The day before the final adjournment of the Legislature, the Harrisburg Telgraph, the Republican organ at the State Capital, contained this article. Read it; read it all:

Mean It; read It all:

"To-morrow is the day fixed upon for
the adjournment of the Legislature. We
eannot say that we are sorry to part with
this body, whose action during the session
has not been such as to deserve commendation. If the people consult their own
interests and the interests of the Componyealth, yery few of the page geograph interests and the interests of the Commonwealth, very few, of the men composing the present Legislature will be returned. The honor and interests of the State alike require men of larger capacity and very different character—men of more reliable honesty and integrity, in the Legislature than the body now about dispersing ran houst of Soom there we in Legislature than the body now about dispersing can boast of. Some there are in the present Legislature, it is true—of the right stamp—but they number too few to exert any controlling influence.

The evils of the legislation of the present session are many and great. Their extent will probably only be fully ascertained and understood when people are prosecuted and brought into court for violation of laws of the passage of which they were totally ignorant. They refused to print a public record of their acts, not as they fulsely allowed to great the public record of their acts, not as they fulsely allowed to great the full series of the passage of the passage of the public record of their acts, not as they fulsely allowed to great the property of the passage of the pass as they fusely alleged on account of the expense, for in other respects they were produgat of the public money, lavishing it without stint, but in order more effecthe without start, but in order more rices totally to hide their rascally action from the public eye. Nearly the whole session has been devoted to private bills, as they are more profitable than these of a public nature, and our mer-

enacy legislators seem more intent upon promoting their own pecuniary interests than guarding and promoting the interests of the State. Their conduct in many respects has been simply scandalous.—They have shown themselves morally indisposed and mentally unqualified to discharge honestly, wisely and faithfully the duties which they were elected to

May Heaven in its mercy and the people in their wisdom never curse the common wealth with another such. The whole business is in the hands of the people, and if they do not, after their many and bitter experiences, elect in the future upright, honest and intelligent representatives, theirs alone will be the blame. Let them see to it that they are not again cheated."

We repeat the caption of this acticle It was not so formerly; it should not of the United States. be so now. For the last ten or twelve years our State Legislature has been a curse and a disgrace to the people. Bribery is openly resorted to by those who desire corrupt legislation, and the for banking and speculative objects with

impunity. What can be done to remedy this great | cording to their biographers, went out evil? Elect better men to the Legisla. of office much poorer than when they ture. The people must exercise more first entered upon their duties. Jackson prudence, or they will find their once proud old State swamped in debt and money from F. P. Blair to take him difficulties. It is a burning shame that home to Tennessee. Van Buren was our State Legislature should be pointed - at as a corrupt and purchasable body. Its character has become so notoriou ly term of office expired. Mr. Buchanan bad, that good and honest men hesitate told us himself that he was \$20,000 poorer before they consent to accept a seat in the day his term expired than he was either branch. There were, we know, on the day it commenced. Lincoln was but unfortunately for them and for the States. people, these pure men were in a hope- How he managed to do this is a Radiless minority, and could do nothing, cal secret. But Grant-stupid, reflectit We repeat, then, let the people all over Grant-he went into the Presidency a the State be more careful in their selve- little over a year ago worth nothing. tion of men to send to Harrisburg. We and to-day he is worth a million of dolare not speaking now to one party, but lars! Well done, Ulysses. to both, for both have been at fault in . It is a singular fact-no, not so sing good men for Assembly, and refuse to politics-that the only two Presidents

VETO OF THE RAILROAD BILL.

There was something very suspicious in the manner of the passage of the bill which withdrew over nine millions of dollars from the Sinking Fund, and appropriated it to the construction of several lines of railroad. It was first presented in the Senate on a certain it with a negative recommendation bein the hope that the Governor would hold it until next session, and that in the mean time he might be "seen." But the railroad gentlemen were startled, on Thursday morning, to find the Governor's private Secretary at the door of the Senate with the veto in his hands. The veto message will be found elsewhere, and as it corresponds with the views heretofore expressed in these colmns, we take occasion thus publicly to commend the action of Gov. Geary in this matter. The message is well written, and is an overwhelming argument against the projessed depletion of the treasury.

Why Sherman Opposes It. In speaking of the army retrenchment bill before Congress, the editor of the

New York Tribune says: "Gen. Sherman is reported as opposed to the Army Retrenchment bill, on the ground that retrenchment should begin in the civil rather than the military branch or the Government service. Precisely. Gen. Sherman is paid \$18,750 per year; Chief Justice Chase \$6,500. Retrement should begin in the civil service by all means. Gen. Sheridan is paid \$14,800 per year; Vice President Coffax \$8,000. Retrenchment should begin in the civil branch of the General States. of the Government service. Precisely hetreneniment should begin in the civil branch of the Government. Gen. Halleck—our own darling Halleck—is paid \$9,-862 per year; the Secretary of War \$8,000. Sure enough; retrenchment should begin in the civil service. Of course, General Sherman is right."

