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Evenimy Uelegraph

Saturday, DEcesmber 29, 1896. Probable Aetion ot the Supreme Court
Tur probeble ection of the Surpeme Court
upon the vilal questions growing out of the


 nation in regard to the status of the South-
ern communttes. President Jobnson is reported to have recen 1 ly adrised those com-
munities to reecet the Constitutional Amendtion, his con Addence that the supreme Court grese with reterene
State Governmenta The New York Herald, assuming that there
s some ground for all these outgivings, per-




 Oc coure, it is imposible that the country
should not regard with apprehension the possibulity that the ipse dixition o a single mann, tated the ingmouns yred Scott decision, may of the iust fruts ot its victory over treason
and rebellion. Bat it is well not to jump too
hratily to the conclusion that the supreme Cour tis to be found arrayed on the side of
the late Rebels and agaunst the loyal sentiment of the peopole
In
he frrst place, the decision in the matter lians does not have any necessary connecton
with the subject of the satus of the Southern communities. It rests apon grounds of its
own. It might have been consistently concurrece of Rebel State status as Charles Sum-
subiect ner himself.
In the second place, the Supreme Court
has already decided that the late war was a "an; that tis, that the war was not mererly
"inaurrectiony," and thus confned to those who personally took part in it, but was a teri-
ritorial war between belligerent powers, so within the limits of the Southern army lines was enemys property, and subject to confls-
cation. The decision was that the States rebelled as "states;" that the war was "be--
tween the Northern and Southern States;" that it was "no loose, unorganized insurrec-
tion," but that of a well-deflined "belligerent power." The Rebellion destroyed all loyal and constiStates, and that the Rebel State Governments Were known to the Constitution and laws only
as hostlle and revolutionary powers, seeking to overtbrow the Government of the United
States. This effectually separates the preent socalled State organizations in the South so-caled seati organzacions in the south
from all relation whatever to the old
organizations which existed before the war. It cuts them off from all the vestel rights,
constitutional privileges, and immemorial immunities which might have been claimed
for those old orpanizations, had the chain of lega and constitutional succession
remained unbroken. A chasm of more
than four years', duration yawns, in whicb, in all these Rebel States, there
were, in the eye of the Constitution, no valid governments. The chain of legal continuity is fatally broken. A hatus occurs in which
there is nothing at the South that the Constitution recognizes as a civil or political State.
The preent State organzantions there are purely new creations, having no possible
constitutional relations to the old State organizations which went out of sight in th
revolution in 1861. Indeed, they have no legal relations seven to the Rebel State GovThe outbreak of the Rebellion subveried the old loyal State Governments of the South sldent Johnson to subvert the Rebel State Govarnments. 'The present organizalions are every Way new. Their bistory dates back only to their
creator, Presi.ent Johnaon. Hence, the oaly creator, Presi. .ent Johnson. Hence, the ouly
queation which the Supreme Court can possibly pass upon is, Whether the Presaldent of
the United States can constitutionally create The United States can constitutionally create
State Governments? It is a new question, in one sense, because no bormer President has
evor asaumed to exervise sach a power; but jo another sense it is net new, for it has ith

THE DAELY EVENING
precedents in principle in every new State
thet han ever been admitted into the Union.
Those precedenta are unilorm and univeraal Those precedenta are unilorm and universal
that Congressalone can breathe the breath of
iffe tnto a State organization. All the pre
$\frac{\text { RELIGIOUS NOTICES. }}{\text { SAI }}$
DECKMBER 29, 1866. 1ife
hmin
with
of the
n
 stirring effects of the "Marsellatatse Hymn,"
ard the eathusiasm created by the senseles. atd the eathusiasm created by the senseless
deggere of Cromwell's dan, show bow
easily the popular mind is moulded. When, easily the popular mind is moulded. Whan
therefore, we see a aserise of novels written
in defense of "the lost cause," and not less poweriul in their defense than it
they assumed the tone of argument
instead of that of conversation, we
cannot but vivew these publicications as having
a direct ten'ency to promote discord, foster a direct ten ency to promote discord, foste
the spirit of rebellion, and aid the South in
her contumacious refusal to accept the tate of war. That Southern writers, especially
temale writers, , \&hould devote their energies
tothe manutacture of such fiction, causes uis to the manutacture of such fiction, causes us
no surprise. With a heedlesseess eminently
theirown, Southern women lave distinguished
themselves for their barbarity and their
widd themselves for their brrbarity and their
wild enthusiam. Hence, the production
ot wititiga tending to do the South the utmost
damage, may be set down to their thought-
lessness as well as to their treason. But lessness as weil as to their treason. But
what doos surprise us, is to see leading pub-
lishers in the North issuing such works, and pampering to the morbid taste of the soath-
ern people for records and praises of the tiebellion. It is excusable for southern pub-
lisl ers to do so, but for a Northern house, in order to sell a tew thousand copies, to issue
works having a direct tendency to promote
treasonal We do no: deprecate the publication of works
of real literary merit, which have some other of real iterary merit, which have some other
design than the mere propagation of dissatis-
faction. faction.
Ltterature is a world of Itself, and what
shall be rejected and what received depends on other prounds than any expreasion of opin-
ion. But when the lite eary apility is evidently
utterly valueless, utterly valueless, where the doctrine it b bra,
and the sorory ytself has no merit but it trea-
son, we do most heartly condemn its publicaticn in the North. We have referred to Miss
Evans' last work, "S.. Eimo." Although de-
ficient in that tone which should be found in Evanst in that tone which should be found in
ficient novel of its class -a submission $t$ the
a me decree of battle-yet it possesses merit or so
high an order as a merely literary production as to account for its appearance. But with
that exception, we know of no Southern war novel which has any other recommendation
than its arrant adhesion to the doctrine of
secession. Light works, such ns fction secession. Light works, such as fiction, have
a doubly insidious power. They are read by
the south. Boys and girls, who would not open a ponderous history, will read novels,
and their open their minds be thus in'ected with princi-
anles of evil which will develop in the future ples or evil which will develop in the future,
and 'make all the young men traitors, like
their fathers. The publisher whe their fathers. The pubisher who lays such a
work before tom nas a fearful responsibility
to answer for, and one which, if the nation does not now call him to account tor, it will
not fail to demand a reckoning in the future. Minnesota Wheat Crop,-The wheat
crop of Minnesota for the year 1868 is estimated $8,000,000$ of bushels. The first ex-
ports of wheat were made from this State in 1859, and amounted to 130,000 bushels.
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$\$ 31,000,000$, while the tax levy
$\$ 18,000,000$.

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