in another column will be found Gov Geary's Message, returning to the Leg islature, with his objections, the Metropolitan Police Bill. We ask thinking men of both parties to read this vetmessage carefully, and then ask them selves the question whether a party guilty of advocating and passing this most infamous Metropolitan Police Bill should not be consigned to everlasting oblivion? The people of Philadelphia indeed the people of the whole State. owe Gov. Geary a debt of gratitude for having throttled this stupendous outrage, and for the strong and lucid argument he employed against its treasons ble features and objects. Strong and bigoted partisan as he is, the Governor as a sworn officer, was not quite ready to give sanction to a measure that was calculated and ir tended to deprive the people of Philadelphia of the rights guaranteed them by the Constitution. He was not quite partisan enough to give the keeping of Philadelphia to the Mate Legislature. His veto, then, or this damnable infamy, will redound to his credit to the last hour of his life. the forcest men of all parties are read to To say to him well dome."

the days macrearous commente was redected our by execu Republican member of the two Mouses, save and Sensite Lower, who represed it from the first. What is ा राज्य की में में में मुख्य हैं हैं जा रहे जा स्वर्थ में के कि कि तह हैं had they full goner in every department of the State Government? They thought they had the power, but Gears disappointed them. But for him this devilish scheme would have been fastered upon the people of Philadelphia No wonder that scores of Republicans. who are not lost to all shame, and who have some reverence for our Constitu tion and laws, stand paralyzed with amazement when they see the Republican majority of the Legislature present ing a united front in favor of measure that strike direct at the people and at one stroke consign to oblivion sovereign government. Had this last outrage of besotted and corrupt party been sanc tioned by the Governor, riot and bloodshed would certainly have followed, for it was a well ascertained fact that Mayor Fox and his officers, with the people to back them, had made up their minds to treat with contempt this dastardly attempt to wrest the city from their keeping. Let the people reflect; let United States! The Washington cor them mark the doings of the conspirators who are in the majority in the Radical paper—says in his letter of the Legislature; let them read Gov. Geary's 9th inst: veto message; and then, as honest men. say whether they can longer sanction such perfidy, such plain and palpable treason.

members of Congress to follow up the down to close the bargain. Before the exposures that have been made, by well exposures that have been made, by well directed blows against the "powers that be." We thank Mr. Vorhees, of Indiana, for his late speech, in which he so ally exposed the corruptions and the ably exposed the corruptions and the ably exposed the corruptions and the villainies of the miserable Grant administration. But we want the other able Democratic members of Congress to join Vorhees in assaulting the scountile who are sapping the foundations of the difference between the first offer the world way."

Control the District appointments with the part of the contract was concluded, no one here, either friend or each my, doubts that there was really a barried in the flush times. The Nagain and sale of the offices of the District, and that the price paid was \$20,000, or the difference between the first offer mery be some doubt about the exact language in which the contract was concluded, no one here, either friend or each mers saw the tendency of things long ago, but their warning voices were districted in the flush times. The Nagain and sale of the offices of the District appointments. While there may be some doubt about the exact language in which the contract was concluded, no one here, either friend or each my, doubts that there was really a barried in the flush times. The Nagain and sale of the offices of the District appointments. While there may be some doubt about the exact language in which the contract was concluded, no one here, either friend or each my, doubts that there was really a barried in the flush times. The Nagain and sale of the offices of the District appointments. While there may be some doubt about the exact language in which the contract was concluded, no one here, either friend or each my, doubts that there was really a barried in the flush times. The Nagain applied in the flush times are regarded in the flush times. The Democratic farmers are the contract was concluded, no one here, either friend or each my, doubts that there was really a barried in the flush times. The Democratic farmers are the contract was concluded, no one here, either friend or each my, doubts that there was really a barried in the flush times. The provided in the flush times are repaired in the flush times. The provided in the flush times of our republic and squandering the people's money. The Democratic party should now buckle on their armor, and corrupt and demoralizing proposition. wield a lance against the enemy. Never Not only did he refuse Grant, but he was there such an opportunity. We exposed him, and he threatens to bring have been entirely too modest of late suit against him if the house he purchyears. We must fight the devils in ased of him is not given into his (Bowpower inch by Inch. We must speak en's) possession. This Grant cann't do, of scoundrels and robbers in terms suitfor he has sold Bowen's house to a comable to be applied to such miscreants. We must be more aggressive, more determined in our opposition to the cowardly | the transaction of a fool, or is it the act conspirators who are growing fat on of a man who is as destitute of honor a

corruption and fraud. We appeal, then, to the Democratic members of Congress to be more on the alert. Let them assault the enemy at every turn. Let them speak of them as traitors, robbers and conspirators, and hold up to the people the extravagance | funds are reattered about in different and villainies of the Grant failure. We appeal to Woodward, Stile-, Randall, and Getz, of Pennsylvania; to Kerr, Niblack, and Vorhees, of Indiana; to Trimble and Beck, of Kentucky; to refund the money if suddenly called Swann and Archer, of Maryland; to upon. The interst of the funds goes Haight, of New Jersey; to Cox, Slocum, into the private pocket of the Treasurer. Brooks, Wood and Potter of N. Y.: to Mungen, Van Trump and Morgan of O.: to Smith of Oregon; to Simpson of South State debt, is appropriated to purposes Carolina: and to Eldridge of Wisconsin, to thunder their anathemas against the miserable failures who are now, unfor- It is time for a change in this impor tunately for our country, invested ith nower. There never was, in the world's | Committee will give the case a thorugh history, such a set of low scamps in posession of a government as we now see in possession of the United States. They are snobs, boobies, fools, conspirators. Let us speak of them as such; let not | people to bear the burden of taxation. the impudent bravado of the coward, Beast Butler, or the whining declamations of that dirty hound, "Judge Keilev." throw us off our guard, but let our representative men-the men whose names we have mentioned-gra-p the questions before them, and discuss them boldly, fearlessly, and in language that i the people will understand.

