

fer angines &e	drampszimi	
PERTLYANIA	RAIL BUAS	

WINTER TIME TABLE. FIVE TRAINS DAILY TO AND FROM PHILADELPHIA.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY JANUARY 27th, 1862. the Passenger Trains of the Ponnsylvania Ballroa (mind) will depart from and service at Harrisburg an Participina as follows :---

RANT HAND install EXPRESS TRAIN leav.» Harrisburg dally above the ant arrives at West Philadelphia, at 7,40

 $\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} |1|_{N,k}$ icaves Harrisburg daily, (except Sunday, $j \in \mathbb{P}_{p}$ m, and arrives at West Philadelphia at 5.1

Will TRAIN leaves Harrisburg daily (except Sunday) ACOMMODATION TRAIN, The Mount stay, mave

Burisburg at 1 ab 4. Jelphin at 12.35 p. m. Band at 200 p. at 200 p. and at 200 p. m. and derived it We also have been at 200 p. m.

WESTWARD

BOUGH EXPRESS TRAIN isaves Philadelphia (130) m. Harnsburg at 3.05 a. m., Alkoona 8.40, - larrers at Pittsburg at 1.25 p m. VIII TAIN (savey Philadolphia at 8.00 a. m., and ar-reating the savey Philadolphia at 8.00 a. m., and ar-reating the savey Harrisbarg at 9.00 m. anos, 1,50 p. m., and arrives at Pitteborg at

 ${\rm Fast}$ LINE leaves Philadelphis at 11 25 a. m., Harris, ${\rm Fast}_{1,0}$, m., Altoona at 9 10 m., and arriving at tobarg at 1.40 a. m.

BAR ISBURG ACCOMM DEATION TRAIN IN YOUR PDH BAR ISBURG ACCOMM DEATION TRAIN IN YOUR PDH 1990au 230 p. m., and arrives at Harrisburg at 8.00

; MeINT for AGEOMMODATION via Mount Joy Iskve, Laborder at 11.83%, co., avrives at Harrisburg at 1.86

in ENALY ALE ALE AND ALS ENGER TRAIN will leave Teshes the state of the state of the state of the state of the state was fast depicted at 4.00 a.m.; Lano usler 7.07 a.m.; had be state of the state of the state of the state of the state was at Harrisburg at 8.55 a.m.; conducting with Mail har weighted the state of the state of the state state of the state of the state of the state of the state state of the state of the state of the state of the state state of the state Harrisburg at 8.65 a.m.; and state of the s

Northern Central Railway



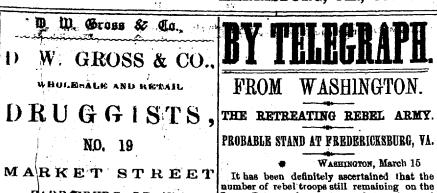
CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT. MANTRAINS DALLY TO AND PROP

BALTIMORE Close Connection made at Harrisburg TO AND FROM NEW YORK. S.EEPING CARS RUN ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS.

()^{S AND} AFTER SUNDAY, NOV. 24. 1 160, the Passenger Frains of the Northers 12 are a hits all arrive at and ddpart from Harrisburg and Scottas offume, vis t

GOING SOUTH ALTRAIN arrives at Harrisburg...... 1.05 P fb. and leaves " 1.05 P fb. INTRN " arrives at " 2.97 A. M. and leaves " 3.40 A MI. COLNE NORTH, terms to their satisfaction. HABRI BURG ACCOMMODATION TRAIN Cy trate in the Harrisburg on Sunday will I press fram, South at 8,20 A. M. tember to or matter apply at the titles, in Peras JOHN F UHRICH, Agent. WISTER TIME ARRANGEMENT AREA TRAINS DAILY TO NEW YORK AND HILADELPHIA WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS. ON AND AFTER MONDAY, NOVEM-¹2Ek 1300, the Passenger Trains will loave the Actual and Reading Railroad Depot, at Harrisburg, ¹7 York and Philadelphis, as follows, ets. EAST WARD Alphanistic and the series of the EASTWARD g and condition.



MARKET STREET HARRISBURG, PENN'A.

