THE DALLY EVENING TELEGRAPH-TRIPLE SHEET,-PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER, 10, 1866.

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 SATURDAY, yovemiser
The Ground of Southern Oppo
Amendment. The Legislature
Ame
retected the refected the Constitutional amend yesterday
rote which was to all intents and purposes
vote when unanimous. As the ground-work on which
they base their action, the Comnittee on Federal Relations subbmitted a repor
which the following is the substance:-


 The argument then goes on to declare that
Georgia and the other States ane integral parts or Congress; and no constitutional
Cogeress can be convened waile such tnte-
pral portions are forcibly' excluded. It says gral portions are forcibly exciaviod. amend.
the adoption of the emancipan a
ment was no precedent for the adoption of this, the Southern States having at that timo no delegation to be received into Con
as now, when denied admittance. It
cluees by saying that, as the amendm question was not proposed by two-thirds of
the conastitutional Congress, the committee recommends the adoption of the resolution
above given. It wil be noticed that the cause for the
refusal to ratify has ant been tound in any
injustice on the part of the conditions pro.
posed, but merely on the illlegality of the manner in which they were submitted. No
one is prepared to deny the first assertion. In regard tond very defnitely what it means.
undertan
The Legislatures of two-thirds of the States do not propose amendments to Congress. Oa
the contarar, two-thirds of Congress must however, principally at the deductions as set
forth in the third place. We "grant that Georgia was one of the
original States," but we deny that Georgia as it atands to-day is the same Georgia Which,
in 1789, ratiffed the old Constitution. The
chain of continuity bas been broken. In 1881 all the officers and all the people of the
old State forswore their allegiance to the old State forswore their allegiance to the
United States. For four years they main
tained by force of arms their independence Durng that time all of the officers elected
onder the laws recognized by the United
States had ceased to bo officers by the expithat aome of them had been loyal, and were
loyal public servants, they would have gone out of office by the time for which they were
elected having passed. so that when the Rebellion was subdued in Georgia, the old
State had no officers and no eitizens. There
was no Legisiature, no Governor, no Sherils, oo public ofiticials of any kind. The citizens,
by heer rebellion, had also forfeited their 1 lives their property, and all their rights. No one
will deny that, had the Government seen fit, era property, and execute or exile any Rebel.
The State of Georgia was, therefore, in 1865 a creation. A number of people in-
a chabited the territory called Georgia
hat than did the Normans, when they had
subdued England,continue the old Saxon kingdoms intact. In this extremity, the Presi-
dent of the United States proceeded to recon-
truct, not restore, the States, He did so by virtue of his power as commander of the
army. His action was a military neceesity,
and his newly created States were no more and his newly created States were no more
States, legally, than is an army a Congrea-
sional district. Before these new creatures of the Executive will could be entitled to civil
rights and representation, they must be recognized by Congress. With the Legislative
power rests the right to recognize new States and, to all intents and purposes, these recon
structed States are new Commonwealth Coogress has not yet recognized them, and
until it does, they are not equal States, en-
unt titied to ali the rights of their loyal sisters. Georgia, which is now proceeding to deblare
ltsell the old State founded in 1776 , is not
that State at all, by a creation which dates back into the summer of 1865 , and which was
formed by the action of but one branch of the Government of the United States. A the adoption of the Constitutional amendrather tuat we may have a pledge from her
of ther logal spicit than that ber necessary to make the amendment the suWhy submit the amendment to the Southern as its being a law is concerned, we do not deem that their assent or refosal has any-
thing to do with the matter. But it is an inchoote contract, one which does not go into
orce, so far as one party is concerned, until the assent of that party is secured. When a Territory demands admission into the Union tions. No one can deny that Congress could pass a s law embodyiog these conditions, and
make it biduling on the Territory. But as a
guaranate on the part of the sppliosant, it
Watvere ita right to eract snd anks as a con-
dition of admesion the adoption of certain dition of admlesion the adoption of certain
principles. The moment that the applicant acceptst these propositions, the contract is
binding on both parties, and the new State is binding on both parties, and the new State is
entited to representation.
So it is with the Constitutional amendment entited io with the Consittutional amendment
Selected by Georgia. She has a perfect right to reject the proposition-the same right as
a Territory has to reject the Constitution a Territory has to reject the Constitution
