THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH.-PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 18, 1867.

Evening Telegraph

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 18, 1807.

Who Support the Constitution? THE Democrats assume to be the especial champions of the Constitution. Their constant endeavor is to make the defense of the Constitution an apparent issue between themselves and the Republicans. And sometimes we regret to see Republican writers allowing themselves to be placed in false positions upon this question.

We hold that the Republican party is the true constitutional party of this country ; that its great leading measures are not only consonant with the spirit of the Constitution, but essential to its very existence.

Democratic support of the Constitution, as tar as it goes, is purely partisan and technical. We say partisan, because at this very moment that party is supporting the Executive n usurping the legislative powers of the Government, contending that he has the right to pass laws and to organize State Governments. defending him in making appointments to office without the advice and consent of the Senate, which is palpably unconstitutional, and threatening resistance and revolution if Congress shall exercise its high constitutional function of impeachment.

These are violations of the Constitution which go to its very essence, and which affect the organic character of the Government itself. For, if the President may usurp legislative powers, then this is no more a government of law, but of one man. Its distinctive character as a government of the people is gone. So, too, the usurpation of the appointing power goes to break down the popular element in the Government, and to strengthen the one-man power. And if that great remedy against usurpation and maladministration, which the people were so careful to keep in their own hands-namely, impeachment-is to be denied to them except at the cost of revolution, then, indeed, the essential and distinctive features of our Government as a republic are obliterated, and it must take its place among the oligarchies, and as a very despotic one at that.

Now, these grave and fundamental violations of the Constitution are each and every one of them sustained and carried on by the Democratic party. On the contrary, it is the endcavor of the Republican organization to maintain this Government in its integrity and purity, as a Government of the people. They insist that when laws are to be passed the legislative branch of the Government, and not the Executive, shall pass them; that when appointments to office are to be made, the advice and consent of the Senate shall be obtained; and that the legitimate exercise of any of its constitutional functions by Congress shall be respected as the expressed will of the people. We say, in the second place, that the Demoeratic support of the Constitution is technical. This has been strikingly exemplified ever since the commencement of the great struggle in which the nation is still engaged. When the South rebelled the Democratic party insisted that the Government had no right to coerce a State. The State might not have a right to secede-they were not agreed upon that-but at all events there was no constitutional power to coerce it if it did secede. This was the Democratic interpretation of the Constitution, and in accordance with it that party allowed the Rebellion to go on unchecked until the close of Mr. Buchanan's administration, when it had already acquired such power and consistency that a four years' war, with the attendant expense and suffering, was required to suppress it. Had the Democratic interpretation of the Constitution been adhered to, the Rebeilion would have succeeded, and the Government of the United States would have been overthrown. During the continuance of the war this same narrow construction of the Constitution was still maintained by the Democratic party. They thought it far more important that Vallandigham should be detended in his assumed right to discourage enlistments, preach treason, and encourage the Rebels to hold out to the bitter end, than that our armies should triumph in the field. The loss of a battle, in which thousands of our brave boys should lose life or limb, was nothing to them compared with securing a trial by jury to some miserable spy or conspirator or hotel-burner, or assassin at the North. In other words, the national existence was to be jeopardized, and thousands of our Union soldiers suffer death. rather than that some poor Northern traitor should be deprived of a single one of those technical formalities which the Constitution has thrown around the life and liberty of the citizen in a time of peace. They interpret the Constitution with the utmost liberality in lavor of traitors and their aiders and abettors, but with the utmost strictness against these endeavoring to save the life of the nation. The great difference between the two parties is this :- The Republicans believe that the war was constitutional; that, being constitutional, such measures as were necessary to its vigorous prosecution were constitutional; and that such further measures as may be necessary to adapt the nation to the results of the war, and to secure the full truits of the costly triumph we have achieved, are also constituanal. The Democratic theory, pushed back

to its fundamental basis, is the old theory that the nation had no right to coerce a State. They really believe the war itself to have been unconstitutional. This is the true key to their present position. Fortunately the people did not act upon this theory during the terrible struggle in the field, nor will they act upon it during the still fiercer struggle that is now raging within the halls of legislation, and in the great forum of public debate.

Protests Against Cowan's Confirmation. WE trust the Senate of the United States will listen to the universal remonstrance of the Republicans of Pennsylvania against the confirmation of Edgar Cowan as Minister to Austria. Mr. Cowan was elected to the Senate originally by the Republicans of this State, but embraced the earliest opportunity to prove a traitor to the party that had elected him, and has since done all that he could to overthrow it. Political treachery ought not to be rewarded. Had Mr. Cowan's change been an honest one, he would have resigned his seat, and appealed to the people; but he held on to his office, knowing full well that he was misrepresenting the public sentiment of the State. Such a course is politically dishonest and dishonorable.

