Lancaster Intelligencer.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1871. DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION ad'rs Democratic State Committee of Pa., Philadelphia, April 24, 1871. The delegates chosen to the Democratic Sta Convention will assemble in the Chamber of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, on WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1871, for the pur-pose of nominating candidates for Auditor-General and Surveyor-General, and for the on of matters relating to the organ ization of the party and the advancement of its principles. The Convention will be called to order at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the State Committee.
W. MUTCHLER,

Summer Meeting of the State Editorial

Arrangements are being perfected for at that season the country will be most cannot fail to be full of pleasure. It is beautiful spots in the United States.— Arrangements will be made with the difeditors will be passed free, with ladies character, and the prospect is that it will fonte on the second Thursday in June, and it is understood that it will adjourn In time to allow members to join the State Editorial Association at Williams

----The Address of the Democratic Member

of Congress. We publish elsewhere the able ad dress made by the Democratic members of Congress, to the people of the United States. It is a calm and dignified pre deeply interested. As the authors of those who control the Radical party. They have acted wisely in issuing an appeal to the people, and men of all people. Should such a general law

parties will give heed to what they say. the fact that General Grant has put himdorsement of the party which elected nim, and they expose the means by which he expects to control the Republition to the Executive Chair a second power given to him by which he may place troops at the polls and suspend the writ of habcas corpus in any State at will, it is not strange that conscientious men of all parties should be filled with the gravest apprehensions for the future peace of the nation.

In addition to the power thus im properly conferred upon a rash and head-strong President by a subservient Congress, General Grant exercises complete control over a multitude of officeholders, all of whom are chosen, not on account of fitness or moral character, but solely with a view to their willing ness to serve as a means for perpetuating the power of their chief. Hence come looked, amounting to many millions of dollars. To these facts the address calls the attention of the people

The manner in which the p robbed by an unjust and improper system of taxation, is clearly pointed out and condemnéd in terms which will awaken a response among the burthened and plundered tax-payers. The wants of the farmer, the trader and the mechanic, have all been overlooked and disregarded by Radical Congressmen, in their eager pursuit of schemes of personal aggrandizement and partisan advancement. Nearly two hundred million acres of public lands, which should have been reserved for the benefit of the people, have been voted away to great corporations, and the soldiers have been neglected, while speculators and lobbyists have been enriched .-Against such wasteful management and criminal dispersion of the national wealth, the address of the Democratic members of Congress earnestly protests The unconstitutional laws which have been passed at the session of Congress now happily ended, are shown to have the single object of enabling General Grant to perpetuate his rule For that purpose, in the language of Senator Trumbull, "States have been annihibated." Rights supposed to be en down, and all that is left to the citizens is mere sufferance. Still the Democratic members have not lost hope in the future. They call upon the people of all the States to endure theills which have been brought upon them for a little while longer, believing that the proper remedy will be found at the ballot oox in the next Presidential election. The charges which malignant Radicals have been industriously making against the Democratic party, are all scattered to the winds by this address It proves conclusively that no attempt will be made to disturb vested rights o to unsettle any of the issues which have been determined in a proper and con- charter. stitutional manner. The Democracy will go into the coming Presidential campaign upon great and living issues, with a strength derived from reason and argument, which will be more than sufficient to cope with the bayonets of a candidate who will be forced to rely upon a hired soldiery, and the mercenary support of a horde of salaried officials. The issues set forth in the address of the Democratic members of Congress will be freely discussed in every election district in the land, and whole people will be aroused to a full sense of the dangers which threaten our cherished institutions.

THE new Apportionment of Senator and Representatives, according to the vote for Governor in 1869, gives the Senate to the Republicans by one majority. and the House to them by six. In the political complexion, and the terms of

four votes will give the Democracy convote in our favor on the State ticket, we will be able in all probability to carry will be able in all probability to carry that branch of the Legislature. In this respect the bill is a vast improvement on that of 1864, for under that apportionment a change of at least ten is required to give the Democrats the control of the House. Under the old apportation ment, Lancaster has two Senators and four Representatives. Under the old apportation was promptly confirmed by tors and four Representatives. Under the Senate. the new bill it will have one Senator and three Representatives. Our members, naturally, were grieved at this.

