THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH.-PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY; APRIL 17, 1866.

Grening Jellegraph




## TUESDAY', APRIL 17. 1866.

## Copperhead Climors tor Usarpetion. Soosk propositions are so so atroclous that IIke some kinds of poison, they become their own antidote. Of this character is

 their own antidote. Of this characterthe propositton now being urged by the New
York News, and kindred fournals, that Pres dent Jonssos shall interfere by force in th delliberations of Congress, and at the point of the bayonet induct the so-called Senators and
Representatives from the Rebel communities
into the seats for which they have so long been elamoring. It is somewhat remarkable
that the journals which urge this revolutionary proceeding upon President Jonssox
are the very ones that used to be so scandal-
izad at President Liscoun, during the war, every time he made the "arbitrary arrest
of some Rebel spy or sympathizer. In those hours of the sation's supteme peril, when its
very existence sometimes seemed to hang
trembling in the balance, these journals could tolorate nothing in behalf of public safety
and the national cause that stepped outside of the usual routine of peace. Now, however,
to further the ends of their mad partisanship they are persistently clamoring for Presidient Joswsos to assume supreme powers, and
play the part of a dictator. We eare to have a
Trench coup d'etat enacted upon American French coup detat enacted upon American
soil. Our President is to try the part ot a in Congress apsembled. He is no longer to
confine himself to the subordinate and inglorious duty of "advising" Congress a a cocording
to the Constitution, but he is to detetate to it. good; if not, he is to send a regiment of sol-
diers into the Capito to make them oby.
Instead of any longer being one of the independent and co-ordinate branches of the Gov-
ernment, Congress is merely to register the imperial edicts which from time to time may
be estant from the White House. A flle of sol-
diers is to supersede all necessity of discussion, and the "Sergeant of the Guard" will
keep order. This, in brief, is the revolutionary scheme
urged day anter day by the Neese, as repeated articles, which we have of late copied from its
columns, attest. Of course, the bald atrocity of the plan is disguised by a specious show
of argament. Congress, in excluding the socalled representatives from the Rebel com-
munitios, is itself charged with uuvonstituof the President is invoked to save the Gov-
ernment from usurpation. The "validity" of Congress itself is denied. But the question maintains tlat it is a vaid body, and that its
action as constitutional. So tar as the frrit
question is concerned, the Supreme Court, question is concerned, the Supreme Court,
the Preeident, and the country have recog-
nized Congreas as a valid body. Its validity is no more to be questioned now than during
the last five years. All our laws passed during that period-our national debte the
amendment to the Constitution-are all invalidated by the same argument that would
nọw invalidate Congress. Moreover, if there are parties who, as they pretend, believe tha
the exclusion of representatives trom the Kebel communities is fatal to the validity of
laws passed by Congress, let them make up a Aseision.
As to the second question, whether the action of Congress is constitutional or not
that the President has nothing whatever to
do with, except when a bill is presented fo his signature. If he deem it unconstitutiona no penalties upon Congress for what he may
consider unconstitutional or improper action. The Congress of the United States is amena-
ble to no human power save the pepple, whose The propositton of these Copperhead four-
nals is, tharefore, simply to make the President a dictator. It means the overthrow o
our republican form of government. And in our repubican form of government. And in
this they are quite consitant. When they
opposed President Lascons for exercising hoose large discretionary powers vested in
him by the tact ot war, they did so becease they desired the Rebellion to succeed
the Goveruinent to be overthrown. when they urge usurpation and a coup d detat
upon President Joinson, they still have their end. In a word, they are the persist-
ent implacable foes of our republican form
of governiment, at one time aiding rebellion of goverament, at one time aiding rebellion
and at another plotting usurpation. We and at another plotting usurpation. We
have no doubt that President Jonssos so regards them, and that their present officious
 armed rebellion. Of course right-minded
men of all parties will recoil from so mad a mon of all parties will recoil from so mad a
scheme as thls urged by these wild fanatics. The time for assuming doubttul powers even in behnir or the Government is passed. The
Prealdent is daily laying aside war powers
We are getting back to the sure bais of We are getting back to the sure busis of law.
Peaceable dicussion in the halls of legislation, and before the people, and by the fr
side, must henceforth settle all of our d side,

