Evening Telegraph

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1866.

"The Evening Telegraph" To-day.

THE EVENING TELEGRAPH of this afternoon, embracing a triple-sheet of seventy-two columns, will be found to contain the following varied and interesting articles:—

FIRST PAGE.—"Policy and Justice in Public Affairs"—a full phonographic report of the Hon. George S. Boutwell's Lecture at National Hall, last evening; the XXXIXth Congress—Roster of the two Houses—Sketches of the Leading Members—the Question of a Continued Session—the proposed Impeachment of the President—the Law and History of Impeachments—the Probable Action of the President, etc.

SECOND PAGE.—The XXXIXTH Congress (continued).

THIRD PAGE.—"The Work of Righteousness," a full report of the Thanksgiving Sermon by the Rev. J. W. Schenck, at the Third Reformed Dutch Church; City Intelligence, etc.

FOURTH PAGE.—Editorials on the leading questions of the day.

FIFTH PAGE.—Hon. George S. Boutwell's Lecture (continued); the latest Local Intelligence.

SIXTH PAGE.—Our Series Column—the Process of Stamping out the "Irish Rinderpests," sometimes called Fenians.

SEVENTH PAGE.—Leading editorials from the New York *Herald, Tribune,* and *Independent.*

EIGHTH PAGE.—The Latest News by Telegraph and Mail; Commercial, Financial, and Legal Intelligence.

SUPPLEMENT.

TENTH PAGE.—Editorial—Homes for the Laboring Classes.

ELEVENTH PAGE.—General News: Items of interest.

TWELFTH PAGE.—The Story of an Actress' Life, etc.

Congress and the Impeachment Question.

A GREAT deal of speculation is indulged in as to the probable action of Congress with reference to the impeachment of the President. As Congress is to assemble next week, any positive expression of opinion is evidently premature. It is to be remembered that it is not the Congress just elected that is about to assemble, but the same body that was in session last winter. The new Congress will not meet regularly until a year from now, unless sooner assembled in extra session by the President, or called together by a law to be passed by the present body, although their *term of office* will commence on the 4th of March next.

The question of impeachment has been broached more prominently by members elect of the next Congress than by those of the Thirty-ninth Congress. The present members, so far as we have observed, have said very little about it.

Congress is now complete master of the situation. Until the close of Mr. Johnson's term of office, more than two-thirds of both branches are opposed to his policy. Moreover, it now assembles *under instructions from the people.* The questions at issue between the President and Congress have been submitted to the people themselves for their decision, and they have decided with great unanimity in favor of Congress. Congress, therefore, occupies a very strong position. It is invested with full authority in the premises. It can pass all needful laws, and if the President sees fit to veto them, it has strength enough to pass them over his veto. Moreover, he is bound to execute such laws as Congress may pass.

Standing in this strong and safe position Congress will doubtless act with a dignity and deliberation befitting the gravity of the circumstances with which it is surrounded. It will make no undue haste. Even should it deem the President to have been guilty of acts rendering him liable to impeachment, and that the safety and welfare of the nation required Congress to exercise that high function with which the Constitution, in view of such cases, has endowed it, yet everything will be done "decently and in order." The entire question of impeachment, however, is one of policy. The Constitution confers this power upon Congress to be used in its own discretion. It is the sole judge of everything connected with it. Of course, it is only to be exercised in cases of gravity, and where the public good demands it; but of all this Congress is the sole judge. In the present case, it is quite probable that Congress will wait to see whether the President will conform his action to the will of the people, or whether he will continue to endeavor to force his own "policy" upon the country. They may content themselves with restricting the power of the President, so far as they can constitutionally do so, by the enactment of such laws as the exigencies of the case may seem to call for. Should he, however, continue to override the constitutional prerogatives of the Senate in regard to the confirmation of appointments; should he refuse or neglect to execute such laws in regard to the reconstruction of the late Rebel communities as Congress may see fit to pass; should he attempt further usurpations of legislative powers and functions; should he again assail co-ordinate branches of the Government, Congress would doubtless feel itself called upon to promptly resort to that high prerogative of impeachment and removal which the Constitution has provided for just such contingencies. The whole thing rests very much with the President himself.