The Border-Raid Claims.

The Senate Committee on these claims has reported a bill providing for a care ful revision of the claims by the Courts. the payment of the interest on them by the State. The State becomes the owner of the claims, and is required to demand the payment of them, and the \$500,000 the State the claimants are to be paid. pointments on the 10th of May.

Has the State the Power to Curb Cor-It is not to be wondered at that rail

road companies should have received lmost unlimited privileges in the Unied States. For twenty-five years every State has been anxious to secure the greatest possible development of its reources. Legislatures were ready to grant the most extensive franchises to any company which promised to oper up a new line for travel and the trans rtation of freight. The people had not learned that great danger lurked in the unlimited charters of powerful cor-porations. They never dreamed that the time would come when the creatures of the State, having grown greater than he State itself, would enter the halls of legislation, dictate their own terms, and carry out any decree they chose to make by bribing a majority of the legislators. holding a Summer meeting of the Edi- At the commencement of the present torial Association of Pennsylvania at session of the Legislature of Pennsylva Williamsport. The time fixed upon is nia, when certain railroad companies Wednesday of June. Just | combined to prevent the mining of an thracite coal, thoughtful men and lawattractive, and a trip such as is proposed | yers of experience were startled by the announcement that these offending corprobable that an excursion will be made porations were only acting within th o Watkins' Glenn, in the State of New | limits of their charters. Men who had York, which is said to be one of the most | been in the Legislature for years, lawyers and shrewd politicians professed to believe that they had not granted such ferent railroads of the State, by which powers as were claimed. An examination of the charters of the companies accompanying them. The meeting will and a reference to decisions of Courts of be one of a social rather than a business last resort showed that the counsel of the railroad companies, who advised the be largely attended. The Democratic action which resulted in a continued Editorial Association meets at Belle- suspension of work in the coal regions, were fully aware of the power possessed by these corporations, and that the limit of their franchises had not been ex-

Whether the Legislature of this State still possessed the power to regulate the charges for freight and travel on all the ailroads, now acting under charters granted by former Legislatures, we regard as still an open question. It may be that the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania would hold such a general law to sentation of important issues in which be constitutional in its restrictions upon every citizen, from the humblest to the the future action of all the railroads in highest in the land, is directly and the Commonwealth. It seems to us that the State cannot have been deprived o this document say, their presence and the power to protect its citizens from official duties at Washington, have en- extortion by the thoughtless action of abled them to become fully acquainted the Legislature in the passage of laws with the actions and the designs of which grant to corporations privileges which are intended to be so used as to work injury, to the

ceeded.

be passed great questions of public poli-They very properly lay stress upon | cy would be arrayed against the selfish claims of corporations, and the Judges self forward as a candidate for re-electof the Supreme Court would be called tion, without even waiting for the en- upon to assert the power of the State and o protect the interests of the public. But it is not likely that any general law of the right kind will be enacted can Convention, and to force his cleva- until a different class of men are sent to the Legislature. Railroad corporations time. Under such circumstances, with are too well-versed in all the modern arts of corrupting Legislatures to allow the passage of any act which they may desire to defeat. For years past Pennsylvania Central has been able to

> roads earning over ten thousand dollars to the mile: Class B, those carning between eight and ten thousand dollars class C, those earning between four and eight thousand dollars; and class D, all earning under four thousand dollars to the mile, annually. The maximum charges per mile, for passengers, are regulated as follows: for class A, two and a half cents; for class B, three ents; for class C, four cents; for class D, five and one-half cents. No corporation is to be permitted to collect more than half these rates for children under twelve years, but may add ten cents each to the fares of those passengers who

