4

Civening ©elegraph


 tion Ins areecon gpech "that the Presiidiont has
no right to a policy." Mrr. Cattel has struck no right to a policy.". Mr. Catell has struck
the key-note o the present contest. Under
 simpl|that the laws are execectec. The power of making laws the people have reserve. to
themselves, and any tuterierence of the Exe-
 Gouverenment tis agross violation of the privi-
leges of that boly, and a step towards the overthrow of the Government. The President, It is true, may in his formal and official mes-
sages advise Congress, but when he has done that, he has exhausted his functions in that direction. Such a thing as the President having a "poiicy," comprehending things
which must go into the torm of laws, and
covering perhaps the most important interests of the peopie, and of his endeavoring to foree this policy apon the country and upon
Congress through the power which his offleial Congress through the power which his ofllicial
position gives him, tis a thing which was position gives him, is a thing which was
utterly unknown in the eariler bistory of the
republic, and is direetly at war with the spirit

THE DAILY EVENIN of the Constitution. It is nothing more nor
leasa than an effort of the Executive to trench
upon the law-making branch of the Govern-
ment. ment.
The ramers of the Government were care-
ful to separate the Execative and the Legleful to separate the Executive and the Legis-
lative Departments as widely as poasible. lative Departments as widely as poseible.
The people were determined to keep the law-
making power in their own bands. Hence, The people were determined to keep the law-
makino power in their own bands. Hence,
the House of Representatives is elected by distictas, and every two years. Silech a taing
as Congress usurping power is, therefore, as Congress usarping power is, therefore,
next to abourd, for Congress ts the direct
agent next to absurd, for Congress to the direct
agent and representative of the people, and
acts for the people in making the agent and representative or the people, mad
acts or the people in makking the la kas. The
Executive, however, is elected for a far differExecutive, however, is elected for a far differ-
ent purpoes. His functions are those of a
less popular character. They ent purpose. His functions are those of a
less popular character. They correspond
more closely to kingly and imperial attrioutes. more closely to kingly and imperial attributes.
He exceutes law. He pardons offenders.
He even null.fies the will of the people in
certain cases. He nominates oflers. certain cases. He nominates ofllcers. He is
the one-man pover in the Goverament
Stron the one-man pozer in the Government.
Strictly confined to his legitimate functions,
howerer, he is not dangerous to the libertie however, he is not dangerous to the liberties
of the people, because he cannot makee the
laws and be can of the people, because he cannot make the
laws, and be can only act in conformity to the
laws. But the moment he steps aside and laws, and be can only act in conformity to the
laws. But the moment he esteps aside and
endeavors to add to his other powers that of enictating the policy of the Government,
which is nothing less than dictating the which is nothing less than dictating the
character ot the laws, he then becomes a
most dangerous fanctionary. He then exermoe dangerours
ci.es reganatettitus, without the usual checks
thrown around emperors and kings. thrown around emperors and kings.
The "policy" of the Government is the
cbasacter of its legislation: and this belong chazacter of its legislation: and this belongs
sol-ly to Congresg. because Congress is the
exclusive law-making power in the Governexclusive law-making power in the Govern-
mect. If a certain "policy" with regard to
the tariff, for instance, is to be adopted it the tarifi, for instance, 18 to be ade, through
exclusively a matter for the people, thro exclusively a mater for the people, पhrough
Cor gress, to determine. The Executive has
no right to no right to interfere with the people in it.
When the law is passed, and the "poicy"
twe determined thus determined, then has "pole duty is to
execute the law. So of a "policy" with referexecute the law. ©o of "policy" with refer-
ence to anything else. The people, and the
people alone, have the tight to a "policy," and people alone, have the risht to a "policy," and
Congress is their constitutional organ for making
erument Executive experiments in attempting to
force a "policy" on the people have not re-
sulted in the sulted in the past in bringing honor upon
their anthors. We had a notable instance of
this in the atempt of this in the atempt of Mr. Buchanan, during
his Preet stitution policy upon Congress and the peo-
ple. For months and months the entire power and patronage of the Executive position
were brought to bear on the effort to pass
"Lecompton pure and simple" through Con"Lecompton pure and simple" through Con-
giess. But it failed, and in its failure overwheimed the Democratic party in ruin. The
people took the alarm. They were indignant people took the alarm. Nhey were indgant
and disgusted at beholding the Presidena at-
tempting to dictate a "policy" to the repretempting to dictate a "policy" to the repre-
sentatives of the people, and trying to bribe
them by the use of ollcial them by the use of oflicial patronage. The
fate of the Lecompto "policy" haoud be a
warning The people of this country are warning. The people of this country are
entirely competent both to conceive and carry
out any line of policy that may be essential to out any line of policy that may be essential to
their welfare. At least they are determined
that no "policy" shall be toreed upon them that no "policy" shall be torced upon them
trom the outsides and least of all, from that
branch o the Governmpnt moot despotic in
its character, and to which the Constitution its character, and to wbich the Constitut,
has assigned tor other and different duties. The ProDigaL.-Mr. Henry J. Raymond
has returned to the fold, and has been for
three consecutive das. three consecutive days working in favor of
the Republican party. The principal cause of rejoicing at the prodigal's re turn is that he
brings with him "them $\$ 20,000$ " of which it is now possible we may have some account.
"The great question of the day," says
Petroleum V. Nassy, "is the satety of Ame-
rican liberty. The people are to decude
whether the power of government shall be
chented the 150 men or difused among one," Whether the power of government shall
centred in 150 men or diffused among one. SPECIAL NOTICES. TE MUJAVIRO.-WE COPY THE FOLLOW.


 TEH BURLINGTON CUUNT

AT MOUNT HOLLY, N. J.,
On Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 2 aud 3








AE qUARTERLY REPORT

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OCTOBER 3, 1866.

## D) 0 BBINS











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connecting railroad
He LOW rate of ninsty-three,
nsyivania Railroad Oompany.