As we have before remarked, the new Congress just elected does not meet regularly until December, 1867; but it can be called together at an earlier day by the passage of a law to that effect. It is quite probable, and we think very desirable, that a law will be passed at the present session of Congress assembling the Fortieth Congress on the 4th of March next, so as to preserve the continuous presence of the Legislative department of the country at the capital during the remainder of Mr. Johnson's term of office. In case that is done, the whole question of impeachment will probably go to the next Congress. Even if articles of impeachment should be prepared during the present session, the trial before the Senate would almost necessarily go over to the next.

Some people speak of this impeachment question as though it were a fit subject for agitation and alarm. We do not so regard it. The impeachment of a public officer is as regular and constitutional a proceeding by Congress as the passage of a law. Of course, party orators and newspapers, and the public generally, will discuss the grounds of such a proceeding, and its justice or injustice, its policy or impolicy in any particular case, just as they do in regard to a proposed law; but the determination of the whole thing is with Congress, and from its decision there is no appeal. If Congress decides that a certain officer is deserving of impeachment, and proceeds to impeach and remove him, there is no authority on earth that can go behind its decision. It is a tremendous power, but it is a power that the people of this country have seen fit to reserve to themselves through their representatives, and which they will not hesitate to exercise at their discretion.

A Cow Congress—Milkmen in Council.

THERE assembled in Norristown, one day last week, a curious kind of a Convention, and one in which all the housekeepers of the Quaker City must take a decided interest. It was a caucus of the dairymen of Montgomery and nearly all the counties adjacent to Philadelphia, who met for the purpose of perfecting a monopoly by which our citizens are to be still further defrauded. Their object was to perfect a schedule of rates to be asked for milk, which schedule was to be a decided advance over the price at present demanded. We are informed that over two thousand cows were represented, and the body was noted for the earnestness of its purpose and the dignity of deportment appropriate to the possessors of so respectable a constituency. They unanimously agreed that the price should be raised, and that, as they tersely expressed it, "if Philadelphia won't pay the increase, she can go without milk." We may, therefore, expect that before many days are past, the present high price will be further increased, and our citizens be compelled either to submit to the extortion or go without the milk.

Similar conventions to the one at Norristown are just now being held in various parts of the country, and the question is exciting considerable attention throughout the North. The New York dealers have held such a meeting, and formed a "Milk Exchange," the precise object of which we are at a loss to determine, unless it be to regulate by law the proportion of chalk, water, and milk to be sold to residents in the cities. We suppose that our Norristown Convention will probably resolve itself into the "Pennsylvania Chamber of Milk," or the "Board of American Milkmen," and be incorporated by the Legislature.

We are continually told that the cost of maintaining cows is so great that it is necessary that the price of milk be advanced, in order that the dealer be protected. The Boston *Post* takes the trouble to give us some figures. A good cow can be bought for $110. The annual expense of the animal is:

Interest on cost, at 10 per cent	$11
Food and other expenses	162
	173
Worth of milk produced in ten months	$266

making a profit of eighty-three dollars per cow, or, for a farm with twenty-four cows, an income of nearly $2000 for his animals alone. We have altered the figures somewhat from those of the *Post*, in order to make them apply to our own dealers. Surely this profit of seventy-five per cent. on the original investment is enough to satisfy even the most avaricious.

While speaking of the subject, we may note a curious fact in regard to the South. Although there are thousands of cattle all through the plantations, and many of them of the finest kind, yet the thought of making butter or cream never enters the mind of a Southern housekeeper. Only a few days since we read a letter from Florida, written by a Northern lady, filled with exclamations of amazement that, on the plantation where she was visiting, although there were sixteen cows, all butter was brought from the Northern cities. There is no idea among the people of the North of the vast extent of the exports of packed butter and canned cream which are sent to the Southern States. An exchange tells us that in Texas, in one county, there are 150,000 cattle, yet the people depend entirely on the North for butter and milk.

This state of country life seems to us amazing. There is no peculiarity of the Southern people which more perfectly exemplifies their character, than this sending two thousand miles for what can be had at their very doors.

From what we have said, our readers need feel no surprise if they be still further imposed upon by the dairy men; and we can give them no consolation, except that they must, as our "Congress of milkmen" so eloquently stated, "either pay the additional price or go without the milk." We are afraid that we will have to pay the additional price.

The True Corner-Stone of Government.