neglect a reasonable opportunity to purchase tickets before entering the cars .-The railroad companies are to post up his act conspicuously, with a table of listances from each and every station to every other. Violation of the act is to be visited with a penalty of five hundred dollars, and on the fifth conviction the corporation forfeits its charter .-The other bill deals with the more deli cate question of freight. It prohibts the collection of rates for a short dissecure beyond assault have been strick- tance greater than those charged for a longer distance; it enacts that no company shall charge more per mile for freight over any portion of the road than is charged for equal distances upon any other portion of it. No company is to be allowed to increase its rates between any two points, in consequence of any decrease of other rates required by the first section, and the charges between any two points are never to be increased beyond those charged on the same section on the corresponding day and month of the year 1870. Violation of the act is to be punished by a fine not exceeding \$1,000, and a single wilful

> Of course, the railroads were bitterly hostile to the passage of such enact. ments and they may be expected to oppose every obstacle to their enforcement Test cases will no doubt be taken up to the Supreme Court of the State, and in all probability transferred to the Supreme Court of the United States. The result will be watched with much interest by the whole body of the people, for there are very few who are not interested in seeing the tremendous and dangerous power of corporations curbed by proper general laws. Such laws as those enacted by the Legislature of Illinois are just what we need in Pennsylvania. ---JOHN A. HIESTAND, Esq., of the Ex-

aminer, has been nominated by President Grant to fill the position of Naval Officer at Philadelphia. He had no difficulty in securing the position. Senate, however, owing to its present Simon Cameron is now absolute master of the political situation in Senators now in office, the Democrats | Pennsylvania, and General Grant does | they succeed in carrying the districts given to them by the bill. As we believe the Democracy to be far stronger last Spring, and he and Grapt took the lieve the Democracy to be far stronger last Spring, and he and Grant took the of States could possibly be justified, it only induced to accept the Collectorship the only proper place for the Convention. now than it was in 1869, we not only measure of each other in a friendly con-would be in such a condition of affairs and its accompanying servitude to expect to hold our own districts, but to test over a basket of champagne. as that which South Carolina presents. Ulysses found that Jack was fully able But unfortunately, adds the Post, the pay a \$30,000 bill which Forney had to swear before a magistrate that they In this apportionment a change of our votes will give the Democracy conhase entertained a profound respect for the side of the thieves and scoundrels trol of the House; and with the popular the editor of the Examiner ever since. in this case. "The Federal Govern-Jack did not land a single trout but he ment is to be used, under the Ku-Klux The New York Tribunc thus touches up managed to hook a remarkably fine bill, not to redeem South Carolina from the dead duck:

THE address of the Democratic members of Congress is rather an arraign- of Philadelphia. He has been over in men voted with the Democrats against ment of the leaders of the Radical party than a formal declaration of Democratic principles. The members no doubt them a speech in which he lavished the mittee of Conference: wisely concluded that the laying-down a platform of principles was work for the Democratic National Convention. In confining themselves to a presentation of the misdeeds of the Republican majority in Congress, the Democratic members displayed sound discretion.

| Mossis Banks, Bingham, Blair (Michigan), Conger, Cook, Donnan, Eames, Farnsworth, Edwards, Farwell, Fenkelnburg, Garfield, Hale, Harris (Mississippi), Hawden and Mississippi), Hawden and Willard.

| Grant made haste to sign the Kuklux and Deficiency bills and then took the first-train for St. Louis where to prevent all speculation and fraud, and In confining themselves to a presenta- for President in 1872.

Immigration. We publish elsewhere a synopsis of

the valuable report upon immigration which has just been made by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics. It contains much useful information, and is calculated to convince every one how much this country is enriched and strengthened every year by the influx of foreigners. It seems very strange to think that decade has scarcely passed away since a political party had an existence in this country based upon opposition to immigration-and it is literally astonishing o remember that such a party was able to carry elections in Pennsylvania and other States of the Union. Henry A. Wise, who met the Know-Nothing party when it attempted to invade Old Virginia, still lives. The campaign which he made against that remarkable political organization was one of the most exciting this country ever witnessed. He was then past middle age, but in full

