BY GEORGE BERGNER & CO.

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WERKIT AND STMI WEEKLY TRIMINAPH.

The TRIMINAPH is also published twice a week during
no session of the Legislature, and weekly during the re-nainder of the year, and thrinished to subscribers at the

Pennsylvania Legislature.

SENATE

MONDAY, Feb. 25, 1861./
The Senate met at 3 o'clock, P. M. Opening prayer by Rev. Mr. Kramer, of Philadelphia.
The Journals of Friday were read. REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. IMBRIE. (Election Districts,) as com-Mr. IMBRIE, (Election Districts,) as committed, an Act to change the place of holding elections in Sadsbury township, Chester county.

Mr. CRAWFORD, (same,) as committed, House bill No. 226, a supplement to the Act to extend the limits of the borough of Prompton,

Wayne county.

Mr. IRISH, (Private Claims and Damages, as committed, House bill No. 266, entitled "an Act to compensate George Jordon for injuries sustained in the public service:"

That (Patrice and Rechasts) as com-

Mr. HALL, (Estates and Escheats,) as committed, an Act to authorize the sale of the Walnut Hill school property, in the late town-ship of Byberry, 23d ward of the city of Phila-

BILLS READ IN PLACE. Mr. NICHOLS read in place, a further supple-

ment to the Act to perfect the charter of the Samaritan Beneficial Society of Philadelphia Referred to the Committee on Corporations Mr. CONNELL, an Act to authorize the erec tion of a free bridge over the river Schuylkill at South street in the city of Philadelphia. Referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges

Mr. GREGG, an Act to incorporate the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad company.

Referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Also, an Act regulating election districts in

Lycoming county.

Referred to the Committee on Election Dis-

Mr. PENNEY, a supplement to an Act incorporating the Monongahela water company. Referred to the Committee on Corporations. Also, an Act relative to voluntary deeds of

Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary Also, an Act for the relief of the heirs of St. Clair Denney, deceased. Referred to the Committee on Private Claim

Mr IMBRIE an Act for the more efficien collection of debts due the Commonwealth. Referred to the Committee on Finance. Mr. BENSON, an Act for the collection of

additional taxes in Homer township, Potter county. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciar

Mr. IRISH, an Act for the removal of a tollgate of the Lawrenceville and Sharpesburg Plank Road company, from the borough of Lawrenceville

Referred to the Committee on Roads, Bridges

Mr. HIESTAND, an Act to incorporate the and the Commissioners had done under that Oxford and Peach Bottom Railroad company.

Act. The City Councils have, for the last

Governor, with accompanying documents. ORIGINAL RESOLUTIONS

Mr. IMBRIE offered the following resolution

House be directed to prepare and have printed for the use of the Legislature twenty thousand copies of the proceedings of the celebration of Washington's birthday at Harrisburg, and Washington's Farewell Address, the addresses to and replies of President Lincoln, and the or-

Mr. WELSH. I move to strike out the word "twenty," before the word "thousand," and insert "ten" in lieu thereof.

Mr. PENNEY. I suppose that the difference in the amount of cost between ten and twenty named is designed to supply both Houses.

Mr. CONNELL. Under the resolution, as

originally proposed, I would not get half as many as I need of those documents. On the question, Will the Senate agree to amend as proposed

The yeas and nays were required by Mr. WELSH and Mr. IMBRIE, and were as follows,

YEAS-Messrs. Clymer, Hamilton, Mott and Welsh—4.
NATS—Messis. Benson, Blood, Bound, Con-

nell, Crawford, Finney, Fuller, Hiestand, Imbrie, Ketcham, Landon, Lawrence, M'Clure, Nichols, Parker, Penney, Robinson, Serrill, Smith, Thompson, Wharton, Yardley and Palmer—Speaker—23. So the question was determined in the nega-

The question recurring on the original resolution, It was agreed to.