THE address last night of Hon. George S. Boutwell, which we publish in full elsewhere, furnishes the key-note to the theory of government, as purified by trial and experience. It clearly and boldly enunciates the doctrine that justice to all must be the corner-stone on which all official structures must be founded, and that that building only is permanent whose base is the rock of universal equity. We agree with him, that the hour when policy was to dictate to right is past. The lessons of history all tell us that that power only is stable which is based on the consent of the governed. Injustice and oppression, while they may enrich the State, build pyramids and Pantheons, and stretch the bounds of empire from sea to sea, will act ultimately only as seeds of insidious disease, and the vast bloated body politic, filled with external dissatisfaction and viewed with a jealous eye by all foreign powers, will fall to pieces, and the wreck thereof shall be great.

Mr. Boutwell quoted sentence after sentence to prove that wrong can never be a firm foundation for power. The oppressed gladiators, who were the scorn and contempt of the Roman people, made the republic tremble to its base; while the despised barbarian, captured and enslaved, was eventually the instrument which overturned the mistress of the world. Let us then profit by the lesson adduced, and allow not a single resident in our land to be so unjustly treated that, when danger menaces the country, he will have an excuse for aiding open foes, or even refusing to spring to her defense.

The Ratification of the Constitutional Amendment.

THE thinking mind of the country seems to be settling down with great unanimity upon the position, that the ratification of the Constitutional amendment requires only the assent of three-fourths of the States now constituting the Government of the United States. The New York *Herald*, in the course of a very able article, thus forcibly states the case:—

"The shortest plan for a speedy and comprehensive settlement, including the sacred obligations of the national debt, the absolute repudiation of all Rebel debts and all claims for emancipated slaves, the exclusion of a certain class of prominent Rebels from Federal offices hereafter, till absolved by a two-thirds vote of Congress, and the regulation of representation by suffrage, is the plan of the amendment, and its ratification by three-fourths of the States now constituting the Government of the United States. If we admit the right of the excluded States to a voice in the ratification, we must admit their right to resume their vacated seats in Congress just as they are, and that all the legislation of Congress in their absence, since they laid down their arms as a hostile confederacy, is null and void. We must admit that Congress has no right to impose upon those States any terms of restoration, or we must hold that they have no right to a voice in the Government in view of their late Rebellion, until recognized by Congress.

"From this last conclusion, we contend, there is no escape, unless we can reduce the late gigantic Southern armed conspiracy and all its bloody battles to the legal standard of a series of election riots, and nothing more. We have sufficiently advanced in this controversy, however, under the lights of these recent elections, to comprehend this question of restoration as it really stands. The whole jurisdiction over the subject is with Congress; and in the rejection by Congress of the President's provisional work, the field of reconstruction is reopened to the beginning."

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

DEDICATION.—THE NEW CHAPEL of the SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH OF GERMANTOWN, situated on the Chew Estate, at the corner of GERMANTOWN Avenue and UPSALL Street, will be dedicated to the worship of Almighty God on TUESDAY, the 4th inst.

Services will be held in the Afternoon, commencing at 4 o'clock, and in the Evening at 7 o'clock.

The public is cordially invited to attend. It

TRINITY CHURCH, CATHARINE Street, between Second and Third.—To the Rector:—"Please repeat your thanksgiving Sermon To-morrow morning for increasing aid to our beneficent Hospital, obliging yours truly." Signed, etc. etc. Services 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

SECOND UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above Noble.—Rev. MOSES BALLOU, Pastor. To-morrow morning and evening.

Sunday School Fair commences on Monday, December 7, at Washington Hall, corner of Eighth and Spring Garden streets. Donations received at No. 926 Buttonwood street.

WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of EIGHTEENTH Street.—Rev. A. A. WILLITS, D. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y., will preach To-morrow, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All are cordially invited.

BY REQUEST, REV. DR. NADAL WILL repeat his Thanksgiving Sermon, entitled 'The Church as a Power in Great Cities,' in UNION M. E. CHURCH FOURTH Street, below Arch, To-morrow Evening, at 7½ o'clock. Seats all free.

REV. JAMES PRATT, D. D., WILL preach in the CHURCH OF THE NATIVITY, on Sunday Morning, in behalf of the Evangelical Knowledge Society.

THIRD REFORMED CHURCH, corner of TENTH and FILBERT Streets—Rev. J. W. SUSENCK, Pastor.—Service at 10½ o'clock Morning, and 7½ o'clock, Evening.

REV. LUCIUS C. MATLACK preaches in CENTRAL CHURCH, No. 1212 VINE Street, To-morrow morning, to the children. Body pews reserved for them.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, west of Eighteenth.—Services To-morrow morning at 10½, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. G. A. PELTZ. Sunday School in the afternoon at 2½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE INTERCESSOR, Protestant Episcopal, SPRING GARDEN Street, below Broad.—The Rector, Rev. J. W. BONHAM, will preach at 10 30 A. M. and 7 30 P. M. Strangers welcome.

