THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH .- PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1867.



(BUNDAYS EXCEPTED). AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING.

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TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1867.

The Veto of the Bill Admitting Colorado as a State.

PRESIDENTIAL vetoes have become so common that they hardly excite popular comment or attract public notice. The last performance in this line is the veto of the bill admitting Colorado, which was sent in to the Senate yesterday. It is mainly a repetition of the veto of a similar measure last May. The chief point in the message is that Colorado has not a sufficient population to entitle her to admission. There would be more force in this suggestion if any rule in regard to population had hesetofore been insisted on; but there has not. Illinois was admitted with but 46,224 people; Oregon, with but 54,630; Mississippi, with but 53,677; Florida, with but 57,951; and Nevada with a population unknown, but probably less than either of the above. Here are precedents, running back from 1864 to 1818, quite sufficient to show that no definite rule of population has been insisted on. Besides, one cannot help observing that, while the President is thus endeavoring to shut the door in the face of Colorado, ostensibly on the ground of population, he is trying to force Florida on us, which, at her last election for Governor, cast less than four thousand votes. However, Florida did her best to overthrow the Government of the United States during the late Retellion, while Colorado furnished several regiments of as good Union soldiers as ever stood in line-of-battle.

It is refreshing to be told that the Constitution does not confer upon Congress the right to make new States for admission into the Union. The President evidently regards this function as peculiarly an Executive one, at least we should judge so from the number of so-called State Governments he has assumed to cretae in the South.

He assumes that the admission of Colorado would be unconstitutional. If it should be admitted, nevertheless, why not get up a case for the Supreme Court, and have that august body decide the act of admission unconstitutional, and the State no longer a member of the Union? Some people think that the Supreme Court can decide States into the Union; why not decide them out as well?

The President makes the most of the dissensions of the State and Territorial factions among the Colorado people themselves. This is a matter of small account, however. Territorial officers generally desire to prolong their rule as much as possible. Colorado has gress of the Pacific Railway lines towards her borders, is evidently destined to a rapid growth.

Governments in the late Rebel munities which are tyrannizing over the Union people of the South and are fully controlled by the very Rebels who so lately were in arms against the Government. There is no safety for life or property all over the South. The flercest and bitterest hatred of the Government is daily and hourly expressed. The laws of the United States are powerless to protect its citizens. Horrid and wholesale massacres, like that at NewOrleans,go unaven red. The faithful blacks whom we called to our aid in suppressing the Rebellion are remanded to the cruel revenge of their disappointed and exasperated foes. The whole nation is kept in a ferment. Emigration to the South has totally ceased. Business is embarrassed. The popular branch of the Government, fresh from the people, is assailed, its functions usurped, its validity denied, and its very existence threatened. Apprehension, impatience, and indignation fire the breasts of the people. All this is the legitimate truit of the Executive's experiment

of usurping law-making powers, and attempting to decide the issues of our great war and the destinies of the nation according to his own will and pleasure. It is the result of attempting to institute a rule by decrees instead of by law, and putting "My Policy" in the place of the Constitution.

Now, what is the remedy for all this? Is it to stand still and allow the usurpation to go on unchecked? Is it to acknowledge the validity of lawless decrees and of the work which has sprung from them? Is it to allow the Constitution still to be trampled under foot, and the will of the people to be defied? There is but one remedy, and that is for usurpation to cease, and for every question connected with the great issues growing out of the war to be remanded to the people's representatives for settlement and decision. The people, whose blood and treasure saved this Government, alone have the right to decide its policy. Presidential policies must be given up, and the people's policy allowed to prevail. To this complexion it must come. No one man is wise enough, or great enough, or strong enough to run this mighty nation according to his own arbitrary motives. The will of the people must prevail. It may be hindered, but it cannot be turned aside. It may be checked, but it cannot be stayed. The sooner all parties recognize and act upon this great truth, the better will it be for all concerned.

