THE DALLX EVENING TELEGRAPH.-PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, MARCH 8; 1866.
(Evening Zelegraph ntixit


 THURADAY, MARCH 8, 1866.
 choice of the Convention was the cholco o
the people. Nor is there any reason why a single dissenting voice shouid be heara, from
the highest to the lowest member ot the Union party. The personal character and political
record of the gallant soldier who is to lead
our columns through the coming campalizn, and for whose head is reserved the laurel
crown of victory, in such as to win the edmiration of all who admire purity, courage,
and consistency in public life. There could have been no man selected to whom there
could be less objection, and in whoso praise more could be sald. Anong the first to repu-
diate a doctrine caleula ed to iorce human
slavery on a people desiring to be free, he displayed whill a member of the Demo-
cratic party that utter alsence of selfihhness
and stern devotion to duty which has cratic party that utter absence of selfighness
and stern devotion to duty which has
ever characterized his course both as a sol-
dier and a citizen. Undeterred by the cer-
tion knowledge that, should he declare bis tain knowledge that, should he declare his
antit-Lecompton sentiments , , isis ofllial posi-
tion would be torfeited, he boldy protested
against the policy that would outsal against the policy that would outrage a com-
munity, and ceased to be an officer ot Bu-
cHANAN's Administration on that account On his return", said the Hon. Jouns Covone,
in his speech before the Convention, "he sald
to me, We will bave to fglt for the "a freedom, and I will be among the dirst to arm
in its defense." And faithtully did he keep
his word. Throughout the whole strug te there is no name on which there is less taruish than
that of General GExar. Ever with his
brigade, never presence indicated the approach of battle, his
kitterest enemy cannot point to one instance
In which he shirked bis dutt, or failisd in its discharge. Courageous, manly, and uncom-
promising in bis steadistat anderence to princi-
ple, he has attested the ple, he has attested the fact that when once
JPHN W. GEABY gives his word, there need
be no necessity of fearing aught but its rigid
performance. When, therelore, he suid last night, "I pledge myselr to stand by the plat-
form, and declare my unequivocal belief that
equal justice and protection should be meted wiles of the enemy will induce him to deviate
from his words. The campaign which opens to-day has all
its issues fairly and squarely stated, all lis
principles exunciated, and each party has chosen a representative man. Hon. HIEsTEB
CLIMMER, of Berks county, is as good a Dehim there has never been equivocation or de
ceit. He has boldy opposed every measure tending to aid beos suppression of the Rebellion ation for war purposes ; he has consistentily
opposed the extension of suffrage to soldiers; and it was he and Mr. Wallage who made
the bitterest speeches against AxDREw Joensos in 1863. He has made his bed, and
does not fear to lie in it. General GEABY
is also a brave and open declarer of tien Too much engaged in conquering the foe
and asserting hls doctrines by his acts to
pause and make known his principles by well-rounded periods, he has, nevertheless
ever shown his hand when necessity demanded. use on the side of true loyalty is
man coutd use rish hid Hfe for it; and we hail
to fight and risk hl the action of General GEABY as a iar hetter
exponent of his sentiments than could have been fornlshed ln a Ciceronian oration or a
cold, brilliant tintillation, which echoes the hollow notes of insincerity.
We, therefore, tor every reason possible, endorse the unanimous nomination of General
GEABX, and beneath his lead there can be no
question but that victory will be ours. The soldiers-that vast body of 350,000 citizens
who exert an almost omnipotent influenceWill come up solid under the lead of their
comrade and leader. What mleht hute the prospects of a dvisision of their votes had We know not; but the choice of Mr. OLyMrs
has placed our veterans in the position either of opposing a fellow-warrior and favoring a
man who has ever maligued thelr motiva man who has ever manligued their motives
and traduced their deeds, or else of lendlog their votes and influence in tavor of a friend
and leader, and in antagonism to their consistent enemy. On whileh side all of them
Will go, omes not admit of argument. We, of the campaign, predlet for the Unlon
pariy the most complete and glorious triumph party he most complete and glorious tuiumph
which has ever been achleved in our State.
Every county will swell the torrent, untll the Every county will swell the torrent, untl the
majority in favor of GEABY and Union will
be Increased to a size whish will strike terror
to our toe, and even supprise our triends. All
bing look brighti ; let uis gird on our armot and beneath our standard bearer's lead, fight
vithout ceasing until the enemy to without ceasing untll the enemy is routed,
nnd our gallant soldier-citizen made Pennsylvanla's Governor.
The Law as to Common Carriesst
A cABE of considerable fitereast to shippers o
fright was recently argued beforo the Bn freight was recently argued before the Bu
preme Court of this State, at Nisl Prias. It
apres appears that a arm in this city delivered $t$
the Camden and $\Delta$ mboy Raliroad Company, In July, 1864 , trienty-four bales of gooils,
welghing 3220 pounds, and valued at 8677824
 yet in the poseession of the railway company, on their whart in New York, and before
plantitisis had notice of their arrival, or opportunity to remove tham, the goods were de-
stroyed by fire. The plaintiffs claim the full value of the goods, with interest, from the defendants. The latter deny that they are or $\$ 100$ per 100 pounds, and base that denial
on the fact that on the day the gooder on the fact that on the day the goods wer
delivered to tbem for transportation there wn placed in a conspicuous position, in their r
ceiving ofllices at New York, Camden, an Intervening points, a notice of which the
following g a copy:-
"Notice. $\rightarrow$ Recponsibity of



