CARLISLE, PENN'A., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1871. —

ATWOOD, RANCK & CO.,

CARDS.

Cheap John's Ad.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Wholesale dealers in all kinds of PICKLED AND SALT FIGHT No. 210-Worth Wharves, . Above Race street

W. SCOTT COYLE. S. M. COYLE. COYLE BROTHERS. NOTIONS, WHOLESALE AT CITY PRICES. Having received a large line of Wooles

Goods, such as Undershirts and Drawers, Knit Jackets, Scarfs, Woolen Hosiery, Buck and Sheepskin Gloves, Gauntlets and Mits, Hanover Gloves and Gauntlets, Woolen Merino, Cloth and Berlin Gloves and Gauntlets, would call the attenti-COYLE BROTHERS.
No. 24 South Hanover street, Carlisle, Pa.
Soct71tf

PHILADELPHIA

DENTISTRY!

DR. J. B. ZINN, Having recently removed to No. 61 North Hangger street; (In the house lately occupied by Dr. Dale.) Carlisle, Penn'a, Will put in teeth from \$10 to \$20 per set, as the case may require. All work warranted 10feb70

Office in the room formerly occupied by C. I. John 100 Co. II. John 100 Co. II. John 100 Co. II. John 100 Co. II. John 100 Co. III. John 1 F. E. BELTZHOOVER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office in South Hanover street, opp site Bentz's dry
tosaft

HOLL, KIRKPATRICK & WULTEMAN.

Wholesale dealers in MANUFACTURED TOBACCO, N. E Cor. Third and Market streets, Philadelphia. JOHN A. SWARTZ, W. W. HERLINGE, A. In WHITEMAY.

5jan71 WM. B. PARKER. C. P. HUMRICH. HUMRICH & PARKER, Office on Main street, in Marion Hall, Carlis'e. 10se70

W. F. SADLER, DRNEY AT LAW Office, 2 South Han ver street, next the Good W. Hose House.

WILLIAM KENNEDY, V ATTORNEY AT LAW, co in Volunteer building, Carliste. W J. SHEARER,

WES. B. HIRONS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW, 728 Walnut Street, PHILADELPHIA

LEGAL NOTICES.

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Letters of Administration on the estate of Davi T, Stone, late of the borough of Car is e, decrease have been issued by the Register of Comberdan county, to the undersigned residing at Bollin Springs. All persons indebted to the eather exquested to make famedlind payment, a d the lawing claims to present them, duly author test of the eather can be also be a consistent of the eather of the ea

SAMUEL STONE, A UDITOR'S NOTICE.—The under

signed auditor appointed by the Court, marshal and distribute the balance in the bands will A. Lindsey, assignee of John W. Millich, and a ded of voluntary assignment, gives notice that h will attend to that duty a this silner. WM A LINDSEY, 19oc713t

I ISSOLUTION of Partnership. 

26oc713t\* ESTRAY.—Came to the residence of the subscriber residing in Middlesex township about 4 miles east of Carlisle, on the Trindle Spring road, a Brindle Calf, from 3 to 7 months old. The

29oc713t\* DANIEL HOFFER EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. - Letters

SAMUEL PLANK, 28acp716t

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE! Letters testamentary on the estate of Letters testamentary on the estate of Jacob A. Gardner, deceased, of South Middleton township, have been issued by the Register of Cumberland county, to the subscriber residing in said township. All persons indebted to said estate, will plage make immediate. will please make immediate payment and those having claims to present them fully authenticated, to the undersigned

ettlement.'-R. R. WEBERT, NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the next Legislature for the incorporation of a Bank of Deposit and Discount, to be located at Carlisle, Onnabelland county, Pennsylvanda, to be called the Peoples' Savings Bank, with a capital, of twenty-five thousand dollars, with the privilege of Increasing to one hundred thousand dollars.

2010710m

Pure Drugs, Chemicals, &c FOR PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS

J. B. HAVERSTICK, No. 5 South Hanoverstreet, Carlisle, Shoriff's Office, Carlisle, October 25, 1871.

CHEAP JOHN OFFERS FOR SALE

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST

STOCK OF

For Men's and Boy's Wear!

Boots, Shoes, Hats Caps

Notions and UNDERSHIRTS. Come and Sec

Cheap John

The Poor Man's Friend No. 5 Court House Avenue, FRANKLIN HOUSE ROW Your Most Obedient Servant,

Cheap John, Benefactor of Ragged Humanity

DEPH RUNNIN, J. R.

ATHERS AT LAW AND SURVEYOR LOOK days to the distribution of the country and among all classes, as this mild before young the property of the Classes and among all classes, as this mild before young the property of the Classes and among all classes, as this mild before young the property of the Classes and among all classes, as this mild before young the property of the Classes and among all classes, as this mild before young the propert

bealth, and by correcting, wherever they axist, strength of the first origin of disease.

REFRIENCES: Hon. James II Graha o. Wm. M. Penroso, only win. J. Hamilton discless. Willing to the first origin of disease.

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M. C. HERMAN, Carlish Pa. N. 9 Rhoem's Hall. 108 70

A. K. M'CLURE. J. H. M'KEEHAN.

M'CLURE & M'KEEHAN.

ATTOREYS AT LAW.

144 South S Mh street, Philad lphis.

1je71ly.