These "military chieftains," notwithstanding their vaunted patriotism and honor, have just as "itching palms" as the veriest "carpet-bagger" in Congress, who sells for ready money a cadetship! The people may groan under the weight of taxation, nevertheless these mushroom Generals are determined to retain their large war salaries, and defy both Congress and public sentiment.

Crant, in his message, called the Constitution 'that revered instrument? How he dare do this after establishing | the other day, in presence of the Presimilitary despotism in violation of that | dent. It was on All Fool's day, which | must be stopped. The Democratic party can tell. Some people stop at nothing. This time the darkeys will be fooled.

SAN DOMINGO.

Some time ago the House of Represen Some time ago the House of Representatives adopted a resolution calling upon the President for information connected with San Domingo-how much money had been spent, and from what fund, &c. The President to day replied, inclosing a communication from the Secretary of State, to the effect that it would not be compatible with the public interests to furnish the information while the subject was pending in Executive session of the Senate. -- Washington letter, April 6.

There is an impenetrable mystery connected with this attempt to purchase the island of San Domingo. In our last we stated that it had been ascertained to a certainty that President Grant and other speculators had invested largely in real estate in San Dominge, and that they expected this landed property to advance in price threefold, provided the island was annexed to the United States. In addition to this by has leaked out that President Grant has actually expended large amount of the public money in this San Domingo business, but what the exact amount is, or how it was spent, has not been discovered. For the purpose of getting at the fac's, & resolution was adopted by the House a few days since, calling upon the President for the desired information. The President (it will be seen by the extract we give from a Washington letter-writer.) answers the House resolution, and flatly refuses to give the information called for! This most extraordinary conduct on the part of the President has aused a great deal of talk and comment, and after the message had been read to

the House, Logan (Radical,) was heard to say that the "whole thing had a dark and villainous appearance." And Logan was right, for if Grant has used the public money—and this he does not den to corrupt the men in power in San Domingo to favor annexation to the United States, he has been guilty of a most heinous crime, for which he should be impeached.

It is a numiliating fact that Grant has become so avaricious and grasping that he thinks of nothing but the accumulation of wealth. That he is connected with rings and combinations is an esablished fact, and that he gives information to these rings and combinations -let the people think! Our State, it is which enables them to invest and specuevident to the most casual observer; has late understandingly, is equally true. been in the keeping of its enemies. Why Grant is a cormorant, and can be inducis it that the people are so careless in | cd to pursue any policy or do any act, the selection of the men who are to rep- provided he is first satisfied that it will resent them in the State Legislature? | pay. A beauty is he to be the President

As a commentary on Grant's wealth. it is said he is worth at least a million of dollars,) we may mention the fact that every President of the U. States. from Washington down to Lincoln, lost funds of the Commonwealth are used money by holding the office. Washington, John Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and John Quincy Adams, acwas literally ruined, and had to borrow wealthy when elected, but was in very straightened circumstances when his He saved his whole salary!

only either when we consider their vote for any man whose character is not | who made money by holding the office above suspicion, and the great evil so were Radicals-Lincoln and Grant .much complained of will be remedied. This is a way Radicals have however Give them office, no matter what their salaries are, nommatter what expense they are at, and they will "make their pile." This is a principle with the 'trooly loil," from Beast Butler down to Grant.

IGNORANCE AND CORRUPTION.

"It is searcely possible for a man of ednesday, and ruched through at edreet impulses to peruse, reflectively, lightning speed; was then sent to the the daily proceedings of Congress, or of House, and passed finally on Friday of our State Legislature, without entertain the same week. Thus one of the most | ing a feeling something akin to mortifiimportant measures which has been cation, and yet not a little resembling presented to the people of Pennsylva- honest contempt. Both at Washington nia for years, was rushed through both, and at Harrisburg the picture presented houses of the Legislature in three days. is anything but edifying to an intelli-Notwithstanding the haste in its pas- gent mind. It is almost disheartning sage, there was no haste in presenting to a mind prepared to regard a republic it to the Governor, lest he might return fas the most equitable of all systems of human government. It is mortifying fore the session closed. It was therefore to a judgment disposed to view our held until Wednesday, the day before legislators, generally, as gentlemen enthe final adjournment of the Legislature, dowed with a fair share of common sense, and blest with occasional concentions, at least, of public integrity.