 The case, as thus stated, involves the right of a common carrier to limit his liaibility.
That liability, under the common law of England and of this country, regards bim ns in
the nature of an insurer, and makes him
answerable for all losses whici do wot fall (meaning excepted cases of the act of Gor
intarite accentent, without the
intervion of man) and public enemies. This settled rule, we are told by tho highest
legal authorities, is intended to guard against
fraud and collusion, and is founded on the same broad principles of public policy and
convenience which govern the case of inn-
keepers. Chancellor Kext keepers. Clancellor Kexr says:- Commo
carriers undertake genearally and not as
casual occupation, and for all people Indiffor ensual occupation, and or all people indifrer-
elaces appointed, goods and delifer them at as a business, and with or without a special agreement as
price. As they hold themeseves to the worrd
sis common carriers for a reasonable compen sation, they assume to do and are bound to
do what is required of them in the course of their employment, if they hare the requisite
convenience to carry, and are offered a rea-
sonable or customary price" sonable or customary price.
It is this general linbulity which common
carriers in this country and elsewhere have
been the been trying to limit, by notice in their bills
of lading and otherwise that they will be re-
sponsible for injury to or total loss of freight
only to a certain extent, and on certhin cononly to a certain extent, and on certain con-
ditions which they alone choose to prescribe. Whetler they have or should have the right
to do his, is not yet determined by unform adicial decision, though in vew of hne great
commercial interests fivolved, the law on
his point should not be allowed to remain this point should not be allowed to remain
uncertain aud conffictig. Those cases which
have, however slightly and cautiously, recoghave, however slightly and cautiously, recog-
nized the doctrine that the common carrier may limit his general responsibility, are
clearly encroachments on the common law rule, and transgressive of the sound reasons
of public policy on which it was founded; and the courts should, as speedily as possible, re-
trace the steps they have taken in a wrong direction, and establish, firmly and positively, they have departed.
The English judges are said to have thought liability by notice has been carried too far,
and its introduction into Westminstor Hall has been much lamented; and the late Chief
Justice Gmisos, in a case decided by him in our own Supreme Court,questioned the policy
of the new rule that the carrier may lessen common law responsibility by a specelas agree--
ment, and held that exceptions to the common rule were to be strictly construed. It woul
seem to be in conformity with this view Judge Gibson that both English an
$\Delta$ merican Courts have. Leld that carrier cannot restrict his common law
lability by a general notice, such as that above quoted, even though that notice be brought home to the knowledge of the ship
per, and that the restriction can only be by express contract. This rule makes it optional his own common law rights, and release the
carrier from his common law obllgations, and arcept other conditions by private and spe-
cial agreement. This, at least, protects th public, and confines the effect, of any relaxa-
tion of the common law rule to those particu lar individuals who
express contract.
But even thls practiee is bad in its tendency, and often, if not always, a means of imposing aunairly on the shippers of frelght. Rether
than fall in a shipment that cannot be delayed without serious loss, and incur the expenise corporation for the violation of tis commo laworligatlons and linbilitifs, a merchant or
other citizen will accede to gross abridgmen of his legal rights; and in thits way the

