

Carlisle Herald.



CARLISLE, PA.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1856.

The Largest and Cheapest Paper IN CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

TERMS.—TWO DOLLARS A YEAR, OR ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS, IF PAID IN ADVANCE. \$1.75 IF PAID WITHIN THE YEAR.

UNION STATE TICKET.

CANAL COMMISSIONER, THOMAS E. COCHRAN, of York Co. AUDITOR GENERAL, DARWIN PHELPS, of Armstrong Co. SURVEYOR GENERAL, BARTHOLOMEW LAPORTE, Bradford.

GOV. POLLOCK'S VETO MESSAGE.

Gov. Pollock's veto of the new State Printing bill, which we publish in today's paper, has, it is evident, most cruelly dissipated the "golden visions" of the editor of the Harrisburg Patriot. The new printing bill, in the passage of which our present democratic Legislature has spent so large a portion of the session, was professedly introduced as a reform measure, called for by the public interests. This it now appears, was not exactly the case. Gov. Pollock wisely refused to approve the bill, and the Patriot forthwith takes the veto all to himself. It is a blow aimed at him. But he is not surprised at it. He knew he was "not in favor" with the Governor, who has been restive under the Patriot's terrible "strictures upon his official acts," and he knew besides that Gov. Pollock was "too weak to be magnanimous and too verdant to properly appreciate the views of a political opponent." This personal appropriation of the veto shows exactly how the case stands. The new printing bill was not passed from any regard to the public interests, but for the benefit of a locofoco newspaper, and Gov. Pollock's veto has at one blow demolished the whole scheme. The Patriot-man is therefore badly hurt—the veto has struck him in a vital spot. Hence his wrath and indignation—hence the foul abuse and scurrility which he heaps upon Gov. Pollock. And why? Simply because Gov. Pollock, the chosen and pledged guardian of the people's interests, has vetoed a measure which would have taken, at the lowest calculation, TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS A YEAR from the State treasury to lavish upon a party newspaper. It is not much wonder that Gov. Pollock could not "appreciate the views of a political opponent" whose views were of such a magnificent character—who in the greenness of his verdancy expected the Governor to sanction a scheme by which the public expenditures would have been increased thousands of dollars merely for the benefit of a Harrisburg democratic newspaper. Had the Governor approved the bill his "magnanimity" would doubtless have been warmly eulogized by the Patriot. It would hardly have been relished as keenly, however, by the tax-payers of Pennsylvania, who look to Gov. Pollock for an honest guardianship of the public treasury and who expect from him a prompt and stern arrest of all schemes for squandering the public monies. In the veto message which we publish today the people will find fresh proof of Gov. Pollock's watchfulness over the public interests and his determination to put down with a strong hand all attempts to increase the public expenditures. To this he is pledged and of this pledge the people need fear no violation. A perusal of his message will convince every reader that Gov. Pollock has not, in the case of this printing bill, exercised the veto power without good reason. It is conceded even by those who urged its passage that had the vetoed bill become a law it would have increased the present cost of the State Printing at least \$10,000 a year, if not a larger sum.

The passage of such a bill was in fact a backward step to the old system of fraud and extravagance from which the State escaped in 1844 by the adoption of the lowest bidder principle. What that system was and what enormous sums of money it cost the State is detailed with startling force in Gov. Pollock's message. He has firmly refused his sanction to a measure which would do away with the lowest bidder system, and every taxpayer in the State will applaud his just application of the veto.

THE VIRTUOUS DOUGLASS.

The Chicago Times, the Illinois organ of Douglass, whistles the other democratic candidates for the Presidency down the wind with a refreshing coolness. Gen. Cass it says cannot be a candidate on account of the "brief time during which his declining sun will linger above the horizon," and Mr. Buchanan having "records of early political life which contain some ugly records of his sayings that could be dug up and brought to light against him," is also out of the question. But the most severe cut is made at President Pierce, of whom the Douglass organ says, "malevolent persons are endeavoring to circulate the report through the country, that President Pierce will come again before the Democratic Convention for re-nomination." Having cleared the track of all competitors, in this one-sided manner, the Times declares that all the necessary political virtue and popularity for a Presidential candidate are concentrated in Douglass. "Make way for the 'little giant.'"