nental and bodily vigor. From one end of that Commonwealth to the other his voice was heard-breathing eloquent and bitter denunciations of the wretched political heresy which had gained so rong a foothold in the North and overrun the neighboring State of Maryland. The eloquence of Henry A. Wise and the moral effect of the viva-voce vote in old Virginia checked the progress of Know-Nothingism, and the returning reason of the American people soon buried it out of sight. When the war came, those who had been bitterest in denunciation of foreigners, were glad to get some Irishmen or Germans to act as heir substitutes in the army of the United States. The old leaven of Know-Nothingism still lurks in the Republican party, and we see it cropping out every now and then; but the great bulk of the American people have too much sound sense now to oppose the vast in-

sound sense now to oppose the vast influx of wealth and strength which flows
In a steady stream toward our shores
from all the civilized portions of the
habitable globe. We could dispense
with the heathen Chines until such
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politically same.

Southern Conservation.

The Richmond Wide, under the head
of "The One Thing Needful," comments upon the concern manifested by
the New York World about "the few
Southern ultraists" who refuse to recognize the fact that negroes are voters.
The Willy says: "These few amount to
the Minespecial to the
Southern ultraists" who refuse to recognize the fact that negroes are voters.
The Willy says: "These few amount to
that the President from its only
but fittle more has a basic stope and the will propose
graitfuler reciprocates, calling the
southern outraists who refuse to recognize the fact, has the
World has manifested its kind interest
in the South, the Wiley with proper
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World has manifested to be saved:
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by form representing the wishes of the perpermitted to the propose of the southern states will be
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writtened to the propose of the Southern States will be
writtened to the propose of the Southern States will be
writt desire to defeat. For years past the Pennsylvania Central has been able to command the votes of a majority of both branches of our Legislature for any proposition which its managers favored. How much more potent would a combination of all the railroads in the State prove to be. The question is the most important one which can command the attention of a convextion called for the the purpose of revising the Constitution of the State.

By the new Constitution of Illinois power is expressly conferred upon the Legislature of that State, authorizing it to make laws limiting the charges on all railroads, and twoacts having thatobject in view have been passed. The first of these bills divides all the railroads of the commonwealth into four classes, according to their gross annual earnings to the mile. Class A includes all railroads of the mile. Class A includes all railroads of the mile. Class A includes all railroads of the mile. Class A includes all rails the vital question. The ll/hig of the decare that while a few extreme men in the South may make extreme men in the South and first thave directly of the South, and for other violance which it after the endire country. A small degree of wisdom and generous particular the entire country. A small degree of wisdom and generous particular the entire country. A small degree of wisdom and generous particular the expulsion from power that the provisions of this section; the provision sof this section; the p

violation operates as a forfeiture of its very little choice. Neither of them is

for appointing him Collector of the Port | THE following Republican Congress-Washington managing the negro voters. the acceptance of the unconstitutional When the election was over he made | Ku-Klux Bill as it came from the Com-

he expects to have a jolly time. He tioned, and commended for the regard burg, and when the claims are paid to session of the Senate to consider ap- does not intend to go trout-fishing this which they have shown for their oaths

Why the Ku-Klux Bill Was Passed. The Adjournment of Congress. The Radicals of the House finally Alabama and Kentucky are the only agreed to most of the amendments made Southern States which have Democratic Governors, and no complaint in referby the Senate to the unconstitutional ence to disorders comes from the peo-Ku-Klux bill, and it was passed by strict party vote. This business being ple of either of them. All the rest of finished, Ben Butler managed to get th the Southern States are under the control of Republican Executives, and floor and proceeded to blackguard Senthere all the troubles which are report- ator Davis, Representative Farnsworth