RELIEF FOR THE PEOPLE OF KANSAS. The SPEAKER laid before the Senate a mes-

the Record, as follows:

To the Legislature of Pennsylvania: The undersigned, inhabitants of Upper Lea- lar in the city of Philadelphia, I would not cock and East Lampeter townships, in Lancasfor its passage, but I know to the contrary.
ter county, respectfully petition, that, in view
of the urgent and immediate wants of our fellow county was a Karaman and immediate wants of our fellow county was a Karaman and immediate wants of our fellow county was a Karaman and immediate wants of our fellow county was a Karaman and Markaman a of the urgent and immediate wants of our fel-low countrymen in Kansas, so pressing as to Independence Hall. These objections come prevent, in a measure, the slow relief of private from fossilated lawyers, who were born and prevent, in a measure, the slow relief of private from fossilated lawyers, who were born and subscriptions, you will be pleased to make a have lived in that neighborhood, from tavernspeedy appropriation for their benefit, suited to keepers and from the Public Ledger. the wants of the suffering multitude, and to Mr. PENNEY. I do not wish to be under the wants of the suffering multitude, and to the means of the great State of Pennsylvania

Referred to the Finance Committee. ERECTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN PHILADELPHIA. Mr. SMITH, on leave, presented a remonstrance of citizens of Philadelphia, against the passage of an Act for the erection of new pub ldings in the city of Philadelphia.

Mr. SMITH. I ask, in order that justice may be done to the gentlemen remonstrating against the passage of the bill alluded to, that the remonstrance be read.

The paper was then read by the Clerk, and laid on the table.

Pennsylvania Telegraph.

"INDEPENDENT IN ALL THINGS-NEUTRAL IN NONE."

VOL. XIV.

HARRISBURG, PA., WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, FEBRUARY 27, 1861.

NO. 47.

Laid on the table.

Mr. WELSH, on leave, presented two remonstrances of citizens of Philadelphia, against the passage of the bill providing for the erection of new public buildings in the city of Philadel-

Laid on the table.

Mr. CRAWFORD, on leave, presented a petition of similar import, asking for the passage of said bill. Laid on the table.

Mr. CONNELL, on leave, presented a copy of the resolutions adopted by the City Councils of

Philadelphia, relative to the passage of the bill providing for the erection of new public buildings in the city of Philadelphia.

The resolutions were read by the Clerk.
On motion of Mr. SMITH, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Senate bill No. 70, entitled "a supplement to an Act to provide for the erection of public buildings in the city Philadelphia, approved April 2nd, 1860," which was upon second reading.

The first section of the bill was read as fol-

ows:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and Hou of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Asembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That Alexander Henry, Theodore Cuyler, Charles B. Trego, George M. Stroud, Oswald Thompson, Joseph Allison and James R. Ludlow, the commissioners who have entered upon the discharge of the ers who have entered upon the discharge of the duties prescribed by the Act to which this is duties prescribed by the Act to which this is supplementary, be, and they are hereby confirmed in their said office, and further, that they be, and are hereby authorized and directed to continue in the discharge of their said office until the duties prescribed by this Act, and the Act to which this is a supplement, shall be completed, and the buildings provided for by the same are completed and furnished ready for actual occurancy, by the several Courts and public. tual occupancy, by the several Courts and public offices of the city and county of Philadelphia.

Mr. PENNEY. If the Senator from Philadelphia has any speech to make on the bill I should like to hear it now.

Mr. SMITH. I do not propose to make speech. I made a lengthy speech when this bill was considered in Committee of the Whole, some days ago. I will remark now that it is necessary, in order to keep alive an Act of the Legislature, passed last session, with much unanimity, providing for the erection of public buildings.

Some difficulty was thrown in the way of the

some dimently was thrown in the way of the erection of the public buildings in Philadelphia, by persons who were anxious to have them located on any other site than that now occupied by the public buildings in that city. The question was taken to the Supreme Court of the State where a decision was given in favor of the bill generally. But this con-Referred to the Committee on Roads, Bridges in favor of the bill generally. But this conand Canals.