P. H. SHAMBARGER,

JUSTION OF THE PEACE.

Plainfield, Westpennsboro' lown-hip.

Comber and Country, Pen a...

Plainfield, Westpennsboro' lown-hip.

Comber and Country, Pen a...

Pro Dropsy and Dropsied Swellings they should be induced to desaposar.

For Dropsy and Dropsied Swellings they should be followed to combound to taken as they have been complainted to the least, Pain in the bide. Back and being, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the desaped action of the system those to produce the effect of a disaste purge.

For Drops and Dropsied Swellings they should be false and frequent dose to produce the effect of a disaste purge.

be taken in large and frequent doses to praduce the effect of a disastic purge.

For Suppression a large dose should be taken, as at produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a Dinner Pull, take one or two Pulls to promove direction and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose atimulates the stomach and bowds into healthy action, restores the apputite, and invigorates the system. Honce it is otten advantageous where no sections derangement exists, the who feets tolerably well, often findatint a discort these Pulls in kes him feet usered by the tree on the large and the second these pulls in the property of the tree of the product of the discording to the discording to the providing the product of the Driver deposits of of the Driver d

Prepared by Dr. J. C Ayer, & Co., PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS, LOWELL, MASS, PRICE \$100. PREPARED BY

Un. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWEL, MASS, Practical and Analytical Chemists. J. B. HAVERSTICK, Agent, CARLISLE, PA.

25mh71's HOTELS.

MONTGOMERY HOUSE. The undersigned, r spectfully inform the p that they have leased this well known bolel is nat they have leased this well known bo'el in rough of Chamb raburg. It is their intention oup it in a style which sthey hope will give as setton to all who may favo them with their The Chambersburg and the tysburg Coaches run from and a this hotel. ELL OTT A SHINEFIELD 50ct71-1v. CENTRAL HOTEL,

Nos. 621 and 623 Arch Street, PHILA'DELPHIA. Terms, \$2.50 per day, or gooms with out board, \$1 per day.

J. B. DE AVEN, Propriet a HARMERS' AND DROVERS'

CARLISLE PA. The undersian d having taken and entitly ritted and firmished tals hotel is prepared to furph and accommodations to all who desire to make heir home. A, shere of the patronage of the au unidage country trivellar public so-folice nons large and counto. Table always any led with the bar. N. W. WO IDS.

THE "BENTZ HOUSE,". (Formerly Corman House

NOS. 17 AND 19 EAST MAIN STREET CARDISLE, PA.

The undersigned having purchase I and entirely re-fitted, and furnished a new throughout, with first class furniture, this well-known, and del established hotel, soliely the cuptons of the community and traveling public. He is well prepared to furnish first-class accommodations to all who desire to make Anotel their HOME, or pleasant temperary about The custom from the surrounding country i-respectfully solidited. Courteons and attentive servants are a gaged at this popular hotel.

M. B. A first-class livery is commerced with the

PROCLAMATION.—Whereas the ■ ROCLAMATION.—Whereas ti—Hon, James H. Guhmu, Precident Judge of veral Courts of Common Pleus of the countles amberland, Perry, and Junieta, and Jusifre of veral Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General July 19 and 19

weeks. Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, and Constables of the said county of Cumberland, that they are by the said recepts commanded to be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, and inquisitions, examinations, and all other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertuin to be done, and all those that are bound by recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the Jail of said county, are to be there to presecute them as shall be just. J. K. FOREMAN

LEARNING TO PRAY. Ceeling, fair in the twilight gray, A beautiful child was trying to pray; His cheek on his mother's knee, His bare tittle feet half hidden,

His smile still coming unbidden. And his beart brimful of glee. 'I want to laugh. Is it naughty? Say. I manima! I've had such fun to-day, I hurdly can say my prayers. I don't feel just like praying ;

I want to be out doors playing, And run, all untressed, down stairs. I can see the flowers in-the garden-bed, ning so pretty, and sweet, and red; and Sammy is awinging, I guess.
Oh! everything is so fine out there I want to put it all in the prayer. (Do you mean I can do it by 'Yes!?) When I say, ' New I lay me'-word for wordseems to me as if nobody heard. Yould 'Thank you, dear God' be right! He gave me my mammy, And papa, and Sammy-

O mamma! you nodded I might " lasping his hands and hiding his face, Inconsciously yearning for help and grace, The little one now began. His mother's nod and sanction sweet Has led him close to the dear Lor I's feet, And his words like music ran: Think you for making this homesof life.

e figwers, and folks, and my two while in ce (I wish I could keep right on ) I thank you, too, for every day—
Only Pm most too glad to p ay.

Tear God, I think I am done.

"Now mamma, rock me—just a minute— "Aid sing the hymn with 'darling' in it I wist I could say my prayers! When I get big, I know I can. Oh! won't it be nice to be a man,

And stay all night down stairs The mother, singing, clasped him tight, lissing and cooling her fond "Good night, And treasured his every word.

For well she knew that the artless joy
And love of her precious, innocent boy
Were a prayer that her Lord had heard.

IMPORTANTCorrespondence. CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM!