ed seem to exist. But these Republican and others for whom he cherishes feel-Governors have not called upon the ings of animosity. Farnsworth replied general government for aid. In fact, in language so strong and plain that the they either represent their States to be Speaker had to call him to order. Mr. perfectly peaceful, or report the outrages Beck, of Kentucky, replied to Butler's which occur to be merely local, and attack on Senator Davis, and while he such as they can control with the help was still speaking in the midst of much excitement, Speaker Blaine declared depot erected on its site, and the gro of the authorities at their command. What becomes of the arguments urged the House adjourned. Thus ended the now occupied by the building known as in Congress in favor of the Ku-Klux first session of the Forty-second Conbill under such circumstances? Are they gress. It would have been better for not all disposed of at once by a mere the country if it had not met until December. Nothing was done which is statement of the facts? The truth about this whole business calculated to benefit the people. The New York Sun concludes an edi-

is that the present Congress would not have attempted to frame the Ku-Klux | torial on the adjournment of Congress bill had not President Grant insisted as follows: To the Republican party, this aim upon such legislation. He wished to sion, which was their peculiar bantling, has been full of mischief. It furnished the opportunity for Grant's silly war against Sumner, which lost them the State of New have supreme and despotic power conferred upon him in order that he might make sure of a re-nomination and in-

make sure of a re-nomination and increase his chances of re-election, and the representatives of the Republican party had not the manliness to resist his demands. Many of the ablest and most influential Republican newspapers in the country, urged Republican Congressmen to vote against the unconstitutional and despotic Ku-Klux bill, as the dead to general distintegration bill, but their entreaties have not been heeded. The influence of Executive since the first party which will be tong in the debates being amiless and objectless by preconcert, the public have gradually lost all interest in them, and for the Rionay, from whas, Towns, The influence of Executive heeded. the last three or four weeks all that has | died next morning. patronage has proved to be more pow-erful than all the arguments that have been addressed to the reason of Con-been addressed to the reason of Con-been so offensive in the eyes of all senpatronage has proved to be more powbeen addressed to the reason of Congressmen. Among other strong Radical newspapers which have warned the representatives of the Republican party against the danger and the impolitic character of such legislation, are the tions of the Ku-Klux Bill as they passed

the demands of the hour? We would leave the entire selection of a candidate to the North. If our individual views bidding rather than loose their share in Democrats?—able and willing to rise to the demands of the hour? We would leave the entire selection of a candidate to the North. If our individual views could prevail, the South should send no delegates and take no part in the National Convention, but leave the whole matter to the North, with the earnest prayer that they may select a man who can break up the great deep of Radical despotism. This is the one thing neediful; without it a common ruin awaits as; with it, though we may not attain all we could wish, we shall be able to the condidate to the North with the American people at the ballot-box.

and to enforce his re-election. The Ku-Klux bill is his own wicked invention, and diditional causes of challenge and prescrib, in an additional causes of challenge and prescrib, in an additional causes of challenge and prescrib. Klux bill is his own wicked invention, and this proposed June 17, 1862, be, and the wash to select their share in the United States Courts, approved June 17, 1862, be, and the wash to select their share in the United States Courts, approved June 17, 1862, be, and the wash to seed their share in the United States Courts, approved June 17, 1862, be, and the wash for grand and peits in the United States Courts, approved June 17, 1862, be, and the wash to seed the share of their share in the United States Courts, approved June 17, 1862, be, and the wash for grand and peits in the United States Courts, approved June 17, 1862, be, and the wash for grand and peits in the United States Courts, approved June 17, 1862, be, and the wash for grand and peits in the United States Courts, approved June 17, 1862, be, and the wash for grand and peits in the United States Courts, approved June 17, 1862, be, and the wash free people in the United States Courts, approved June 17, 1862, be, and the wash free people of the wind prevention, that the United States Courts, approved June 17, 1862, be, and the wash free people of the wind prevention that the very grand and peits have been shered to be done and mention

are not the men to do it

of office.