FREE SERVICES FOR THE PEOPLE To-morrow evening, in the GREEN HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, GIRARD Avenue, above Sixteenth. Rev. FRANK L. ROBBINS will preach. All seats free.

REV. A. D. GILLETTE, D. D., OF Washington city, will preach in the ELEVENTH BAPTIST CHURCH, TWELFTH Street, above Race, Sabbath morning and evening.

OXFORD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROAD and OXFORD Streets.—Rev. FRANK S. ROBBINS will preach To-morrow at 10½ A. M. Rev. JOHN CROWELL, at 7½ P. M.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, BROAD and WIZZWATER Streets.—Preaching by Rev. ALEXANDER B. JACK, of Newberg, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. REUBEN JEFFERY WILL preach in GREEN HILL HALL, Southeast corner SEVENTEENTH AND POPLAR Streets, To-morrow Afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LOCUST Street, above Fifteenth.—Preaching To-Morrow by Rev. J. F. RANKIN, of Charlestown, Mass., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CELEBRATED DIVINES.—REV. DRS. Pusey, Kingsley, Bushnell, Vinton, Hopkins, Beecher, Weston, Brecklinridge, Smith, Martineau, including Carlyle, Montefiori, Eliza Cook, Froude, Thiers, Aldridge, Ruskin and others, with Portraits and Biographies, in THE ILLUSTRATED ANNUAL OF PHRENOLOGY AND PHYSIOLOGY, FOR 1867. Sent by post for 20 cents, or $2 a dozen. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 BROADWAY, New York; or J. L. CAPEN, No. 722 CHESNUT St., Phila. 12 1 4t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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FIFTY-TWO GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS, and other highest premiums, have been awarded to Mason & Hamlin within a few years—a larger number, it is believed, than has ever been taken by any other manufacturer of instruments in a similar period.

MORE THAN TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY OF THE MOST PROMINENT ARTISTS AND MUSICIANS in the country have given their written testimony to the value and attractiveness of the Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organ, their adaptedness to private and public use, and their superiority to everything else of the class.

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Believing that the present time is propitious to meet and supply a want long felt within the bounds of the Philadelphia and adjacent Conferences, the undersigned propose to publish a weekly Religious Newspaper, commencing with January, 1867, entitled

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The "METHODIST HOME JOURNAL" will be furnished to subscribers at $2·50 per annum, in advance. Subscriptions will be received at the Methodist Episcopal Book Rooms, No 1018 Arch street; also, at the Book Store of Perkinpine & Higgins No. 56 North Fourth street, by any of the Methodist Ministers, by Postmasters and at the Office of Publication.

All communications should be addressed to

Rev. A. WALLACE, Editor,

Or to O. L. HADDOCK, Publisher,

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THE "PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL" FOR DECEMBER contains Portraits of Dore, the great French Artist; King and Queen of Prussia; twelve distinguished American Clergymen; Miss Kate Bateman, with Biographies and Character. Also, What is Education? by John Neal; Characters of Shakespeare; Thiers, the French Statesman; Orang-Outangs, etc. Only 25 cents; $2 a year. Now is the time to subscribe. A NEW VOLUME begins with the next number. Newsmen have it. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 BROADWAY, New York; or J. L. CAPEN, No. 722 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 12 1 2t

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EUROPEAN TESTIMONIALS TO THE EXCELLENCE OF

CHICKERING & SONS'

PIANO-FORTES,

Received During the Month of August, 1866.

CARD.

It is with feelings of pride as American Manufacturers, that we publish the following Testimonials, which have been received by us recently:—

LONDON, July 25, 1866.

Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS:—

GENTS:—I have much pleasure in inclosing a document signed by the first composers, musicians, and professors in Europe. I held your Pianos in such high estimation (vide my certificate) that I felt it my duty to take one of them with me to Europe to ascertain the opinion of my professional brethren. The inclosed certificate will prove how unanimous they have been on the subject. I beg to forward at the same time a letter I received from my friend Mr. Collard, which, I am sure must be gratifying to you.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,

Yours, very truly,

JAMES M. WEHLI.

LONDON, January 14, 1866.