We repeat, we want to see an aggressive policy. We have been on the deiensive too long. We must change our tactice. We must charge home upon the enemy. They are plotters against the peace of the country-Grant anthe head of them-and we must tell them so. Up, then, members of Congress who

That the American people disgraced themselves and their country when they

* A 4.44.5 JL A N 17

elevated the imbecile Grant to the Preidency, is now very generally admitted y the reflecting men of both parties. A rominent Radical Senator, in converation with some gentlemen, in one of he hotels at Washington, a few days ince, confessed that Grant was " a low nan—a man lacking honor and judgnent." That was all he said and all hat was necessary to be said. Grant is 'a low man," and a low man is out or stace in the Presidential chair. The very fact that he sells the offices in his gift for presents; that he has bestowed ucrative positions upon all his relatives: hat he has been engaged in gold gambing; that he has yielded his own oping on and submitted to the dictation of itadical thieves and negroes; that he as appointed two murderers, several ail-birds, and scores of thieves to office, s evidence that he is "a low man. He lacks honor in every transaction and even the Radicals despise him for nis mean and petty tricks.

Some months ago, this "low man" Grant sold his house in Washingtonhouse that had been presented to him by a half dozen office seekers—to Mayor lowen, of the same city, for \$10.000. Bowen raid down, on signing the arti-The of services 1900. It steems to see ermandarent mi , 600,002) similari edo bar, boagie erw hoob odt aedw 10000Cf A short muse if it forest had made this sale to Bowen, a committee of New Yorkers, (who were not aware that mid beesto versed sid blos bad inare \$50,000 for it—\$20,000 more than Bowen was to pay. The "low man" was in a quandary, for he knew that the house n question was not his-that it was Bowen's. But he could not afford to ose \$20,000. He therefore sent for Bowen, and actually offered to sell to him all the appointments to be made for the District of Columbia, in consideration that he (Bowen), would consent to a cancellation of the article of agreement existing between them concerning the house! In other words, Bowen was to give up the property to Grant and thus permit him to make \$20,000; and Grant was to permit Bowen to name all the office-holders (several hundred) for the District of Columbia, and to make out of them all he could! Was there ever such a diving into corruption as this? . Would any one have believed that even "a low man" could be low enough for this?

"The statement, with reference to the sale of the Grant house and offices in the District of Columbia, which appeared in the New York World, has created much excitement in Washington. This subject has been so freely ventilated in the city that all are familiar with it. With-Ject has been so freely ventilated in the clty that all are familiar with it. Without going at length into the statement of the case, it is understood here that Grant did unequivocally (whether in direct or indirect language) agree to allow the Mayor to control the offices in the District, provided that he (the Mayor) would release him (family frant) from the bar gain or sale of his house and lot on I street. Grant offered his house for sale, and Boyene'(file Mayor) bought it under the advertisement for forty thousand dollars, and paid one thousand dollars and paid one thousand dollars. deed was given, Grant was offered sixt

And think of it, reader; the man who

made this proposition to the Mayor of

Washington is the President of the

respondent of the New York Post-a

and the last. "So let the world wag." In conclusion, we may state that Mayhas many able men in Congress, who or Bowen indignantly rejected Grant's mittee of New Yorkers, for \$60,000, who

presented it to Gen. Sherman. Is this

he is of decen y? THE STATE FUNDS .- The reluctant testimony of State Treasurer Mackey before the Senate Finance, Committee at Harrisburg, shows that the public narts of the State, in the hands of various bankers and private individuals. some of whom, according to Mackey's confession, cannot be depended upon to while the money of the tax-navers. which should be used in reducing the of speculation, with constant danger of total loss, by his friends and favorites tant matter, and we hope the Finance ventilation, so that the public may see how their confidence has been abused by the "loyal" preachers of "economy" at Harrisburg. It is hard enough for the without running the risk of losing the State funds through mismanagement and rascality in high places.

An organization has been formed called "The Grand Army of the Constitution" All soldiers who believe in Democratic principles and revere the old Cor stitution can obtain membership and share the benefits of the association. The wants of sick and needy members will be cared for .- Thirty Encampments have already been established, and the indications are that every Democratic officer and private will soon be enrolled. There should be a number of

A LICELE MUDDLE UN LINE MEADE.

Personality in Congressional debate s both wrong and undignified, and it should find no defenders. But when Butler speaks he always deals in this kind of warfare, and no one can answer him without a resort to the same weapons. Mr. Cox, of New York, can be excused, therefore, for handling Butler as he did on the 10th inst., during a deliste in the House of Representatives Cox, in his first reply to Butler, spoke in a humorous strain, but was not particularly insulting; at least he was not personal. In his rejoinder, Butler as sailed Cox personally, and in concluding his remarks, waived his hand in an insulting manner, and, looking Cox Juli in the face, said-'Shoo, fly, don't bodder me." This was a low and insulting

the proceedings: Mr. Cox said he had undertaken, in a quiet way, to defend the distinguished soldier from Massachusetts, and his reward was a sort of street negro minstrel remark upon him. Why had he not answere the intimation made by gentlemen on his own side? Everybody on both sides of the House knew, and the country knew, that that gentleman was a had man.

remark. Cox replied. We quote from

A thad man.

Mr. Cake interrupted.

Mr. Cox-"Wait a moment. I tried to do what his frields dared not do. I defended the member from Massachuselts because these attacks were not-makadisosts." ette – verause nade directly."

Mr. Hour made the point of order that Cox was transgressing the rules o the House, welled the members col-learne a tree of man. Everybody knew it. The Chairman unterrupting—The gen-sleman's time has expired; otherwise the Chair would sustain the point of or-

der
Mr. Steve om obtsined the floor.
Wr. Cox said—Give me half a minute
to finish my se tenes—only to say this
one thing—icalls to order). The gentleman makes an ettack on me and then
hides himself like a bomb-proof soldier
as he is. (Renewed calls to order.) That
is all.
The discussion went on for a consider
hie time and was further participated by

is all.

The discussion went on for a considerble time, and was further participated in by Messrs. Ingersoil, Beck. Davis, Eld ridge, Townsend, Logan, Garfield (Wash-Ter.), Halsey, Schenck and Poland.