ORUGGISTS, PHYSICIANS, STORE. KEEFERS AND CONSUMERS,

mac have found vast quantities of commissary stores in the abandoned rebel works. We are daily adding to our assortment o A large number of delegations arrived here oods all such articles as are desirable, an to-day with remonstrances against certain features of the tax bill. Gen. Wadsworth, the new military Governor would respectfully call your atention to th largest and best selected stock in this city, of of the District of Columbia, enters upon his uties to-day.

that he is to be appointed to a command. The Thirty-fifth and One Hundred-and-DRUGS, CHEMICALS & PAINTS, fourth Pennsylvania regiments, now in this city, yesterday had their old muskets exchanged

Olls, varnishes and Glues

- Dys-Stuffs, Glass and Putty, Artist Colors and Tools.
- Pure Ground Spice
- Burning Fluid and Alcohol.
- Lard, Sperm and Pine Olls,
 - Boitles, Vials and Lamp Glober
 - Castile Soup, Sponges and Corks
 - die., die., die., die , die., die., die

With a general variety of

House on Monday evening, the 17th inst. at half-past seven o'clock, at which place and time all resident voters of the Third ward, who PRRFUMERY & TOILET ARTICLES are in favor of electing able and good men to fill the various city and ward offices, are ear-

elected from the best manufacturers and Pe tumers of Europe and this country. Being very large dealers in PAINTS, WHITE LEAD, LINSEED OIL, VARNISHES, WINDOW GLASS, ABTIST'S COLOBS, PAINT AND

ABTIST'S BRUSHES

IN ALL THEIB VARIETIES. COLOBS AND BRONZES OF ALL KINDS.

GROS 3

We respectfully invite a call, feeling, confi dent that we can supply the wants of all on TEETH! TEETH!! JONE'SAND WHITES'S PORCELAIN TEETH PATENT MEDICINES AND HAIR RESTORATIVES Of all kinds, direct from the Proprietors. Saponifier and Concentrated Lye Wholesale Agents for Saponifier, which we sell as low as it can be purchased in the cities. AIR LINE ROUTE. FRAYER'S MEDICAL FLUID EXTRAOTS COAL OIL | OARBON OIL ! Being large purchasers in these Oils, we can over considerably, and dashed the water over offer inducements to close buyers. Coal Oil her deck, it caused her no inconvenience what-Lamps of the most improved patterns, very at the distance of two or three hundred yards cheap. All kinds of lamps changed to burn Coal Oil. to fire her guns with telling effect. When they parted, a large hole was torn through the Merrimac's mail, and an addition-FARMERS AND GRAZIERS, Those of you who have not gives our HOBSE other, but luckily no harm came to the Moni-tor. The Minnesota, meantime, whenever the AND CAFFLE POWDEES a trial know no positions of the combatants would admit of it, their superiority, and the advantage they are shells, directed at the foe, but, owing to defecin keeping Horses and Cattle healthy and in tive means of observation for overreaching the Thousands can testify to the profit they have ceived a heavy shot. derived from the use of our Cattle Powders by

SPEECH OF Hon. Delivered in the House of Representatives, Monday, Mareh 10th, 1862, on the bill for the repeal of the act for the Commutation of Tonnage Duties. FROM WASHINGTON. Mr. ARMSTRONG. It is with reluctance that I approach this subject; and $y_t t$, sir, I feel that it is my duty to express my views in this

WASHINGTON, March 15

Lower Potomac does not exceed ten thousand

These are already crossing, and probably have already crossed, the Rappahannock at Fredericksburg, where they may make a stand. Our reconnuitering forces on the Lower Poto-

Gen. Hunter is in this city. It is rumored

TAX-PAYERS, ATTENTION !- All who are in

favor of having the finances of the city ably

administered, and the offices filled by honest,

capable and sound Union men, will please take

notice, that, at a preliminary meeting of the

Republicans and other good Union citizens of

the Third ward, at the Parke House, on Satur-

Resolved, To adjourn over to meet at the Parke

nestly invited to be in punctual attendance. Let no man who has the welfare of the city at

heart be absent on this occasion. The enor-mous taxation which is soon to be placed upon

the shoulders of the people by the Federal, State, county and city governments, should be

sufficient to give a hearty response to this call. EUGENE SNYDER.