Tre spirtt of of invention which. with, with the
memory of living man, has contributed to memory of living mas, has contributed to
give us such a wonderful dominton over land
and sea, and brought the extremities of thee and sea, and brought the extremitties of the
earrh into Intivate intercourse, has turned tha speculative eve upward to nerial navigation,
We stem the mighty waters in the teethof tide We stem the mighty waters in the teethof tide
and pale. We speed across half a continent
with With a switneess beyond that of a flying rueer
o tie panicstrickpa deer, dra*n by a horse whose breath is dever, drawn by a
whose limbss never fail. We have enslaved and
whe the lightning, and by its aid hold momentary converse with friends a thousand miles away,
as they sat with us at the freside. Stlli
we are we are unsatisfled. The appetite for mastery
over the elements, like "Queen Gertrude's" love, 'grows by what it feeds ons" We envy,
ite eagie soaring "in his pride of place," the eagie soaring "in his pride of place,'
and wi I rest not untll we, too, can hover near
the clouds, and wing our way where qur will mectines
Since Mo
Since Miostaolviks's Arst ballooning experi-
ment in 178s, considerable advance ment in 1783, considerable advance has been
been made in the science of pronautics. It is true that the problem of controlling the course of a balloon as we guide that of a ship
h as not yet been solved, although a vast amount of intellect has been devoted to the subject. But aronauts have gained a very
extensive knowledge of the atmospheric currents the influences of altitude appon their
rirection, and other facts which will prove of the bighest value to those who are now spending time and ingenuity in endeavoring to
give the world an invention which will enable give the world an invention which wir enable
mat to traverse the upper etherial regions
with ease and safety. The repeated ascenwith ease and safety. The repeated ascen-
sions of such skillful men as Greke, Wrse, and sions of such skillful men as Green, Wise, and
GodABD must bo productive of very imGoDABD must bo productive of very im-
portant additions to our stock of information
concerning the requisites for talis species of $\begin{aligned} & \text { navigation. } \\ & \text { The ascents of Mons. Gopard in this }\end{aligned}$ vicinity serve to illustrate the progress made
in the science of ballooning. 1 his distinin the science of ballooning. This distin-
guished zeronaut, in company with a party of gentemem, ascended from our city, and after
attaining the height of 13,000 feet, went southward as far as the neighborhood of
Chester. Here, having, while at a great height, selected an excellent place tor alight-
ing, he caused the balloon to degcend, hitched it to a tree as if it had been a horse.
The President of a railroad company, seeing the aerial voyagers, invited them
to dine with him at his house, a few
miles from the spot. The invitation was accepted, the party re-entered the car of the balloon, the cord was untied, and away the buoyant vessel went in the direction indi-
cated by the hospitable President. Here the party again alighted in safety, the balloon
was hitehed as before, a handsome repast was asecaca as then the voyagers re-entering
discusser, antually
the car, acturned to within five miles of the city! Surely great strides have
been made towards solving the problem of been made towards solving the problem of
aerial navigation. It would be uselelss to enumerate the ma-
chines that have been devised for controlling the course of a balloon. Our own country
has produced several very ingenlous confound of mnch practical value. The main difficulty is, that the rarefled atmosphere at
any great heightit above the earth affords no hold for a propelling or steering power, sufficeent to determine the course of a balloon.
Yet this obstacle does not appear to us to be
msurmountable. By a skilful arrangement of msurmountable. By a skilful arrangement of
sails we all know that a ship can make head-
way against the wind. This seems wonderway against the wind. This seems wonder-
fui to the untutored mind, and it is a striking exemplification of the
ingenulty in rendering ingenury in rendering even opposing forces
tributary to his will. Probably the oslution
of the problem of aerial navigation will yet be found hy studying the principles which
govern the saling of a ship, especially the mystery of "facking." The difference between
the atmosphere above and below is simply in density. The wind currents are the same. A
system of sallf, with slifilul "tacking", might
it appears to us, accomplish the much-desired it appears to us, accomplish the much-desired
object object
Speculatio is apt to run wild when we turn
ou attention to the uses of aerial ships,
should the problem of navigating the air be should the problen of navigating the air be
satisfactorlly solved. We bave, on the other satisfactorily solved. We bave, on the other
hand, heard persons denounce the scheme
as utterly useless, and an idle expenditure of
and as utterly useless, and an idle expenditure of
human ingenuity. These individuals cer-
tainly have had all the peetry crushed out of their nature in their rude contact wilh the
world, to say nothing of having the edge
ribed more delightful mode of travel can be con-
ceived of than that which the airy ship would place within our reach ! Who has not longed
to float where the eagle soars and the to float where the eagle soars and the
skylark loses his song in the cloud, to gain
clearer glimpse zof the pure world of stars, clearer glimpse sof the pure world of stars,
and to look down upon the beautiful earth the swelling hills, the emerald fields, the busy
cities and dotting villages, the myriad cities and dotting villages, the myriad
atreams, and the limitless sea, spreading like
a grious map, a resh creation, far beneath? glorious map, a riesh creation, far beneath coursers of the air could carry the mails and
all manner of freight, and perform hundreds of little errands between towns which can ot Eupport railionads. Perhaps they migh
become the very swiftest modes of convey ance acro a continent. Yes, we can flind
abundant use for aerial ships. We want them, and we will have them yet.
Cholera.-Th aunouncement by physi-
cians
thedisease on board the steamer England is indeed the Asiatic cholera, is not calculated to alliay the tears of the more timid
o our tizens,who tremble at the thought