" HENRY M. PHILLIPS, FRED'K FRALEY, JAMES PAGE. J. R. SYPHER

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, HARRISBURG, Sept. 80, 1871. N. B. Browne, Morton M' Michael, D. Smith, Thomas Webster, L. P. Ash mead, Jumes L. Clayhorn, Chas Gibhous, Jno. O. James, Richard Vaux, Geo. W. Biddle, Henry M. Phillips, Fred'k Fraley, James Pa e and J. R. Sypher, Esquires:

It is greatly feared sufficient prominence n the canvass has not been given to this herefore cheerfully comply with your remest, in the hope of contributing some thing to an intolligent and proper verdict on the approaching tenth of October and to appropriate action thereafter. The fact that I recognize the names of prominent Democrats, as well as Republicans, to your request, contributes largely to my willingness to comply ; for

constitutional reform is no party question; and no real friend of the move ment will allow it to become such if he can prevent it., Your communication opens a wide field; and on many grave questions

to be honest differences of opinion among patriotic men of all parties; whilst on many others we may reasonably expect substantial unanimity of sentiment when the facts are fully understood. Of the former class I will suggest and enumerate. without discussion, but as proper subjects for present reflection, and for the consideration of any convention which may be called, the following points: 1. An increase of the number of Senators and Representatives in the General

2. Biennial sessions of the Legislatur 3. The election by the people of sunlry State officers now otherwise chosen. 4. Minority representation. 5. Modifications of the

6. A change in the tenure and mode Choosing the Judiciary. 7. A change in the date of our annua fall elections to the time of the Presilential election, to prevent what is called and to dispense with one election every

fourth year. 8. Further restrictions upon the powrs of corporations. ion of opinion, on the points enumerated; and proceed to present some facts | diet through the ballet-box shall breathe and opinions on the second class referred into it the breath of life.

ences and observations.

As a preliminary question, however it may and will be asked, by what au- to make the office elective by the peothority is it proposed to act? A few ple. This is regarded as the most profitwords will dispose of this pretext for able office in the State; and as a consenever doing anything with established quence great efforts are made to secure

ple are sovereign, and have the right to State Treasurer. The Legislature is Our wise and patriotic forefathers de- are humiliated; and the whole performequal; that they are endowed by their selves from all this by a proper constituthat among these are life, liberty, and elective by popular vote; and for at the pursuit of happiness. That to secure longer term than one year, and the perthese rights, governments are instituted son elected to be thereafter ineligible. their safety and happiness." Our present State constitution, in full and emphatic recognition of these great princiinherent in the people and all free gov ernments are founded on their authority, and instituted for their peace, safety and uch manner as they may think proper. Such is the clear and comprehensive charter under which it is proposed to ad State. "Prudence, indeed, will dictate

that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient hath shown that mankind are more disosed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed." has demonstrated the inadequacy of the fundamental law to secure the great ends of government as contemplated by its ramers, and that it entails upon us the nauifold evils of inequality of rights and laws, 1,096. privileges, injustice, and humiliation in ur own estimation and in the opinions of our fellow-men, the time las come for the exercise of our inalienable rights; and for correction of the evils to which we are subjected. Our people are slow o move for radical reforms, and are apt to manifest but little patience or respect for those who clamor for general reform but who are unable to point out clearly existing evils, and plausible remedids for their correction. It becomes neces ary, therefore, to designate at least some of the most prominent defects in our present constitution; and to suggest ome plan for their amendment. This I will now endeavor to do, so far as may be found practicable in the brief time

to the practical and real, rather than to the abstract or speculative. ·1. We have outgrown our constitution as amended and adopted in 1838. The othes of the boy do not fit the man. We live in a fast and progressive age, M. Fox, Henry C. Lea, R. Rundle in which governments, science, art, discovery, invention, material and intellect ual development, and all things about us are developing and expanding; and ft is but reasonable to expect that State Constitutions, and the National Constitutions also, should have to be altered, GENTLEMEN :- Your very kind and amended and enlarged, so as to conform to omplimentary letter of the eighteenth the great and general progress of our age. instant is duly received, soliciting my This is true not only in the great and views and opinions in writing, and for ordinary essentials of liberty and justice, publication, on the important subject of but also in the means now used, and the Constitutional Convention, now a pend- resources now made available, for the ing issue in the election just at hand. It education of the masses of our people in affords much gratification to find men of our common schools. Our ancestors your standing and character interesting seem to have had no adequate concepourselves in this matter; and it will tion of the present magnitude, character, rive me pleasure to co-operate with you. and importance of this subject; and hence we find in our fundamental law only this meagre and unsatisfactory warquestion of constitutional reform; and I | rant for our present noble and expand-

ing system : "Art. vii, sec. i. The Legislature shall, as soon as conveniently may be, provide by law for the establishment of chools throughout the State, in such nanner that the poor may be taught gratis."

Who does not contemplate with wonder and admiration the magnificent superstructure so skillfully erected on so arrow a foundation!

Under this head too, we may reasonably demand that our State Constitution shall be made to harmonize and conform which suggest themselves there are likely to the Constitution of the United States, with which it is now in manifest con-Constitution of 1838 to define the qualifications of an elector, has become inapplicable and obsolete under the action of the National Government sanctioned by State approval, and Pennsylvania should no longer manifest even the appearance of tardy, acquiescence in accomplished facts, which she has already formally approved.