The "city of magnificent distances, as Washington used to be denominated naturally arrests the general attention. There we behold the White House occupied by a Chief Magistrate whose inexperience in statesmanship is sadly paralleled by his incapacity. We behold President, whose presumed propriety of purpose is certainly rendered suspic ious by many of his appointments to public office. Nepotism is always deplorable; but when personal friends and netual relatives are selected for official station who are constitutionally incligible or marvelously incompetent, their appointment is even politically inexcusable. Still more reprehensible is the appointment of men who may be said to have literally purchased the executive favor by means of expensive donations -for what are contributions to purchase a fashionable mansion, &c., for another

but donations in a different shape? "Like master like man," the proverl says; and what we see objectionable in President Grant, therefore, we find repeated in many of his less scrupulou followers in the halls of Congress., In the Capitol we are forced to contemplate among some worthy men, a body of piebald legislators, who are nothing but greedy speculators, and who often lose sight entirely of their duty as representatives in their anxiety as impecunious individuals. Having wasted their own substance in securing an election, their primary object is reimbursement. And bribes to procure cadetships, and also in otherwise making their official influence subservient to their fiscal interests.

FORNEY had another slobbering time over a mob of negrees at Washington "revered instrument" is more than we seemed to make it more appropriate, can't afford to lose two such valuable

THE NEGRO VOTE.

 $(q^{2n}\partial A_{R,p})L_{q_{1}}$

The following table, which we take from the New York Tribune, shows approximately the number of negroes who have been added to the voting population of each of the States named, by the Fifteenth Amendment:

Neuro pop 1,086 81,687 71,268 81,426 11,426 11,426 1,327 171,462 201,467 171,462 25,836 25,836 25,836 10,005 36,628 76,840 1,171 lary land,

It will be seen by an examination of the above table, that the negroes will constitute a very inconsiderable element in most of the States named. In Kenucky and Maryland alone are they sufficiently numerous to be formidable. but these States will remain Democrat ic nevertheless.

In Pennsylvania the negro vote will iniount, according to Greeley's estimate, to 9,475. That is a very small fraction in a voting population of not less than six hundred and seventy-five thousand. It is only one negro vote to seventy whites. The Radicals who have been calculating on securing a continjous lease of power by the help of the negro vote will find that they have counted without their host.

THE WATE-DIAMOND CASE.

The Watt-Diamond contested election ase has been decided in favor of Mr. Watt, the sitting Republican member, by the Radical unjority of the committee and the Legislature. This is a most outrageous decision, but the Radical majority would ooner do anything nean than lese the control of the State Senate. In speaking of this outrage, the Harrisburg Patriol savs:

It has been ascertained who were the men that offered Thomas Hassett, Judge of elections for the Sixth Division of the Second Ward of Philadelphia, one handred dollars to change one, hundred vote from Diamond to Watt. Hussett sweats from Diamond to the Hisself Sweats before the Committee that Joseph Watson and John Given, prominent republican politicians of Philadelphia, took him to a room at the Washington House in that city and there made him such a in that city and there made min such proposition, But it has not been ascertained who committed the forgery by which the howly return of the Seventh Division of the Third Ward, was so altered as to give Watt one hundred votes more than hundred dollars for putting up this job. hundred dollars for putting up this joy.
Fraud by the return judges, forgory of
election papers by radical politicians,
perjury by bawdy-house pinns, panelthieves, professional pick-pockots, cutthroats and the vilest characters known

cities of the Union, are the agencies by which W. W. Watt is to be confirmed in his seat in the Senate. The unjust action of the Radical ma jority in the Legislature in this case, will be a lasting disgrace to every one

o the criminal history of the three grea

THE NEXT RADICAL CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR .- Forney is busy just candidate for Governor of this State. notice. A renegade Democrat is to be foisted upon the party again. Straightfoisted upon the party again. Straight-outers will be compelled to take back seats. They may do the hard and the dirty work of the Radical party in Penn-sylvania, but when a Governor is to be nominated he must be a reconstructed locofoco. This pill may be a bitter one. but they will have to swallow it. If Grant's Private Secretary aspires to civil honors, we shall have Forney and Cameron combining to carry out the project, and the President using all the patronther the scheme. The next Republican candidate for Governor of this State is to be a renegade Democrat. The decree has gone forth.

Senator Buckslew on the Railroad Bill. On the first page of this paper we publish the speech delivered by Hon. Charles R. Buckalew, in the Senate of Pennsylvania, in opposition to the Railroad bill, withdrawing nine million five hundred thousand dollars of Pennsylvania Railroad bonds from the Sinking Fund of the State Treasury, and substituting in their place bonds on railroads which are not yet constructed. During his long and honorable career, Mr. Buckalew's voice has always been raised in behalf of justice and integrity. As a sentinel on the watch-tower, his trumpet gives no uncertain sound when great public wrongs are contemplated and the rights of the people invaded.

