THB DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH.-PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, DECEMBERR $15,1866$.

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 | SATURDAY, DECEMBER $15,1866$. |
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| Mf. Lineoln and Reconstruetion. |
| THA authority of Mr. Lincoln's example | Tha authority of Mr. Lineoln's example is orien pleaded by the conservatives in far

of Mr. Johnson's present position and pol
wit reference to the with. refer rence to the reconstruction of
late Kebel States, that It may be late Rebel States, that it may be worth while
to refresh the memory of our readers with What Mr. Linco n's opinons and policy on this topic real $y$ were. And firat, we may
say than Mr. Lincoln, throughout his whole career, zave no countenance to the present
conser ative theory, that the R. bellion did not affect the status of the Rebel Stites as
members of the Union. On the contrary, he membersly malita' ied, or rather took it for
constantlo
gronted, that the Rebellion had worked the gronted, that the Rebellion had worked the
overthrow of loyal State Goveriments in the insurgent Stai:s, and that the de facto, or
Rebel State Governments, which had usurped Rebel state Governments, wh ch had usurped
their places, were of no validity or rightrial
authority. Hence, he maintained that the re-establishment of loyal State Governments
in the Rebel States was a neecesity. Thus, in the Rebel States was a necessity. Thus,
in his proclamation of the 8th December,
1883, embracing a plan of reconstruction, he
says, "And, whereas, inebellonon now exisis, sasy, "And, whereas, a Rebellion now exisis,
whereby the loyal State Governments of several States have for a long time been s
verted"-unmistakably showing that verted"-unmistakably showing that he
regarded the several State Governments then
existing in the Rebel States as of no validity whatever, Mr. Lincoln's ideas upon this subject of
reconstrucion, as set forth in this proclamatoon, embraced these main points:-First,
that the general Government was authorized to reconstruct the States by that clause of
the Contitution which makes it a duty of the Uniled States to guarontee to each State
in the Union a republican form of govern-
ment; secondly, that only those citizens who mere loyal should take part in the work of
wecon reconstruction; thirdiy, that any plan be
might adopt was merely experimental, and disble to be suparseded by a better one,
sbould it be dissovered; fourthly, that the
main dependence main dependence was, atter all, upon the
army aud navy; and, fithly, that the whole matter of the admission of mith Congress,
any State rested exclusively withectite
and not to any extent with the Executive. Upon the first of these points he remarked: UThe onstitutional obligation of the
United Stats to guarantee to every State in United Stat 8 to guarantee to every State in
the Union a repubbican form of government,
and to protect the State in the case stated, is and to protect the This in the case stated, is
explicit and full. This section of the Consti-
tution contemplates a case wherein the element in a $S$ ate favorable to repubican
government in the Union, may be too feeble
and cisely the
dealing."
to guarante second protect a rival State Govcrnment, constructed in whote, or in preponwhose hostility and violence it is to be pro-
tected, is simply absurd " Hence he excladed from participation in this work of reconstruc-
tion all persons who were, or had been, con-
nected with the Confederate army or navy. nected nith the Confederate army or navy, Leutenant in the latter; all who leit seats
in the United States Congress, or resilgued commiss ons in the army or navy of the
United states, to aid the Rebellion; and all or white, otherwise than lawfolly as of war. These terms of exclusion, it will be the Constitutional amendment, and were enech
as would have put the reconstructed States as would have put the
into oyal hands alone.
In regard to the third point, he wished to intended to present the people of the States
 hich the national authority and loyal
tate Governments may be re-established within said States, or in any of them. And Whe Executive can suggest will best Waich the Execuive can sugest it must not be understood that 0 other possibe mode woud be successful?
nd in his last public speech, dellivered only chree daya before his assassination, in discuss-
already been done in that ing what had aiready been done in the
woric of reconstruction, he said that no exclusive and inflexible plan could be prescribed,
and that in the present situation it might be his duty "to make some ne."
to the people of the South."
Upon the fourth point he said: "We must
not loee aight of the fact that the war-powe s still our main rellance. To wat powe alone can we look, for a time, to give confl.
dence to the people in the contested regions that the insurgent pover will not again over
run them." run them." over the admission of members from these States, Mr. Lincoln repeatedly and carefally recognized. Nor did he, in any manner, at
tempt to interfere with this prerogativa tempt to intert influence the action of that body with reference to applicants for seats. Mr. I Incoln's pollicy was a tentative one Adapted to emergencles when they arose, and
calculated to assist our armies in the fild, by
breaking down the morat and phystcat power
of the Rebela in the Statee themselves. Ho
encouraged the pee encouraged the people of the South to form
loyal Sinte Governmente loyah suate Governmeots, not that he might
rush a crowd of hungry appllicanta for admis sion to the doors of Congress, and claim right for them, but that the nucleus of loyal com-
munities might be eatabliehed munities might be established in the Rebel States, and thus thoy might gradually be
brought back to their true relations with the Unoug. Had he lived, there can harrily be a
Ung
doubb the he wold bave been found act doubt that he would have been found acting
in fall accord with the representatives of then in fall accord with the representatives of the
people; and that now, instead of beholdin people; and that now, inslesd of beholdin
the so-called State Govemuents of the South
in the hands of Rebels, we should thave see in the hands of Rebela, we should have seen
loyal men at the head of affairs there, and loyal men at the head of affairs there, and
the problem of reconstruction would have been already and happily solved.
Jewetr to
where to where to-day an appeal from Hon. Willian
Cornell Jewett to Hon. John W. Forney urging the latter to withdraw his letter of refusal to be a candidate for United States Senator for this State. The letter its-lf we published yesterday. The appeal of Mr.
Jewett is well written, and contains sound Jewett is well written, and contatins sound
argument. There can be no question, what-
ever may be the opinion of Colonel Fone ever may be the opinion of Colonel Forney
persoonally, that he stands in the ranks of the friends of liberty. We doubt,
however, if Mr. Jewetts argument however, if Mr. Jewett's argument wi 1 per-
suade Colonel Forney to alter his determina-
tilan

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