Mr. FULLER, an Act to change the name of Mary Afin Margaret Eighen.

Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Referred to the Committee on Roads, Bridges in favor of the bill generally. But this construction was given to that Act, that it required the assent of Councils to confirm the action of the Committee on Roads, Bridges in favor of the bill generally. But this construction was given to that Act, that it required the Councils to confirm the action of the bill generally. But this construction was given to that Act, that it required the Source of the Bill generally. But this construction was given to that Act, that it required the assent of Councils to confirm the action of the Source of the Bill generally. But this construction was given to that Act, that it required the assent of Councils to confirm the action of the Source of the Source

Oxford and Peach Bottom Railroad company.

Referred to the Committee on Railroads.
Mr. WHARTON, a further supplement to the Act to incorporate the Bedford Mineral Spring Association.

Referred to the Committee on Corporations.
Mr. SMITH, a further supplement to the Act incorporating the city of Philadelphia.

Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.
The Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth being introduced, presented a message from the Governor, with accommanying documents.

Act. The City Councils have, for the last twenty-five years, successfully resisted every effort for the erection of public buildings, universally acknowledged to be so much needed in that city. I need not say to any Senator on this floor who has ever seen public buildings, that there is not one county in the State which is not better supplied in this particular than that which I, in part, represent. Those councils have been for twentyhas visited the city of imitadelphia that we require new public buildings. I need not say to build school houses wherever needed throughout all the county away up to the Bucks county in the State which is not better supplied in this particular than that which I, in part, represent. Those councils have been for twenty-five years engaged in a consideration of this question. We have never yet succeeded in workmen to take them, just as your predecessors in 1780 made the Continental currency pay for butter and every and musiked the simple for the strong and musiked the simple for the simple for the strong and musiked the simple for the strong and strong and musiked the simple for the strong and strong are strong and "Resolved, That, if the House of Representatives concur, the Clerks of the Senate and one now before us. In the project for the erecone now before us. In the project for the erec-tion of our county prison, after a contention of years, it was necessary for the Legislature to take the matter in hand, and appoint Commis-sioners, for the purpose of carrying out a speci-fied plan. If that had not been done, we would still have had one of the county jails located at Sixth and Walnut streets, and the other at Broad and Arch streets Broad and Arch streets.

Owing to the preference of the people residing in different parts of the city with regard to location of the new buildings, the city councils have been unable to fix upon any one site. The common council would agree to the location of the buildings at a certain place, but the selec councils stand in the way. I have done all that I can in order to allow the opposition to this bill to be heard, and have presented every me-morial received by myself from those persons who remonstrate against its passage. In every instance when we have asked whether councils would act in the matter, should we consent to lay this bill over, we have been answered in an evasive manner. They say, "we object to the doing of the work; we will not do it ourselves, nor will we allow you to do it. The people of Philadelphia are in favor of the erection mountains on horseback, is surpassed by rushof these public buildings upon the site designa-ted in the Act of Assembly passed last year, and they are in favor of every measure calculated to promote its success, and hope that a bill will be passed here which will not allow councils to embarrass the erection of those buildings so much needed in that city." Why, Mr. Speaker, our Court houses are so contracted that it is almost impossible for any man to have a fair trial in those Courts. They are small rooms, scarcely forty by forty feet, in which our Courts of The SPEAKER laid before the Senate a message from the Governor, transmitting communications received from the Legislature of Kansas territory; which were read.

On motion of Mr. PENNEY, the same were sit together, because there is no place of accordingly the same were sit together, because there is no place of accordingly the same were sit together, because there is no place of accordingly the same were sit together, because there is no place of accordingly the same were sit together, because there is no place of accordingly the same were sit together, because there is no place of accordingly the same were sa ordered to be printed in the Record.