Fight Between the Merrimac and

Monitor.

The following interesting account of this fight,

is given by as eye witness: "But look at the two iron-clad champions. They still approach each other ; the Merrimac's

speed is perceptibly diminished. She has found a foeman worthy of her steel, and shunders fearfully as she cautiously approaches. They stop and manceuvre, and advance again.— The Merrimac shuts off her escape steam,

as if holding her breath for a fatal plunge .-

Suddenly she starts forward, and in a moment the foam flashes from her prow, and one tarns the glass in dismay to see how the Moni-tor will receive it, but is happy to find the

Secretary, pro. tem

for the improved Springfield weapons.

day evening, it was unanimously

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1011.

matter, and I propose to do so very briefly. It is well known to most members of this It is well known to most members of this House that I voted against the tonnage tax bill last year—that I joined hands very cor-dially with the gentleman from Allegheny in opposing the repeal of the tonnage tax. I dis-approved of that measure then, and I would disapprove of it now, if the bill before us prothe tonnage duties, as was done by the act of 1861. But, sir, the bill now under considera-tion, proposes legislation not legitimately with-in the province of the Legislature.

Sir, I have an insuperable difficulty, and it is SIT, I have an insuperable difficulty, and it is this: As a member of this House, I cannot escape the obligations which the oath I have taken imposes, and under it I must meet every responsibility which attaches to my duties here, without attempting to cast them upon other persons. We have no right to expect greater integrity in the courts than we are willing to exercise ourselves. And, sir, for one, I am unwilling to stand in cowardly security I an unwilling to stand in cowardly security behind them, and shrink from discharging the duties incumbent upon me, because I may imagine myself able to devolve them upon the judges. I believe, sir, in short, that the sot of 1861, earnestly as I was opposed to it, became, on its passage, a contract, which it is not com-petent for us to annul. The question is now one of judicial determination, and has passed totally hereond the invisition and now of the Lebeyond the jurisdiction and power of the Le-gislature; and it is upon this ground that I am compelled to withhold my assent to its repeal. If it is constitutional, it is a legislative grant, under which the rights of the parties have been

irrevocably fixed, and is a contract which we have no power to annul. If it be not constitu-tional, it is simply void, and needs no repeal. I propose, sir, by the amendment I have offered, that this question shall be submitted, in the most direct and simple manner, to the adjudication of the courts, where it must, of necessity, come at last, whatever may be the action of this Honse

My idea of the question is just this : What-My idea of the question is just this: What-ever act we may pass should be perfectly prac-tical. It is altogether and worse than idle for us to attempt to enact laws which we have no authority to do. Our legislation should at least present a probable intention of doing that which the Constitution will permit. Sir, I re-peat, the question results in just this: Either this law can be repealed or it cannot. If it is a contract if connot he variable if is uncon-

contract, it cannot be repealed ; if it is unconstitutional, it needs no repeal; or if it is void from any cause, it needs no repeal. The difference between the proposition which The difference between the proposition which I have submitted and that of the gentleman from Allegheny is briefly this: The measure I propose is direct, and will immediately, bring the question before the proper tribunal for ad-judication and decision in the simplest manner of which it is susceptible. It directs the At-torney General to issue execution upon the indements which are sized proceeded and judgments which are already recovered, and which are now held against the Pennsylvania railroad company. When issued, the Pennsyl-vania railroad company will immediately inter-pose the act of 1861, and ask that the execution tor will receive it, out is nappy to not the movement anticipated, and the agile craft as rapidly withdrawing. They seem but a short distance apart, but the distance is maintained, and two frightful shots are fired into the foe as she presses forward. She stops. The Monitor halts, too, and receives the howling metal mesa-build at her uncerthed. She then ad-