| tary regulations of public pollicy are gradually, but in the end fatally, apgressed apon and subverted, salety for aggreesed apon and subverted. 8alety for all lies only in atrict and unlversal fudcial adberence to the original and fandamental doctrine that common carriers are in the nature of insurers, and bound to perform the ofllee or business they undertake for the publlc, without limitation, at their own discretion, of their freely aspumed duties and engagements, nnder the common law of the land. If this prineiple was but onee harmoniously and conclusively settled Judieially, funtice would be secured to all concerned, fustice would be secured to all concerned, vexatious litigation avoided, and the fiterestas of commerce proserved and promoted. <br> A Propen Law. - A bill has been fatroduced into the Legyiature by JAMrRs N. MARKs, Esq., tor the proper distribation of the cify finances. The changes it proposes to make are needed, but radical. It is well known that at prosent a certain tax is levied by the clty on all proparty holders for the Each item for which such taxes are levied is distinctly steted-for school purposes, so much; for highways, so much; and after summing up, a total is arrived at which is the basis of the cax. Whille each itom is thus asked for for a syecific purpose, yet when the vum is received it is not appropriated for the aim for which it was collected. Thus 58 cents on every hundred dollars is levied for the common school system. yet when, as it trequently hap- pens, the expenses of the system only amount to 40 cents, the remainder is applied to meeting some other demand, and the same exorbitant assessment made the next jear. In fact, after having been asked for and received for a certain specifc purpose, the money is for a certain specinic purpose, the money is applied to something else. Custom has legalized this arrangement, which, if viewed without prejudice, may be denominated a popular fraud. <br> The new law is intended to remedy this evil. Under its provisions each tax collected for a depatment is laid aside for the use of that department only. Although the bill does not extend as yet to each branch of the which cannot but become general in course of time. The law makes it apply to schools only. Under it, when a surplus is colleces it is to be deposited in a separate account of the Treassury, and made payable to the order of the Board of School Controllers. The re-- sult will be, that as soon as a tencher's warrant is presented, instead of his being obliged to walt tor days or weeks, or else be shaved by a broker, he can have his deriand cashed at once, when counteraigned by the President of the Board. Such a plan is an improvement over the present system. It is an act of iustice to the people who pay so much per have a right to demand that their money is applied to that specific purpose; ani it is also compelled to wait for what is justly their own, or summit to the imposition of losing from ton to fiffeen per cent. of their already too small |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |




JAMES, KENT, SANTEE \& $\mathbf{C 0}$.

| RESUME THEIR BUSINESS |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| ON MONDAY NEXT, <br> MARCH 12, 1868, AT THEIR OLD STAND, <br> โ2 6105 | $a L L$ |
|  |  |
| GRONER\&BAKERS IMP shutte or "Lock " int Machines. No. 1 and No. 9 for Tailors, Shoe makers, Saddlers, etc. No. 730 Chesnut street Pblladelphia; No. 17 Market street, Harrisburg |  |
| FOR COUGHS AND COLDS | and |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { FOR DYEPEPSIA AND DEBILTY } \\ & \text { DR. O. GA GARISON'S } \\ & \text { BITTERR. } \\ & \text { USE DR. O. G. GARRISON' } \end{aligned}$ | bTANDARD betar of tile yashionable world. Manuractured exclustively by tho sOLE OWNars of Patent, |
|  |  |
| Dyspepita. Jaundice, Depression of spirits, Coaghs, Coids, and all diseases that reaulie a pargative. For sale, whoiesale and rotuli, at my store, | ahants will be supplied as above, and by Philadel- <br>  BRADLEY'B DUPLEX ELLIPTIC BKirt. |
|  |  |
| All consultations free | LOCK AN |
|  |  |
| PREMTUM ELASTIC stitoh and logk STITCH SEWING MACHINES, with liteat improvements, No. 730 Chesnut street, Phuladelphia; No. 17 Market street, Harrisburg. $\quad 213 \mathrm{~m} 4 \mathrm{p}$ | give entlie satisfaction, or money returned. SALESROOMS, |
|  | N. B. All kisds of fine Sewing and Stitehing promptly done ia the neatent manner. Operators taught on the Florence, without elarge, at the office. |
| SCOTCH PLAID GOODS. | of PHILADELPHIA. <br> capital. $\qquad$ 8600,000 |
| tor Chris'mas anles, sumabie for Bridal will be sold low. | SLayes.....120,000._ Par Valne.....8s'00, |
|  |  |
| MUUPHEX, |  |
|  |  |



THE PHILADElpHIA and montana Gold and Silver Mining Company. CAPITAL STOCK, \$500,000.
100,000 SHARES AT 85 PER SHARE
50,000 SHARES,



 INSURE YOUR LIFE IN YOUR OWN HOME COMPANY s. E. Corner of Fourth and Walnut Sts.


## 

INCOME FOR THE YEAR 1885,
\$544,492'02. Losees Paid During the Year

LOFBES PAID PROMPTLY.
DIVIDESDS





 JAPANESE POWOHONG TEAS, ochose The thent ever lmpor OOLONG TEA, DThgon Chop.
OLD Q:VERYMEST JAYA COFFEL, RTO. JAMES R. WEBB,