In the course of the discussion Mr. Cox ngain took the floor to reply to Mr. Butler. He said it was the first time in his history that he had been likened to an animal. He had never been considered a bete noir or any other sort of a beast. The gentleman was blessed by Providence with a pachyder matic hyde, like a rhinocerous, and therefore flies did not trouble him. Everything would glance from that gentleman's rhinocerous hyde.

He (Mr. Butler) had no sensibility of his position before the country, and did not know how the people regarded him. His own colleagues intimated that he was a thief and a robber, and he did not know how the people regarded him. His councilleagues in timated that he was a thief and a robber, and he did not know how the people regarded him. (Mr. Cox) to defend him, and because had done so in a spirit of good nature he (Mr. Butler) had made his covert negro ministrelsy attack upon him. Why did he not attack his colleagues and made

he (Mr. Butler) had made his covert negro minstrelay attack upon him. Why did he not attack his colleagues and make them call for a committee of investigation on his past dereliction and past alleged forgery? Why did he stand here, the condemned man of this Congress? Why did he stand here, proscribed politically and socially? Why did he reperve all his frierds, as he did in the army, and then, when attacked retreat like a bomb-proof soldier, and hide himself?

Farmers, says that excellent journal, le Allentown Democrat, are beginning feel the effects of Radical legislation, the extravagance of Radical officials, and the heavy imposition of Radical axes. As long as grain and all other products of the farms were high, they did not mird to pay roundly for radical rule, for the reason that it came back four-fold, but now, when grain is down, they are beginning to feel, and conse quently to think—that is the Radical portion of them-the Democratic farelections so that Radical officials and negroes might be elected to office, manipulating Legislatures so that Negro Suffrage Amendments might be carried, and were generally so extravagant in every department of the Government that it was recently even found necessary to bleed farmers bringing produce to market of a \$10 license fee, so that the grand carousal might go on at Washing-

Under this state of affairs we are not surprised that the farmers are beginning to hold meetings to take into consideration their true interests. Other branches of industry, besides the farmers, are also beginning to feel the heavy hand of unwise Radical rule pressing upon them, and are preparing to meet, and, if possible, overcome the

blighting evil. CHOOSING A BUSINESS .- "Whatshall I do?" is a question which forces itself upon every young man of quality and brains. And it often becomes an embarrassing one where it is associated with proper reflection and earnestness. As a choice must be made at an early age, the intensity of the question in creases with the limited time to which the decision is confined. There may he danger of increasing the perplexity unnecessarily, by indulging the hope of fully ratisfying the mind, at the outnet in the choice of a business. But here there should not be an over-anxiety. The pursuit of a business creates a taste and satisfaction as qualification and adaptation advances. The path that is perseveringly trod, soon becomes

fimiliar and pleasant. The great object then is a business. Fortune does not often condescend to snatch any up into her happy embraces. She is to be woosd and won by exertionandsolicitation. And favorable opportunities do not always fall in our
way in precisely the manner and place
we imagined. They present them
selves often in the unsolicited garb of
fortuitous events; coming or occurring tionandsolicitation. And favorable op. we imagined. They present themselves often in the unsolicited garb of fortuitous events; coming or occurring unexpectedly, or without an y visible connection between our concern and their facilities. Though facility and hope of success might sometimes decide in the choice of a business, they cannot make the path so smooth that no obstacles at all will be encountered in the way. Every young months. in the way. Every young man then should settle his mind to a contest, choose whatever business he may. Energy, tact, and moral power will be

V 頂面 O!

DAWN OF A BETTER DAY LET THE PEOPLE REJOICE

Gov. John W. Geary, the Tribune of the People, blays the Metropolitan Police Monster.

To the Senate and House of Repres tive of the Commonwealth of Penn-

GENTLEMEN: Having carefully considered Senate bill No. 29, entitled, "An act to provide for the appointment of a Metropolitan Police for the city of Philadephia," and although actuated by a shorer desire to conform my action in regard to it to that of the General Assemregard to it to that of the General Assembly, I am constrained to withhold the years. This is monstrous injustice, and proceed to the Executive sanction, and proceed to the constitutional duty of giving my reasons are observed in the sanction of, or be tolerated by the sanction of the

constitutional duty of giving my reasons for disapproving.

In the first place the title is not in confarmity with the eighth section of the Eleventh Article of the Constitution, which declares that "no bill shall be passed by the legislature, containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title." As I read the bill one of its most important leatures is the election of five police commissioners: and yet this idea is neither clearly expressed, nor even remotely inclearly expressed, nor even remotely in-dicated by the title.

Another objection to the bill is that Another objection to the bill is that the whole sixteen pages an jumbled together into one section. It is usual and proper to divide bills of suchlength into sections, each embracing sone n-arked teatures, and to have the sections arranged according to some natural order. Although this is only a matter of form, I am aware of no good reason forthis departure from usage, and utter disregard of all sound precedent.

Much has been said about the character and inefficiency of the police of Phila-

Much has been said about the character and inefficiency of the police of Philadelphia; and I am fully persuaded many of them are not such as the good order of the city demands. But whilst this is an acknowledged evil, and a proper subject for legislative consideration, I more than doubt the wisdom of the remedy proposed by this bill. It is manifest, however, that it is a most important one and the hat it is a most important one, and that contemplates an entire revolution in his branch of the city government.
The constitutional authority of The constitutional authority of the legislature in a period of protoned peace, to create a power such as is contemplated by the "Metropolitan Police Bill" to operate over the whole State, or any part thereof, is a question of great magnitude, and one which, under a republican form of government, deserves serious considera-

fgovernment, deservesserious considera-ion, as involves inherent and indefead tion, as involves inherent and indefearble rights and other fundamental principles in a government established for the
benefit and happiness of the people.

The bill under consideration is fraught
with momentous consequences to the
citizens of Philadelphia and of the State.
And the position that the power can be
taken away from so large a portion of the
people of Pennsylvania, without their
consent, for a period of years, and lodged
in the hands of six persons, is to me oxtraordinary, untenable and in violation
of the spirit, meaning and intent of, the
first and second sections of the Twenty
Article of the Constitution. The second
ection declares "that all nower is inher-

first and second sections of the Tweffth Article of the Constitution. The second section declares "that all nower is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority and instituted for their peace, safety and hap piness." The constitution sets forth, in such plain and unequivocal terms, the principles upon which a republican government shall be conducted that comment would be superfluous, and would weaken rather than strengthen the case. If there exists any right or authority in the legislature to concentrate power in a few men for a term of years, then it must be admitted that they have the right to do it for any number of years, or to make it a perpetuity.