2. Our present Constitution was dopted more than thirty years ago; and since then no less than seventeen amendments have been added, at sundry times, by joint resolutions of the Legislature, and approved by popular vote. Most of these are important and valuable; but they have been so injected into the body of the original frame work of the Constitution as to mar its symmetry, and give the character of patchwork to that which should thoroughly harmonize and be without blemish. colonization from surrounding States, Let competent men be carefully selected for the sole purpose of thorough revision to retain and systematize everything valuable; and to incorporate such additional provisions as shall be dictated by But few of the questions involved can the wisdom and patriotism of this enargument, illustration, or even expres- pleted, let it all be fairly submitted to a vote of the people, whose intelligent ver-

will be more directly responsive to your ally by a joint vote of both branches of has prepared one, some member of a letter, as an appeal to my official experi- the Legislature. Experience has dem- school board another, the officers or di- it, under and subject to the provisions speciful regard for the due forms of law. onstrated this to be a most unwise provision; and it should be so changed as

laws With us it is a political axiom it. When the Legislature meets, and ple, and not the people for the govern sieged by the candidates and their friends, and it is notorious that legisla-Our governments, both national and tors are bought and sold, in the unseemly State, are based upon the elementary and disgracerul scramble which occurs and fundamental principle that the peo- at Harrisburg at the annual election of ported, and in the routine of legislation placed on what is called the private calreate or change their form of govern- demoralized at the very commencement ment, as in their wisdom they deem best. of the season. The people of the State

imong men, deriving their just powers 4. Our Constitution should be so from the consent of the governed; that, amended, also, as to prohibit appropria-whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends," or fails appropriation bill, except for purposes to secure them, "it is the right of the previously prescribed by law. Of late people to alter or abolish it, and to in- years it has become quite too common stitute a new government, laying its for measures of doubtful propriety, and This same rule of etiquette also operates foundations on such principles, and or sometimes after rejection by one or the largely in committees, and enables memgamzing its powers in such form, as to other branch of the Legislature, to be them shall seem most likely to effect crowded into the annual appropriation reported merely because they insist upon bill, and in the closing hours of the session coerced through the Legislature un- a comparison of views, and a concentrader circumstances clearly indicating that | tion of the learning, wisdom, and patriotples, declares: "That all power is the obnoxious measures could not have ism of the representatives, on the several passed upon their merits had they been bills, the whole machinery of legislation permitted to stand alone. The Execu- is brought to bear to prevent this very tive may be dissatisfied with the section | thing. "Hands off," is both the theory happiness. For the advancement of or sections thus enacted; but being un- and the practice, and all suggestions these ends, they have at all times an in. able to veto part of a law, he feels con- of correction or amendment are successalienable and indefeasible right to alter, strained to approve the whole appropri- fully resisted by the local member without approval. This is considered a dangerous and growing evil; and one The result is that what goes into the leg-

remedy the better for all concerned. the day is special legislation, and to a causes; and accordingly, all experience consideration of this I invoke the most earnest attention, whilst I endeavor to point out some of its pernicious and alarming results. Look first at the magnitude of this legislation for the last five But, when long and patient experiment years, compared with the general legislation for the same period : In 1866 the whole number of general

laws passed and published was 50. In 1866 the whole number of private In 1867 the whole number of public laws, 86.

In 1867 the whole number of private laws, 1,392. In 1868 the whole number of public laws, 73. In 1868 the whole number of private laws, 1,150. In 1869 the wh

laws, 77. In 1869 the whole Timber of private laws, 1,276. laws, 54. In 1870 the whole number of private

laws, 1,276.

Totals in five years 340 public, and there were 956 additional private acts practical effect of all this may be further not published, by reason of the nonpayment of the enrollment taxes thereon, making the total of private laws in five a subject of universal interest to our years 7,126, or about 21 times as many whole people; and it is conceded by all private as public laws. The printed who know any thing about them, that pages of the statute books covered by they greatly need revision and simplifithese laws bear almost as great a dispro- eation.

portion. In the whole five years only 446 pages are public laws, and the remaining 6,523 little or no practical results. Nearly pages are private laws; and the total four years ago the Legislature, impressed number of large octave pages, exclusive of indexes, is 6,969, or an annual average

of about 1,394 pages. The volume of State laws for 1871 is but another specimen of this evil, in a and digest," the tax laws of the State, more aggravated form. During the last and make report to the next Legislature session the public laws passed were 82, This commission performed the duty ascovering 94 pages; the private laws were 1,240, covering 1,317 pages. The whole and reported a bill entitled: volume, including the index, exhibits to revise, amend, and consolidate existing 1,670 pages; and makes the largest annual laws for the assessment and collection of book of statutes ever published in the State taxes, and county and township State. It is thus demonstrated too, that the evil is a growing one; and that the fact of each political party having a ma- into one act all of the fifty-eight existing jority in one branch of the legislature affords no remedy or mitigation of the striking out all incongruities and obevil.