MR. COWAN asserted in the Senate yesterday that the President had made no removals from office except of persons who had spoken disrespectfully of him; whereupon Senator Willey, of West Virginia, called attention to the case of the editor of a Wheeling paper, who had been appointed Postmaster in Wheeling, and who, in the issues of his paper in March, 1865, denounced the President as an idiot, drunkard, etc. The revelation caused some sensation; but Mr. Cowan said, among so many appointments, it was inevitable that some mistakes should be made.

WE ARE glad to chronicle the nomination of Frederick T. Frelinghuysen for the United States Senate by the Republican members of the New Jersey Legislature. Senator Frelinghuysen, even during the short time that he has held his seat by appointment, has taken a front rank among his compeers.

SENATOR NYE RE-ELECTED .- The re-election of James W. Nye to the United States Senate from Nevada is a cause of congratulation. There is no abler or more eloquent champion of human rights on the floor of the Senate than Senator Nye.

THE SENATE of this State has ratified the Constitutional amendment by a vote of 20 yeas to 9 nays. The amendment has been ratified by both branches of the Minnesota Legislature. 1000

THE LATEST COMICAL KINE.-IN THE EVENING TELEGRAPH of to-morrow (Saturday), we shall publish an admirable humorous travestic upon Charles Reade's great romance, Griffith Gaunt, Our funny novel is called "Liflith Lank," It is exceedingly droll and laughable, and is iilustrated with a number of pointed engravings that will be appreciated at sight.

THE EASTERN STATES.

Forgery in Boston - Severity of the Storm - Anxiety Respecting Vessels Due, Etc. Boston, January 17. - Notwithstanding the et that many parties on State street a

Ordnance Used During the War -From the report of Major-General A. B. Dyer, Chief o report of Major-General A. B. Dyer, Chief of Urdnance, it appears that, during the period from January 1, 1861, to June 30, 1865, there were provided for the military service 7802 cannon, 11,787 artillery carriages; 6,333,295 artillery projectiles, suol, and shell; 6,539,999 rounds of grape and caulster shot; 2,862,177 rounds of fixed artillery ammunition; 3,477,655 small acms-muskets, rifles, carbines, and platols; 544,475 swords, sabres, and lances; 2,146,175 complete sets of artillery accounte-ments; 216,571 complete sets of cavalry accounte-ments; 259,554 complete sets of cavalry accounte-ments; 539,554 complete sets of cavalry accounte-ments; 559,554 complete sets of cavalry accounte-ments; 540,550 complete sets of cavalry accounte-ments; 559,554 complete sets of cavalry accounte-sets of cavalry accounter-ments; 559,554 complete sets of cavalry accounter-ments; 559,554 complete sets of cavalry accounter-sets of cavalry accounter-ments; 559,554 complete sets of cavalry accounter-sets of cavalry acco ments; 23,544 complete sets of horse equip-trements; 53,544 complete sets of horse equip-ments; 28,164 sets of two-horse artiflery harness; 752,526 horse blankets; 1,022,176,474 cariridaes for small arms; 1,220,555,435 percussion caps for for small arms: 1,220,555,455 percussion caps for small arms; 10,281,305 cannon primers; 4,226,377 fusces for shells; 26,440,054 pounds of gunpow-der; 6,395,152 pounds of nitre; and 90,416,295 pounds of lead in pigs and bullets, besides im-mense quantifies of parts for repairing and making good the complete articles which were damaged, lost, or distinguish a second damaged, lost, or destroyed in service.

German Railways-The railways from Har-burg, opposite Hamburg, to Stade and Cux-bayen, and from Nordbaysen, in Central Germany, to Erfort, will be built immediately. Both lines are of the highest stragetical importance,

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING, -JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH. and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have RE-MOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT. OFFICESI-No. 144 S. SIXTE Street Philadelphia TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 £4p

BISHOP E. S. JANES, D. D., WILL preach at JENTRAL M E. CHUBCH, VINE Street above Twelfth, on Sabbath, January 29 at 10M o'c ock A. M. Love Feast at 3 P. M., pres ded over by the dishop. Dr. CASTLe at 7 P. 4. 18 21* FRIENDS' ASYLUM FOR THE IN-SANE, near Frankford, Twenty third Ward,