W. H. ARMST HONG, in the House of Representatives, Monday, 10th, 1862, on the bill for the repeal of the the Commutation of Townage Duties. ARMSTRONG. It is with reluctance proach this subject; and y, t, sir, I feel and the company agreed that instead of making payment at the times designated by the terms of the original purchase, they would make pay-ment at an increased "rate, which should be equal to four hundred and sixty thousand dol-lars a year. If you turn to the report of the Auditor General, pages fifty-one and fifty-two, you will find that the "commutation on ton-nerse to " meil under this war act of 1861 into nage tax," paid under this very act of 1861 into the treasury, was one hundred and thirty thousand dollars; and that, in addition to that, they paid to the State one hundred thousand dollars of bonds on account of the original purchase, for the six months payment which, under the act of 1861, became then due—making an ag-gregate payment of two hundred and thirty thousand dollars for the first six months un-dor the content of the payment of both der the contract created by this very act. Part of the express consideration of this act was the absolute payment of this very money to the Commonwealth, and it has been paid. Talk

Commonweath, and it has been paid. Take about consideration—here is a contract which I hold, sir, would have been binding without pe-cuniary consideration, but which nevertheless stands doubly fortified—not only by express consideration agreed, but by consideration paid. It is a contract executed. The Pennsylvania It is a contract exected. The remayivanta railroad company have paid into the State treasury two hundred and thirty thousand dol-lars, a large part of which, without this act, they would not have been required to pay; and in every succeeding six months they are re-used to put two hundred and thirty thousand quired to pay two hundred and thirty thousand dollars more.

They were also required to file this contract for increased payments in the office of the Auditor General, and they have done so. It was duly executed and delivered to the pro-per State officer, as required by the act. It is, therefore, a contract, sealed, signed and delivered, by the parties, and executed to the full extent of its requirements.

Further than this, the company were by this Further than this; the company were by this act required—mark you, not permitted, but re-quired by the very terms of the act to make a new and complete list of tolls. The discretion of the company was limited by this act. They were compelled to make their tolls according to limited rates fixed by this act of Assembly: Now, sir, here were duties imperatively impo-sed upon the company, and these very duties discharged by the company, the amended toll-sheet was duly filed in the office of the Audi-tor General. as required by the act, and the tor General, as required by the act, and the charges of the company cannot exceed its fixed rates

Further than this, the fourth section provides that, "for the purpose of developing the re-sources of the State"-mark, for the purpose of developing the resources of the State Pennsylvania railroad company is required to Pennsylvania failroad company is required to expend eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars in aid to certain railroads, which are particu-larly designated. Now, sir, this is a provision imposed for the advantage of the State at large imposed for the advantage of the State at large in promoting the general development of its resources. It was not left optional with this company, but was absolutely required, and I venture to say that without it, it could not have passed. It entered largely into the considera-"No expost facto law, nor any law impairing con-tion of the United States, declares that "No State shall pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts." And the Constitution of Penn-sylvania, in section 17 of article 9, declares that "No expost facto law, nor any law impairing con-tion of the united States."

PRICE ONE CENT.

require? The first item to which Lwill call the commit is not the wrong of the Legislature. Straining of the House, is that the Penner vanis why bok at it. Suppose that an act of As-sainond company agreed to have the pay and the pay and the straining of the Bound to the pay ments upon the purchase of the main line. They a single vote (which is quite sufficient to pay a single vote (which is quite sufficient to pay it;) suppose you can show that one man whose vote determined the result was bribed. Is that fact to vitiate the law? It canno; be pretended that it would; and I doubt whether the gentle-man from Allegheny would assert it. Under such a rule legislation would soon become im-possible. I say that in such a dass, though it may be proved that an individual whose single yote has determined the passage of the measure, was corrupted, yet that is not ground sufficient was corrupted, yet that is not ground sufficient to vitlate the law. I maintain the position for this reason: it has been the wisdom of the people to divide their government into three co-ordinate branches - the legislative, the execu-tive and the judicial. The very liberties of the people depend upon keeping them distinct and separate. They cannot safely be permitted to intermingle or to trench upon one another. An act of Assembly is the united act of the House act of Assembly is the united act of the House, of the Senate and the Governor. Will it be of the Senate and the Governor. Will it be tolerated by any people that one branch of the government shall thus summarily arraign another-its equal—s co-ordinate branch of the government, and allege that that department of the government was corrupt, or it may be bribed? Why, sir, in the language of Judge Marshall, in the case of Fletcher vs. Peck, such a proceeding is "indecent and unseenly." I need not after that more which has need not refer again to that case, which has been already discussed very fully in this House. It is enough to say that the decision in that