His arguments in this case were unanswered and unanswerable. POLICE BILL KILLED.—The Senate Police Bill for Philadelphia was taken up in the House on Tuesday of last week, and killed by indefinite postponement, the vote being fifty to fortythree The Democrats voted for the postponement, and the Republicans against it, except Aimes, Buffington, Chamberlain, Coray, Craig, M'Creary, Reincell, Smith, Steele, Stephens, and Webb, who voted with the Democrats. The iniquity is thus defeated for another

Our neighbor the Herald goes off into caniptions because the directors of the Academy of Music would not allow that building to be used by the negro Senator, Revels, to lecture in. As cleven out of the twelve members of the board are Radicals, it is not our fu-

hence they see no dishonor in accepting that we cannot understand it. We hope our readers will give it a careful perusal, however, and perhaps they may find in it something worthy of com-

VETO MESSAGE.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, BRISHURG, April 7, 1870. To the Senate and House of Representa-tives of the Commonwealth of Pennsyl-

vania : GENTLEMEN—Senate bill No. 1070, entitled "An act to facilitate and secure the construction of an additional railway connection between the waters of the Susquehanna and the great lakes, Cana-Susquehanna and the great lares, Canada and the northwestern States by extending the aid and credit of certain coporations to the Jersey Shore, Pine Creek and Buffallo Rallway Company, and in like mauner to aid the construction of the Pittsburg, Virginia and Charleston railway, the Clearfield and Buffalb railway, and the Eric and Allegheny railway, was only presented for executive approv-

and the Eric and Allegheny railway,"
was only presented for executive approval on yesterday, the 6th inst.

Regarding it as among the most important ever submitted for consideration,
both in the principles it involves and
the consequences of my action thereon,
I have examined with as much care as was possible in the short time allowed and the pressure of other duties at this late stage of the session. For these rea-sons it would have been desirable that the views about to be announced should the views about to be announced should have been the subject of more mature reflection. Entertaining, however, firm convictions that the proposed measure is not only in conflict with the Constitution, but the war with the best interests and true policy of the State, it is deemed an imperative duly to guard against all possible misconstruction by returning the bill promptly to the Senate, in which it originated, with the following statement of the reasons for withholding my approval. approval.

There are in the sinking fund of the state nine and one-half millions of dollars (\$9,500,000) in railroad bonds, viz: \$6,000;000 in bonds of the Pennsylvania railroad company, and \$3,500,000 of the bonds of the Allegheny Valley railroad company, the payment of the latter guaranteed by the Philadelphia and Erie railroad company, the Northern central railway company the Northern central railway company, the Northern central railway company, the Northern central railway company, and by the Pennsylvania railroad company. These \$6,000,000 are a part of the proceeds of the sale of the main line of the public works, sold in 1857; and the \$3,500,000 are bonds substituted for a like amount of bonds which were prooceds of the sale of other portions of the public works, made subsequent to 1857. The whole \$9,500,000, therefore, are pro-ceeds of the sales of public improvements formerly owned by the State; and, the bill under consideration, if approved, will take this entire sum out of the sinking fund and elistibute it among the four railroad companies named in the bill, in the proportions therein recited. In the consideration of this most im-

There are in the sinking fund of the

ortant subject two questions naturally arise.

First. Has the legislature the constitu-tional power to enact this law? and Second. If the power exists, is it expe-dient to exercise it?

dient to exercise it?

If the first question be answered in the negative, the bill should not be approved. If in the affirmitive, then the second question assumes a grave importance. What then are the written constitutional provisions bearing upon the subject? The latter clause of the 25th section of the first strike for the Constitution algebras. he first article of the Constitution declares

that:
"No law hereafter enacted shall create renew or extend the charter of more than one corporation." The eighth section of the eleventh

The eighth section of the eleventh article is as follows:
"No bill shall be passed by the legislature containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills."

The proposed act is not an appropriation bill within the recognized meaning of this section of the fundamental law. Every one familiar with the history of our State Constitution knows the objects for which these clauses were inserted and for which these clauses were inserted and will be a lasting disgrace to every one concerned in it. It proves that fair dealing is not to be expected from the Radicals, but that they are incorrigible in partisan scheming and rascality. no merits on which to stand, were first-ened together in one bill, and by ingeni-ous combinations of local interests, the was programs a standarded interests, the candidate for Governor of this State. Through the columns of the Press he beings forward General Horace Porter, Grant's private Secretary, and suggests that his Democratic antecedents, and the fact that he is a son of ex-Governor Porter would give him great prestige in the canvass. General Harry White, Winthrop W. Ketchum, and other out and out Republicans, will please take notice. A renegade Democrat is to be containing more than one subject," and that "no law hereafter enacted shall

> does not create, renew or extend the charter of more than one corporation. Technically, this may be so; but we are considering grave questions of constitu-Technically, this may be so; but we are considering grave questions of constitutional law, where different rules of construction must prevail, and judged by these it is clear that the provisions of this act are in manifest violation of the letter, and chiest of these nain constitutional provisions. In the etail constitutional provisions. In the wide of the Commonwealth vs. Clark (? Watts and Sergt's. R.p., 127) the late Chief Justice Gibson, in delivering the unantnous opinion of our Supreme Court,

uu: 4A Constitution is not to receive s "A Constitution is not to receive a technical interpretation like a common law instrument or statute. It is to be interpreted so as to carry out the great principles of the government, not to defeat them?"

them."