submitted to it by Congress, ss Congreas has
also the right to refuse admiesion unti1 It also the right to refase admiasion until it
terms are gareed to. And Coagress, baviag
Anst that right, will exercise it it the sonth ex.
cludes itselt untll the tast trumpet ahall cludes itselt untll the last trumpet shall
sound.
If the state of Georgin, so called throurth If the state or ceorgia, no called througt
courtey, shoold accept the annendment, , he
world be at once admitted. The preceden would be at ouce admitted. The precedent
in the case of Tennessee renders that certain. and be a full State by the recognition of Con-
grese. But let her beivare. The door is not always open, and the easy conditions now
submitted, if peraistently scorned, will he submitted, if peraistently scorned, will be
succeeded by othera which will compel her to pass under a yoke to which the iron collars
iorged on the necks of Roman slaves will appear, by comparison, as golden ornaments.
The loyal spirit will not always chide with traitors, and they who now refiuse the prof
fered hand may ere long bo compelled to kis Popular Acquiescence in the Decision o
the Ballot-Box. Theme is one thing about our country that
foreigners can never undertand, and that is
how it is possible for the people to become so how it is possible for the people to become s
wrought up with excitement previous to elections, and then so instantly to relapse int made. In other countries such a condition
of popular agitaiten of popular agitation would be the precuraor
of revolation; but with us it merely indicates the recurrence of our usual and establishe
occasions for determiniog the popular will. Never has this phase of $\Delta$ merican character
been more signally illustrated than in the elections this fall. Probably no previou
elections ever held in our country were mor on the part of the people. Certainly public
meetings were never more largely and public and private discussions were never more sharp and exasperating. But the elec-
tions have passed, and we behold the eatire verd $c t$ of the people, lawfully expressed, is
accepted by all parties. Our party turn to the discussion of questions of finance, public, improvements, literature, art, and the
thonsand other thags of every-day interest to the community; our stump speakers ceas their patriotic and inspiring barangues to
the masses; our political clubs lay aside their Corches and transpareacies uatil some future
contest shall call candidates philosophically reflect upon the
uncertainty of all mortal affairs in general and political affairs in particular, while the
vietors quietly "accept the situation," an enter upon the periormance of their duties.
There is something very eacouraging in al
this to the believer in popular self ment. It shows a revereace ou the part o
the people for the established methods deciding political questions, which is of the
highest importance in agovernment like ours portant, but absolutely essential; for withou this Iprompt, cheerful, unhesitating acqui-ballot-box, popular self-goverament is im-
poesible. We have never had, in our whole history as a nation, but one attempt to appeal rom the decisions of the people, lawfunly an
constitutionally expressed; and that was in che late Rebellion. The result of that experi-
ment should be a lesson to all those in the
uture who may be tedutited to repeat it. ature who may be textyed to repeat it.
Our popular elections are vital to our sys
lem of government. The ballot-box is the palladium of our liberties. Hence, it is to
the interest of every citizen that the utmost safeguardd should be thrown around it. The popuar acquiesceace in the result of elec
tions, which is so gratifying a feature of our polilital character, is due very much to the
general convetion of their purity. And a great fact, taking the whole country to eether, probably no elections are held in any
other country which can compare with our own in freedom from ali corrupting influences, is to the interest of all of us that they
should continue to be so; tor whatever tends to pollute the ballot-box pours
very tountains of our civil life.
It is, perbaps, too much the fashion among
our people to dwell upon that aspect of the suffrage question in which the elective fran-
chise is regarded as a right ratber than as a privilege. No doubt it is a right, but it it
also ot the nature of a solemn trust. has any moral right to use that truat except for the highest good of the whole people ; and to throw around its exercise such asfeguard as shal the most effectually secure such a us
of it . In the light of this discussion. every good
man muat deplore certain practices which are growing up connected with our electiops,
such as the use of money, promises of offloe, betting on elections, and the like. All o pure, and to diminish the binding character of their resuite upon the people. On the other hand, we must rejoice at the more
strin gent anfegurds strin gent safeguards, such as registry lawe
and the abolition of night and the abolition of night houns for receiving
votes, which are now being generally adopted In all the States. To preserve the purity or
the ballot-box ought to be the sium of all par ties and of every good cltivea.