Mr. HIESTAND, on leave being given, presented a petition of citizens of Upper Leacock township, Lancaster county, praying for an appropriation to the suffering people of Kansas, which was also ordered to be published in the Record, as follows: ment and general feeling of my constituency, and if I knew that this Act would be unpopnant of Philadelphia, I would not ask

stood as objecting to the bill if the Senators of depreciating the continental bills of credit:

"Be it therefore enacted. That the senators of depreciating the continental bills of credit:

"Be it therefore enacted. That therefore enacted. That therefore enacted there is passage. I think bowever it cannot be upder
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"Be it therefore enacted." The senators is passage. I think be upder
"Be it therefore enacted." The senators is passage. I think be u desire its passage. I think, however, it contains

der to provide accommodations for our courts, juries and witnesses, which are entirely insuffi-cient, and while I admit that I entertain the onstrance be read.

The paper was then read by the Clerk, and while I admit that I entertain the houses or lands, for hard money, contrary to have awarded the contract to Mr. M'Arthur, as this Act, he or she so offending, shall forfeit well as in that gentleman for his skill as an and pay, for the use of this State, fifty pounds; well as in that gentleman for his skill as an and pay, for the use of this State, fifty pounds; architect and the sufficiency of his plan, yet, in and the value of the things so bought, or officitizens of Philadelphia, praying for the passible of the public fered to be bought for such house or lands."

sage of the bill providing for the erection of new public buildings in the city of Philadel-phia. When it was printed I sent about seventy-phia.

The copies, and subsequently twenty-five more, making one hundred, to some of the leading men in my district.

When I received any answer, it was a very ecided instruction for me to oppose this bill. I know of but one gentleman throughout the whole of my Senatorial district, out of the nine thousand voters who cast their suffrages for me, who has asked me to vote for this bill. I am not here to carry out my own views of expediency but the will of the people. I am the representa-tive of residents of the rural districts, the owners of proad lands, and they have asked me to oppose the bill. I have received a large num-ber of letters, one of which I will read to the Senate. It is as follows:

> HESTONVILLE, Feb. 4, 1861. GEO. CONNELL, Esq., Senator.

Dear Sir: We have seen here with some surprise nat your honorable body is about to accommodate the lawyeur nonorable bodysagout to accommendate the lawyers of our city with a magnificent Court. House and public offices, at the trifling cost of a million and a half of money, without even so much as saying to us, "by your leave, sirs." Nay, more, that you intend to lock up in jail instanter, any of our city officials who shall say "no," or dare oppose any obstacle to your decree. We admire your assurance, or if the word he

We admire your assurance, or if the word be not deemed offensive, the sublime impudence of the act, and if you establish the precedent by carryng through the projected measure, we beg leave to suggest to you as our immediate Representa-tive, that as soon as the policy of Legislative usurpation is inaugurated, you should proceed to develope it more fully and to its broadest

Badly as the lawyers wanted the new Court House, (and we suppose the sympathy of the members of that searned and useful profession n your body will go far to induce them to vot their distressed brethren that house,) our children need school houses still more. You yourself know the wretched condition of our school shanties in this village, as you interested yourself to procure an appropriation from Councils for the erection of a suitable building for the chools of this neighbohood. Our Primary school, you may remember, is situated at street crossing, where there is great danger of the children teing injured by passing vehicles, while their small play ground is three fourths of the year under water. Our neighborhood is rapidly becoming densely populated. The crowded state of our school rooms in many parts

of our city, makes them breeders of pestilence. Verily, it is "the slaughter of the unicents."
We have appealed to Councils in vain for years past. Our own members from this ward have coaxed and begged, without success. The They pay their fair proportion of the heavy taxes, but in the appropriations the lion share is always gobbled up by the hungry crowd who hail from the middle and lower part of the

Now we think that if the lawyers of the Quarter Sessions and their clients, who enrich them, are to be provided summarily with gor-geous palaces, the youth of our city and the large and industrious and intelligent class engaged in teaching, have at least equally strong claims upon you for similar legislation. There-

fore, we say up here, go it!