Profiered Present of a Modern Hidalgo. WE are told that in the good old days of Ferdinand and Isabella Castilian courtesy was fully developed. The Hida'go, scorning to have the slightest imputation of avarice cast upon him, scattered his gifts with truly oriental lavishness. "What a magnificent steed, Don Pedro!" "A mere trifle, Don Haro, it is yours." Or, "That ring is truly superb, Don Phillip!" "Don't mention it. Don Sancho, you will oblige me by accepting it." All this seems very grand, viewed with the mercenary eyes of the nineteenth century; and had we not a clue from Prescott that if sufficient wealth and population to sustain a Don Haro, or Don Sanchoidid accept of the State Government, and with the rapid pro- gift a double return of the courtesy was demanded, we might believe the cavaliers were extremely liberal fellows. All these instances of Castilian generosity grow pale before the correspondence given us to-day by means of the Atlantic telegraph. The horse and the ring of the Spaniard were worth but thousands, while the gift nowtendered can command its hundreds of thousands. "What a remarkably fine vacht the Hen:ietta is, Mr. Bennett," says Prince Alfred at Lord Lennox's dinner. "If you, a Prince of the blood," replied Mr. Bennett, "will place your nation under an obligation to me by accepting the Henrietta, she is yours. You need feel no delicacy, because you have feasted and feted us so well that this is only a reward for your hospitality." Under such circumstances, is there cause for surprise in reading that Prince Alfred declined? It may be that Mr. Bennett was perfectly honest in his offer, and really desired to show a courtesy to the Prince, but it looks to us decidedly bombastic. It looks as though Mr. Bennett desired to create a sensation, to get advertised in all the English and American papers, and have his name connected with that of the royalty of England. The offer he made was perfectly safe. If the Prince accepts it, the obligation would, of course, be more than cancelled by some counter gift, while there was every reason to believe that the Prince would not accept. The fact that the enormous expense of sending the letters in full over the Atlantic Telegraph was incurred, proves that Mr. Bennett, Jr., desired his magnificent offer to be well advertised. We do not admire such profferred presents. It seems to us in remarkably bad taste, especially after the Prince had challenged the Henrietta to race against the Viking. It seems to say to Great Britain, "Now, as you cannot construct a yacht as perfectly as America, therefore we will give you an American yacht." There is nothing so wonderful about the Henrietta, as to make her particularly desirable. Had there not been an accident to one of her competitors, she would probably not have won the race; and, as it was, she only succeeded by a space of eleven hours. It seems to us very bad taste in Mr. Bennett to be continually thrusting his yacht forward, for his competitors were just as gallant, and their vessels just as scaworthy and well built as his. We hope that this last climax of vainglory will satisfy his vanity, and that hereafter the Vesta and Fleetwing will not be utterly ignored.

FATE OF THE TERRITORIAL BILL.-The House yesterday virtually decided that during the present session at least the Southern State Governments, as they at present stand, will be considered as legal. Mr. Stevens' bill, proposing to reduce them to a territorial condition, was yesterday referred to the Committee on Reconstruction, where it will slumber during the rest of the session. The vote by which this result was accomplished was not a strictly party one. All the Democrats, forty in number, voted for the reference, and with them also were forty-eight Republicans, led by Banks, Bingham, Schenck, and Raymond. The most radical members of the party, sixty-five in number, voted against the reference. Among them we find Messrs. O'Neill, Myers, and Kelley, from our city, with nearly all the rest of our Pennsylvania delegation. The vote was a test one in its character, and settles the question of territorialization, so far as the Thirty-ninth Congress is concerned.

IMPORTANT DECISION. - The Supreme Court of the United States has just decided that a United States license, or special tax, does not give the party so licensed or taxed the authority to carry on any branch of business forbidden by the laws of the State in which the person resides; nor does it interfere with the right of the State to tax or regulate the same. This settled the question with the liquor dealers and the lottery dealers.

-The unfortunate reputed fortunate person who was wrongly thought to have drawn the Crosby Opera House was one Heinrich Meyer, a endor of lager. His barkeeper was so much lated by the news of his employer's luck that broached and drained about a dozen kegs of the too-lonic beverage for the refreshment of a promiseuous public which had called with the information

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF THE ETNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HARTFORD, CONN.. January 1. 1867.-rhliadelphia Branch No. 400 CHESNUT Street, C. H. BRU H. Manager. Invested as fellows \$4 411,833 86 Liabilities - Due and unpaid. Contested Cl*ims-none 83,556 236 70 Disbursements-Paid Losses and Expenses. 960,550-35 Divide.ds fail Poley Holders. 100,330-45 U. S. and State Taxes. 121.345 09 \$1,191,225.89