that the deatroyer will come, and any conftr
mation of the certainty of tha arrival need
catise no additional alarm. What is nedded
to preerver cause no additional alainty. What is nol needed
to preserve our eitizens ta no charm,
but anden to preserve our elitizens is no charm,
but a tearless disposition. Armed with courare and good spirits, there noed be little fear-
It fin It fis only the frightened and down-hoarted
that the disoase seizes. We, theretore, give some practical t $t$ not medicul advice. Never
be alarmed, keep a bold front her be alarmed, keep a bold front, happy disposi-
tion, and cautious diet, and we may defy the plague and all its horrors.

## A Moimon View of Mormondom, Every few days the distant Territory <br> Every few days the distant Territory of Utah is brought into direct communication with us by the recelit of

 with us by the receipt of a plife of Mormonpapers. As a general rule they contain papers. As a goneral rule they contain no
news, and are bat poorly edited affirs. Oc news, and are but poorly edited affiirs, Oc
casionally, however, the monotony of their
tone is broken by the appearaine of tone is broken by the appearance of a vin-
dictive article, powerfully written, and levelling with force the batteries of polygany
against the system of the "monogamists," as we, the bellevers in the seriptural doctrine
of a wife, are called. The Deseret News of of a wife, are called. The Deseret News of
the $22 \mathrm{~d} u$ ultimo contains a leading editorial of this description three columns in length. It is written with no inconsiderable acrimony.
The design of the article is not so much to The dasign of the article is not so much to
prove that Mormondom is right, but
that Cluristendom is wrong. Forgetting that olristandom ing wrong. Forgetting
the old ange that evils cannot
make one right, they endeavor to prove by the evidence of immorality in the places
where the "monogamists" reside of Utah are exaggerated by her traducers.
Some of the aseretions Some of the assertions are calculated to
rather astonish lands where the Latter-day Saints do not
prevall. For instance, we prevall. For instance, we are told "that the
social condition of society where monogamy is exclusively allowed by legislative enact-
ments, is below that of even Eestern ments, is below that of even Enstern coun-
tries, where pluralicy of wives is practised tries, where pluraliky of wives is practised
unrestrained by the tear of God, ungoverned and undirectod by Divine revelation. The conthe admission be made unwillingly or not,
that however poetirally monogamists may theorize, in practical working the principle
bas failed to meet the requirements of society." This is a plece of information certainly rare if not very agreeable. We had fondly led
ourselves to believe that the requirements of
nature were fulfilled in our simple marriage; that our domestlc lives were happy as a peo-
ple, and that the lives of men in this civilied ple, and that the lives of men in this civilized
society were passed in content. But of course
our friends in Mormondom know more our uriends in Mormondom know more
fored to do. now being extended by the Grand Lodge of
Virginia. Odd Fellows to some of their
Northern breth Northern brethren, give rise to the thought of the power which could be wielded by that
society and the Masons in cementing the bonds of friendship between the two sections.
We need something to bring the people We need something to bring the people
nearer together, and there seems to be no
more more powerful cement that these secret soct-
eties. Should they take upon themselves the great work, the honor of, having been the
instruments to bind our divided country together would eternally be theirs. We hope
to see to see more often these exchanges of courte-
sies, untll beneath the ties of brotherhood the sies, untul beneath the ties of brotherhood the
whole land will be one in heart as well as ter-
ritory.


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