Apply this authoritative, sensible and well-evablished principle of constitutional construction to the case in hand. The Constitution declares, in substance, that omnibus legislation and log rolling endealing constitution declares. etments shall cease: and to that end 'no law hereafter emoted shall create "no law hereafter eliated shall create, renew or extend the charter of more than one corporation;" and "no bill shall be passed by the legislature containing more than one subject." The bill returned includes four different railroad turned includes four different railroad companies as principals, and nine others as guarantors, and by a liberal construction assumes that they all constitute but one subject. By this omnibus system the proposed act combines the interests, local rivalries and cupidity of nearly every section of the State, from the Delaware to the Lakes, and has thereby secured its passage. The several corporations, it is true, are not, technically, created by this law, but were first incorporated by other bills, with the manifest intent to be followed by this act, which artfully combines the local interests of all the, other beneficiary companies breathes into them the breath of life by the appropriation of the public moneys and secures the very identical ends prohibited by the Constitution. Thus, by a liberal construction—of the act, find a narrow and teclinical interpretation of the Constitution, who some action and construction—of the ret, find a narrow and teclinical interpretation of the Constitution, who some action and construction, who some action and construction and c narrow and teening in interpretation of the Constitution, the sound rules made applicable to both are reversed and misapplied and the effort made to reconcile the statute with the prohibition. The attempt is a failure. The Constitution can not be evaded or nullified in any party many reverse that the constitution of the constitution can be seen that the constitution of the constitution can be seen that the cons such manner. As ruled by Chief Justice Gibson, it must "be interpreted so as to earry out the great principles of the gov-erument, not to defeat them."

But there are other provisions of the Constitution prohibiting such legislation. The 4th, 5th and 6th sections of the XIth article are as follows: the board are Radicals, it is not our funeral. Still it shows how the eat jumps.

**SEC. IV. To provide for the payment of the present debt, and any additional debt contracted as aforesaid, the legislature shall, at its first session after the adoption of this amendment, create a sinking fund which shall be sufficient to pay the according interest on such debt. The tariff. We have read this speech carefully, and truth complets us to say included in the payment of the present debt, and any additional debt contracted as aforesaid, the legislature shall, at its first session after the adoption of this amendment, create a sinking fund which shall be sufficient to pay the according interest on such debt. and annually to reduce the principal debt contracted as aforesaid, the legislature shall, at its first session after the adoption of this amendment, create a sinking fund which shall be sufficient to pay the according interest on such debt. The contracted as aforesaid, the legislature shall, at its first session after the adoption of this amendment, create a sinking fund which shall be sufficient to pay the according interest on such debt. The contracted as aforesaid, the legislature shall, at its first session after the adoption of this amendment, create a sinking fund which shall be sufficient to pay the according interest on such debt. The contracted as aforesaid, the legislature shall, at its first session after the contracted as aforesaid, the legislature shall, at its first session after the contracted as aforesaid, the legislature shall, at its first session after the contracted as aforesaid, the legislature shall, at its first session after the contracted as aforesaid, the legislature shall, at its first session after the contracted as aforesaid, the legislature shall, at its first session after the contracted as aforesaid, the legislature shall, at its first session after the adoption of this amendment, create a sinking fund which shall be sufficient to pay the according fund which shall be sufficient to pa inking fund shall consist of the net anual income of the public works fr

part of the said sinking fund shall be used | security entirely hazardous, if not worthotherwise than in extinguish. or applied otherwise than in extinguishment of the public dobt until the amoun ment of the profite doct that the discrete of such debt is reduced below the sum of five millions of dollars."

"Sec. V. The credit of the Commonward."

wealth shall not in any manner or event be pledged or loaned to any individual, company, corporation or association; nor shall the Commonwealth hereafter beshan the common version that any company, association, or corporation. SEC. VI. The Commonwealth shall not assume the debt, or any part thereof, not assume the debt, or any part thereof, of any county, city, borough or township; or of any corporation or association, unless such debt shall have been contracted to enable the State to repel invasion, suppress domestic insurrection, defend itself in time of war, or to assist the State in the discharge of any portion of its present indebtedness."