84.451.833-96 12: tuths3t] 14.169 new Policies issued during the year. LUTHERBAUM CHURCH, No. 1527 at 75 P. M. by Rev. N M. FRICE, Pastor. Subject-MRS. F. E. W. HARPER WILL DE-liver her new Lecture on "THE NATIONAL SALVATION," ON THUR-DAY EVENING JANUARY 31, AT NATIONAL HALL. 1 A The Fourth in the Course under the auspices of the DULL. CIVIL AND STATISFICAL ASSOCIATION. The BLACK SWAN will appear in a selection of DMISSION. THIRTY-FIVE CENTS rumpler's Music Store, Seventh and rumpler's Music Store, Seventh and of the Committee, or at the door. WILLIAM STILL Chauman, No. 1216 WASHINGTO 4 Avenue, J. C WHITE SE, FOURTH Street below Willow, ISAIAH HANKINSON, GULELMA Street. Committee of Arrangements. hesnut stiects; o 1 25 6t "OUR NEW HOUSE; OR, PLEASURES OF HOUSE BUNTING, "-Lesture by Rev. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, at NATIONAL HALL, TUES-DAY EVENING, January 29, at 8 o'clock Proceeds DAY EVENING January 28, at a o'clock Freeday for a benevoient object Tickets, 25 cents; for sale at Trumpler's, Seventh and Chesnut streets; Hower's, Sixth and Green streets; Kennedy's, Seventh and Brown streets; Evans', sixth and Poplar, Matlack's No. 904 Market street; Baptist Publication Office, Arch street, near Sixth, and at the Door FRIENDS' ASYLUM FOR THE IN-SANE, near Frankford, Twenty-third Ward, E. Philadeiphia. Dr. J. H. WOETHINGTON, Superintendent Application for the admission of patients may be made to the superintendent, at the Asylum, or to either of the undernamed MANAGEES:-samuel Bettle, No 149 N. "enth street. Charles Ellis, N. E. corner Seventh and Market streets. 8 145 Charles Ellis, N. E. corner Seventh and Market treets. William Bett'e. No. 426 N. Sixth street Horstie C. Wood, No. 117 Cheenut street. John C. Allen. No. 325 S Fifth street John M. Whitail. No. 410 Pace street. Mark Balderston, No. 320 N. Sixth street. Hichard Richardson, No. 522 Arch street. Mistar Morris, No 209 S Third street. Samuel Morris, near Olney. Elliston P. Morris, Germantown, and No. 505 Mar-custsreet. et street. Nathan Hilles. Frankford, David Scull. No. 815 Arch street. Wallam Kinsey, S. W. corner of Third and Vine streets. William B. Cooper, near Camden, New Jersey. Samuel Emlen, Germantown, and No. 627 Market Howard Yarnall. No 922 Mount Vernon street, Howard Sarnall. No 922 Mount Vernon street, Francis B. Coge, Germantown, and No. 1 Walnut 1 10 3m CORN EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION. The Annual Meeting of the CORN EXCHANGE AS OCIATION will be held on TUESDAY, January 28, The Annual Report of the Board of Managers will be at 11% o'clock. e polls will be open from 10 A. M. until 3 P. M., for he election of officers to serve for the ensuing year. 1227t JOSEPH 5. P& ROT, Secretary. DIVIDEND NOTICE. -OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON BALL ROAD COMPANY, No. 224 S. DELAWARE Avenue Upstairs. Upstairs. PHILADSLIPHIA, January 18, 1667. The Directors have this day declared a semi annua Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT, clear of inxes, out of the profits or the last six months, payable on and attor the dist instant. The transfer books will be closed until February 1, proximo. J. PARKER NORRIS, 1 19 10t Transver. Treasurer. DIVIDEND NOTICE .- THE JOINT Per DIVIDEND NOTICE.-THE JOINT Board of Dicetors of the De aware and Earitan Canal and the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Trans portation Companies have this cay declared a semi-an-nual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT, on the Capital Stock, and THREE and ON*-THIRD PER CENT, on the Receipts of the first instalment, paid September 1. 1866, tree of Govarnment tax, payable at the Office of the companies in New York and Philadelphia, on and after January 31, 1867. The Transfer Docks of Stock and Instalment Receipts will be closed until February 1, from this date. Janu aty 18, RICH RD STOCK FON, Treasurer. Princeton, N. J., Jan. 17, 1867. 119 12t THE ADJOURNED ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the JERSEY WELL OIL COMPANY wilbeheld at the BOARD OF FRADE ROOMS, No. 505 CHESAUT Street, Philadelphis, on UESDAY, February 5th. at 3 P. M. By order W. M. BABLOW, Secretary, Philadelphia, Jan. 28, 1867. 128 tutmät THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BURNING SPRING AND GOOSE CREEK OIL COMPANY will be beld at their Omee, No. 311 WALNUT STREET on TUESDAY, January 22, at 4 P.M. At which time an electi.n will take place for Directors, to serve the ensuing year. 125 21* J. V. BELSEL, Segretary.



