## Eveniug Oellegraph



$\overline{\text { The Great Issue between the President and }}$
the People.
the People.
We have already shown, in a previons article,
that the lesue between the President and the that the lssue between the President and the
people, as representedin Congress, doess not peopie, as represcive the legal effect of the Re-
necesarily invor
bellion upon the status of the Rebel States, bellion upon the status of the Rebel States,
imasmuch as both parties agree that at the inasmuch as both parties agree thar state
close of the Rebellin there were no state
Governmente in those States. Nor does it Governments in those States. Nor does it
lnvolve the question of the legality and right-
fullness of imposing conditions upon the late fulness of imposing conditions upon the late
Rebel communities as a precedent to their admise. to polictal power lo the
since both parties agree that conditions may be imposed. Nor does it involve the question
of the right of a State, with a legal State Government, and whose relations have not
been dísturbed by the Rebellion, to be repre-sented in the Government of the Union, for
both parities concede that right. The true issue comprehends vastiy more than these
questions. Comprehensively stated, it is
this:-Shall the legisative power of the Gov-
ernment remain where the Constitution fixes. it, with the people as represented in Con-
gress, or shall it be exercised by the President at his discretion and pleasure? And
this issue atises in connection with the most important subiect of legislation which has
engaged the atteution of the American engaged the attention of the American people
since they became a nation, viz, the settle-
ment of the vast and far-reaching questions growing out of our late fearful wars. The
iseue, it will be seen, goes to the very essence of our republican form of government, and
embraces the vital element of the Federal
Constitution Constitution.
The popular struggle for llberty during the
last three hundred years may be said to have culminated in the establishmen: in the Consti-
tution of the United States of the principle that to the people belongs the right to make
theif own lavs. This is the fundamental idea of that instrument. In every part of it the as-
sumption is constantly made that the people are supreme. Congress is established as the
great popular branes of the Government,
elected directly by the people, specially representing the people, responsible to nobody but the people, and invested with sole legis-
lative powers. So carefully is the supremacy of this branch of the Government secured,
thaz everyoffleer of the Government is directly
responsible to it for offical misconduct, and liable to imperchment and removal, while
Congress itself is responsible only to the
people whose immediate agent and representative it is. No ottlcer of the Government
has a right to act without the authority of
lawe, and Congress alone is the law-making power.
The President is simply the Executive,
His functions are limited and clearly deflined. Whatever he does he must do upon the
authority of law. He can initiate nothing, originate nothing. Outside of the law, he
has no more power than the bumblest citizen. He cannot make law, nor impart to anything
the binding force of law. He cannot, like an the binding force of law. He cannot, like an
emperor, issue an edict or promulgate a
decree. Any attempt to do so, and to give it the cliaracter of law, is mere usurpation.
His simple function is to execute, not his own will or his own policy, but that of the people
as expressed through their representatives in Congress assembled.
With this clear conception of the constitutional functions of Copgresss and the Presi-
dent before us, we are at once qualified to decide that President Johason's entire work calls his "policy," as far as it has been prose-
cuted, is an indisputable usurpation of legislative powers; and that, too, on a most dan-
gerous and gigantic scale. It is a sweeping verthrow constitution. Where in there any law, or shadow of laww, authorizing
Preeident Jobinson to appolint Governors, to President Johnson to appoint Governors, to
call Constitutional Conventions, to preseribe rules and regulations for the conduct of elec-
tions, to define the qualifications ot electorsin a word, to create so-called State Governments, and give them an assumod status in
the Union? This work, in its essential char-
acter, is purely legistative, and not at all executive. And it is legislative work of the most important character wi
which no ordinary legislation can manomy his own compared, and yet one dutit, assumes to give
it validity. Were we to some day find it validity. Were we to some day find in our
public lournals a decree from Andrew Johnrevenue, and particularly pyreccribing all its
features, cration internal features, creating new classes of offlees, fixing the pay of the lacumbents, their duties,
the length of time for whit the length of time for which they were to
hold, and the full detalis of such a system, men of all parties would hold up their bands in horror and cery "usurpation $P$ " But such a decree would be a usurpation no more real, and far less sweeping and dangerous, than
the attempt or Andrew Johnson to Goveramente in the late Rubel coneate State 0 give them standing in the Union, and to settle by his own will and on his own terms the vast and momentous issues growing out of the late dreadiul war.
This, then, is the
Idis, then, is the great issue between Prepeople's right to make the laws and to de

THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH.-PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, JANUARY 28, 1867.
 President's private character and habbitt, all
hif foollth s; ceches, all his his fooiinh s; eceches, all his partisan removnis
from oflice, बink into the morest miniguia-
cance. They are but the incidents to this great question. They are but the offhooots
of that giant trunk of usarpation known as of that gian
"My Poilcy
We will We will add but a slingle remark. Thls
issue must be met. It cannot be evaded. The
usurpation continues, and stands in the wa uturpath attempts to restore. order and prosperity to the nation. Oongreas is figtting a greater battle for popular rights and tor our
constitutional form of goverament than constitutional form of goverament than has
ever before been waged on this continent.
Behind ever before been waged on this continent.
Behind it is a wating nation, chafing ander
the ba the base betrayalo of its conindiencee by a faith-
leess Executive, and Impatient at less Executive, and Impatient at his pro-
longed attempt to usurp those supreme fanc-
tions whe tions which the
themselves alone "Fo the Young Men of Ameriea."
Last night the Right Rev. Dr. Clank, Bishop
of Rhode Island, preached a sermon, "To tho
Young Me of Rhode Island, presched. a aserman " "oo tho
Young Men of America," an abstract of which we furnish on our eighth page.
report, although falthfal, and as report, although faithral, and as tull as or
cumstances would allow, does not do justic
to the force, fervor, and eloguence to the force, fervor, and eloquence of th
reverend orator. His address was bot nom
nally to young men, nally to young men, and in reality treated
ot toll subjects, with no special applica-
tion to the class addressed. It was a soulstirring appeal to the young men of America,
that class from which our fature Presidents
and and Legislators, Bishopps and Professors, must
be drawn, and who will have a most controlling influence in deciding the destiny of our
race. The sermon was not glittering platitudes, pleasant to the ear, It was able, yet mot prain or the haart
of the enthusiasm of youth. It breathed of young men as though he was one of
them, and, while showing the way of duty,
said rather "COme said rather "Come with me," than "Go as I
direct." We need a few more such sermons
to throw life and interest ito these meetings,
which, though nominally for young men, are too often thronged with an audience of the
other sex. We bope that Bishop Clark will
repeat this same address betore an audience
which will conslit exclusively of those for
whose ears it was inteaded whose ears it was intended. we hear condemnations of the election of suc
a man as Edgar Cowan to represent our
country at a frst-class Court. papcr never influenced by partisan malignity
thus spealks of such a ed ection


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No More Veroes.-There is a rumor cur-
rent in Washington which thas at least the semblance of probability. It is authorita-
tively stated that the President, the uselesseess of the exercise of the veto
power, has concluded to allow ail acts which power, has conctuaed ho allow all acts which lapes of ten days without his signature. As
he has thus allowed several bills to which he Is opposed to go into operation, we think
it not improbable that such is his determinait non. If it ts, we congratulate the country
tis
on the change of base. By it considerable Government paper is saved, and also the time consumed in reading the message to the
House, and calling the roll to secure its final House, and calling the roll to secure its inal
passage. It is not only idle and factious in passage. It is not only the Executive to try to fiterpose his authority to stop the expression of the will of the people, but it is a criminal exercise of a power
entrusted to him as a check to entrusted to him as a check to hasty legisla-
tion, and not to enable him to override the utterances of the popular voice.
Tar N. Y. Independent pays a compll-
ment to Hon. Simon Cameron, and presents ment to Hon. Simon Cameron, and presents
his election in the light in which it is viewed in our sister States:-
$\qquad$



$\frac{\text { INSTRUCTION. }}{\text { CNDUAKER CFO }}$

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