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## FRIDAY, JANCARY 25, 1867.

Proliminary Points to be Settled
all fmportant that the publle mind be kept constantly fixed upon the
great issue between Prexident great issue between President Johnsou and
the Union party. And, first, it may be premised that the question is not one ns to the
effect of the war upon the status of the late Rebel States, although conservative organs
usually assume that it is. The precise legal usually assume that it is. The precise legal
effect of the Rebellion upon the States which engaged in in is a vexed and knotty question,
upon which neither conservatives nor radicals are agreed among themselves. Almost every
man you meet has his own theory in regard to it. President Johnson and the radicals,
however, start from a common point which however, startorom a comeson point which
pratically avois this question. That com-
mon point is the fact, stated by him in mon point is the fact, stated by him in
his proclamation for the reconstruction
of the State of North Carolina, that the supof the State of North Carolina, that the sup-
pression of the Rebellion left those states
without cival government. Whether, as a metaphysical question, they were then in the
Union or out of it; whether they had ceased to be States altogether, or had merely ceased
to be in constitutional reiations with the Union; whether their corporate life was de-
stroyed,or merely suspended?-however these
queries may be answered, ali queries may be answered, ali are agreed that
there were no State organizations there, and if for no other reason, for the very good one
that the President, in his military capacity
as Commander-in-chief of the army and navy, had overthrown the Rebel State organiz-
ations, leaving nothing it their place. Upon
this fact thereter organizations in the late Rebel States, fmate-
diately atter the overthrow of the Rebellion,

