Grening Telegraph

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To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

TUESDAY, APRIL 3, 1866.

Illegality of the Contracts for Cleansing the Streets.

On Saturday last there seemed to be a very great probability that this city would be totally unprepared for the impending visit of the cholera, except as a hotbed is prepared to afford unnatural growth to plants that need special nursing and nourishing. It is only a few weeks ago that Councils, after wasting a great deal of precious time in palavering and twaddling about the matter, passed an ordinance authorizing Mayor McMichael to award to competent persons contracts for the removal of all dirt, etc. from the streets for five years, at a rate of charge per annum not exceeding a specified limit. Under and in pursuance of that law, the Mayor proceeded, with all convenient despatch, to execute the duty devolved upon him; and the contractors selected to do, and who engaged to do the prescribed work, were taking the necessary steps, and incurring large expense in getting ready to perform the agreements into which they had entered with the City Government.

But certain individuals, who were disappointed in their wish to secure the contracts for themselves, employed counsel to contest the legality of the whole proceedings, and to pray an injunction restraining the execution of the several contracts entered into by the Mayor for the cleaning of the streets. The case was argued in the Common Pleas Court on Saturday, and Judge Allison, delivering the opinion of the bench, declared the contracts illegal, and granted the injunction to arrest their fulfilment.

Here, then, was a pretty state of affairs, to be sure. It would not be worth while to discuss the grounds of the decision. It is no doubt entirely sound and valid. But the consequences to this community of the serious delay it promised to occasion in putting the city in a clean and wholesome condition before the hot weather comes, and with it, possibly, one of the most fatal pestilences that has ever scourged the earth, was indeed a terrible circumstance, well fitted to excite the most painful apprehension. Hence it was even to be regretted that the irregularity of the action of the Councils and the Mayor in the premises were excepted to at all, or at least at this particular time. If it be true that necessity has no law, this certainly is a case to which the proverb should apply. It might be much better to suffer an infringement of the strict letter of the municipal Constitution for a limited period, in the present exigency, than to draw down upon three-quarters of a million of people an epidemic that may cause a frightful mortality, and produce otherwise incalculable suffering and sorrow.

The Court, however, is not to be blamed, since it could do no less than pronounce its judgment of the law when that judgment was regularly invoked. Nor is the counsel who instituted the suit in anywise reprehensible, as he did only what he was professionally bound to do for those clients was employed him in that capacity. Lut those members o our municipal legislature who passed an ordinance in positive violation of the plain provisions of the organic law of the City Gov ernment, and under which, if questioned the important work of cleaning the street before the summer sets in could not possibly be executed, are certainly reprehensible for not better understanding their own lega powers and those of the Mayor. It was their ignorance in that respect which led to the judicial injunction that stopped an urgent sanitary measure on the threshold, and at a moment, too, when every minute's delay is likely to prove frightfully fatal to the health and the business interests of Philadelphia. No case could have arisen better suited to show the importance of careful legislation. and of choosing competent legislators.

This, however, is not the time to deplore past mistakes. There is a great danger at our very gates, and it will require the utmost energy and promptness of action to secure ourselves against it. The paramount and pressing question now is, What can be and what shall be done in the alarming dilemma in which the community is placed? The contracts entered into by the Mayor for cleaning the streets are, virtually and in effect, declared null and void. Further litigation about them would be worse than useless in so far as the health and lives of our large population are concerned. They should not be allowed to depend on the final issue of legal proceedings, which are proverbially both uncertain and protracted.

But in order that no dilatory measures of the kind should further postpone the cleansing of the highways, Councils, with commendable alacrity, held a special meeting on Monday, and adopted a resolution requesting the State Legislature to empower them to make contracts for cleansing the streets of this city, and to legalize the contracts already made. A bill to effectuate the purpose of the resolution of Councils was reported in the State House of Representatives yesterday, and passed at once. If the Senate concurs, and the Governor then signs the bill, this community will be rescued from a situation of extreme peril.

We are on the very verge of the heated | Another Flight of the "Mauntain Parterm, with the cholera approaching westward from Europe. To begin in June stirring up and removing the masses of filth that now encumber our streets, and alleys, and courts, would be much more deleterious than not to touch them at all at that time. The hoe of the scavenger would only cause in a hundredfold degree the release of deadly miasma from heaps of rotten offal, festering in a hot sun, and result in a greatly increased amount of sickness and mortality. The highways of the city, if they are to be cleaned at all before the summer begins, should be cleaned thoroughly within the next two months; and our authorities can see how urgent, therefore, is the necessity of doing at once whatever may yet be done to meet the present alarming ex-

The Sunday Question.

THE friends of the Christian Sabbath have been even more successful in their late efforts to prevent a legalized desecration of the day, than it was at one time supposed they would be. The Legislature, by a very decided vote, refused to pass the bill authorizing our city passenger railway cars to be run on Sunday, notwithstanding the earnest exertions that were used to carry the bill. But the triumph of the good cause was made still more complete last Friday, by an almost unanimous vote in the State Senate against the proposition to submit the whole question of Sunday travel in Philadelphia to the suffrage of the people of this community at the next October

This result, taken altogether and in view of the powerful efforts and influences employed in a contrary direction, must be not only inexpressibly gratifying to all discreet and virtuous citizens here, but is also eminently creditable to the Legislature. There can be no reasonable doubt that if the law of th's Commonwealth had been altered in the particular named, the ultimate effect would have one. Besides the probability that the suburbs of the city would have been crowded every Sunday with idle people, bent on pleasure, and likely, in its pursuit, to become noisy, heedless, and riotous, to the serious disturbance of the public peace and the public morals, this community would have incurred the additional danger of further and almost unlimited innovations on the present Sabbath law of the State, until, at last, there would be very little of the sanctity or divine authority of the day left.