JAMES M. WEHLI, Esq.:—

MY DEAR SIR:—I have great pleasure in asking you to convey to Messrs. Chickering the expression of my highest approval of their instrument. It is, I consider, not merely the best instrument of American manufacture that I have tried, but one of the finest Grand Pianos that has ever come under my observation; and the Messrs. Chickering may well be proud of having turned out from their manufactory an instrument which, for touch, quality of power and workmanship, it would be very difficult to surpass in any part of the wide world.

Dear sir, very sincerely yours,

CHARLES D. COLLARD,

[Firm of Collard & Collard, Piano-Forte Manufacturers, London.]

LONDON, 22d August 1866.

JAMES M. WEHLI, Esq.:—

MY DEAR SIR:—As you are going back to the United States, I must beg you to remember me kindly to the Messrs. Chickering. Tell them I was delighted with their Grand Piano Forte—it *good an that was of*, I think, as was ever turned out, both in touch and tone.

Wishing you, etc.,

I remain, ever truly,

H. F. BROADWOOD,

[Firm of F. Broadwood & Son Piano-Forte Manufacturers, London.]

LONDON, July 20, 1866.

Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS:—

GENTS:—I have just been invited by Messrs. Collard to try a Grand Piano-Forte manufactured by you, and I have no hesitation in indorsing the opinion of my old friend, Mr. C. D. Collard, viz., that it is the finest instrument I ever played on.

Believe me, gentlemen,

Most faithfully yours,

S. L. HATTON.

Testimonials from the most Distinguished Artists in Europe to Messrs. Chickering & Sons.

LONDON, July 25, 1866.

Having played upon a Piano Forte made by Messrs. Chickering & Sons, of Boston and New York, I have much pleasure in testifying to its general excellence.

For sweetness and brilliancy of tone, delicacy of touch, and magnificent power for concert purposes I consider it a really Grand Piano-Forte and decidedly the best I have seen of American manufacture.

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W. KUHE.	RENE FAURGES.
JULES BENEDICT.	SYDNEY SMITH.
M. W. BALFE.	GIULIO REGONDI.
ALFRED JAELL.	LINDSAY SLOPER.

J. MOCHELES, Professor au Conservatoire de Leipzig.

S. ARTHUR CHAPPEL, Director of Monday Concerts, London.

I recently had occasion to play on one of Chickering's Concert Grand Pianos. The high reputation of these instruments had already reached me and the instrument under notice in my sustained the reputation of the celebrated makers. It is distinguished by the fullness, beauty, and sweetness of its tone; by the perfectness of the entire Scale; and by its action, which is of so remarkable a kind that it gives to the player the most complete mastery of every shade of tone—*p.p* to medium and *f.f.* In short this Piano unites all the advantages of the best productions of the kind and stands side by side with the most celebrated European instruments.

LOUIS PLAIDY.

LEIPSIC, August 20, 1866.

Certificate from Herr Carl Reinecke, successor to the positions of Mendelssohn, both in the Conservatoire, and as Conductor of the Celebrated "Gerwandhause Concerts" in Leipsic.

I hereby assert and affirm that the Grand Piano-Forte of Chickering & Sons, of Boston and New York, which I have tried and examined, is one of the finest instruments of the class that ever came to my notice.

LEIPSIC, July, 1866. CARL REINECKE.

Certificate from Y. Von Arnold, the Celebrated Russian Pianist and Composer.

At Mr. Levitta's, in Leipsic I have this day (July 24, 1866) examined a Grand Piano-Forte from the manufactory of Messrs. Chickering & Sons, of Boston. It is a concert instrument of 7½ octaves with regard to which I would make the following remarks:—

FIRST—The action is so finely balanced that any gradation of power can be obtained, from the most delicate lightness to the greatest force.

SECOND—Between the two extremes of the keyboard the vibrations are perfectly equal in graduated power. The "singing" quality of the instrument (prolongation of sound), especially in the middle octaves, is greatly developed, and is exceedingly beautiful. The bass is full, uniform, powerful, without harshness, and the ensemble very beautiful.

THIRD—Nothing finer than this instrument could be desired with regard to power and fullness of tone.

In conclusion, it must be acknowledged that this instrument is one of the most perfect Piano Fortes of our time—namely, as regards tone in general and in the perfection of its mechanical parts.

(Signed) Y. VON ARNOLD.

LEIPSIC, July, 1866. 1t

CHICKERING

GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT

PIANOS,

No. 914 CHESNUT STREET,

(ENTRANCE IN ART GALLERY.)

WILLIAM H. DUTTON.