Nor, seconcly, is there any dispute between
the two parcies as to whether conditions may riglitfully be imposed upon the late Rebel
communities before they are invested with power in the Union as States. The President,
before be would consent that these communi-
ties were entitled to resume their lunctions ns States in the Union, required them to ratify
the anti-slavery amendment to the Coustitu-
tion and to repudiate the Rebel debt. This completely estops him and his supporters
from denying the legality and rienffiness
of imposing conditions of restoration upon Nor, thirdly, is there any dispute as to the
right of a State, with a legal State Govern-
ment, and wwose relations have not been disthe Un:on. The conservative organs con-
stantly and vniformly beg the question upon
this point . Thy this point. They persistently assume that
the State Government of North Cerolina, tor
Instance, is as legal as that of Pennsyl lania.
But this is one of the chief points in dispute. Nobody doubts the legality of the State Gov-
ernment of Pennsylvania, while the legality of
the State Governmentot North Carolina is sut ject to gravest doubts. Pennsylvania has not
been in rebellion, while North Carolina has.
Pennsylvania has not joined a hostile confederacy, and waged war against the Union,
while North Carolina has. Pennsylvania has neter lost her State organization, while
North Caroina has. All these points of dif-
ference the conservatives shat their eyes to, Yerence the conservatives shat their eges to
and clamor that we have as much right to
refuse representation to Pennsylvania, as we have to refuse it to North Carolina. The
cases are not parallel, and the argumont
drawn from them is worthless. North Caro han's present position is due to the fact that
she engaged in rebellion and war against the
United States. Had she remnined tree Unted States. Had she remained true to hor
duties and obligations as a State of the Union, her rigat to representation would have been
as unquestioned as that of Pennsylvania.
But having gone into rebellion; having dis. carded all her duties as a state; having con-
temptuously withdrawn her representatives from Congress; having incurred all the
hazards or revolution; baving lost her State
Government in the operation, and now coming up with one which dates back for its
origin to no higher source than a Presidential proclamation, she has no ground
vested right, or immemorial provilege,
stand stand upon and clamm representation in the
Union. Since the fact that this state was
without organzation, and hat lost without organyzation, and had lost its State
Government, as a consequence of the RebelIton, is acknowledged by all parties, Congress
may well ask by what authority a conven-
tion for the forming of a new state Government in North Carolina was called? Under What law was it assembled and organized? reveal the tact that thls pretended State Govin law, and hence is itlogat and revolutionary. The toregoing are the chiler points which
need to be setuled before we discuas the esen need to be settled betore we discuss the cessen-
tial issue between the President and the people's representatives assembled in Congresture article
State Status,-The Supreme Court of Gilabama decided yesterdayment during the Rebellion was de facto a legal government, and all acts done under it, even if they did not conform to the
United States laws, are legal and valid at United preseat time.
 speech in the House of Representatiaves yes-
terday ypon the currency. According to his
estimate the estimate, the entire circulating med um of
the country, including bank notes. Treasury
notes of all kinds, specie. one thousand millions of dollars; while before
the war the never exceeded two hunared and firculation mil-
lions of dollars, and, including specte tbree hundred millions. The actual amount
of paper money at present in circulation in the country Mr. Morrill makes to bo
$\$ 753,266.21193$. Yet he asserts that the total
amount of paper mone England is less taian $\$ 200,000,000$. Mr. Mor-
rill's speech is full of facts and statistica which ought to command universai at ention.
DEAD,-The Evening Transcript, of Balt more, departed this life on Wednesday, It
was a bitter Democratio iournal, originally
published under the wing of the Adminitro ernor Swann. But all its semi official ectat
could not save its life. marks, it is discontinued "for want oo fund
and the lack of support from the 35,000 co
ecrvative cition curiouse that the agoregate intelligence of th
Democracy cannot Democracy cannot support a paper in propo-
tion to their number. In New York, for in
stance, where there canbe no doubt that at two-thirds of the population are opposed to the
Republican party, the Tribune, Herald,
Times, and Post are all well supported, while the World is the only Democrat
jouranal which receives anything like an ad quate recompense for its services. The
Express merely drags out a lingering Ife.
In our own eity, while the vote stand s s 2,000
Repubhican to 47,000 Democratic, the Hepublicans support no less than five radical
dailies, while the Demecracy metes out spa-
rinoly its supne daily it bas in the State. In Battimore the
same is noticealle, and so throughout all the
cities of our Union. We cities of our Union. We need no better argu-
ment to prove that the intelligence of the
country centres naturally in the party advancement, while ignorance is the matinstay
of the Democratic party. It is a melancholy
fact, bot points out a bripht lact, bot points out a bright future for the
Republicans, tor as education is disseminated they become more and more consolidated
and have their power ever on the incerase. Pablamentary Courtes
Cooper, of Temnesse President Johnson, and who resigued tha
office only when he was admitted to a seat in
the House saw ft yesterdey to those unprovoked and ungentlemaniy assaults
on Judge Kelley which have trom time
immemorial taken the place of argument in Southern speeches. Influenceed probably by
a bad temper, and also a desire to let the country know that he had read "Mar-
mion," he got oft a trite quotation which
every schoolboy knows. Because it plesed every schoolooy koows. Because it pleased
a Representalive of the people to accuse the
Executive of being a usurper, therefore Mr. Cooper calls him the offeasive name of a
"lin!" The Speaker should not only har called him to order, but a vote of censure
should have been administered by the House or thus insulting a member and itselt. BAD TASTL,-The resolution of General
McCCandess, commending Edgar Cowan as sylvania. is not only in bad taste under any circumstances, but is peculiarly so coming from that gentleman. General McCandless owes
his election to voters of the Repabican party Having been a soldier, and being a gentle Republicans. By his resolution he insults
every radical who voted for him; for while every radical who voted for him; for while
they preferred him to Mr. Nichols, yet, on the question of Cowan's course, there 18
ence of opinion in the entire party.
The Randall. Bulu-The House Con report back the bill of Mr. S. J. Randall, providing for the payment of the national debt,
and let the bill meet its tof the and let the bill meet its tate there, without any
opposition or recommendation from the Com opposition or recommendation from the Cow
mittee. As the bill cancels all national bank
 ilttle prospect of its ult'mate succeas.
Representative Raymond, of New
York, has just made a speech York, has just made a speech on the subject
of reconstruction, wbich is far in of reconstruction, wbich is far in advance of
bis utterances upon that topic one year ago.




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