State Items. A big boy has been discovered in Lycoming county. He is 18 years old, weighs 220 (Fairbank's) and is 6 feet 9 inches in his shoe-pegs. Philadelphia, according to the returns f the assessors for 1871, has 450 church

edifices, more than 100 in excess of any other city on the continent. A gang of burglars entered the works of the foundry company at Ramano and of the foundry company at Ramapo, and after gagging the watchman, blew open the safe and stole \$1,000. The company offers a reward of \$500 for the arrest of the burglars. The Pennsylvania Railroad wood-shed, adjoining the ticket-office, in Downingtown, is to be torn down, and

Ruel N. Jefferis, West Bradford, possesses a couple of eggs of respectable di-mensions—one, a duck egg, measuring 91 inches around it from end to end, its mallest circumference being 74 inches

a neat and commodious stone passenge

A large number of iron merchants A large number of from merchants from the New England States, New York and Pennsylvania, met at the Astor House, Tuesday, to arrange a tariff prices for "extras." James E. Walker, of the Albany, Iron Works, Troy, N. Y., was elected President, and John Wister of the Dursen for Company of the Company of the

Information wanted of James Taylor an insane man, aged about fifty-six years, about 5 feet S inches in height, has been so offensive in the eyes of all sensible people as this.

The Ku-Klux Bill ·

The following are the amended sections of the Ku-Klux Bill as they passed finally. The other sections were passed as a published in the INTERLIGENCE.

The Willed Lawrence county, Pa., on Friday Sits ult. Direct information to Mr. Wn. Taylor, Hillsville, Lawrence county, Pa. Papers please copy.

Pa. Papers please copy.

Pa. Papers please copy.

quarter of 12 o'clock, the engine-house of the Chester Valley Railroad Company, located at Downingtown, was dis ered on fire. In a few minutes the ngine-house was a wreck; nd the roof ell in with a crash. The building was if stone, having a slate-roof, the interior of which was of iron.
posed to have cost from \$80 The locomotive known as " Mars,'

humming sound within, like escaping steam, it was feared that the boiler would burst, but such proved groundless. A little daughter of Mr. Rupp, 8 years of age, residing at Moyer's Forge, in Exeter township, Berks county, last week, accidentally swallowed a brass ear-ring, which lodged in the upper part of the wind-pipe, produced spasms and finelly death in two days. During the finally death in two days. During the child's illness it was able to eat and

| Section | Sect

Three thin...
er place for the Convention...
as been introduced into our lature which permits persons before a magistrate that they use intoxicating liquors, and enders them liable to imprison of they break their oath. We do not support the oath would be kept, but imsomment would insure sobriety for ne.

COLONEL Join C. Everhart, of Biair county, authorizes the Holldays burg Standard to withdraw his name as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Auditor-General. The businesses enginged as a construction of the travels as level anywhere; we have our warehouses, with services regularly every shade as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Auditor-General. The businesses enginged and successful men by a good and useful men in our town in the form of the class the third trial as construction of the travels as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Auditor-General. The businesses enginged and the state of the st

The bill for the Apportionment of the Leg islature as we condense it below has passed the Senate and the House, and will undoubt edly be approved by the Governor. The vote in the Senate was 27 to 4, Messrs. Warfel, Billingfelt, Allen and Findlay voting nav-In the House the year were 67 and th nays 30.

consists of thirty-three members, and the districts are as follows, each having one sent of the petition referred to them and Senator except the thirteenth, which has sent of the southern border during the sent of the southern border during the Senator except the thirteenth, which has two and the twenty-third which is given

three. 1. The 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 7th, 8th and 26th wards of Philadelphia.

The 9th, 10th, 13th, 14th, 15th and
29th wards of Philadelphia.

The 5th, 6th, 11th, 12th, 16th, 17th
and 18th wards.

The 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th
25th, 27th and 28th wards of Philadelphia adelphiahester and Delaware..

28. Lawrence, Mercer and Venango...

Montgomery..... Bucks and Northampton. Schuvlkill Luzerne, Monroe and Pike...... Bradford, Susquehanna, Wayne and

Sullivan
Cameron, M'Kean, Potter and Tioga
Snyder, Perry, Northumberland and Union
Clinton, Cambria, Clearfield and Elk
Cumberland and Franklin
Adams and York
Bedford, Fulton, Blair and Somerset Centre, Junista, Mifflin and Hunt 23. Allegheny......24. Indiana and Westmoreland Fayetto and Greene..... Beaver, Butler and Washington.... Clarion, Armstrong, Jefferson and

> 9. Crawford 9. Erie and Warren. THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES consists of one hundred members. The City of Philadelphia is divided into 18 Dis

the 25th ward, and the 8th, 20th and 21st divisions of the 19th ward 18. The 24th and 27th wards..... The counties are awarded representatives as follows: in the house at the time, and from the Adams.