To recognize the right to legislate thus specially for one city is virtually to acknowledge that the lagislature has authority to make similar enacfments in every other city, borough, village, county and township within the State; and that by the same reasoning Congress possesses inso power to regimine for the different States, enact a grand Metropolitan Police Bill, and secure plenary executive, legislative and judicial powers in the hands of a few persons, and thus exclude the masses of the people from all participation in the government of themselves. I must confess that I am entirely unprepared to sanction any legislation so mischlevous in its tendencies, and

portion of them—the Democratic farmers saw the tendency of things long
ago, but their warning voices were disregarded in the flush times. The National Government spent its multiples. leges of the people, which underlie the institutions of our well regulated Commonwealth. Justice and the dictates of monweath. Justice and the dictates of sound public policy require that the citi-zens of every political and corporate di-vision, however great or small, should be permitted, as an inherent right of self-government without "officious intermeddling" from any quarter, to manage their own local affairs in their own way. through officers selected at the ballot box

by themselves.

In remarking upon this subject I have elsewhere said, "The great principle, then, upon which our free institutions rest is the unqualified and absolute sovereignty of the people; and constituting, as that principle does, the most positive and essential features in the great charter of our liberties, so it is better calculated than any other to give elevation to our hopes and dignity to our actions. So ions as the people feel that the power to e cut their own offices and administer their own government abides in them. so e eet their own office s and administer their own government abides in them, so long will they be impressed with that sense of security and of dignity, which must ever spring from the consciousness that they hold within their own hands a remedy for every political evil, a correction for every governmental abuse and usurpation. This principle must be upheld and maintained at all hazards and every sacrifice—maintained in all the power and fullness—in all the breadth and depth of its utmost signification. It and depth of its utmost signification. It is not sufficient that it be acknowledged

is not sufficient that it be acknowledged as a mere abstraction, or theory, or doctrine, but as a practical, substantial, living reality, vital in every part."

The city of Philadelphia in order to pay the necessary expenses of her government, of he new, important and extended improvements, and the interest on her immense debt (now greater than that of the Commonwealth) is not in a condition to increase her liabilities, and if she does, it ought to be with a perfect understanding for what puspose and to what amount.

amount.

The salary of the mayor, who now performs all the functions that are proposed to be placed in the hands of this board of police commissioners, is four thousand police commissioners, is four thousand dollars, while the salaries of the six com-missioners, at three thousand dollars each, one clerk at fifteen hundred dollars and one at one thousand dollars, a comand one at one thousand dollars, a com-mitting magistrate at the Central Station, say three thousand dollars, and a clerk at fifteen hundred, and that of the examin-ing physician, three thousand dollars.

es for the official department alone.

The bill says: "The said board shall have entire control of all the police of the city, and shall have authority to increase the force of patrolmen, should they deem the same necessary; and it is hereby made the duty of the select and common council to appropriate sufficient moneys to meet the expenses of the board and said force."

This is never respect the matter than the contract of th

head of them—and we must tell them so. Up, then, members of Congress who have the ability to combat the enemies of our country; up, and at the enemy on every occasion. We want to see more eight in our public men—more determination—more spirit. Up, and throtte the thieves.

RAILBOAD PRESIDENT.—Hon. C. J. Faulkner, of Va., has been elected to Presidency of the Martinsburg accordance with the company that proposes to build a company that propose to build a company that proposes to build a company that propose to build a company that proposes to build a company that propose to build a company that proposes to build a company that proposes to build a company that propose to be company that proposes to build a company that proposes to build a company that propose to be company that propo

satisfy the demands of the board. And satisfy the demands of the board. And after paying the fifty thousand dollars before mentioned to set this "Trojan horse" upon its legs, and introduce it into Philadelphia, no one can estimate the increased expenses, and no one is to be responsible for the damages that may occur after its machinery has been fully set in operation.

responsible to the damages that may be cur after its machinery has been fully set in operation.

The police force is also to be put upon a war footing. Every applicant is to be submitted to an examination by "a properly qualified physician," and if not found entirely competent and under the age of forty five years, he must be rejected. Why shall trusty, able bodied and experienced police officers be excluded from the force, without regard to passervices or present efficiency, merely becausely they are over forty-five years of age? It is probably the first time in the history of the State that a man, in civil life, who is otherwise suitable in every respect, shall be prescribed when he may have served his country faithfully in her armies and attained the age of forty-five years. This is monatrous injustice, and

A brave and generous people.

I have not had time to call your attention to the provisions of this bill as fully as I could have desired, but I think I have pointed out sufficient wrongs, in this nave pointed out sume entwrongs, in this attempt to create such a force, appointed by a concentration of the people's power into the hands of a few men, chosen by legislators from every part of the tate, who are fully assured that their ow constituents would not submit to any such infliction of absolute government that traition work the mealure for a single and taxation upon themselves for a single moment. This is the kind of legislation which, under pretence of securing the peace, creates discontent, dissatisfaction and disturbance. It arouses in the non and disturbance. It arouses in the besom of every man who knows his own inherner if his the most determ n.d oppo-sition, and frequently the most uncom-promising hostility to every movement by which he perceives his liberty is a-bridged, and make him wage a contin-uous wurfare against all liberty wheth-onen or concealed.

uous wurfare against all liberty whethopen or concealed.

A republican government cannot long exist under partial and unenual law. And to perpetuate this republic with all the blessings which cluster around it, the State Legislature must cuact laws, bearing alike upon all with equal and exact justice to all, without prejudice or partiality.