BANK BILLS PASSED.

We learn from Harrisburg that at an exciting session of the House last night the bills re-chartering the Philadelphia Bank and restoring the capital stock of the Harrisburg Bank, each passed by a vote of 50 to 42. So much for democratic hostility to Banks.

CONNECTICUT O. K.

The returns from Connecticut show a complete triumph of the opponents of the National Administration in the Legislative returns. For State officers there is no election by the people.

RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.—Rhode Island held her State election last Tuesday. The returns have all been received, showing a majority of nearly 3000 for the American and Republican candidates or Governor, Secretary of State and Attorney General. There is no choice for Lieut. Governor or Treasurer. The Coalition have a clear majority in both branches of the Assembly. The Senate stands 16 Coalition, 9 Democrats, 1 Whig and 5 vacancies. The House—39 Coalition, 21 Democrats and 13 vacancies.

The usual Congressional and Legislature synopsis is crowded out this week by the press of other matter. Nothing of particular public importance has however been acted upon. A bill for leasing the Public Works of the State to the Union Canal Company was indefinitely postponed last week in the House. A number of Bank bills also shared the same fate.

WISCONSIN.—The Supreme Court of Wisconsin has concluded the famous contest for the office of Governor of that State by issuing a writ of ouster against BARSTOW—who had, indeed, already resigned—and establishing the claim of BASFORD, who had thereupon proceeded to take the oath and to assume the duties of the office. This is a great triumph of right over fraud, effrontery, insolence and contemplated violence.

ADJOURNMENT.—The House of Representatives at Harrisburg has fixed on the 15th inst. as the day of final adjournment.

Two hundred Clay and Webster national whigs have called a meeting in Des Moines co., Iowa, for the purpose of reorganizing the party.

Veto of the State Printing Bill.

HARRISBURG, April 2, 1856. To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

GENTLEMEN.—I herewith return to the House of Representatives in which it originated, bill No. 186, entitled "An Act to create permanently the office of State Printer," with my objections to the same.

The necessity that demands or the reasons that would justify the passage of this bill cannot easily be discovered. No flagrant abuses, no want of promptitude or parsimony in the execution of the public printing, have been charged against the system now in operation under existing laws. Have the people demanded the change proposed? Does a more rigid economy demand it? or has a true regard for the interests of the State or her treasury required it?—Have all or any of these reasons indicated the passage of this bill?—If so, it should become a law; if not, its passage should be arrested.

To understand the questions involved in the change contemplated in the laws regulating the public printing, a brief reference to the causes that led to the introduction of the present system, will aid much in the elucidation of this subject. The systems in operation prior to the present, were somewhat similar to the system now attempted to be introduced, differing in details, not in principle. Prior to the act of the 24th of March, 1843, each House of the Legislature elected its own printer, who were paid for the work done at the then current rates, their accounts being first examined and approved by the committee on Printing of the respective Houses.

By the act of March, 1843, the prices of printing were fixed, and the State Printer elected by a joint convention of both Houses of the Legislature. The result was that the party in power at the time of the election elected partizan editors as State printers. In rewarding partizan services the treasury was depleted by the payment of extravagant and enormous bills for work done for the Commonwealth. To secure the public printing discreditable combinations were formed—the spoils in anticipation of large profits were doled out, and the rights and interests of the State disregarded. That such was the practical operation of the system, and that its influence was corrupting and demoralizing, are clearly established in the report of Mr. Sullivan to the House of Representatives, in 1842, (see House Journal of 1842, page 240,) and in the reports of the joint committee of the Senate and House of Representatives relating to the election of State Printer made to the Legislature of 1844. (See 2nd volume House Journal 1844.) Document 30, page 226, also Senate Journal, vol. 1, page 226, to which documents you are respectively referred. The evidence taken before and reported by that joint committee, presents a series of gross abuses practiced under and attempted to be justified by laws then in operation. Under such a system inviting to speculation and plunder, it is not a matter of surprise that the expenses of public printing were rapidly and greatly augmented, and large sums of money recklessly used for political and partizan purposes.