It is enough to say that the decision in that case has not been disputed from the time when it was rendered until the present moment. The gentleman from Allegheny, in the last discussion of this question, spoke about the power of the courts to interfere and take away a charter by seize facias or que varrando. It can be done unquestionably; but it is a judicial process under the exclusive control of the court -not a nower to be exercised by the levisla--not a power to be exercised by the Legislature by unprecedented innovation upon the authority and province of the judiciary. Why, sir, this encroachment of one department upon sir, this encroachment of one department upon the legitimate functions of another must neces-sarily lead to incalculable mischiet; it must result in swallowing up the whole liberties of the people. These liberties depend not alone and singly upon the Legislature, but they rest in the equal, co-ordinate division of the execu-tive, legislative and judicial powers. It is equally dangerous for the legislative depart-ment to encroach upon the judicial as it is that the judicial should encroach upon the legislathe judicial should encroach upon the legisla-tive, or that the executive should encroach upon either

Now, sir, let me briefly turn your attention to the law as it is laid down by authority. I read from Story's Commentaries on the Constitution, page ———. And I beg the attention of the House especially to the decisions of the -. And I beg the attention courts upon the very points which are now at issue. Let us pause before we plunge into this dangerous attempt to repeal an act which the law as expounded in a thousand cases pronounces to be a contract in which the faith of the Com-monweath stands securely pledged. And here let me remind the House of the

constitutional provision on which the decision of the question depends. The 10th section of article 1 of the Constitu-

at once, directly and pointedly, the question, the whole question, as to the constitutionality of the act act of the act act of the ac frequency of litigation and speculations. Speaking of these grants, he says: "The Constitution is not chargeable with such folly, or inconsistency. Every grant in its own nature amounts to an extinguishment of the right of the granter, and implies a contract not to re-assert it." Now, this is the doctrine applicable here.— If this be a contract, (and I think it cannot be successfully maintained that it is not,) it is incapable of repeal, except with consent of parmore fully to the discussion of this very point, as contained in this volume and others. Speaking of the Dartmouth college case, familiar to all lawyers on this floor, the same authority says: "The constitutionality of the act was contested, and after solemn argument, it was deliberately held by the Supreme Court that the provincial charter was a contract, within the meaning of the Constitution, and that the amendatory act was utterly void as impairing the obligation of that contract. "The doctrine is held to be equally applicable charter, by which a corporation is first brought into existence, and established. As soon as the latter become organized and in esse, the charter becomes a contract with the corpo "And the doctrine is equally applicable to grants of additional rights and privileges." But I will not weary the House by more extended reference to the very numerous cases in which this doctrine is discussed and approved. But, sir, I have spoken of the danger to our liberties, of this spirit of innovation and encroachment by one department of government upon the rights and prerogatives of another. On this point the same author remarks: "Where there is no judicial department to interpret, pronounce and execute the law, to decide controversies, and to enforce rights, the government must either perish by its own imbecility, or the other departments of governspeedily declare that we have transcended our ment must usurp powers, for the purpose of authority, and encroached upon the peculiar commanding obedience to the destruction of lib-power of the courts. With this deep conviction erty. The will of those who govern will bepower is vested in a single tyrant, or in an assembly of tyrants. No remark is better founded in But, sir, no one knows better than the gen-sophistry, and totally apart from the subject. The consideration has nothing to do with the validity of a legislative grant, but if it had, in this case, the consideration is ample and clear. Now, sir, again T inquire, was this a con-tract f for I take it for granted that the parties were competent. What does this act of 1861

Ellisticayes New York at 6 a. m., and Philadel-uita, m., wriving at Harrisburg at 1 p. m. HI RAIN kerses New York at 12.00 noon, and Phila a. a. a. b. p. m., arriving at Harrisburg at 8.10 pearance of their Cattle. A de de p. m., arriving al Harrisburg al (1588) IJNE leaves New York at 8 p. m., in Harrisburg at3.10 a.m., and connecting wi in the arrisburg at3.10 a.m., and connecting wi in the arrisburg at3.10 a.m., and connecting wi in the arrisburg at3.10 a.m., and connecting with its and the arrisburg at 10 mm of the arrisburg arriana, Northern Central and Cumberland the arrisburg at 0 cites and the arrisburg and first hours, 25 00; heiwson Harrisburg and first hours, 1 cars, and 32 70 the No. 2. Arrisce or other information apply to first Goneral Agont, Harrisb ANOTHER NEW STOCK Hable Writing Desks, Backgammon Boarda, Backgammon Bostras, Traveling Bags, Purses, Wallets, Vija general assortment of FANCY ABTICLES,

senger hurled at her unscathed. She then ad vances, shying round to get a clean sweep at the side of the Merrimac.