A majority in the State undertaking to legislate to perpetuate its power by the passage of laws unequal, unjust and oppressive toward the minority, is not republican in form nor democratic n prin olple, and must soon sink into imperial-

ple, and must soon sink into imperial nn. For these and other ressons I cannot

For these and other reasons I cannot give the executive sanction to this or any other act which has a tendency to stake from the people any portion of their inherent rights. The election of every local officer charged with the duties of executive authority, or with the execution of the laws, should be submitted to a direct popular vote; and I can see no reason why the people of Philadelphia should be made an exception to this rule, and be deprived of the right of choosing by their own votes these who shall conby their own votes those who shall co by their own votes these who shall constitute the commissioners of police, as well as who shall be their mayor, select and common council, or their representatives in the legislature.

It is an elementary axiom that every government should have some responsible head; and in a republican government that responsibility about he to the

ble head; and in a republican government that responsibility should be to the people, the source of all political power. Heretefore the mayor of Phiadelphia has occupied this position of trust and responsibility. To him the people looked, and had a right to look, for the p oper execution of the laws and the preservation of the peace and good order of the eity. If he has failed to meet their just expectations, they have their remedy at the ballot box; and it is fair to presume tuey will avail themselves of it at the first lawful opportunity. Would it improve the existing condition of things to divide this responsibility among. six commissioners, of whom the inayor would be but one? To whom would they be responsible for a proper discharge they be responsible for a proper discharge of duty? Hardly, to the legislature of the whole State, which changes annually. Not to the qualified electors of the city, for they did not elect them and cannot,

majority of their successors for three years, nor a new board for five years. Divided responsibility in government is a political heresy, and nearly related to no responsibility. What kind of an army would that be which had six commanding officers all of good water. my would that be which had six commanding officers, all of equal rank?
And what sort of a State administration rned by six equal and irresponsible commissioners? commissioners?

If the people of Philadelphia desire
Metropolium Police Bill, let the commis sioners be of their own choosing, at the ballot-box. Let them be "of the people,

for the people and by the people."

To my mind these objections are insu perable, and the bill is therefore returned for further consideration. JOHN W. GEARY.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER. Resignation of Judge Grier—Constitute him and his Former Associate Cumberland County—Hoar Refected A Pussion—The new very Senator etships are Sold—Another Helative

Correspondence American Voluntes WASHINGTON, FEBRUARY 12, 1870. The last day of Japuary terminated the official connection of Hon. Robt. C. Grier with the Supreme Court of the United States. It was the occasion of an interesting correspondence be-tween Chief Justice Chase and his Associates on he bench, on the one hand, and Judge Grier, or he other, which was as honorable to the Court the other, which was as honorable to the Court as it is complimentary and flattering to the retiring Judge. On opening the Court, the Chief Justice said: "Yesterday was the last day of the service of our brother Grier in this Court We all regretted the infirmities which constrained his resignation. Upon the adjournment of the court his brethren waited upon him in a body, and offered their assurance of gratteries. body, and offered their assura for his services, veneration for his character, and hest wishes for his happiness, in written form He has replied to that communication this morning. The court, without reading the paper will order that both be entered on the minutes,

THE COURT TO MR. JUSTICE GRIER. SUPREME COURT ROOM, WASHINGTON, Januar United States will close to-day, by your resignato pass without expressing to you something of the feeling which it excites in us, for some of us have been long associated with you, and though the association of others has been for briefer periods, we all honor and love you. Almost a quarter of a century ago you brough othe labors of the court a mind of great origi-tal vigor, endowed with singular powers of ap-prohension and discrimination; enriched by profound knowledge of the law, and prepared for the new work before you by large experien In a tribunal of which you were the sole judge,
Always you possessed the exteem, the respect
and the entire confidence of the bar and the spitors who frequented your court, and of the people among whom you administered ju Transferred to a more conspicuous position, you wore large honors. The sentiments of the profession and of the people of a single city and

bar and of the whole country. We who have been nearest to you best know how valid is your title to this consideration and affection. With an almost inclusive perception of the right; with an energetic detestation of wrong; with a positive enthusiasm for just with a broad and comprehensive understan on tributed your full share to the discussion and outlinble principles, you have own settlement of the numerous and often perplexation and often perplexations.

tate became the sentiments of the America

May you live many years to give us both. May every earthly blessing theer, and the assured hope of a blessed immortality, through Christ, our Saviour, brighten each year with reasing radiance. With warm affection and protound respect

SALMON P. CHASE, Chief Justice. BAMURI, NELSON, Associate Justice NATHAN CLIFFORD, NOAH H. SWAYNE, SAMUEL F. MILLER, DAVID DAVIS, STEPHEN J. FIELD,

on. R. C. GRIER, Associate Justice, Sup Court, United States MR. JUSTICE ORIER'S REPLY. WASHINGTON, February 1, 1870-Dear Brethre evening, quite overcame me, and I could the nake no reply. I promised to respond in wri

My pen, even now, cannot express the prooundest emotions it awakened; sentiments of steem and affection towards each one of you; sentiments of regret, not unmingled. I true with resignation, that increasing infirmities have compelled our separation, and sentiments of gratitude for such a testimonial from my brethren at the close of my long term of service. In my home in Pennsylvania, whether life be ong or short, you may rest assured I shall long or snort, you may rest assured I snail always cherisu for each of you warm affection and sympathy.

That God's blessing may rest upon the Supreme Court of the United States, and upon each of its members, is the fervent prayer of your late associate and brother,

sociate and brother, R. O. GRIER.

Judge Grier was born in 1794, in Cumberland
county, Pennsylvania, and was appointed a
Justice of the Supreme Court by President Polk
in 1846. At the time of his promotion to the
Supreme Bench he was President Judge of the District Court of Allegheny county, a positi-in he had filled for a number of years with distin-guished ability and admitted integrity. Judge Grier is a remarkable man. As a jurist he has Grier is a remarkable man. As a jurist he mas few, if any, superiors in the country, while hiperfect and absolute honesty, the brightest jewel in the judicial diadem, was universally concaded. His place on the Bench of our highest legal tribunal will be difficult to supply. Borne down with age and infirmity, but with his clear and massive intellect unimpaired, he retires om the Bench he had so long dignified an dorned with the warm esteem and confiden f his brother Julges, and with the best wishe f his countrymen for the calm and peacefu

njoyment of a retired life.

enjoyment of a retired life.