Allegheny, outside of Pittsburgh.

The lst, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th
and 14th wards of the city of Pitts-

The Border-Claims. The following is the Report of the Special Committee of the Pennsylvania Senate on the Border-Claims : The Select Committee to whom was re-

ferred the petition of 500 citizens of Cham-bersburg, praying for some legislation to make compensation for the extraordinary That they have considered the subject citizens of the southern border during the war, by reason of depredations upon their property by the Confederate and Federal forces, and particularly by raids of the former, and will proceed to state their conclusions upon the several points involved in the question of public responsibility for those losses, with the grounds upon which their conclusions rest. Their report is made thus broad, because they understand that their investigation was not intended

that their investigation was not intended to be confined to the Chambersburg losses alone, but to extend to all the losses which occurred upon the Border which heretofore have been subjected to examination under the authority of the State. The first question to be considered is,

tions or vindictive enterprises of its more powerful neighbors."

It is beyond dispute that the United States did not keep this guarantee of defense upon the several occasions when our Border was struck by the enemy during the recent war of the rehelition. The guarantee was not kept and duties under it perantee was not kept and duties under it performed by the United States, and by reaantee was not kept and duties under it per-formed by the United States, and by rea-

positively preclude him from being a candidate for the office.

The bill restoring the Spring elections has passed with the cities of Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Lancaster, Harrisburg, Lebanon, Williamsport, Meadville and Titusville excepted.

Our peripatetic President is off on a little excursion. He has gone to St. Louis to look after some real estate speculations. He intends to visit California in September.

Bettlement of the Fish Question.

A special despatch to the New York Herader loss of Accommodation for the travelhouse of accommodation for the travelling community, kept in the best and or address as a basis of settlement of the Fish Question.

A special despatch to the New York Heradde say that the Joint High Commission that as a basis of settlement in the State by the General Government. The State by the General Government. The state by the General Government of the Committee and the money paid for the Reserve Corps, and are closed, and no partofit was expended, and the money paid for the Reserve Corps, and seasof the travelland state by the General Government. The State by the General Government, The state by the General Government in the state by the General Governm

recognized her duty to procure an adjust-ment of them for her citizens. The report concludes as follows: Under the several acts above-ment scertained under the sanction of State au thority, and the evidence of their amount and character is upon file in the office of the Attorney-General. Some of those ascertained under the earlier assessments have been paid by the United States, and upon those located in Chambersburg halfa million of dollars has been paid out of the State Treasury under the act of 15th of February, 1806. Speaking generally, the validity and justice of the Border-Claims have been asserted in the strongest possible manner by the State Government, and the whold scope of State action concerning whole scope of State action concerning them points to their ultimate adjustment

and payment.
The losses, which are the subject of the

The losses, which are the subject of the present inquiry were caused by successive raids in 1862, 1863 and 1864, by the advance and operations of Lee's army in 1863, and by depredations and appropriations of property at several times by Federal troops. As to the latter, it is to be noted that the militla, by whom some of the damages were occasioned, were mustered into the United States service before their advance to the Border and constituted a part of the Federal have been stages.

The airst question to be considered is, whether the United States are liable for the losses upon the Border, either by reason of a direct constitutional obligation or by reason of particular facts connected with the several invasions of the State, or by both.