The very magnitude of this statute law is itself a great evil; but not so great as the character of it. And I here affirm that, as a general rule, there is no longer any such thing as legislation in Penn. sylvania, according to any just conception of the meaning of that term, according to the true theory of republican gov. and importance; and against which no ernment, or ast the framers of our Con- plausible objection has ever been, or can stitution intended it should be. To be urged. It has been under considermany this may seem a bold and start- ation in both houses of our Legislature ling proposition; but infirmly believe for the last three annual sessions; and it correct, and will proceed to demon- yet it has not been passed, and to all apstrate it to be substantially and actuflict. The word "white" as used in the ally true. What then is logislation in is this? It requires no learning or wisbe the offspring and result of the col- and thoughts of our legislators, under lective wisdom, intelligence, and patriotism of the people's representatives, local and special enactments, no time exercised for the public good, and on can be spared for the proper consideraacted into the forms of law. To enable us to judge how far the laws now emeted | things, these illustrations apply as aptly fall below this standard, and the better and forcibly to the consideration of con modus operandi of modern legislation in this State; and also to give some practical illustrations of its general

to comprehend and understand this stitutional amendments by the Legisla whole subject, allow me, at the risk of ture, as to any other class of public or being somewhat tedious, to explain the general legislation. character and results. Our General islation the bills after enactment pass Assembly, as all are aware, is composed through the hands of the Secretary of of thirty-three Senators, and one hun-dred members of the House. They con-mitted to the Governor for approval. vene annually at the State Capitol, on On one occasion an act was passed to inthe first Tuesday of January. Every corporate a company to erect a bridge Like other men they act from motives member, on an average, brings with over a certain small river. Not liking him, or has forwarded to him during thes the shape of it I placed it in my desk, sossion, by his constituents or others, taking it for granted its owner would live and inducement, were taken away. from five to ten, twenty, thirty, forty, soon be after it. In a few days the Senaor more private bills. These, as a faith- tor from the district came over and in- cast for the office of Stute Treasurer. ful representative, he is expected to quired for his bill; and whether there pass; and at once sets himself about it, were any objections to its approval. I to the exclusion of almost everything else, informed him the Governor had objecbe properly discussed within the com- lightened ago; and when the work of Thoy are miscellaneous in character tions, and showed him he had some pass of one letter. Hence I forego all these our representatives shall be com- and merits, and on nearly every con- twenty pages of manuscript, including and merits, and on nearly every con-twenty pages of manuscript, including ceivable subject, from a law for a town- all the details of the bridge law, and ship road, to the appropriation of mil- assured him he could have had a better lions of the people's money for private law in one section, by merely fixing the interests. But they are all, or nearly amount of capital stock, naming the site to, which embraces issues of no secon- 3. Our present organic law requires fall, for personal, private, local or special for the bridge, and authorizing the cor- lunite with you in an appeal for consti- dow, and she replied unhesitatingly. dary importance; and in which my views the State Treasurer to be elected annu- objects. A supervisor of some township porators to open books, receive subscrip tutional reform; and demand it at as The training of the same of th

rectors of some corporation want some special privilege, or exemption from thus in ten lines he could have a more palpable and alarming, are becoming some burden imposed by general law, or some sheriff or constable wants the general fee bill changed to suit himself. further, that in the Secretary's office all upon our people, and are fast eating out the vitals of the republic; and unless the same character are prepared, often that governments are made for the peo- long before, the members elect are be- by persons without knowledge of exist- ing; that the printer's proof had to be kindle the fires of revolution and involve ing laws, or of the most elementary principles of legislation, and are read in place by their titles and referred to the appropriate committees. Ere long they are re-

endar; and when it is under consideration every member is expected to look after his own local and private bills. If did not even know there was a general to the new duties and graye responsiclared: "We hold these truths to be ance is a scandal upon the fair fame of self-evident, that all men are created our good old State. Let us save our a matter of course; and if any member recall the bill by joint resolution, and nation and our sister states have given undertakes to object to or oppose any creator with certain inalienable rights; tional amendment, making the office private bill not from his own district, he he did. But, in the hurry of the session, form, and surely the people of this great is reminded that he is violating the well when scores of bills are passing every Commonwealth, who so signally aided established rule of courtesy in the House, day, this could not be done. And look in saving the National Government from which prohibits any member from at the system here revealed, if system it the perils of anarchy and disunion, to interfering with the local bills of any can be called. Instead of the general be handed down to future generations other member; and if need be, the of- bridge law, uniform for the whole State, with increase of power, beneficence, and fending member is given to understand that his private bills shall be rejected off the calendar and defeated, if he persists in the breach of legislative etiquette. bers to get objectionable bills favorably the road laws, school laws, tax, laws, and everlasting principles of equality engagement at an end; I do not care to it. Thus instead of inviting and securing

reform or abolish their government, in ation bill, or incur the expense of an whose ambition it is to demonstrate his will find himself as wholly ignorant of vant, extra session, should be return the bill ability to pass his private bills in the the laws which are to govern him, as if exact shape in which he received them. rocate a constitutional convention, and largely affecting the public interests; islative hopper comes out again just as of common roads, railroads, turnpikessthe amendment of the organic law of the and the more speedy and radical the it went in; and thus our statute books schools, bridges, and for the incorporaare loaded down annually with over tion of companies for mining, quarrying, 5. But, the great and gigantic evil of 1,300 pages of crude, undigested trash manufacturing, and many other purmiscalled legislation, and which, as a poses; and it may reasonably be asked whole, is unworthy of the name, and a why then does the Legislature continue