These three sections are part of the Constitutional amendments adopted by a vote of the people in 1857. They speak for theinselves, and in no doubtful language. The 4th section requires the lega vote of the people in 1897. They speak for theinselves, and in no doubtful language. The 4th section requires the legislature to create a sinking fund, to consist, among other things, of the net annual income of the public works, from time to time owned by the State, or the proceeds of the sale of the same," and declares further that, "unless in case of war, invasion or insurrection, no part of the sinking fund shall be used or applied to therwise than in extinguishment of the public debt. How is it possible to reconcile these plain declarations of the bill under consideration? These nine the bill under consideration? These nine they are in the sinking fund created by the act of 22d April, 1858, in compliance with this same section of the fundamental law: The constitution declares as healthfully be interested as a statistic of the sales of the sales of the fundamental law: The constitution declares as healthfully be interested as a section of the fundamental law. with this same section of the fundamen-tal law. The constitution declares as plainly es language can direct that "no part of the said sinking fund shall be used or applied otherwise than in extin guishment of the public debt." The bill proposes to apply the whole of the nine and one-half militans to the con-struction of sundry enumerated rail-reads.

onds.
The V section declares that the credit The V section declares that the team of Commonwealth shall not in any manner or event be pledged or loaned to any individual, company, corporation or association. This bill proposes, not sociation. This bill proposes, not technically, a loan or pledge of credit, but more: it proposes to pay for the construction of the railroads for these corporations. How can this be done consistently with the constitutional prohibition? Does not the greater include the lose? In principle, or substance. hibition? Does not the greater include the less? In principle, or substance, how does the thing authorized differation the thing prohibited, except perhaps in degree? True, the one prohibits the loan or pledge of credit, and the other appropriates the money to pay for the work, but the actual result is the same, which, the thirty of the progreds of the vork, but the actual result is the same, viz; the taking of the proceeds of the sale of the public works out of the sinking fund and appropriating them to the construction of railreads.

The VI section declares that "the Committee University of the contraction of the contraction

nwealth shall not assume the debt, or ny part thereof, of any county, city, orough or township, or of any corportion or association."

Technically, the bill under considera-

ion may not authorize the assumption of the debts of these railread companies, but it does more. It actually provides for heir payment, and takes from the State Freasury the necessary means with which o do it. These are all clear violations of be very plain provisions of our written Constitution. An effort is made to escape from these conclusions, under the ruling of the Supreme Court in the case of Gratz vs. the Penusylvania Railroad Company (5 Wright, 447.) which seems to assume that these bonds in the sinking fund are not the proceeds of the sales of the public works. But the court in that case justi-fies its opinion on the ground that the act there in question authorized the sinking fund commissioners to exchange depre piated securities for those of more value Here the attempt is to authorize the ex-change of securities confessedly good for others of most questionable value. This orners or most questionable value. This I regard as a most important distinction, and one on which the legislation of last session may also be justified. Moreover, I consider the assumption that the bonds now in the sinking fund are not the property of the most in the sinking fund are not the property of the most in the sinking fund are not the property of the most in the sinking fund are not the property of the most in the sinking fund are not the property of the most in the sinking fund are not the property of the most in the sinking fund are not the property of the most in the sinking fund are not the property of the most in the sinking fund are not sinking fund which the nable, unwarranted with the true. The purchase money was the proceeds of the sale of the public works, as understood at the time and ever since. Not only the \$100,000 required by the law Not only the \$100,000 required by the law providing for the sale to be paid down at the time of the bid, but the whole seven and one-half millions, which the same law designates as "the whole amount of sales to be paid in the bonds of the company." And if anything can make this more plain it is the fact that the same men, at the same session of the Legislature, passed these constitutional amendments of 1857, and also the act for the sale of the main line; and they naturally used the same words and expressions to express the same ideas. The words of the Con stitution have aiready been quoted, and the 12th section of the act for the sale of the main line, approved 16th May, 1857,

declares:
"That the entire proceeds of the sale of said main line shall be paid to the sinking fund, and applied to the payment of the State deut." Surely it cannot be ne State debt." Surely it cannot be lecessary to argue this question further, it is very clear that the framers of the Constitution intended that the whole of he proceeds of the public works should to the sinking fund, and should be only to the public debt; and the public debt; and the public debt; and the ractice of the Government ever since 1856, in all its departments, has conform d to these constitutional requirement No manipulation of words, no artfully drawn phrases, and no subtle distinctions or contracted or missapplied rules finterpretation, can explain away these plain constitutional restrictions on the power of the legislature; or enable it, in leftance of them, to bankrupt the treas-iry of the State through means prohibi-ed by the fundamental law of the land. Having thus demonstrated the unconstitutionality of the proposed law I might well be spared the discussion of its expe-

It is possible, however, that different views may be entertained as to the legal question involved. I have, therefore, deemed it proper to submit the following propositions as conclusively establishing the inequediency of this scheme.