By the fourth section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States, its provided that the United States shall protect each of the States of the Union against invasion. This guarantee is coupled with two others—the one for protection of the several States against domestic violence upon demand of State authorities, and the other to secure to them Republican forms of government. Against every form of exolutions and internal danger, accompanied Border, and constituted a part of the Federa other to secure to them Republican forms of government. Against every form of external and internal danger, accompanied by violence, this comprehensive section of guarantees was intended to protect the States, and the obligation assumed by the United States under it has but one expression of the Federal government against domestic violence must be invoked by the Legislature of a State or by the Executive thereof when the Legislature cannot be convened. No one can doubt, upon reading these guarantees of the Constitution, and this considering the general objects for each of the correct that mount in enforcing them against the Federal covernment. But beyond this internal convenient, in the present case may be made the subject of debate. That she should take prompt and elebate subject of debate. That she should take prompt and efford or to secure to them a reasonable indication to be pursued by her may be open to question. She has airready advanced or eliable to the claims under the act of 1856, and has therefore the convenient of the convenien thereof when the Legislature cannot be convened. No one can doubt, upon reading these guarantees of the Constitution, and duly considering the general objects for which the Constitution was made, as an nounced in its preamble, that complete defense to the States was promised and intended thereby, and that an obligation of self-defense which, in the sence of the leonstitutional compact, would have rested exclusively upon the several States was thereby charged upon the Federal Government. It is not necessary to insist that the States respectively partied with the right of defending themselves against external danger, when imminent or against actual invasion, but unquestionably the whole duty of defending them was imposed upon the United States. Nor can it to doubled that this obligation and duty of of the United States to protect each State against invasion is not confined to cases of invasion by a foreign enemy. The guarantee is expressed in general language and is without limitation. An invasion of a State from another State or association of States is much provided against as an invasion is mother provision of the constitution. The power of the two dieded to the finding from abroad. This is the clear conclusion to be drawn from the language of the guarantee and from considering the known reason which dictated its insertion in the Constitution. Hence Judge Svery, in his work upon the Constitution, Section 1,818, in speaking of this guarantee, declares "that the latitude of the expression here used seems to secure each State not only against foreign lossifity, but against ambiguity and institution of expenses of but the latitude of the expression are general at an are greated as an expression and a sensative duty, and in full view of all those ainst foreign hostility, but against ambiguist or yindictive enterprises of its more which pertain to the question. But either as the representative of our

antee was not kept and duties under it performed by the United States, and by reason of their default, our citizens were asson of their default, our citizens were asson of their default, our citizens were assoned in their peaceful homes and their property appropriated, or wasted and consumed. They were completely innocent of all blame. They had performed all their duties both to the State and Federal Governments by contribution of taxes, by voluntary assessments upon themselves in aid of the centum defense, by the raising of troops, and by complete obedience to all the laws of the land. But their just claim —their absolute right to protection and defended against external violence—was not maintained by either of the governments to which they owed allegiance.

It is true, as a general principle, that protection against invasion is due from every society to the parts composing it. (Story on Con., sec. 1,81s.). This correlation. But under our system of dual government in the absence of compact or treaty between States is exclusively a State obligation. But under our system of dual government the case is widely different, as altered when the case is widely different, as altered compact for full and valuable courts of Common Pleas of said evening and their revision of said claims between States, and was assumed, by them in the Federal compact for full and valuable courts of Common Pleas of States, and was assumed, by them in the Federal compact for full and valuable correspondent to the Union, and the assumption of State strength to the Union, and the assumption of State strength to the Union, and the assumption of State strength to the Union and the assumption of State strength to the Union and the assumption of State strength to the Union and the assumption of State strength to the Union and the assumption of State strength to the Union and the assumption of State strength to the Union and the assumption of States and the Courts of Common Pleas of States and the States and the States and the Courts of Common Pleas sideration. The contribution of State commissions shall re-examine and read strength to the Union, and the assumption of numerous and onerous duties to the Fedjudieste all of soid chains, and may reject or diminish any now on the accounty may

sand dollars.

The Supreme Court, after a protracted of five to four, to reverse the former decision of the Court on the question of the Constitutionality of the Legal-Tender Act. Where contracts were made prior to the passage of the act in 1862 the decision will also declare the Constitutionality of the Legal-Tender Act. Justice Davis voted with the majority. The opinion of the Court will probably not be delivered until October next as there is not sufficient time