Ghant is in a towering rage over the rejection
by the Senate of his friend Hoar, for one of the
vacanies on the Supreme Bench. Your readers
will remember that some weeks ago this node
in the most interest and since that time forts have been made by the more conciliator: enators to induce the President to withdra Hoar's name. But Grant's dignity was hurt, and he became stubborn on their hands. Was he not commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States—how dare the Senato resist als will? He peremptorily refused to withdr. whe name of Hoar, and the Senate rejected the annation to by a majority of ten. But Hoar in to to be disposed of in that summary manner. He has made up his mind to " stick" in the cab sulting than ever. At secretary Fish's reception Friday night of last week. net, and has become more imperious and in saiting than ver. At secretary rish's reception on Friday night of last week, he mot Senato. Sawyer, of North Carolina, one of the most ac-tive opponents of his confirmation. Sawyer of-lered his hand in a friendly manner, when Hoar fered his hand in a friendly manner, when Hoar sharply and insultingly replied: "Well, I see South Carolina and Massachusetts have resumed their old relations of host-lity." It is said that sawyer felt sorely tempted to play Sully Brooksupon this new specimen or New England arragance and impudence.

Revels, the recently elected negro Senator from Missalphi her made his approximation.

from Mississippi, has made his appearance on the floor of the Senate several times, and created quite a sensation. The moment he entered the Benate chamber, several Senators hurried over o him, shook him warmly by the hand, and velcomed him to his new field of labor. Sam mer was of course the first to congratulate his sa-ble brother, he smiled all over his head, and said any number of pretty things, which were heartly appreciated by the colored Senator. tumner and two or three others subsequently isited the ladies gallery, and were introduce to Mrs. Reviels, The same evening a fashiona-ble reception was given to the "distinguished coutherners," at the residence of the darkey parbor, at Willarde, which was attended by Colfax, Sumner, Dawes, Butler, Kolly, Wilson and userly all the radical leaders. Several of the Senators wore noseguys in their button holes presented by buxom and blushing damsels of e African persuasion.

Recent developments show that radical mem means in conferring appointments to the mili-tary an! the naval school. They have been put up for sale to the highest bidder, and have hequently brought prices ranging from \$600 t \$5,000. One case is notorious in which a South ern carpet-bagger sold a cadetalip to a Philaern carpet-bagger sold a cadetship to a Phila-delphian. So shappeless has this brokerage be-come that Congressmen advertise in the public newspapers that such positions may be bought on reasonable terms. A lad from the North, ger, moves South for a few months, gets the ap pointment, and his future is made. The more acompetent the lad, the better for the congr man, for if the appointee is rejected, there is another chance to make a few thousand out of

the same position.

Nepotism has reached its climax in the appointment of Master Dent Sharpe as a cided to the Naval Academy at Ampolis. This youngster is the only appointee at large to the Naval Academy who is not the son of an army or. Naval officer, but he is the son of Dr. Sharpe, Marshall of the District of Columbia, and nephew of President Grant. It is doubtful, very doubtful, whether there is a relative on either side of the whether there is a reintive on either side of the American family royal, down to the last degree of cousinhood, left unprovided for now.

Somebody sent Grant a little black setter dog, with ten dollars reight attached to him. Grant refused to pay the "C.O.D.," but one of his servants obtained his permission to pay the ten dollars and take the dog. He has since discovered himself to be the lucky owner of a setter valued at least at 3100. This being the only present Grant was ever known to refuse, he is now so sorely perplexed about it that he vows never to refuse another. Send on your pups. bether there is a relative on either side of t

New Advertisements.

THE AMERICAN FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE Is presented to the public as the most Simple Durable, and Compact and Cheap Knitting Ma phine ever invented.

PRICE, ONLY - - - \$25. This Machine will run either backward or for ward, the equal facility; makes the same stick as by hand, but far superior in every respect. Will Knit 20,000 Stitches in one Minute

will Kail 20,000 Stitches in one Minute that do perfect work, leaving every knot on the inside of the work. It will saint a pair of stockings (any size) in less than half an hour. It will saint a pair of stockings (any size) in less than half an hour. It will knit olose or opes. Plain or Ribbed Work with any kind of coarse or fine woosen yarn, or cotton, silk, or linen. It will knit stockings with double heel and toe, drawers, hords, saoks, smoking case, comforts, purses, muttin, stating open, lamp wick, maps, cord, under-shirin, shawls, lackets, cradle blankets, leggits, suspenders, wristers, tidles, tippets, tutted work, and in fact an endless variety of a titles in every day use, as well as for opnament.

From \$5 to \$10 per Day Can be made by any one with the American K. itting Machine, knitting stockings, &c., while expert operators can even make more knitting fanoy work, which always commands a ready sale. Ap reon can readily knit. from twelve to fifteen pairs of stockings per day, the profit on which will be not less than forty cents per pair. FARMERS Can sell their wool at only forty to fifty cents per pound; but by actting the wool made into yarr at a small expense, and kuitting into socks, two or three dollars per pound may be realized. On teceipt of \$25 we will forward a machine as or dered.

AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE COM'Y, Boston, Mass, or St. Louis, Mc Feb 17, 187 -4w TALIAN BEES,—The undersigned wishes to dispose, at private sais, of isentire stock of italian dees. Nearly all my colonies are supplied with queens reared from pure stock imported from Italy last summer by Adam Grimm of Wisconsin, they are in good hives and good oundition. Also for sais a lot of new hives, surplus honey drawers, bechouse, combs, honey, do, all of which will be suffered to the CTP HALL.

No. 106, South Hanoversia, Carlisle, Fa., Feb. 17, 1870-66

MULETIC KILL THO WORTHE FOR FAMILY INE-simple, cheep, reliable, knils everything. AGENTA WANTEU Circular and sample siroking. FREE, Address HINKLEY RESTRING MACHINE CO., Bath, Mo., or 176 Bro. 17, 1870-8m

INFORMATION IN THE "PEO

PLE'H JOURNAL." How Teachers, Stu-dents, Retired Clergymen, Energetic Young Men and Ladies can make 575 to \$150 per month

New Advertsements. CHERIFF'S BALES.

On Friday, March 11, 1870.