Bring in a bill and make commissioners to for butter and eggs, and punished the simple farmer who was green enough to demand specie

Go it strong, for strong legislation is the order the day. When the school house commisof the day. sion is started, get up another to build bridges over the Schuylkill and Delaware. Take the Chestnut street bridge out of the hands of Councils. They have been already as long bungling over the job as Jacob served for each of his wives. We must have more bridges, say ten over the Schuylkill at an average cost of \$250,000 each, and one over the Delaware, say half a million more, making the round \$3,000,000 in all—a small sum when we conider how easily the bonds can be manufac sured, more especially nowthat your honorable body has incorporated the Engravers' Company, for the express purpose of furnishing; in the highest style of art, and in unlimited quan-

tities, those seductive representatives of values.
Then that Almshouse must come down! It is a nuisance. Clear it out. Let palaces spring up where it now frowns in hideous ugliness.

Let a commission move it miles away. Alladin's Lamp will be an old fogy concern com ng trains of the Central Railroad. Go on then with commissions! Louis Napoleonize Philadelphia! Make her the Paris of the New World in a twelve month. Don't look behind —remember Lot's wife—you may be petrified.

Don't stop to count the cost or your brain may grow dizzy. Don't stop under fifty millions additional debt, and if you can make it a hun-

dred, so much the better.
One word more and I have done, namely just put me on all the commissions, and then I

Everlastlingly yours. P. S.—In the accomplishment of so many magnificent projects, don't forget to remove the Capitol here. You may recollect we Hestonians offered, last winter, to donate ten of our finest acres for the site. Our timid Councils hesitated about erecting the necessary buildings at the expense of the city, and the bill failed. Now you have the secret of suc cess in the magic word.—Boxes! Already we have a specious Hotel outhere, well kept and orderly, where I doubt not those members of your honorable body who wish to sleep at night can do so; which, I hear, is difficult to do in Harris-

I have gratified my curiosity by referring to the Act to which my correspondent alludes. will read it. It was passed in 1789:
"Whereas, the practice of buying and selling the necessaries of life and other commodities

"Be it therefore enacted, That, from and after the passing of this Act, no person or persons whatsoever, within this Commonwealth, shall colleague (Mr. Sarra). While I admit the necessaries of life or other commodities, with cessity for the erection of these buildings, in or- or for hard money; and if any named a sarray or for hard money is a sarray or for hard money. or for hard money; and if any person shall be convicted of buying or selling or offering to buy and sell, any merchandise, commodities, or any of the necessaries of life, of renting of

the bull now stands, there is no timit to the independent men; and, sit, I have much misamount to be expended by the passage of this bill. At any other time its introduction might be excusable, but now I say it is not.

I have beside, Mr. Speaker, an insuperable objection to this bill. I take it that as by the First Section of Article Ninth of the Constitution or cordance with the opinions of a vast majority First Section of Article Ninth of the Constitu-tion, the Legislature is forbidden to impose a debt upon the State of a greater amount than \$750,000, this body cannot impose upon the people of any portion of the Commonwealth a debt exceeding that amount. Although not in direct violation of the letter, it is in direct con-

place, I will say that had I chosen to read a letter on the subject, I would have discriminat-ed between those that were respectfully ad-dressed to the Senate, and those that were not. So much for the letter.

up from the citizens of Philadelphia in favor of the erection of new public buildings. As long ago as twenty-live years, the people of the people of Philadelphia, now proposed as the location by the Commission. These buildings cannot be erected by the Councils of the city because it is impossible for them to agree on the natter. They come here and tell us this. The members of Councils who have been here this winter have invariably told us that that body cannot agree on this subject. The very men who voted in favor of the resolutions which have been read at the Clerk's desk have told us, in this Senate Chamber, when we proposed to them to have this bill passed, limiting the expense of the erection of the buildings, (which I propose to do by the third section), that the public will be satisfied, and a matter which it is impossible for them. third section); that the public will be satisfied, and a matter which it is 'impossible for them' of the people of Philadelphia. I have only to settle disposed of. They never will give us public buildings until those now in use tumble down about their ears. Our records, as in yoldengue (Mr. Connect) knows very well, are indicated to the following extract from the last annual message of the Honorable Alexander Henry, Mayor of that city.