The latter having come to a dead rest, finds it difficult to start, and the Monitor, passing by her iron snout and along her exhaused broadside, fires one of her guns into the Merrimac's

steering apparatus, and though fired at as she passes the stern, turns her bows to the lar-board side of her (oe and runs against her with fearful force. As she did so, she fired her ther gun at a distance of a few yards, and reeled the rebel over to such an extent that we thought she was sinking. All this time the Merrimac was shaking the very skies with the stunning boom of her cannon. But if any struck the Monitor they did no harm, though I believe nearly all of them passed harmlessly by

or over her. "The Merrimac now drew off, and the Moni-

tor rested. Again they approached and wres-tled amid the fire and smoke, the Monitor parrying the dash of her foe by presenting her ide at a very acute angle, so as to neutralize the colliding force. Although it rolled her

ever. It was adroit y done, as it enabled her

al port hole, not on the exact line with the original four, became clearly discernible. Sev-eral times did they then try to overreach each mark, except in one or two instances, when the hull of the Merrimac, near her bows, re-

WHAT IT COST.-It now appears that John Bull's attempt "to bully" us has cost him a the increasing quantity and quality of milk. Buil's attempt to out, great deal more than was at first supposed great deal more than was at first supposed in the set of the set besides improving the general health and ap-Among the recent items of English news is the following:

House of Commons, on the 17th inst. plementary estimates for the naval and expenditure on the Trent affair. ting in all to £973,000, were moved and nously agreed to. In American money \$4,865,000.

no wonder that the English people are p to the eyelids, when every little ecity costs them so dearly. It would be for them to keep in a good humor, and or to practice a cool philosophy. They ve by it.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILBOAD. - The reg of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad is sing with rapidity under the protection military arm of the government. A force are at work at both ends. The at Harper's Ferry will not be finished the expiration of ten days or more, the ater having retarded the operations of nigh water having iterated the operations of the workmen somewhat. The river has now fallen, and the work will be pushed forward, night and day, with all possible despatch.— The track will be down from Harper's Ferry to the West by the time the bridge is finished.

The main question then is this, is it a con-

tract? And if it be a contract, is it such an one as this Legislature can or cannot repeal. My that it cannot be repealed. I do not intend to powers of the courts. pursue this question very minutely nor in very great detail, but I desire to make myself ex-

pressly understood. Let us not forget what is a contract : and I

beg the attention of the House to this point, for it is just the point upon which this whole case must hinge. "A contract is a deliberate engageparticular thing." Now, sir, were these parties competent ! It is not possible to raise a quess competent party. The question then is not as to the compe-

say that the grant of the Legislature is void, unless there be a consideration to sustain it. grant, is whatever in the estimation of the lawmaking power may subserve the public goodmay demand, and the grant requires no other consideration. For the gentleman to attempt to draw analogies between ordinary contract between private parties and the legislative grant, which is always, as the gentleman him-self has more than once expressed it, in the mere pleasure of the Legislature, is it seems to

the consideration, has really nothing to do with the subject. What consideration, I would sovereign pleasure, presumes that the public interest will be advanced by granting to certain

persons corporate priviliges. The State in the exercise of this sovereign power having erected a body politic, and clothed it with legal per-sonality, not only may, but by the universal practice of this and all governments, does con-tract with it or with an event of the source of act of sovereign legislation, it sees fit to do so. This suggestion of want of consideration, I

compelled to pay par for bonds whose intrins: as to control prospective legislation on the sub-ralue may be nothing at all. It is the solemn covenant of this company, assumed irrevocably by the acceptance of the bill. It is a part of vexed the legislative halls, as well as the judiconvictions are clear that it is a contract and the contract and can be "enforced by all the cial tribunals, with an uncounted variety and