Philade phia, Dr. J. H. WORTHINGION, Superintendent Contres Line, N. E. corner Sevenin and Market irects. William Bett e. No. 426 N. Sixth atreet John C. Allen No. 335 B Fifth street John Carter, No. 335 B Fifth street John M. Whitell. No. 430 Race street. Mark Balderston, No. 320 N. Sixth street. Richerd Richardson, No. 322 Arch street. Samuel Moris, near Olney. Elliston P. Morris, Germantown, and No. 805 Mar-et street. Nathan Hilles, Frankford, David Scutt No 815 Arch street, William Kinsey, S. W. corner of Third and Vine reets. William B. Cooper, near Camden, New Jersey. Samuel Emlen, Germantown, and No. 627 Market

street. Howard Yarnail. No 922 Mount Vernon street. Francis B. Coie, Germsptown, and No. 1 Walnut street. 1 10 3m

STREET. TW SET THE PRESENTATION FESTIVAL, No 516 BROADWAY, Yew York. CARD TO THE PURLIC.—The Distributing Committee beg to announce to the public that, owing to the great labor attendant upon preparing the ballots and procur-ing the additional presents arising from the sale of a greater number of tickets than was at first contem-pinted that the distribution that was expected to take pace on the Mah inst, is unavolably postponed until the 28th inst, when is will positively take place. STEWART VAAS VLEIT, FRANCIS C B SRLOW, JOHY H WHI'E New York, Jan 19.8857 OFFICE OF THE NORTH PENNSYL.

New York, Jan 10.867. 117 2trps OFFICE OF THE NORTH PENNSYL-VANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 407 WALNUT Street. PHILAPELPHIA January 10, 1867. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PLE CLNT, out of the net earn-ings, in Serie, bearing no interest and convertible into the 'even-cer-cent Morigane Bonds of the Company, in sums of Five Hundred Dollars, on and after the 1867, on presentation at the Office' of the Company. The Scrip so issued will be delivered to the Stock-holders or their legal representatives, on and after the list of FEBRUARY next. The Transfer Hooks of the Company will close at 3 o'c' ock this P. M., and remain closed until the 21st instant. 115 in Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE UNION PASSENGER BAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-THIRD and BROWN Streets. PHILADELPHIA, January 5, 1867.



DACON & WARDER, K BROKERS, or \$2 in cloth WALNUT STREET. OANS bought and sold on Cominvested in City, State, or Govern-AM H. BACON, ESTATE BROKER, o. 218; WALNUT Street. IONAL THE REPUBLIC, 811 CHESNUT Street! ILADELPHIA. \$500,000, FULL PAID. DIRECTORS Wm. Ervien, Sam, A. Bisphan. Osgood Welsh, Fred. A. Hoyt, INSTRUCTION. Ben. Rowlang, Jr. Wm. H Bhawn PRESIDENT, LIAM H. RHAWN. CASHIER, EPH P. MUMFORD. [19 31 3m AND BROAD TOP MOUN-USINESS CO A AND BROAD TOP GIOUN-LEGAD AND COAL COMPANY 7 SOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS. of a considerable portion of the above timus to offer them at the low price of 79 instant. On and after that date the iced to 81. PHILADELPHIA 81. the present price, will yield the cont. per annum, and add 21 per cent maturily the new Coupon Bonds that have fration against ices by fire or their; re-t irom October 1, which the pur heat additional charge. For further o SAILER & STEVENSON, No 12: S. THIRD Street. Opposite Girard Bank. ND MECHANICS' NATIONAL PHILADELPHIA, January 11, 1887, d on the 9th of January, 1867, the ockholders were elected Directors Stockholders were elected Directors N M LEWIS, dERCER. ASHHURST. DNY J. ANTELO. MUN A FARNHAM, S R. CAMPBELL, JS TETE. ENTON S. HUTCHINSON. A B LIPPINCOIT. VARD FARNUM. DE W. FARE JE ing declined a re election on account. WIN M LEWIS. Edg., was unani-esident, and, at the same time JOHN , was unanimously elected Vice-Pre-w DUSHTON JE W. RUSHTON, JR., Cashier. EXCHANGE BANK, GOVERN-PONITABY AND FINANCIAL UNITED STATES, PHILADELPHIA JANUARY 15, 1867, eld on the 6th instant, the following-rs were olected Dir. stors of this Bank : Watson Malone, k. Robert P. Gillingham, William C. Housson, Son, Kirk B. Wells, Andrew J Bloan, Thomas L. Gillespie, litiam M. Davidson f the Directors, heid this day, A. sunanimously re-olected President, SEND Esg., Solicitor, and February 4 SEND Esg., Solicitor, and J. W. GILBOUGH, Cashier.

