT AU PRINCE, Jan. 10, 1859.

Mysterious Movements—Arrivals of Russian, Spanish, and English Agents.—The Yellow Fever, &c.

I do not know whether these lines will reach your office, for we have now here, in our black empire, the same police system as in the Austrian or Russian States, and in a couple of months, perhaps, if your government does not open their eyes, Port au Prince will be the political St. Petersburg of island America. A Russian ambassador, the young Count of Stackelberg, has arrived here incognito, and at the same time, the Spanish man-of-war Isabella II, with Commodore Salcedo, and the English war steamer Albin, with Lieut. Meynell, and important things are going on concerning St. Domingo, Cuba, &c.

The Americans are treated on the whole island like enemies, and very often are expelled from Jacmel and other towns; here, all lawsuits are decided against Americans.

In my opinion, the United States and France should look for the intrigues of the other powers, who have the intention to give St. Domingo, Cuba, Guadeloupe, La Martinique, etc., to Faustin I, autocrat of America. The Emperor himself is smarter and more intriguing than Americans suppose.

The yellow fever is always here, in the most terrible manner, captains, mates and sailors, die every day. On shore there is not so much sickness, but I believe all the strangers who arrived during the last few months are dead or have been sick; never has the island been so sickly.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.—Preparations of a decided character, were making in England, for war. The government had issued a circular to the railway companies, making inquiries in regard to the number of horses and the quantities of munitions of war they could carry in a given time to specified points, in case of an emergency.

A large military station is to be formed near Birmingham; and no more regiments are to be sent abroad. Great activity prevails at all the navy yards.

Napier, the English ship-builder, had received an order from Napoleon to build sixteen war frigates for the French service, but the English Admiralty cancelled the order, and gave him similar orders to build the frigates for the English government.

Twenty line of battle frigates and fifteen smaller vessels are building in the French navy yards for the government.

Not less than 1,200 soldiers and 23 priests have fallen victims to the yellow fever at Martinique. In the island of St. Thomas not a soldier has escaped, all having died; and many of the ships in port were without crews.

OHIO LEGISLATURE.

COLUMBUS, February, 5. MORNING SESSION.

HOUSE.—The second reading of several bills, including a portion of the code bill, occupied the entire morning.

SENATE.—The bill for the reorganization of the State Treasury was discussed but without taking the question on the substitute reported from the Finance Committee, the Senate took a recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

HOUSE.—The second reading of the code bill was completed, and the House adjourned.

SENATE.—The bill for the reorganization of the State Treasury was further discussed; but, without taking the question on the amendments, it was referred to a Select Committee, consisting of Messrs. Rex, Atkinson, Rice, Riddle and Hibben.

Adjourned.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 7. MORNING SESSION.

HOUSE.—The bill to amend the act providing for the publication of the laws in newspapers, by which county officers are authorized to publish such laws as they may deem proper, at a price not exceeding fifty cents per thousand ems, was lost. The vote was then re-considered and the bill laid on the table.

The bill authorizing sheriffs to make returns of sales, &c., any day during the spring term—Passed.

The bill for the relief of the poor—Passed.

The bill to suppress intemperance, was considered in Committee of the Whole, up to recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

HOUSE.—The bill authorizing cities to borrow money for water works and school purposes. Passed.

The bill to amend the act in regard to newspapers was amended, and again ordered to be engrossed.

The bill amending the seventh section of the Mechanics' Lien Law. Passed. A bill making the road law passed this session to take effect immediately.—Passed.

The school bill was considered in Committee of the Whole, but not concluded.

SENATE.—The bill for the suppression of the traffic in intoxicating drinks, was discussed during the whole afternoon and finally laid on the table.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 8. MORNING SESSION.

SENATE.—Mr. Rex reported back the bill for the re-organization of the State Treasury, with amendments, which were agreed to, and pending the question on the passage of the bill, the Senate took a recess.

HOUSE.—The bill to amend the law, providing for the publication of the laws in newspapers passed.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

SENATE.—The bill to re-organize the State Treasury was discussed the entire afternoon, and was finally passed. Yeas 18, nays 14.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.—A bill authorizing the Board of Public Works to construct a bridge instead of a side cut canal, at Napoleon Henry county, was ordered to be engrossed, after a long discussion.

The bill to incorporate agricultural societies, so far as to enable them to purchase ground for sites upon which to hold county fairs, passed.

The temperance bill, allowing the manufacture, but prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks was ordered to be engrossed. Yeas 40, nays 38.

Adjourned.

Change in the Canadian Tariff.

The following articles, heretofore subject to a duty of twelve and a half per cent ad valorem, have been placed in the list of goods paying a duty of two and a half per cent, from the 13th inst., when imported for the manufacture of locomotive engines, viz.—Hoop or tire for driving wheels, bent and welded connection rods, in pieces; frames and pedestals, rough from the forge; and brass or copper tubes.

Smoke turned into Fuel.

A late number of the Scientific American states that the smoke in the factories in large cities in England and Scotland is now consumed, it having been made a penal offence, by act of Parliament, for any factory to allow its smoke to escape. The smoke is all burned by simple contrivances of furnaces. A committee of government first established the burning of smoke was perfectly practicable, and Parliament then enforced the fact by law. The factory and mill owners soon found out how to fulfil the conditions of this law, and the result is that they save a great deal of fuel by the operation.

The Fakir of Siva is serving out a three months' sentence in the jail at Cleveland for distributing prize jewelry at one of his entertainments in that city last December. In addition to the imprisonment a fine of \$1000 was imposed by the Court.

INCORPORATION OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Senator Vanderbilt has introduced a bill into the Senate, designed to give vessels propelled by Ericsson's calorific engine the benefit of the several acts in relation to ocean steamships.

A recent decision of the Supreme court makes the Directors and Stockholders of the German bank of Wooster, responsible for the issues of that bank.—Persons holding notes on this bank, can therefore "get the worth of their money."

A memorial has been sent to congress from Oregon, asking for a division of that territory, giving the northern part a new organization, under the name of Columbia Territory.

THE BANNER COUNTY OF THE BANNER STATE.

In El Paso county, Texas Pierce and King received six hundred and fifty votes; General Spott, now El Paso is not only the banner county of Texas, but of the Union. The people there insist that there is but one truly political party in this country, and that is all creation. "To a man up a tree" in Texas it does look that way.

A band of whistlers are organizing in the New England States, and design shortly executing national sirs in plain English. This is a unique feature, and we should think such performance would prove attractive. The Columbian whistlers, as they are called, are said, using a hackneyed Shakespeareanism, to "discourse most eloquent music."