Effects of Usurpation, and Its Remedy. As we have shown in previous articles, the great and overshadowing issue between President Johnson and the people is his usurpation of legislative powers. The President in effect declares that he has a right to make laws-a function which the Constitution and the whole genius of our Government confer exclusively upon Congress. Unless, therefore, we are ready to give up our popular form of government, and be governed by Executive decrees instead of constitutional laws, we must resist this usurpation, at whatever cost. To concede what the President c'aims, is to concede everything that American citizens have ever held to be most dear and sacred in republican institutions. It is to go back to the old doctrines of despotism. and admit that the people are not capable of self-government, but must be ruled by autocratic power. Names are nothing. We might as well live under the decrees of an Emperor as under those of a President. There is no limit to this Executive usurpation when once established. If the President may create one office unknown to the Constitution and laws-such, for instance, as that of Provisional Governor-he may create a thousand. If he may appoint Provisional Governors without the advice and consent of the Senate. he may so appoint all officers. If he may decide by a decree who shall vote at a certain election, he may decide anything else by a decree. If he may create State Governments in the late Rebel States, he may do so in Montana or Idaho. There is no stopping place when once he has entered upon this downward career. The usurpation of legislative powers acceded to, it passes into a precedent for all future time.

It is fortunate perhaps that this first attempt of an American President to assume the functions of the law-making power has occurred in connection with a subject of such vast moment as to fix the public attention, and make his usurpation the great issue of the hour. It is fortunate, too, that the effects of that usurpation have been so immediate and disastrous as to necessitate its overthrow. Had the President abstained from interderence with this question of reconstruction. and left it to Congress, which alone was competent to deal with it, the Union at this moment would have been completely restored, the wounds of the war would have been fully healed, the business of the country would have returned to a healthy and normal basis, and an unclouded future would have dawned before us.

His unconstitutional interference has regulted in the establishment of illegal State

SENATOB POLAND gave notice yesterday that when the one-term amendment came up for consideration, he should move to extend the Presidential term to six years. Just now, the people are very thankful that the term is only for four years.

The Hamilton Gold and Silver Mining Company of Nevada. This Company, based upon a large and valuable property in the Mammoth and North Union Districts, Nye county, blaic of Nevada, offer Bonds having five years to run, bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent-per annum, payable pair yearly at the office of the per annum, payable hall yearly at the office of the Company. These securities form a first claim on the entire assets of the Company, and are explangeable for ordinary stock at the option of the holder at any period during the five years For particulars and further information, split to the Secretary or the Managing Director, at the Omee of the Company, Nos. 35 and 37 FENN BUILDINGS, No. 430 WALNUT Street HON, ALEXANDER RAMSEY. FIRST-CLASS SEVEN PERCENT. BONDS. North Missouri First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. JAY COOKE & CO., BANKERS, No. 114 South THIRD St. BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street! CAPITAL \$500,000, FULL PAID. Wm. Ervien, Sam. A. Bispham Edw. B. Orne, Osgood Welsh, Fred. A. Hoyt, Natha Billes, Ben, Rowlang, Jr. Wm. 11 Rhawn JOSEPH P. MUMFORD. (10 31 3m BACON & WARDER No. 218: WALNUT STREET. STOCHS AND LOANS bought and sold on Com-TRUST FUNDS invested in City, State, or Govern-WILLIAM H. BACON. REAL ESTATE BROKER, No. 218; WALNUT Street. FOR SALE-A STYLISH. PROMPT FOR SALE-A STYLISH. PROMPT driving Marci sultable for all work, five years old. Address Box 84," Evening Telegraph Office." 1:84