Here then the contract stands, duly signed sealed and delivered—and reposing to-day securely among the records of the State, and fully and fairly executed to the full extent of the covenants and conditions imposed upon the company. And yet, sir, we are called on in this House to repeal that act of Assembly—to repeal a contract entered into by the State, ment between competent parties upon a legal repeal a contract entered into by the State, consideration to do or to abstain from doing a and already executed so far as its terms require and the treasury of the State; helding the very competent i It is not possible to raise a ques-tion on that point. The Legislature was a com-petent party, and the Pennsylvania railroad was except for it, and which it has not been sug-mit me to drawithe attention of the Legislature gested that the State shall refund.

The question then is not as to the compe-tency of the parties, because that cannot be controverted; they were both competent to controverted. Did they contract? Is it a contract controverted; they were both competent to contract. Did they contract? Is it a contract? And here, let me reply to a suggestion of the gentleman from Allegheny, made when this bill was last under consideration, that there is no consideration for the contract. Why, sir, a legislative grant requires no consideration. That which the Legislature does, is in the ex-ercise of a sovereign power vested in them, under the Constitution, and it is a fallacy to say that the grant of the Legislature is void, unless there be a consideration to sustain it. Been alleged here, that even if this act be in every meaning of the word. But, sir, it has been alleged here, that even if this act be in an existing corporation, and to the original The consideration which underlies a legislative the form of a contract, it is void by reason of the corruption of the Legislature which passed it. It is attempted to maintain the position that if the law-making power has been corruptly influenced in the passage of the act, the rators. State may, of its own motion, repeal the act, "An even although it be a contract.

Now, sir, the gentleman from Allegheny, who seems to have this bill especially in charge, and every lawyer in this House, knows full well that it is an established maxim of the law mere plassifie of the togenization, is it because to well that he king can do no wrong. It is equally the consideration, has really nothing to do an established maxim of the law with us, and it amounts to the same thing, that the governask, underlies the granting of a charter? None ment can do no wrong. In the same sense, the whatever, except that the Legislature, in its Legislature, in its legislative capacity, can do no wrong. It is a wise principle of the com-interest will be advanced by computer to compute the sense. mon law of the land.

Now, sir, you may pass this bill, and I think it will be found that the Supreme Court will speedily declare that we have transcended our power of the courts. With this deep conviction tract with it as with any other person-not for distinctive considerations, but because, as an feel, sir, that I had discharged my duty were I despotic ; and it is wholly immaterial, whether to vote for the repeal of the act.

But, sir, no one knows better than the gen-

3. 15 p. m. Arriving at 12.00 noon, and Phil-	poarance or ,	In the
LINE	Our long experience in the business gives us	the sup military
LINE leaves New York at 8 p. m., arri- is Euress Train for Hitshurz, A sleaving with the	the advantage of a thorough knowledge of the	amount
Di hra al Lhis Irain	trade, and our avrangements in the cities are	unanīm that is s
The use made at Harrisburg with trains on the and at Reading for Philadelmith Philadelmithe Potential	such that we can in a very short time furnish	It is 1
filmd, taston, &c	anything appertaining to our business, on the	taxed u
Als 00; beiween Harrisham and Phile	best of terms.	better f
²⁴ to No.; between Harrisburg and Phila- ²⁵ to No. 1 Cars, and 32 70 in No. 2. ¹⁵ or other information apply to		endeavo
I LOUTOR	Thankful for the liberel patronage bestowe	may 89.
General Agent, Harrisburg.	on our house, we hope by strict attention to	THE
OTHER	business, a careful selection of	opening
OTHER NEW STOCK ! ble Writing Desks, iackgammon Boards, Traveline ut	PURE DRUGS	of the large for
Traveling Bags,	at fair prices, and the desire to please all, to	bridge a
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ABTICLES	TOTAL OLIGATION	fallen,
BERGNER'S CHEAP BOOKSTORE.	PURE Cider Vinegar, for sale at NUHOLS & BOWMAN'S.	night a The tra
BOOKSTORE.	oorser Front & Market streets	the We

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