I know, sir, none of the parties for or against the indicated that the erection of which the public buildings can be heat and most for any course of any city or county. I trust, sir, having been led into this digression, that I may be permitted to close the argument I intended to make.

I know, sir, none of the parties for or against the buildings can be heat and most interested directly or indicated the country of the properties of the Honorable Alexander Henry in the last annual message of the Honorable Alexander Henry in the last annual message of the Honorable Alexander Henry in the last annual message of the Honorable Alexander Henry in the last annual message of the Honorable Alexander Henry in the last annual message of the Honorable Alexander Henry in the last annual message of the Honorable Alexander Henry in the last annual message of the Honorable Alexander Henry in the last annual message of the Honorable Alexander Henry in the last annual message of the Honorable Alexander Henry in the last annual message of the Honorable Alexander Henry in the last annual message of the Honorable Alexander Henry in the last annual message of the Honorable Alexander Henry in the minds of the propose of the many city or county. secure. They are the records of two centuries, and my colleague does not know whether the records of the property he holds are safe. It is universally admitted in the City of Philadelphia, that no records of the property in that great city are secure. When they accumulate, they are carried down into the cellar, in one nicipal gove department of which are collected the dogs prehended

captured by the dog-catchers of the city, and in the other the records of the city.

The only question about which we have any trouble is that of location. If it were fixed upon to be made at old Independence Square, that spot of so much interest to the people of all the State, there would be no objection made to it by those persons who now object; there would be no cry from Third street if we agreed to appropriate three or four hundred thousand dollars to build an old cotton factory on Inde-

pendence Square.

Mr. CONNELL. Would my colleague allow me to remind him that I do not represent the people of Third street, but those of the rural

Mr. CLYMER. It has not been my habit Mr. Speaker, during the short time I have had the honor of being a member of this body, to interfere with local legislation. Under ordinary circumstances Senators representing districts circumstances, senators representing districts understand more thoroughly and accurately the wants and necessities of their own constituents than others can possibly do. As a general rule we should be guided by their wishes and views in relation to matters purely local; but, sir, when we are called upon by our votes to sanction an enactment which ignores one of the great fundamental principles of all free governments, the right of the people to regulate their own domestic affairs—when we are called upon to deprive a great city, powerful, intelligent and liberal, of the control of its money and its property, some overshadowing and imperative necessity should be shown. To my mind, sir, born and educated amongsta peo ole tenacious of their personal and municipal rights, the idea is abhorrent that we in this Senate, strangers to the wants and necessi-ties and to the views and wishes of a peo-

ple, should be asked to legislate upon a subject of such vital interest to them, should be asked to force upon them a measure which affects rights of person and of property—that in fine, we should be called upon to treat Phila-delphia as a captured—city, whose revenues are injustice which, established as a precedent, may arry dismay and destruction into any and every district represented on this floor.

Whether the city of Philadelphia needs new

public buildings at all is not for us to inquire. Ludlow, Associate Judges of that Court. Now, nor for us to decide. If her own citizens, rewill the Senator say that these gentlemen have next name is that of William Struthers. I can presented in her councils; deem that the presented in her councils; deem that the presented in her councils; deem that the presented usted to senator say that the senator say that the son since the councils. I know Mr. Struthers per sent accommodations are ample; that the records usted to reply that the son silv. He is a marble mason.

Amortically the senator say that the son silver. I know Mr. Struthers per sent successful to my colleague.