It is somewhat difficult to ascertain with accuracy the annual cost of printing prior to 1843. Each House of the Legislature and each department of the government directed its own printing, and the respective bills were settled and paid separately or in connection with other items of expenditure, as the peculiar nature of the case seemed to require. Sufficient information, however can be gathered from the reports of the Auditor General, to enable us to approximate the true result. For the year 1838-39, the amount paid for printing was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. House printing and binding, \$52,444 20; Senate, 31,852 70; Total, \$84,296 96.

This sum does not include the printing of the laws—Department printing, nor any of the Canal blanks and books, all of which may be safely estimated at not less than \$14,000, making the total sum paid for printing in one year \$98,296 96.

In 1840, the amount paid was not less than 75,816 48; In 1841, the amount paid was not less than 41,158 06; In 1842, the amount paid was not less than 40,788 72; Without the blanks, and not all the binding, in 1843 the sum paid was not less than 50,000 00.

Total expenditure for five years \$314,555 22. It thus appears that the average cost of printing, per year, for five years, was \$62,911 05.

The enormous and unnecessary sums of money thus annually expended in connection with the frauds and discreditable combinations to secure the public printing, aroused the attention of the Legislature to this subject and demanded prompt and efficient reform. To remedy these evils, the act of the 28th of March 1844, was passed. This act, with a supplement passed the 15th of March, 1853, is the law now in operation regulating this subject. It established a maximum rate of prices and provided for competition by inviting proposals for the public printing; the contract to be awarded to the lowest bidder. The supplement provides for the appointment of a superintendent of public printing. This law has been in operation twelve years, and its results are the strongest indications of its wisdom and policy. It has not disappointed the expectations of its friends—it has secured the confidence and approbation of the people. Have the expenses of printing been diminished? Have the evils of the former system, with its frauds and combinations, been corrected?—Let the facts and figures of the Auditor General's report answer these questions. In 1844, the first year after the law went into operation, the amount paid for all the printing of the Commonwealth, in all its Departments, was \$21,243 78, showing a decrease as compared with the year 1838-39 of \$77,053 18.

The following statement exhibits the amounts paid under the present law for the years therein named, viz:

Table with 2 columns: Year, Amount. 1840, 25,208 52; 1850, 80,447 83; 1851, 21,037 98; 1852, 25,239 70; 1853, 31,803 69; 1854, 38,702 07; 1855, including Daily Record for 1855, and paper for 1856, 38,200 80; Average cost of printing per annum for 12 years, 26,192 00; Average cost—under old system, 62,911 05.

Decrease in average annual cost, \$36,779 05.

These statements exhibit a clear saving to the Commonwealth, in twelve years, under existing laws, of 441,348 60—nearly one-half million of dollars saved to the treasury by the allotment of the public printing to the lowest bidder.—This, taken in connection with the fact that the amount of printing necessary to be done, has been regularly and annually increasing, exhibits in startling contrast the errors and evils of the former, with the advantages and benefits of the present system.

Certainly the tax-payers of the Commonwealth have a deep interest in this question, and certainly their representatives should have strong and overwhelming reasons for changing a system that has produced such results. Its errors and abuses if any should be distinctly pointed out, and the public necessity that requires its change or abandonment clearly demonstrated. This has not been done—it cannot be done. Perfection is not claimed for the present law; abuses may and perhaps do exist under it; but amendment is a surer and safer remedy than the introduction of a new or the re-production of an old system in a new form.

It is not pretended that the bill now under consideration will decrease the expenses of the public printing—the most that can be alleged is that it will improve the quality without largely increasing the cost of our printing. This improvement, if necessary or desirable, can be easily secured by a brief supplement to the present law, all its imperfections corrected, and thus leave intact its conservative provisions.

But it is by no means certain that the cost will not be greatly increased, if this bill is suffered to become a law. The prices fixed in it for composition largely exceed the prices now paid the State Printer on his contract and although the allowance by a construction given to the law, of several charges for the same composition on certain documents, may weaken the force of this objection, yet the same allowance under similar circumstances, might be made at the greatly increased rates of this bill which although in appearance carefully guarded, is obnoxious to many of the objections to the present law, without the advantages of its protective provisions and without its security against fraudulent combinations by open and public competition.