> the nineteenth century. Under the rules of the House of Rep-But here, as elsewhere, "what is every- the public good. body's business is nobody's business; and such is the anxiety of the members abated from day to day, and from week to week, until arrested by the arrival of the day fixed for final adjournment. The

illustrated by the following history: The general tax laws of our State are

with the necessity for some decided action, but too busy with private bills to undertake the task themselves, appointed three commissioners, "to revise, collate, signed it; and with great labor prepared rates and levies." 'It proposed nothing new, or untried, but simply consolidated laws, extending from 1780 down to 1867. scurities, and arranging the whole systematically into one intelligible and harmonious whole, properly divided into chapters and sections, and repealing all prior laws on that subject. Here was a most valuable public and general law. carefully prepared for legislative ac tion, on a subject of great magnitude pearances never will be passed. Why a Republican government? I hold it to dom to furnish the answer The time edy lies in constitutional amendments. our vicious system, are so occupied with tion of any other. And, in the nature of

Take another illustration, and pardon me for introducing myself, for it cannot. well be avoided. In the routine of legin a Militan and Freedy regards to definite the interior of the Conference of the Co

tions, and organize a company to build of the general bridge law of 1855; that The evils of which we complain are complete and desirable law than he now more and more aggravated every year, had in twenty pages. I informed him are inflicting great wrong and injustice for the State printer, and once in record- speedily and effectually arrested may yet read and marginal and other indexes us in untold calamities, as the outgrowth that by just such legislation, as this the organic law. statute books were filled up with useless I am strong in the faith that the genverbiage; all which could be avoided by conformity to the general law. The lion, which abolished slavery, and which Senator, though a lawyer of respectable has placed all men upon an equality beattainments, candidly acknowledged he fore the law, will prove themselves equal have it put in the shape indicated, which us noble camples of progress and rehere is a separate law on the subject. not even for a county, or other territorial able to achieve equal triumphs-in-the division, but for each particular bridge. arts of peace and the science of govern-And this is but a specimen brick of the ment, and, by the blessing of God, to rewhole unsightly fabric of special legisla- establish the political foundations of our tion. The same remarks will apply to grand old State upon the indestructible election laws, and a host of other things, and justice, "VIRTUE, LIBERTY AND now regulated by special enactments. INDEPENDENCE." instead of general and uniform State regulations. As a consequence our laws ere so manifold and diverse that no hu- duties, must excuse imperfections in man mind can ever know them, and no composition and arrangement; and the judge or lawyer can ever acquire any magnitude and importance of the subadequate knowledge of them; and if one | ject and my zeal and anxiety for success, as to remove from one county or town- length ship to another, the chances are that he

he had located in another State. We have general laws on the subjects reproach to any civilized community in to pass so many special laws on these subjects? The answer, is, because the Constitution does not prohibit it, and resentatives, every Thursday is set apart | because special claims and private interfor the consideration of public bills. ests are treated as superior to those of

Another giant evil, growing out of, and inseparately connected with special to have their private bills passed, that legislation, is bribery, or the buying and but few manifest any proper enterest in selling of votes for a price. General the general laws. Often when the publaws regulate only general interests; ic calendar is under consideration, be- and you never hear of men paying others fore a single bill has been disposed of, for that which only effects them in comsome member will get up and move that mon with their fellow-men. But selfish all further proceedings on the public and mercenary men, and associations of calendar be suspended, and that the men, want special privileges granted. House proceed to the consideration of and valuable rights conferred, over and bills on the private calendar. This mo- beyond those held and enjoyed by othair of public tion seldom fails to get the necessary ers; and rather than not secure them two-thirds; and the action of the House at once conforms thereto. The time seldom if-ever comes when public bills the lobby, and what is known in legislation. Here the it is simply outrageous."

"But, mamma, do the you?" In 1870 the whole number of public or general laws receive any reasonable tive parlance as the "third house," find share of legislative attention. The rapid their occupation, and conduct their corcurrent of private bills continues un- rupt and nefavious schemes, to the disgraceful demoralization of the people's representatives, and to the scandal and ... And Mrs. Lindsay raised her viniaself. I charge no party with corruption and no legislator with crime, for all parties are in like condemnation; but this is sad history, and these are lamentable facts, "known and read of all men :' and unless something can be done for redress, they threaten to subvert and verthrow our whole social fabric. Let us then, whilst we may, make vigorous

Efforts to this end have been frequently war upon and destroy this wicked sysmade within the last ten years; but with tem. lest the day come when we shall find ourselves destroyed by it. It has been suggested by some that hese evils might be cured by a liberal exercise of the veto power. No one cnows better than I do that this cannot be done; for I have seen it fairly tried. The present Executive has done more in this direction than any of his predecessors. In the first four years of serice he vetoed two hundred and sixtyeight bills; and was sustained in every instance except three. These vetoes have not only defeated the obnexious bills themselves, but have prevented arge numbers of others of the same classes from being emeted; and yet the result shows the total inadequacy of this as a remedy. The Governor has gone as far as he dared, and effected as much as peat it. o any further, the members of the Legislature would form combinations against him, and pass the bills over his ctoes by the required two-thirds; and when this were done, he would be as now of a runaway team with his lines broken.

rless for further restraint as the driver These wrongs and evils are manifold and radical: and the sharp axe of reform must be laid at the root. Experience as a-State Schator, and nearly five years observation from my present official standpoint, have long since fully convinced me that our only adequate rem requiring the Legislature to enact gencral and uniform laws on all subjects which can be so-regulated; and absolutely prohibiting local and special slegislation in all cases where the same ends can be attained by general laies.