Mr. Chymer. I know Mr. Struthers per son silver. The property that the son silver. The name of the next gentlepublic buildings at all is not for us to inquire, alone are interested—they alone are affected.—
If, on the contrary, they have or should decide this State that one of the Commissioners named

It is very similar to one of the sections of the bill proposed. The section of the bill proposed. The section of the bill proposed. The section of the bill proposed is the section of the bill proposed. The section of the bill proposed is the section of the bill proposed is the section of the bill proposed to the section of the bill proposed by the section of the s It is very similar to one of the sections of the | that new ones are required, is it for us to say would be to decide upon a question which belongs to the people of Philadelphia alone. It would be an usurpation of power never contemplated, which would be discreditable to us as legislators, and which, if submitted to, would humiliate and degrade. I have, sir, the pleasure to know many of the people of that city. I know them to be honorable, high minded and independent men; and, sir, I have much mistaken their character, if they will tamely submit to a yoke which is not only galling, but de-

debt upon the State of a greater amount than \$750,000\$, this body cannot impose upon the \$750,000\$, this body cannot impose upon the people of any portion of the Commonwealth a debt exceeding that amount. Although not in direct violation of the letter, it is in direct conflict with the spirit of the Constitution.

Mr. SMTH. I have but one word to say in reply to my colleague's remarks. In the first place, I will say that had I chosen to read a letter on the subject, I would have discriminated between those that were respectfully addressed to the Senate, and those that were not So much for the letter. diessed to the Senate, and those that were not. So much for the letter.

I will remark with regard to the prospect for the passage of the bill for the erection of public buildings in the city of Philadelphia, by the Councils of that city, in the event of a reduction of their number, that we had in the city of Philadelphia, by the Councils of the rest. When, sir, the people of these States were colonics, and but five times greater in number, that we had in the city of Philadelphia has been in the last six years that the number of members of Councils for the last twenty years prior to a late phia, I think, less than twenty members of change in the number. It has only been within the last six years that the number of members of Councils of Philadelphia has been interested by the Act of consolidation. During the property, by the uncontrol hand awarded for his bail, that that bail consisted of the sureties of sub-contractors of the city of Philadelphia. Everything points to the fact that this whole proceeding, from the day the specifications were first laid before the public, were colonics, and but five times greater in number than those now inhabiting Philadelphia. Philadelphia has been interested by the Act of consolidation. During the property, by the uncontrol. The sub-contract was consummation of the specifications were first laid before the public, we was to their interests. When, sir, the people of these States were colonics, and but five times greater in number. It has only been within the people of these States were colonics, and but five times greater in number. It has only been within the people of these States were colonics, and but five times greater in number. It has only been within the people of these States were first laid before the public, up to the hour when the contract was consummated that the sureties of sub-contract was consummated that the sureties of the sureties o

favorable action of Councils, the direct inter-

oppressive as a measure of government He, sir, knows these people well; he is high in their confidence and esteem; and this delib-

errte expression as to the policy of this meas-ure should not be unheeded by this body. He speaks for Philadelphia. I feebly re-echo his vast majority of that people, when I enter there were parties specially and pecuniarily interested in this matter. There is nothing to this Act. Again, sir, I cannot divest my mind of the suspicion—indeed, sir, I had almost said conviction—that this whole bill is but the transparent veil which conceals an name to me the securities of John McArthurf but the transparent veil which conceals an mormous job or contract, out of which certain parto impugn the integrity or motives of the ho-norable Senator who has the bill in charge. I know him too well and esteem him too highly know him too well and esteem nin too night, even to entertain any such opinion; but, sir, even to entertain any such opinion; but, sir, it say that I believe there is no more high-minded and honest man in the city of Philaminded and honest unwillingly, serving the purposes of selfish in-dividual interest. The whole bill is framed upon the principle of a close corporation, unjust in conception, unfair in detail and wrong in principle. It strikes at the very root of self government, it ignores the great principle of the concomitant rights of taxation and representation, it endangers property and threatens personal liberty and may serve as an instrupersonal inserty and may serve as an instru-ment of wrong, injustice and oppression. Mr. SMTH. I rise to explain. I dislike to interrupt the Senator in his speech; but he has asserted that the design of this bill is to give