First. By the terms of the act the State priss. By the terms of the act the state is to exchange six millions of bonds (\$6,000,000) secured by a mortgage upon a road worth many times that amount for six millions (\$6,000,000) of bonds to be issued by a company as yet unorganized and whose road is not yet commenced. sand whose road is not yet commenced.

Second. The contract of guaranty required by the bill is illusory, for it is uncertain who is to execute it, and if entered into by responsible parties it binds them to nothing except the construction and equipment of the contemplated road.

The manner in which the road is to be approximated and equipment of the contemplated road. constructed and equipped is wholly un-provided for. Upon this vital point the bill is entirely eminously silent.

Third. The interest upon the six millions (\$0,000,000) bonds to be surrendered is payable, according to a recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in gold. The interest on the bonds to be received would be payable in currency.

Fourth. The State is now receiving up on the bonds to be surrended four hundred and sixty thousand dollars (\$469,000) per annum, and under existing laws is entitled to receive that amount annually, until the whole be paid. If the contract of guaranty mentioned in the bill were performed to the letter, the State could only receive three hundred thousand dollars (\$300,000) per annum for the next three years. The loss therefore to the revenue to the exchange would be one hundred n the bonds to be surrended four hundred years. The loss therefore to the revenue by this exchange would be one hundred and sixty thousand dollars (\$160,000) an-nually for the first three years, and therefter the whose amount would be lost nless paid by the projected road.

Fifth. Other bonds to the amount of three millions and an half dollars (\$3,-500,000) most amply secured are to be exchanged for second mortgage bonds on a prospective railroad, the first mortgage being already authorized for sixteen thousand dollars (\$16,000) per mile, at seven per cent. interest.

nual income of the public works from time to time owned by the State, or the sale, however, and perhaps they may find in it something worthy of commendation.

189 In all serionsness, this thing of "annihilating" Woodward and Cox must be stopped. The Democratic party can't afford to lose two such valuable expenses of government; and unless in spicous illustration. The competing roads in the public works from time to time owned by the State, or the sale of the same or any part thereof, and of the income or proceeds of the sale of the same or any part thereof, and of the income or proceeds of the same or any part thereof, and of the income or proceeds of the same or any part thereof, and of the income or proceeds of the same or any part thereof, and of the income or proceeds of the same or any part thereof, and of the income or proceeds of the same or any part thereof, and of the income or proceeds of the same or any part thereof, and of the income or proceeds of the same or any part thereof, and of the income or proceeds of sale of stocksowned by the State, or the proposed road from Jersey Shore would be a success. Almost every new and through such undeveloped regions has experienced a period of insolvency. The cornection of the State with the proposed road from Jersey Shore would be a success. Almost every new and through such interest.

Sixth. It may be doubted whether the proposed road from Jersey Shore would be a success. Almost every new and through such indexenses of each form of the proposed road from Jersey Shore would be a success. Almost every new the proposed road from Jersey Shore would be a success. Almost every new the proposed road from Jersey Shore would be a success. Almost every new the proposed road from Jersey Shore would be a success. Almost every new the proposed road from Jersey Shore would be a success. Almost every new the proposed road from Jersey Shore would be a success. Almost every new the proposed road from Jersey Shore would be a success. Almost every new the proposed road from Jer expenses of government; and unless in spicous illustration. The competing roads case of war, invasion or insurrection, no already in existence render the proposed

less.

Seventh. As already stated in my last annual message a large amount of the debt of the Commonwealth will shortly fail due. During the next three years over nine millions of dollars (\$9,000,000) will mature. Should the securities now will mature. Should the securities now in the sinking fund be exchanged for unavailable bonds the State could not meets her just obligations. This would lead to renewals and these would in time impair our credit. The people have declared and have the right to expect that the dobt shall be paid off as provided in the Constitution, and their taxes reduced.

reduced.

Sighth. This bill proposes to remit the Sighth. This bill proposes to remit the improvements by which in years past she identified herself with enterprises of doubtful expediency, and which her cit-izens have with great unanimity con-demned.

Ninth. On what sound principle of

public policy, equality or justice can all the securities of the State be distributed the securities of the State of distribution of the hundred others in the Commonwealth equally ineritorious and to the exclusion also of all the other interests of the State? What have the great agriof the State? What have the great agricultural, mining, manufacturing and other interest done, or omitted to do, that they should be denied all participation in the public bounty.