On Friday, March 11, 1870.

By virtue of Sundry writs of Venditioni Exponer and Levari Facins, leated out of the Court of Common and Levari Facins, leated out of the Court of Common and Levari Facins, leated out of the Court of Common and Levari Facins, leated out of the Court of Common of the Court of Common of the Court of Court of Court of Will expose to public sale, and to the Borough of Carlisles, as it of clock, A. M., the following described R. al Estate, to wit:

A Lot of Ground sit-tate in the Borough of Mochanicsburg, Camberlaid county, Pa., numbered in the general plan of lots of said Borough as No. 2, bounded on the South by Main street, on the West by 10t No. 3, owned by J. R. Nisley, on the North by Strawberry Alley, and on the East by lot No. 1, owned by J. R. Nisley, on the North by Strawberry Alley, and on the East by lot No. 1, owned by J. R. Nisley, on the North by Strawberry Alley, and on the East by lot No. 1, owned by J. R. Nisley, on the North by Strawberry Brick Hotel Building, 36 feet in front by Theological Court of the Court of

Samus Saams an execution as the property of samus Stambaugh and Elizabeth Stambaugh as wife, owners or reputed owners.

AL-O—a Lot of Ground, situate in the Borough of Newville, Cumberland county, Pa., bounded or the South by Main street on the East by Margaret Steele, on the North by Cove Alley, and on the West by William Miller, containing 35 feet in tront, and hol feet in depth, more or less, having theread erected a two-story Double Frame House, Frame Shop and other outbuildings.—elzed and taken in execution as the property of E. M. Gross.

ing carrend efected a two-story bouble Frame House, Frame Shop and other outbuildings.—Selzed and taken in execution as the property of E. M. Gross.

ALSO—a Lot of Ground, situate in Newton township, Cumberland county, Pa., bounded on the West by a public road, on the North by Dawid H. Bowers, on the East by a public alley, contaming a free in front, and 189 feet in depth, contaming a free in front, and 189 feet in depth, which is the contaming a free in front, and 189 feet in depth, contaming a free in front, and 189 feet in depth, which is the contaming a free in front, and 189 feet in depth, and the contaming a free in front on the North by lot of Gilson Smith and John Gribble, on the West by the Cumberland Valley Railroad, and in the East by an alley, containing 51 feet in front on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, and all feet in depth, more or less, having, thereon erected a Frame Shop. Selzed and taken in, execution as the property of Gilson Smith Co., ALS —a Lot of Ground, situate in Shippenshing township, Cumberland Valley Railroad, and of the West by the Cumberland Valley Railroad, and the North by White Math, on the Fanth Acto., containing 59 feet in front on the West by the Cumberland Valley Railroad, and of the feet in depth more or less, having there is and Valley Railroad, and the West by the Cumberland Valley Railroad, on the North by White Railroad, and for the containing 50 feet in front on the fast of the frame of the fast of the

Arst—the univided interest in a Lot of Arsonal situate in the Borough of Shippensburg, Cumberland county, Pa., bounded on the North y McChure's helis, on the East by an alley, and on the West by 1 enn street, containing 64 feet in front, and 27 feet, in depth, more or less, having thereon erected a Log Dwelling House and Frame outbuildings. Felized and taken in execution as the LSC rety of Order and taken in execution as the LSC rety of Order and taken in Shippenshurg two many land of the County Pa. bounded on the North and West by Christian Louis, of the South by Babart Mateer and write 1800 to the South by Babart Mateer and write 1800 to the having thereon erected a two-steptoy Brick House, having thereon erected a two-steptoy Brick House, having thereon erected a two-steptoy Brick House, having thereon erected a two-steptoy Brick House.

in Brillia roud thought a line one Acre more at least paying thereon erected a two-story Brick House, Frame Stable and other ontbulldings.

ALSO—the undivided interest in a Lot of Ground, situate in the Borough of Shippenaburg. Cumberland county, Pa., bounded on the North by Millure's heirs, on the East by an alley, on the South by an alley, and not the West by Franches Souther Southers, and of feet in the South by an alley, and not be well as the property of the South stable south should be southern the south of the south stable south should be southern as the property of Glison Smith,

And all to be sold by me,

JOS. C. THOMPSON, Sherty.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, OARLESE.

February 14, 1870. CONDITIONS.—On all Sales of \$500 or over \$50 will be required to be paid when the property is stricken off, and \$25 on all Sales under \$500. Feb. 17 1470—18

A GENTS WANTED FOR THE SECRETS OF INTERNAL REVENUE. EXPOSING EXPOSING
The Whiskey Ring Gold Ring, and Drawback rands Divulging systematic Robbery of the ubits Treasury, organized Depradations, Considered and Raddon the Government—Official urpitude, Maifeasance, Tyranny and Corruptude, Maifeasance, Tyranny and Corruptude, The United States of Constitution, Fascinating and I-ru-tive and Important Book yet published,—ontaining authentic facts, indisputable evisites, sworn testimony, complete and accurate paths.

testation.

Legislators, Farmers, Merchants, Mechanics, Legislators, Farmers, Merchants, Mechanics, Every Citizon and Taspayer, are directly interested in the Stratage and titlees, Machinations and Crimes of Corrupt College, Machinations and Crimes of Corrupt College, College and Crafty Malefactors. Published in Congers, and crafty Malefactors. Published in Congers, and crafty Malefactors. Published in Congers, and College and College and College and College and College and College and State and College and College and Special terms. WM. FLINT, Publisher, Phila, pa. hila, Pa. Jan. 20 1870—4w

Financial

CTATEMENT OF THE FINANCES CUMBERLAND COUNTY, rom the first day of January, to the 31st day of De cember, 1869, inclusive.