The Great Meteoric Showers.
Proorzesos NKWrow, of Yale College, and
other scientific men of this Europe, have predicted that on next Wednes day morning the carth will pass through a
nebulous group of wandering bolies or nebulous \&roup of wandering bolied or aste-
roids, and that the resslt will be a ghand dis.
play of meteors, or shout play of meteors, or shooting sears. In order
that our readers mag be fally apprised ot the character of this mangilificent display or
heaventy fireworke, we publish on heavenly fireworks, we publish on our eighth
page to-day a carefully prepmed and illus
trated article, which gives the rated article, which gives the history ol
similar pienomena in the past. It will well repay perusal, even in case the shower of
stars should not come off according to the programme so confdent are the savans who have
Bredicte predicted the tri-centemial recurrence of the
meteoric phenomeno: on a grander scal meteoric phenomenoz on a grander scal
than any heretofor withessed. that pre.
parations are being made to observe parations are being made to observe
throughout the work. Owing, however, to the intricacy of the calculations o
which the predicticn is based, together with the insufficient lata of a reliable claracter at their command, the wise men have
been urable to say that the exhibition will occur at any precise point of time. It wil
therefore be necessary for those who wish t witness it to be on the lookout on Tuesday
morning as well as on Wednesday. The its citizens the necessity of this prolonged and wearisome night- wat :lb by announcing the arri-
val ot the stars, whenever it may occur, by the
genctal ringing of the fire-alarm bell. Thi suggestion is a good one, and we would cal subiect by requesting them to make a simitar arrangement for arousing the people. When
the whole beavens are on fire, there can be
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ Tur public are getting pretty well posted as
o the progress of the two Eastern terminal
branches of the Pacilc Railroed teresting to know that the work is being
vieorousl prosecuted on the California ter
俍 minus. The Preeident of that portion of the
ros das just made a report to the Scere tery of the Interior, from which we
learn that the road is in operation a the summit of the Sierra Nevada, a distance of ninety-four miles from Sacramento. The
work near the summit is of a heavy and difti work near the summit is of a heavy and difiti
cult character, involving the construction of wo tunnels, respectively 1600 feet and 90
feet in length. The henvieat grade thus far made is one of 116 feet to the mite, and tor instance of only three and one-balr milles.
It is believed that Salt from the California side during the next four point will be reached equally soon from th ide. We shall not be surprised to behoid
the cars running througa to San Francisco
before the 1st day of January 1 Ise. Horace Greetey Propased for the Senate
Ths Legislature of New York, at its nex eiect. The New York Herald, in a banter-
esion, will have a United State Senato to Horace Greeley as a candidate. The Stat of New York might do a great deal worse
and could hardly do much better, than to send of party services he is eminently entitled to the seat, but on the higher grounds of fitnese
for the duties of the position a wise compre hension of the demands of the age and country in which we live, and especially as the
life-long foe of official corruption, extravagance, and dishonesty, should we, rejoice to
see Horace Greeley in the United States enate. His election to that office woald be matter of public congratulation throughou
the entire country.




## SPECIAL NOTICES

 [F THE TWELFTH ANNIVERSARIYoung Men's Christian Associa-
tion, of Philadelphia,
ADEMY OF MUSIC,
Thursday Evening, Nov. 15

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| bishor bintson, of philadelabia | Gents |
| D. L. moony, ksq., ur chicas). |  |
| MaL howard asd many distisguibhe |  |
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| tickets a pontios por meak aved | balmozais: bal |
| SEATS) WILL BE BEAOY YOR Qhatutious | balmor |
| mosday next, | Oreat Barseasa in Baimot |
|  | H00P SKIRTS: H00P SKIRT |
| so. дзи cheandt staE AND |  |
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PUBLISHED THIS DAY,
THE NATIONAL COOK BOOK THE NATIONAL COOK BOOK

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M.



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