THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH.-PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1867.

at the evesimg trlegrapb bulldise, Ho. 108 s. Thitr Street,

Price, Three Centy Fer Copy (Doub
 WEDNESDAY, JANCARY 23, 1867. The Relation of State Governments to the Ir only through their State Goverrments that
the States, as statete, have any relations to the
竍 the States, as States, have any relations to the
Government of the United States. The Legis
latures elect Senators; the Goveruors give ctures elect Senators; the Goveruors give
certifates of election to members of the House of Representatives; the States are repre-
sented separately in the Electoral College: sented separately in the Electoral Collegg
and all communucations between the Govern made through the State organizations. With out a Slate Government a State can have no
participation in the Government of the Union It cannot elect Senators; it cannot elect cannot appoint electors of President and Vice President.
When a State is admitted "into the Union," what takes place? Is there anything done to
the land No; that was in the Union betore. Is It not simply the admission
through tts accredited Representatives, ot the
political corporation, the communty orga nized undera State Constitution, to a partici-
pation tr the Government of the Uion
 people of all the states and Territories, a
collectively forming the nation; but it knows othing of unorganized ser out civil government. Indeed, the word
"State" used in any such sense is a mismomer The word is sometimes used territorially, as mate, etc., of a state; but in its political and actiog under a constitution and laws. standing "m the Union," It must possess
valid State Government. Without this cannot lawfully elect Senntors and Represen not sufficient, for a de facto Government We thus see that the irst great question to nities is, Have they laufful State Govern ion trom them as a Senator, or as a member question is frrst determined, and determined
afirmatively. Whe the onilial testimony of the President that in the spring of the
ear 1865 these communities were without Sate Governments. If thay have since ob
ained lavtut ones, we should be pleased to
see the lact demonstrated. Seven Per Cent.
Last year the Board of Trade of our city
petitioned the Legisiature of the State to so alter the law as to increase the legal rate of
Interest from six to seven per cent. By persuch an enactment, but it tailed in the Senate enew their efforts at the present session, and argument in favor of the proposed change. The first reason adduced is that the rate of
interest as fixed by law in the states of New York and Ohio is higher than our own, an order counties seeks these States for investpended in our own State for our advancement, flowing from us to our impoverishment
and to thom for their benellt. The advantages oflered by New York bankers are such
that our capital is drawn to that city, and oftentimes when our commussion merchants
make their return sales to the sblipper, he To show conclusively the current money is be amount held on deposit by the New York banks on the first of November of last year
amounted to two hundred and twenty-flve mild by the Philadelphia banks, As a proof of the energy evinced by our
neighbors, and the success whieh attends their afforts, and as an incentive to renea exerfact that the New York merchants have induced the Secretary of the Treasury to
recommend that all our national banks throughout the councy seem their notes and make them at in that eity. If Congress should approve and indorse this report, then the seventeen huncirculat'on amounting to one thousand millions of dollara, will be compelled by law to bankers to meet their clreulanion when presented. Against this proposed profect we
eel that the citizens of this Commor should earnestly protest; this Commonwealth York from thus, by legislation, becoming the money centre of this country, it is their duty hands of their Legisiature such a ssistance as will enable them to hold hie opp al which to be enabled to offer such inducements in the way of interest as would
repel capital from their borders.
These recommendations, coming, us they do
from so infiential a body as the Board of
Trade, and from an association rankinas among
the moet fitted to judge of the needs of our businene community, ought to recelve early atiention from the Legislature, and auch
answer made to their petition as a careful
examination of the matter may point out as examination of the matter may poin
correct.
Rewarding His Friends.
WAsmiserow rumors are rife concerning the provisions that are to be made by the Preal-
dent for the retiring senators and others upon whom the people bave put the seal
of their condemantion. Motley, the accomplished scholar, the hastorian, the faithful and oyal Minister to Austria, is to be removed to
make a place for Mt, Cowan, of Pennsylvania. George P. Marsh, the experienced and capa-
Gens. bie diplomatist, and one of our most distin guished men of letters, is to be called home
that a "place" may be found for that a "place" may be
McDongall, of California.
The gallant and tried Cassius M. Clay is io be supplanted at St. Petersburg by the syco phant and demagogue, James Doolittle, Wisconsin.
David Dud
David Dudley Field is to have Minister
Adams' place, as a token or the President' eratutude to Justice Field, of the supreme Court, for his late decisions.
So we go. Perhaps ths
So we go. Perhaps the Senate may bave
something to say about these matters. We something to say about these matters. We
trust it wilit hereatter confirm no man who Is not a fair represenative of the dominant
political sentiment of the country. The people are entitled to be represented at home
and abroad by public officers who think as They do. $\frac{\text { The True Issue. }}{\text { Iv the Huse of Representatives on Monday, }}$ N the Hcuse of Representatives on Monday,
Mr. Baker, of filinois, struck the key-note of he great controversy between the President
and the people, by the introduction of a joint resolution declaring that the ten communt-
ties lately in armed rebellion ware lef without civil government on the overthrow of ernments since set up therein, through the military interfference of the President of the United States, are de facto Governments of
military origin, are not valid State Govern ments under the Constitution of the United by beng so recognized and declared by ConThose metaphysical questions of States being
out of the Union or in the Union with which nembers of Congress seem to be so much
puzzed, and goes directly to the gist of the pretended state Governments erected by
President Johnson in the late Rebel States This is the point to which the public atten
ion should be constantly directed. ton should be constanty directed. Can the
President, wio is a mere Executive, creat
State Governments in the Union? If he can, then he a can declare war, create a public debt, pass laws, and
ercise legislative functions generally. Garibaldi on American Attairs.
The great Italian bero aud patriot, Tae great Italian bero and patriot, Gari-
baldi, has written a letter upon American
aflairs. It is tardiy necessary to any that be sympsthizes with the people in their struagle
against Executive reaction and usurpation He urges the President to come to terms
with Congress. The contest now going on that which is agitating nearly every Governbetween the rights of the masses and the
privileges of the few-between true republilicansm and some form of aristocracy. Court of Alabama has decided that the State deracy was a de facto Government, and that
the state officers who made investments by hat state officers who made investments by
anthority of the Legislature in Confederate ecurities are protected from all loss therefor.
This is a bad decision for those who maintain that the status of the States was not
aflected by the Rebellon. We shall see daylight on this question after awhile.
Rejectro, -The Senate yesterday, in ex-
ecutive session, confirmed twenty $y$ fix civil appointments sent to them for action, and rejected twenty-one, among whom were Wii
liam F. Johnston, Collector of the Port of Phi ham F. Johnston, Conlector of the Port of Phi-
ladelphia, Joseph R. Flanigen, Naval Oftcer, These are the only Pbiladolphia appoiutment so


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| Statement of the Assets of the Company on January 1, 1867, |
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