C. MELLINGER, Eqq., Treasurer, in ecount with the County of Cumberland. TO RECEIPTS.

Balance in hands of Treasurer, at last cettlement, inst settlement,
In outstand'te taxes at last settlement,
To cuxes leviet for the year 1000,
To taxes leviet for the year 1000,
To amount received on loans,
To salvscription for Heck's bridge,
To subscription for Heck's bridge,
To subscription for Glover's bridge,
To subscription for Glover's bridge,
To subscription for Glover's bridge,
To Exmented faxes received,
To fine received from Justice Shryock,
To amount received for old indee,
To amount received for old indee,
To interest received on outstanding
taxes,
To amount bridge,
To the control of the cont

294 2 To 4 per cent of Treasurer's commission on State tax 428 F Total Debits. \$118,102 60

CR. BY PAYMENTS. Assessors' Pay. yamt, paid for correcting **\$689 07** By amt. paid for registering voters. 765 62 81,454 60

Bridges and Roads. By amt, paid for new bridges.

By ant. Said on repairing old bridges.

By amount paid for road damages.

By ant. paid for road viewers. 4,539 46 885 OO 79 80 \$14,042 74

By amt, paid w Commonwealth,
By smt, paid for Grand
Jurors,
By amt, paid for Traverse
Jurors,
By amt, paid for Boarding
Jurors, 81,185 88 559 11 4.176 86 y ant, paid for Court Crier, y amt, paid for Jury Com-120 10 amt. naid for District Attorney's fees, 512 (0 87,042 9

County Offices. By amt paid Ben. Duke, Auditor, By amt. paid S. Bixler, Clerk's fees, \$25 00 **511 9**9

By amt. paid J. P. Brindle,
Prothly fees,
By amt. taid J. P. Brindle
for copying docket,
By amt. paid J. Loudon, for
dockets, 99 74 60 00 105 25 Commissioners' Office. Commissioners'

By amt, paid J. Loudon and others, stationary, By amt, paid for postage, By amt, paid Ar. F. Meck, services as Comm'r, By amt, paid M. G. Hale, services as Comm'r, By amt, paid A. Hen Floyd, services as Comm'r, By amt, paid A. Hen Floyd, services as Comm'r, services as Comm'r, By amt, paid J. Armstrong, Clerk, By amt, paid J. Armstrong, Clerk, By amt, paid M. C. Herman, Attorney, 40 00 470 00 578 OO

800 00 125 00 Canstables' Fees. By amt. Constables' fees in Commonwealth cases. By amt paid: Constables' for quarterly returns, \$166 02 . 854 45 Elections. **8639 00**

Financial.

By amt; paid Election offi-cers for Spring Elec'n. By amt paid Election Offi-cers for Gene'l Elec'n. 809 80 Inquests. By amt, paid for Inquests on dead bodies. Jail and I astern Penilentiary.

By amt, paid for free;
By amt, paid for free;
By amt, paid for free;
By amt, paid for repairling fixtures;
By amt, paid for free;
By amt, paid for furniture,
bedding, &c. 19 00 12 50 By amt. paid for shoes and 80 00 by aint. paid for gas and water.
By aint. paid for salary of 88 93 75 23 keeper, and for labor ant, paid for salary of Physician 7 60 ·····-80.00 2,008 66

\$12 tm -Justices' Fees. By amt. paid for Justices' fees in Com, cases, Loans and Interest. By smt, paid for interest on Poor House. By amt, paid estimate for

\$14,000 (0) By amt, paid Directors' salaries.
By amt paid for visitors' salaries. . FOO (vi By amt. paid for new build-80 00. 23,174 00 33 Public Buildings.

By amt. paid for repairs at 2538 12 By amt. paid for repairs at 1,644 94 Public Printing. ly amt. paid A. K. Rheem, ly am., paid Rheem & Dun-By ami. paid Weakley & ... 190 20 By amt. paid Bratton & Kennedy 75 00 By amt. paid R. J. Coffey.

Miscellaneous Payments. By amt paid County Audi-ters, By amt. paid Teachers' County Institute, By amt. paid Agricultural \$147 00 200 00 By amt. paid Commissioners' travel'g expenses,
By amt. paid keeper l'own 160 00

50 00 By amt, paid Refunded 89 42 By amt. paid for Gas and
Water Court House,
By amt. paid for labor,
By amt. paid for soap, candies, brushes, &c.. 10 09 Total amt. of Commission y Treasurer's Commision on same at 1% per

By State tax paid to State Treasurer as per re-Treasurer as per receipt.

By Treasurer's Commission
on same at 6 per cent.

By Treasurer's Commission
for collecting County
tax at 8 per cent.

By Exonerations allowed 0,991 26 643 28 1,373 64 1,413 97 1,040 01 ^

Collectors, Commission allowed Collectors, Treasurer's Commission on Huckster licenses, Outstanding taxes, 14 09 6,692 49 Balance. amt, of Balance in hands of Treasurer, Total Credits, Total Debits,

STATEMENT OF OUT-TANDING TAXES THE 1st DAY OF JANUARY, 1870. Collectors, Years. Boro's and Tw'ps. John Reeser, M. P. Smyser, James Widner, Charles Smith, C. P. Sanno, John Keefauver, John Zinn. Line, Line, Dep. Coble Wolf,

Wm. ligenfritz, Geo. Henry Joseph Darr, Wm. Bughman, W. J. Kinor, L. A. Baughar

We, the Commissione, do certify and submit the force of statement of the receipts and is state county, from the lat-day of set County, from the lat-day of Jecomber, 1868 in that day of Jecomber, 1868 in the lated. M. G. HALE, ALLEN FLOYD, JOHN HARRIS, ATTEST, J. ARMSTRONG, Clerk,

regi

We the Auditors of Cumberland councerding to law, and having been sweeded to examine the accounts and you. Mellinger, Eq., Treasurer of said counts lat day of January, to the Sigist day of do no they of January, to the 31s of 1800, inclusive, do certify, it im of six thousand four hundern dollars and twelve cent tensurer to the County acressing the foregoing exhibit of said. In witness whereof we have, he ands at Carlisle, the 20th day of Feb. 3, 1870-4t.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER. BANKERS AND DEALERS

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

UNION & CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROADS. 1st MORTGAGE BONDS NO 40, SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Buy sell and Exchange all issues of .U. S. BONDS on the most liberal terms.

Stocks bought and sold on Comm Accounts received and interest allowed on da balances subject to Check at Sight,

Feb. 10, 1870,

GOLD bought and sold at Market Bate. Coupons Cashed.