an enormous job or contract to somebody. That assertion applies to the very gentleman delphia as a captured—city, whose revenues are delphia as a captured—city, whose property is ours to destroy, and whose very liberty exists only in the breath of our nostrals. I say, sir, that to me there is something revolting in this attempt. I look upon it as deliberate, premeditated optocomment in the Senator from Berks, and in all whose eulogy I concur, Theodore Cuyler, President of Selection injustice which, established as a precedent, may injustice which; established as a precedent, may and destruction into any and server dismay and destruction into any and server destruction in wald Thompson, President Judge of the Court of Common Plezs, Joseph Allison and James R. Ludlow, Associate Judges of that Court. Now,

most astonishing fact is patent to the people of

Steam Printing Office.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

RATES OF ADVERTISING. One Square uree months 5 00
six months 8 00
one year 10 00

Ber Business notices inserted in the Local celeman or before Marriages and Beaths, FIVE CENTS FER LINE or each insertion. Marriages and Deaths to be charged as regular

contractors of the city of Philadelphia, setting forth that under the specifications laid before them by the architect first employed by this Commission, it was utterly impossible for any grading.

Again, suppose, for the sake of argument, that we had the power, justly and fairly, in accordance with the opinions of a vast majority tent insinuation, that those specifications were gotten up for the purpose of enabling one set of men to secure this contract. I certainly can men to secure this contract. I certainly can men to secure this contract.

suitable public buildings can be best and most rectly for any location, or for any character of economically effected through a commission, structure. I do not own one dollar's worth of and that local jealousies may long retard the property to be affected by it. I have considered merely as an abstract question of right and ference of State legislation in a matter fully of justice. I have endeavored to place myself within the cognizance and authority of the mun the position of those who are to be directly micipal government, cannot be too strongly reprehended.

"The nower conferred upon the Commissioners" welfare. I have here given to the Senate my "The power conferred upon the Commissioners well are. I nave nere given to the senate my in the recent Act, by which they may add reflections of this question. It is one that may, whatever sum they shall determine to the funded debt of the city, and may require the levy in some form, affect hereafter the rights and interests of the constituencies of every Senator on this floor—and if they do not desire to be and principal of the loan which they shall autaced without representation, if they do not thorize, without regard to the wishes of the commission not self-imposed, if they are even unwilling to be taunted as conquered and suba commission not self-imposed, if they are even unwilling to be taunted as conquered and subjugated provinces, let them destroy a precedent which may impose all these evils upon them.

Mr. SMITH. I have but a few words to say in reply to the able speech made on this subject by the Senator from Berks, in order to flatly entiments, and I believe the sentiments of the contradict the statement made by him that

Mr. SMITH. They can easily be named, but their fellow citizens. In maintaining this sus-picion or conviction, I disclaim any intention whole amount which would accrue from the I performance of such contract, be guilty of a mean or dishonest act?

delphia than Mr. John McArthur.

Mr. CLYMER. Will the Senator from Philadelphia allow me to explain? I intended to cast no such aspersion upon John McArthur.—
I say that the fact that he is a higher biddor than others makes it patent to the world that he was honest in his intentions in regard to this eontract; and the fact that he has the names of well known contractors of Philadelphia of fered as his sureties may be a mere coincidence. 🐌 😜 well known names, and though a stranger in the city, I recognize amongst them stranger in the city, I toogham and the names of those who are widely known as contractors. If they are all his bail, is it surprising that the bail of the principal might at

failed, and no injury has resulted to the city of Philadel phia so far as he is concerned.

[Continued on Fourth Page.]