Experienced and disinterested printers, after a careful examination of the prices and provisions of this bill, as compared with the present law and the contract prices under it, concur with great unanimity in the opinion that the cost of printing would be largely increased—to an extent at least of ten thousand dollars annually, without computing the "extra allowances" frequently claimed and as often paid to partizan favorites. This bill reduces the sizes of the pages of the pamphlet laws, journals, Executive and other documents; and assuming the quantity of printing to be the same for the present year, as the last year, the number of pages must be largely increased, and consequently the cost of publication. On some kinds of printing the cost will be reduced—on others increased.—Increase is the rule—decrease is the exception in the system now proposed.

With these facts before us, the experience of the past to warn us, and no promise of future reform to encourage, why seek to change—to alter, but not improve? Why leave the certain and the tried for the doubtful and the uncertain? Change is not always reform, nor innovation improvement. If the laws now in operation are imperfect or liable to abuse, or have been abused, let their imperfections be remedied, and their errors corrected by proper legislation.

If this bill contained a provision submitting to competition the public printing, by inviting proposals therefor, on the basis of the prices fixed therein as a maximum, the contract to be awarded to the lowest bidder, it would be unobjectionable. But the principle of competition has been abandoned—a principle just and equitable in itself—safe and protective to the State, and of which the successful competitor has no just cause to complain. Its abandonment may re-produce the evils of a former system—its retention will secure to all competitors a just equality, and protect the treasury, from ruinous and extravagant expenditure.

In every measure of real reform, tending to reduce the expenditures of Government, to increase the finances and thus lessen the public debt and taxation with which our Commonwealth and people are burdened, I will promptly co-operate with the Legislature. In measures of a contrary tendency and of more than doubtful expediency, I cannot participate.

For the reasons assigned in the communication, my sanction is withheld from this bill. JAMES POLLOCK.

It is stated that Col. Benton declares his preference for Justice Wayne, of the Supreme Court for the Presidency.

DALLEY'S GENUINE PAIN EXTRACTOR will subdue the pain and inflammation from the most violent burns or scalds, in from one to twenty minutes—and that it will heal the wounds without a scar; and effectually cure Fever Sores—Piles—Salt Rheum—Inflammatory Rheumatism—Sore and Inflamed Eyes—Cuts—Wounds—Bruises—Old and Incurable Sores—Scald Head—Corns and Bunions—Erysipelas—Sprains—Swelling—Felonis—Chilblains—Bites of Insects—Swelled and Broken Breast—Sore Nipples—Eruptions—and all other inflammatory and cutaneous diseases, where the parts can reach not only the above mentioned diseases, but every other disease that the Dalley Salve alone contains, and as heretofore enumerated—one to four can reach not only the above mentioned diseases, but every other disease that the Dalley Salve alone contains inwardly or scores of different diseases! Each box of GENUINE DALLEY'S PAIN EXTRACTOR has upon it a Steel Plate Engraved Label with the signatures of C. V. OLCIKNER & CO., proprietors, and HENRY DALLEY, manufacturer. All others are counterfeit. All orders should be addressed to C. V. OLCIKNER & CO., 81 Barclay street, New York. For sale by all Druggists throughout the United States.

Town and County Matters.

SPRING CHANGES.—Among the changes of business stands this spring, as shown by our advertising columns, is the removal of Mr. N. W. Woods's Dry goods store to a new and handsome stand with open front and other modern improvements on North Hanover street—the removal of the shoe store of the Messrs Taylor to a stand nearly opposite on the same street, and the removal of the shaving saloon of William Burgess to the same neighborhood.

BUSY TIMES FOR FARMERS.—When the Spring opens fairly so that farmers can get to work at ploughing &c., we may expect to see unusually busy times. The winter has been so unfavorable to doing any farm work that no out door work could be done since the beginning of cold weather, and the backward spring still retards farm operations. When mill weather commences we think that few of our farmers will take time to pay their respects to the Spring fever, which generally prevails about this time.