It is complained, however, by those who favored the Sunday car project, that the people of this city, who alone were asking for the privilege, and who alone were to be affected by it, should have been allowed to settle and determine the matter for themselves by a popular election. But it is not true, as alleged, that Philadelphia only is concerned in the legislation that is desired by those who have advocated Sunday travel on our streets. The people of the entire Commonwealth are interested, in no small degree, in having the sacredness of the Lord's day preserved here, as well as in all other parts of the State: and this is no doubt the view which the members of the Legislature from the rural sections took of the subject. It would be a dangerous precedent to allow one city or county to abolish the Sabbath altogether, or greatly modify its character as an institution of God, on the silly pretense that such action would not reach, in its influence or consequences, beyond certain local limits. The same privilege that is granted to one municipality or district in the State to-day, upon the plea above recited, might be asked from the Legislature to-morrow by a dozen or more other towns and counties; and the obvious result would be, the gradual accomplishment by local election of that which the entire people of the Commonwealth would probably not sanction if made dependent on their joint sufirages at a general election. In other words, we might see the Sabbath, the Bible, and all religious ordinances and observances, successively voted away by town after town, and district after district, until Pennsylvania would, in the end, be made a land of infidelity and heathenism, unregulated in her civil polity by the obligations of Christian morality, and reduced to all the tearful disorders, licentiousness, and crimes which distinguished France during that revolution in which her affairs were entirely controlled by regicides and atheists. In this connection we may recall, opportunely and with profit, the following advice of President Washington in his "Farewell Address." He says:-"Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports. In vain would that man claim the tribute of patriotism who should labor to subvert these great pillars of human happiness-these firmest props of the duties of men and citizens. The mere politician, equally with the pious man, ought to respect and cherish them. A volume could not trace all their connection with private and public felicity. Let it be simply asked, where is the security for property, for reputation, for life, if the sense of religious obligation desert the oaths which are the instruments of investigation in the courts of justice? And let us with caution indulge the supposition that morality can be maintained without religion. Whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education on minds of peculiar structure, reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious princi-

Surely, words so full of wisdom, uttered by so pure a statesman and patriot, are an ample justification of the legislative vote which has just saved the Christian Sabbath in Pennsyl-

By our special despatches from Trenton it will be seen that JAMES M. SCOVEL continues obstinately persistent in his course of perjury and treachery. He has made a speech, in which he compares himself to the "rock of Gibraltar" and the "frigate Cumberland." From the general tone of Mr. Scoven's public documents, we infer that he believes in the transmigration of souls. He has appeared in the semblance of a "mountain partridge," a "rock," and now a "man-of-war." His true form would be more like the Cockatrice, which, nurtured and raised in the nest of its foster parent, turns upon her, and destroys the life to which he owes his power. Words are inadequate to properly depict the infamy of his course. Raised from obscurity, not by his own ability, but by the generous confidence of a party which he deserted, his whole public life has cuiminated in a double baseness, in surrendering his political principles to the gratification of malice and ambitton. From this day no honest man can mention the name of Scover but with indignant

In his speech this morning he read a letter from a Mr. R. B. LEEDS, in which that gentleman asserted that he (Scovel) did not show him (LEEDS) a letter from ANDREW JOHNSON, AS THE EVENING TELEGRAPH asserted. We can easily imagine that Mr. Scover had no difficulty in finding a thouand people to whom he did not read the letter: but we have in our possession the names of the parties who have openly announced that he did exhibit just such a letter as we stated on Saturday.

The prospects of the ultimate election of Mr. CATTELL are still good. The friends of that gentleman stand firm, and are unwilling to submit to the dictation of one man, and he deficient in both principle and brains. If they will still continue to be steadfast, some change of affairs may take place which will render the defection powerless, and himself proved greatly injurious in more ways than an object of defeat as well as infamy. Should it not, however, better have no Senator than a man who is the creature of opportunity, falsity, and impudence.

THE RESULT IN CONNECTICUT.-Judging from the indications, we think we are safe in asserting that the State of Connecticut has been carried by the Unionists by nearly a thousand majority. The jubilance of the Union party over the result is unprecedented. The battle which has been fought was sharp. The enemy were aided by patronage and the treachery of false friends; but the stern determination of the Republicans to succeed at every hazard, and their unswerving adherence to principle, have at length triumphed. The joy over the victory is in proportion to the difficulties to be overcome. Truis our brothers of Connecticut have fought a good fight and won a well-contested battle.

-A few days since, Mr. Elijah Pierce, an old and well-known citizen of Campbell county, Ohio, hired a German in Cincinnati, who did not understand English very well, to work on his farm, a few miles back of that city. The sturdy Teuton arrived at the place in and among the first questions put to him was, "Can you curry horses!" "Oh, yes; me curries "Oh, yes; me curries horses goot," replied the German. He was then told to go the stable and curry some six or seven horses which he would find there. At the expiration of about an hour, Mr. Pierce went to the stable to see how his new workman was getting along, when, to his utter astonishment, he found that Hans had shaved the tails and nanes of the animals as close as he could with the shears he used. Among the horses thus "curried" was a fine one belonging to a gentleman of Cincinna's. It may be a singular fact, but the services of the German were immediately

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(See the Second Page for additional Special Notices.) FENIANS, AROUSE!

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[For additional Amusements see Third Page.]

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