THE SOLDIFE'S ORPHANS. By Mrs. Ann S. Ste-phons Author of "Fashion and Famine." Complete in one large duodecimo volume, Price. \$159 in paper, MUS. ANN S. STEPHENS' OTHER WORKS. Copies of any or all of the above popular books wil be sent to any one, free of postage, on receipt of price Call on, or address all orders to the Publishers. T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS', No. 306 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa and they will receive immediate attention. THE QUAKER CI NOTICE OF REMOVAL BARE INDUCEMENTS TO PATRONS. TERMS REDUCED-ONE HUNDRED SCHOLAR-SHIPS TO BE ISSUED AT \$30. NEW AND ELEGANT ROOMS ARE SHORTLY TO BE OPENED AT FIFTH AND CHESNUT STREETS. HAMILTON INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 2810 CHESNUT Street, West Phi-DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL. PHILIP A CHEGAR A. M. PRINCIPAL The Spring Session will commence on MONDAY, C1 14tt ... 850 00 ...8200-00 THE SECOND TERM OF THE LEHIGH UNIVERSITY will open on the 3a of February. 1867. Apply, for information of admussion, 10 HENEY COPPER, LL D., President, 1146t South Bethlehem, Penns.

such haste yesterday to deny that any forged paper had made its appearance here, and the general disposition to nuch the matter up, I have it from the best authority that a forged check of nearly \$1000 was refused at one of the Beston banks no longer ago than yesterday forencon, after having been accepted by two outside parties doing business here. Efforts are now being made to arrest the forger. The name he used in the case above reierred to was that of one of our well-known and highly esteemed railroad officers. The storm of to-day has not had its equal, all

things considered, for ten years. The streets and wharves are literally piled up with snow-banks, in many places six feet high. The shipping at the whurves presented a decidedly Arc-tic appearance this evening, the snow having covered many vessels even with the rall. There is no reliable report of any shipwrecks below this port. There are many vessels overdue here, however, and interested parties are ex-ceedingly anxious this evening lest to morrow's news from Cape Cod or the south shore of the bay may be of a painful character. The steamer Nereus, from Boston for New

York, is believed to be safe at anchor some-where in Vineyard Sound. The City of Bath, one of the Sayannah line, bound out, is also supposed to have passed Cape Cod before the storm, commenced. There are some fears in regard to several sailing vessels, but they are generally believed to be groundless.

The Storm at the East-Suspension of Railroad Travel,

PORTLAND, Me., January 17-6 P. M .- The storm has been increasing and is now terride. The streets are impassable even for sleighs, the horse-cars are blocked up, and so deep are the drifts that pedestrians can hardly make their way. The Eastern morning trains arrived seve-ral hours late. No trains left for Augusta this atternoon, and the Grand Trunk and Bangor trains had only reached the Grand Junction at o'clock.

The morning train from Boston stopped at Biddeford, and must remain there until to-morrow. The engines sent hence to their as-sistance could not get out of the city. Four trains are stuck between Portsmouth, N. H., and Boston, on the Eastern Railroad. No train left here for Boston this afternoon. The Boston afternoon train for Portland stops over at Dover or Excter, N. H.

The telegraph wires are either badly broken or working hard, but communication is still cept up East and West.

The Archives of Germany.-In accordance with an agreement between the members of the old Bund, the archives of the late Federal Diet are entrusted to Prussian keeping, on condition of free access to them by every German State. The library of the Diet will be incorporated with the Frankfort public library, but the maps and plans belonging to it must be like wise open to the inspection of any of the States. The antique furniture, pictures, and historical curiosities adorning the late federal palace at Frankfort are to be presented to the Germanic Museum, established by a society of antiquarians at Nuremberg.

K eping to the Law .- A red-don banker in Indians had a few hundreds of his notes pre-Indiana had a few hundreds of his notes pre-sented for redemption. "My good fellow," said he to the presenter, "I would like to hand over the mini drops—I have them very handy—but don't you see that I can't? The State of Indiana forbids me. Her General Banking Law ex-pressly prescribes that every bank organized thereunder "shall keep on hand at least fifteen per cent. of its issues in coin." Now I've got the requisite amount, but I must keep it, and if I pay you, I shall be short. So the State forbids and prevents my doing what you require."



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