Other objections to this measure might be stated, but those already given are considered sufficient to satisfy every impartial mind that the proposed scheme is as

tial mind that the proposed scheme is as gross a violation of the Constitution as of ound policy.
It is therefore most respectfully sugges ed that the bill be reconsidered in the

light of these objections, which may not have been fully presented during the few days occupied in the discussion and passage of this act. INO. W. GEARY.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER. ambo as Sovereign—Daddy Dent Demurs—The shad bellies after Sheridan—A Conscionless Collector respondence American Volunteer, Washington, April 9, 1870

At last the long agony is over. Sambo is no onger merely "a man and a brother." but is now a full pledged fellow citizen of A frican 'scen' Last week the proclamation of the Secretary of State, accompanied by a milk and water mes sage from the President, announcing the pass age of the Fifteenth Amendment, was sent to Senate and the House of Representatives, and caused great jollification anongst the Radical members. The message contains several important admissions. The President counsels the newly enfranchised race "to strire to make them newly enfranchised race "to strice to make themselves worthy of their new provilege." Consequently he does not believe they are now worthy of it, and the Radical party are convicted, out of the mouth of their President, of the folly and wickedness of conterring suffrage upon four millions of people who are now unworthy of the privi of people who are now unworing of the privi-lege. He also calls upon Congress to take all possible means to promote and encourage pepu-lar education amorgst the blacks, as it is essen-tial that public opinion should be cullghened. Lero is another admission that the negroes do not posess a sufficient amount of inteligence to guide them to a safe use of the ballot, and yet they have been entrusted with it to give the Radical party further control of the government Does it not seem like the merest mockery for the President to say "The tramers of our Constitution firmly believed that a republican form of government could not endure without intelli-gence and education generally diffused amongst the people?" The man who enunciates this sentiment is the recognized leader of the party which has made voters of four millions of blacks. nineteen twentieths of whom can neither read nor write, and who know nothing about the duttes and responsibilities of citizenship. One of the Washington correspondents of the New York World is responsible for the follow-

ig: When the fact was made known in the ante coom that the fifteenth amendment had received the signature of the President, father-in-law ent happened to be sitting on a sofa, his face oulf hidden between his hands, which rested on the top of a heavy gold-headed walking-stick,— the bounded to his feet with the agility of a cat, shook his stick threateningly at the group of reporters who were waiting for copies of the pro-You'll be sorry for it! You'll be sorry for it! The d-d niggers!" hobbled quickley out of the room, slamming the door after him, and leaving his datiful son, the General, overwhelmed with

Quite a delegation of Friends, who represent ocieties in several States, have arrived here to compostrate with the President and General Sherman against General Sheridan being allow-ed to remain a day longer in command of the Indian country. They complain very carnestly against his conduct in the attack on the Piegans. nd ask that the opposite policy may be a plan for the transfer of the Indians to rese tions, with the purpose of ameliorating their condition by the introduction of the proper ele-ments of civilization. But in their contest against Shoridan they appear to be determined

to accomplish something. The recent mysterious disapperrance of Revenue Collector Balley, of New York, and the proba-ble loss to the Government of three or four hun-dred thousand dollars, astonishes nobody but the Radical politicians, and their astonishment sall put on. Every one who knew anything about Bailey, knew that his appointment was itterly unfit to be made. He was a very "loyal" ian, and a devout Christian, but the ter tions of his office were too much for Bailey's plety and patriotism. Afterall he was just doing hat hundreds and thousands of other Redical ababs have done before him. It seems that the Republicans, from the President downwards, told that it is not criminal to stent, if you only onced the theft. The sin consists in being found out. This being their theory, crime in office is overywhere encouraged by the individual impu-nity which is guaranteed by the necessity of saving the reputation of the Republican party, Ulysses Grant has become the great, lobbyist of the season. His desperate attempts to lobby the San Domingo treaty through the Senate coupled with his openly expressed sympathic for Georgia Bullock, appears to have put the Radicals not a little on their mettle, and will be a primary cause of the triumph of the Bingham amendment. Prominent Radical Senators oxpress themselves as extremely dissatisfied with attempts to force them to adopt the Presidential line of policy, and openly declare that, unless Grant maintains the dignity consistent with his position, his power and influence with the party will be seriously impaired. Senator Cameron, however, has written a letter to the President. aying although he voted against the San Do aying authough he voted against the San Do-mingo Treaty in Committee, he will, "to accom-modate the President," support it in Executive Session. Simon always keeps an eye open to the distribution of the spoils, and that is the secret of his singular letter. Catch Old Winnebago napping—catch a weasel asleep, if you can Grant has set his heart on pushing the San Domingo job through, and Cameron knows it. It is the biggest kind of a gift enterprise, and Simon don't intend to draw a "blank."

It is the biggest kind of a gift enterprise, and Simon don't intend to draw a "blank."

Our Radical friends are getting their hands full of the Utah question. It is about to prove an elephant of mammoth size. They have suddenly grown very virtuous and are about to declare war against polygamy every place else but in the District of Columbia. Now why not let his question settle itself? The Pacific Railroad is a greater enemy of frigham Young than a contract of the contract o Our Radical friends are getting their hands

-CAUCASIAN.

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