SPECIAL COURT.—We understand that a special Court will be held for our county, on the first day of May next, to hear applications for license under the late act, which we publish in full in another column. As the petitions must be filed with the Clerk of the Quarter Sessions at least three weeks before they are presented in Court, it will be necessary to have them filed on or before the 14th of the present month—the first day of the April Court. In the case of Taverns and Eating-houses, the petition must state that the applicant is a citizen of the United States, and embrace a certificate, signed by at least twelve respectable citizens of a particular ward, borough or township, setting forth that the same is necessary to accommodate the public; and entertain strangers and travellers; and that such person is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house-room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers—to wit: in Carlisle, that the applicant has for the exclusive use of travellers at least four bed-rooms and eight beds, and in any other part of the county, two bed-rooms and four beds, for the exclusive use of the same.—Dem

New Advertisements.

F. N. ROSENSTEELE, House, Sign Painter and Ornamental PAINTER AND PAPER-HANGER, has removed his shop to South Hanover street, opposite the Second Presbyterian Church. Residence in Pomfret street, a short distance below Hanover. He will attend promptly to all the above descriptions of painting, at reasonable prices. The various kinds of painting attended to, such as mahogany, oak, walnut, &c., in an improved style.

CARD.—JOHN P. LYNE would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has associated with him his son Lewis F. Lyne in the Hardware business. He takes this occasion to return his thanks to his numerous friends for their liberal patronage, and hopes they will extend the same to the firm. Feb. 1, 1856—4w. JOHN P. LYNE.

HARDWARE! HARDWARE! THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE COUNTY! JOHN P. LYNE & SON, wholesale and retail dealers in American, German and English Hardware and Cutlery, &c., invite the attention of Mechanics, Farmers, and the public generally, to our unusually large stock, confident that we are selling goods on more reasonable terms than any other house in the county. [April 9, 56.]

WALL PAPER! JOHN P. LYNE & SON have the pleasure of informing the public that they have at last completed the enlargement of their store, and are now receiving the largest and most varied assortment of Wall Paper and Window Blinds ever opened in Carlisle. A call is solicited from those wanting Paper Hangings of any kind, as we are confident that all can be supplied from our mammoth stock. At the old stand, North Hanover street. April 9, 1856.

REMOVAL.—Shaving and Hair-dressing Saloon.—The undersigned, having removed to North Hanover street, adjoining Sipe's Furniture Ware-room, in the rear of his saloon, where all persons can receive a clean and easy shave and have their hair cut and dressed in the most fashionable and exquisite manner. There is something soothing in a good shave, if any are disposed to doubt it, let them try me, and I will fully demonstrate the fact. April 6, 1856. WILLIAM LURGESS.

REMOVAL.—DRY GOODS, &c.—The subscriber has removed his store to the house recently occupied by Dr. H. W. Cauffman, next door to Charles Maglaughlin's Hotel, where he has a general assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS AND SHOES, and will be happy to have his friends and customers come and see him. Thankful for past favors, he hopes by strict attention to his business to merit a share of public patronage. April 9, 1856. N. W. WOODS, Agt.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS! The subscriber has just returned from New York and Philadelphia, and is now opening an immense stock of the most splendid SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS over brought to Carlisle.

DRESS GOODS.—The ladies will find a large assortment of beautiful dress goods, of the newest styles and patterns. EMBROIDERIES.—Over 700 Needle-worked Collars and Placings, and Insertings, in great variety. CARPETINGS.—An entire new assortment of Imperial Ingrain, Venetian, and Stair Carpets. BOYS' AND SHOES.—A full supply of Ladies', Gents', Boys', Misses', and Children's Shoes, all kinds and sizes. Willis' Fine Shoes for Ladies and Misses in the assortment.

DOMESTICS.—A large stock of Muslins, Checks, Tickings, &c., at the very lowest market. In short, every article in the Dry Goods line will be found in the assortment—best quality, newest style, and at the very lowest prices. All in want of handsome and cheap goods will do well to call at the old stand, East Main street. April 9, 1856. CHARLES OGBLEY.

CONWAY'S GENUINE HONEY SOAP.—Conway's pure Palm Soap.—Conway's Improved Chemical Olive Soap. A full supply of these truly excellent Soaps just received and for sale at WILLIAMS' FAMILY GROCERY, Main Street, Carlisle, Nov. 21, 55.