But, say some, you cannot make men onest by act of Assembly, or by the more solemn acts of constitutional conventions. This is doubtless true, as an abstract proposition; but it does not away with a violent lit of coughing,', meet the whole case, nor will it justify exclaimed Fanny, sorrowfully, gazing our failure to do what we can. Divine upon the wasted cheek on which conwisdom has taught us the prayer, "Lead us not into temptation;" and we propose by our reform to remove temptation from the halls of legislation, and from the pathway of our Representatives. and but few of them would misrepresent us, or prostitute their high office, if all mo-When they no longer have any votes to money will no longer be offered as a consideration therefor; and when their jurisdiction over private legislation shall her. have been taken away, none will be found to tempt them from the path of rectitude with mercenary considerations. For these reasons, and for many others which might be presented, did time and space permit, I cordially and carnestly

early a day as is consistent with a remade, at great labor and expense, and of erroneous principles imbedded in our

renown, will demonstrate themselves

The haste with which this letter has had wood and won Belle at Newport, been prepared amid the pressure of other

F. JORDAN.

"Why, bless me, Fanny, you are grow-

\_,"*ійаямисп*."

"I wonder what it can be, mamma?" up from the fauteuil on which she was reclining, to take part in the arraignment of her sister.

"Was ever a mother so voxed as I am?" continued Mrs. Lindsay, frowning on the object of her displeasure, who was standing meekly before her, with folded hands, and eyes suffused with tears. "Here youare, Fanny Lindsay, the daughter of a ever memorable ninth instant, in the rich and honorable house, running all midst of smoke, fire, falling walls, indearound the city, among the lower classes, scribable misery and death; to-day, out seeking out your charitable 'objects,' as of chaos, as by the might of an invisible you call them, which 'objects' are gen- power, the sunshing of hope beams upon erally old women and ragamuffin child- us, and the flat of a people whose worldly ren, whom you bring here, regardless of losses are not to be estimated by the agour feelings as well as our respectability, gregate sums of money paid by insur expecting we shall feed and clothe them | ance companies is, that from the tomb There is not a tramp in Boston who does not come here at some time or other to past, shall be resurrected the Chicago of be fed and pampered. -I tell you, Fanny, the future, to stand re-created and re-

"But, mamma, do they ever trouble you?" they do; but then the idea, how very which its railroad connections, and locaplebian and vulgar; but in my veins tion by the shores of the beautiful waters there is no plebian blood, and I cannot of Lake Michigan, point out with ingrette to her nostrils, as if there was

name of "plebian." Belle, with a contemptuous shrug. "He of the fire had been stayed, but was i would sooner dine with a poor man any permanent? Would the course of the day than with the Lord Mayor of wind change, and waft hot cinders upon

Boston." rich. and she appreciated it.

manded Belle, who knew it was some thieves and incendiaries. The police mistake of hers. see the Lord Mayor. Oh, Belle, I fear at the situation of affairs, and took mu-

and tramps," was Belle's spiteful re-"Fanny, you are very rude," said her mother, with seyerity. "Belle's nerves are very delicate, and ought not to be western horizon, and the stars began jarred the very least; Dr. Wallace says

Fanny smiled. She knew the doctor's

Making her escape from the room, she them as their only covering, or concealed hastened to the kitchen, where she found the man their only covering, or concealed hastened to the kitchen, where she found the man their only covering or concealed hastened to the kitchen, where she found the man their only covering or concealed hastened to the kitchen, where she found the man their only covering or concealed hastened to the kitchen, where she found the man their only covering or concealed hastened to the kitchen, where she found the man their only covering or concealed hastened to the kitchen, where she found the man their only covering or concealed hastened to the kitchen, where she found the man their only covering or concealed hastened to the kitchen, where she found the man their only covering or concealed hastened to the kitchen, where she found the man their only covering or concealed hastened to the kitchen, where she found the man their only covering or concealed hastened to the kitchen, where she found the man their only covering or concealed the man the man their only covering or concealed the man their or concealed the ma Making her escape from the room, she a small basket of delicacies prepared by the cook, another of her sympathizers. and taking this upon her arm sho left the house by the rear door, taking care that painful and timerous vigils. none of her relatives should see her. A short but rapid walk brought her to the son light, and everhead, hung "high addoor of a dreary looking tenement vanced," the glaring banner of a flery house, and entering she passed up the narrow staircase, dismal and unsafe, and alleys were thus brilliantly illuminated/ rapped gently upon the door of one of in the absence of gas, aiding patrols in the rooms.

"Come in," a feeble voice responded. "Why, Mrs. Galt," said Fanny, as she

invalid, for such she was, sadly, "I am walls or ponderous iron columus. The alone, and am compelled to remain alone | thoroughfares leading through the burnt the greater part of the time. Johnny district on the South side were, where must go out to sell his papers, or we the massive business structures stood, alcould not live, and I have no one else. most impassable. Athens and Vermont But, after all," she added, brightening | marble, Lake Superior sandstone, bricks up, "I get along quite well. I have my

Bible always." "But if you should happen to be taken | walls had formed huge mounds of debris, sumption's poetical seal was plainly visiĥlà

"God will take care of me," said Mrs. Galt, looking up reverently. Fanny's tears were flowing; but she ook her basket, and spread its delicacies before the good woman, whose eyes were also full, as she found voice to murmur: "God will surely remember you, dear-

And Fanny, not in the least aristocratic, stooped over the bod and kissed by the Court House lay two men in a "Where have you been, Fanny? asked Belle, as Fanny re-appeared in the

friend, for your kindness to me. I pray

that he will bless you ever."

parlor, a couple of hours later. "I have been to see poor Mrs. Galt,

who is dying slowly of consumption. carried her a few trifling comforts, for she has not long to live."

Belle crimsoned with vexation. The contleman started violently, and stepped rom behind the curtain. "My sister, Mr. Hosmer," said Belle. "Who did you say you had visited?"

"A Mrs. Galt," replied Belle, flippantly; "a sick and poverty-stricken rotege of hers. We don't encourage her in such vulgarity, however." "I spoke to your sister, Miss Belle, said Mr. Hosmer, with such emphasis

me what her Christian name is?" he added carnestly. "It is Aurelia, I believe.

that the rebuke was keenly felt.
"Miss Fallny, will you please inform

Mr. Hosmer's voice grew huskly. "And you say that she is dying?" "Yes; going in quick consumption." "You seem to take great interest in a eggar, Mr. Hosmer," Belle inferrupted, cornfully.

His dark eyes flashed with sudden fire. and his cheeks reddened angrily, as he

replied: 🝧 "So I should, Miss Lindsay, when that beggar is my sister; for Mrs. Galt, the only sister I ever had. I could not find for years. Of course you will not care to wed the brother of a beggar; therefore, if you please, we will consider our have my wife look down upon me."

There was a scene; but Hosmer, who where he had seen but one side of he character, was inexorable as Fate, and

humble in the dust, she gave him up. Mr. Hosmer went to see his sister, and in a day or two she was removed to the of our citizens should be so unfortunate must afford apology for its unexpected grand house over which Miss Belle had so fondly hoped to preside as mistress. Most respectfully your obedient ser- But his visits to the Lindsay mansion did not cease with this unfortunate one-or fortunate we prefer to say-and after the death of Mrs. Galt, who, in prosperity as in adversity, regarded Fanny as an angel, his house grew strangley lonely. ing more old-maidish every day you live. And so-why prolong the tale? He I wonder what your next idesyncrasy married Fanny, and is not sorry yet; will be?" whose "delicate" nerves could scarcely endure Newport or Saraand Miss Belle Lindsay laughingly looked toga, went through four seasons at one place or the other, before she caught a

COR-RESPONDÊNCE

Спісаво, Monday, Oct. 16, 1871. This day terminates a week of ceasein which lies buried the Chicago of the

adorned, foremost among the cities of the land; and re-commencing the fulfill, ment of its destiny, become the grand "No, thank goodness, I can't say that | trade mart in the heart of the continent, A sense of insecurity filled the heart. something contaminating in the very of all, as the shades of evening began to thicken around us, one week ago to day. "Fanny is just like papa," said Miss | The advance, southward and westward.

what remained of our homes? We were Whereat Fanny laugheds The idea of without water, in case of a renewal of a Lord Mayor in this republican land was the conflagration, save such as could be taken from the lake basin or the river "What are you laughing at?" de- The city was reported as overrun with force and fire department, were ex-"I was only thinking I should like to hausted with the severity of their labors. "It has not been neglected so that I | thal counsel for self-protection. A conam only in my element among beggars tinuation of the great disaster in some shape or form seemed impending. Where the blow would be struck or in what manner launched against us, none could their watch, one hundred thousand home less people, and the whole nonulation of the unburnt portions of the city, wrestprivate opinion on the subject, but as it led with insidious sleep, carefully guardwas given sub rosu, she did not then re- ing against its crafty approach, and surrounded by slumbering children and household effects, with the heavens above about dwellings, with their revolver in hand, and means of rapid escape in case of an alarm, fully prepared, began their

The city was bathed in a flood of crin and desolating foe. The streets and guarding property, and in maintaining an

Throughout the day a curtain of som phoyed the invitation, "you are all breand purple smoke overhung the ruins, and flerce fires were, yet anging, among "Yes, dear Miss Fanny," replied the fallen tinder, buried under heavy stone and iron were jumbled together in masses inextricable. Meeting in their fall, the covering the streets from curb to curb Strolling after night fall through these ruins in order to reach the spot, where, but a few hours before stood my office, with the wind wafting scorching blasts of heat from concealed fires, and gaseous exhalations from burning coal, liquors, oils and drugs, stifling the breath, one's feet became entangled in the telegraph wires overspreading the ground in a net work of amazing confusion, and one's eves blinded by the brilliant glare from surrounding pits of glowing coals. Dusky forms were moving here and there through the desolate scene. At a corner state of helpless intoxication, the frowning, blackened walls of which weights edifice, seemed ready to dash upon them, and cover them in a grave of shameful Fanny did not perceive the tall gentle- oblequy. The walls of the Tribune buildman who stood conversing with her in ing, First National Bank and Custon the curtained recess of the deep bay win- House were tinged with a golden hue all lover their charred and blackened sur-

CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE,