

# Harvey Cummings Bulletin

GIBSON PEACOCK, Editor.  
VOLUME XX.—NO. 161

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.  
PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1866.

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DOUBLE SHEET, THREE CENTS.

**MARRIED.**  
**ARMITAGE**—On Thursday, Oct. 11th, at the residence of the bride's father, Philip Brooks, Mr. H. G. Armitage to Miss Letitia P. Blanchard.  
**BECKER**—On Saturday, Oct. 11th, at 11th St., by Rev. S. J. Brown, Mr. E. H. Becker to Miss Anna M. Johnson.  
**WRIGHT**—On Saturday, Oct. 11th, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Wright, Mr. W. Wright to Miss Anna M. Johnson.

**DIED.**  
**BAKER**—On Tuesday evening, the 9th inst., Isaac Baker, Sr., in the 51st year of his age.  
**WILSON**—On Tuesday, Oct. 10th, at 10th St., Mr. Wilson, in the 51st year of his age.

**PARDONS OF BRITANNY** are not especially ceremonious of expiation. The term is used for the observance of a Saint's life. These fetes are always on a Sunday and are the Breton's grand holidays. They are his only parliament. I asked a peasant the Celtic word for Assembly and was answered—Pardon. The Breton is a man of simple faith and with that advantage is able to invite the inhabitants to more pious observances than there are weeks in the year. All the obscure little chapels, rotting in the damp by themselves in the solitude of immemorial trees, turn up to the sun once in the orbit of the world and take a lustre. Girls decorate them with maulin flowers; priests fire off pistols in them at the elevation of the Host;urchins in lawn shirts fidget with spics; worshippers kneel and fill them. Then the hour of opportunity passes, the tide of success tumbles out and oblivion supervenes for the rest of the year.

All to the Pardon of Saint Yves went my landlord, his monstrous dog Mathurin, a nameless young man, whom I shall not mention again, for, to him, I will not do justice, and I shall not mention again, for, to him, I will not do justice, and I shall not mention again, for, to him, I will not do justice.

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**PHILADELPHIA ASSOCIATION.**  
Office, No. 30 South 6th St.  
Your attention is called to the fact that the Association, which is now in operation and brewing, since July last, under the management of Messrs. Porter and Brown. The quality of which is not equal to that of any other stout brewed in this city. It is bottled in only one size, and best attention given to meet the wants of the consumer.

**OFFICE OF THE MERRIMAC LIME CO.**  
No. 103 South 12th St.  
Notice is hereby given that the Merrimac Lime Co. has been organized under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania. The capital stock is \$500,000. The company is now in the process of raising the capital and will commence operations as soon as the necessary funds are raised.

**NOTICE.**  
The Board of Directors of the Philadelphia Association have resolved to hold a meeting on the 15th inst. at 10 o'clock P.M. at the residence of Mr. John W. Smith, 10th St. between Chestnut and Walnut. The business of the meeting is to elect a new Board of Directors.

**AMUSEMENTS.**  
**AT THE WALKER**, by his farewell benefit. Mr. J. H. Walker appears in "The Van Winkle" and "The Merry Wives of Windsor" in his last night, and on Monday we have Mr. Edwin Booth. At the "Chaunt" Mr. Owens repeats "Bolan Shingle" and "The Merry Wives of Windsor" in his last night, and on Monday we have Mr. Edwin Booth. At the "Chaunt" Mr. Owens repeats "Bolan Shingle" and "The Merry Wives of Windsor" in his last night, and on Monday we have Mr. Edwin Booth.

**SOUTH AMERICA.**  
**The Intermittent War—Fearful Loss of Life in the Jungles of Paraguay—A Call for More Men—The Allies in a Critical Condition—The Treasuries of Brazil and Buenos Ayres Depleted—A Strong Party Opposed to the War—The Strong Position of the Paraguayans—The First Movement of Gen. Polidoro—The Next Effort by General Mitre—He too Retreats—Losses in Three Days, on Both Sides, 12,000.**

of the best families of Paraguay. Before the war he had 700 young men at the hospitals, learning their duty under English and other foreign physicians. He had 75 Paraguayan youths in France studying engineering and various professions, tending to make the army and navy independent of foreigners. He has at length arrived, and his command is incorporated with the Allied army. In the battle of the 15th of July, Palleja of Uruguay fell at the head of his troops. He was one of the finest officers in the service, a fine scholar and good man. We owe more to his faithful men than to any other for the details of every-day life in the Allied camp. He was taken to Montevideo and buried in great pomp. More than 10,000 people assembled, overwhelmed by a sincere and general sorrow.

**What is Said About General Lopez and His Army—The Wool Market—United States Ministers—Naval.**

**THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS.**  
**THE "REVOLUTIONARY" STORY.**  
Opinions of To-Day's New York Papers.  
We take from to-day's New York papers the following editorials in reference to the report published in yesterday's *Ledger* as to the questions said to have been propounded to the Attorney General, by President Johnson:

The Treasury is exhausted, and the best remedy is to have a loan of \$100,000,000. The war with Paraguay proves a formidable undertaking. The Allies have several advantages, and have accepted the surrender of prisoners, once to the number of 5,000 or more; but the battles are indecisive. Both parties claim the victory, and each is equally above the loser. The camp has yet been routed in battle, no force taken by force, and the loss of life has been fearful. All parties deprecate the war and dread its results, and to draw heavily from the treasury, and already has tax-man life fearfully. A present there is a demand for more soldiers. Thirty days are given in which all are required to enroll, and to the enrolled 3,000 are to be selected to go to the seat of war. The marshes and jungles of Paraguay are as fatal as those of India, and already have the disease of cholera carried off more than the casualties of battle.

The President has a right to endeavor to amend the Constitution, and make his action conform to his ideas of what is just and right, if he can possibly do so. In this falls, he may veto their action, but there his authority ends. The respective calls, and the use of the power of the legislature, and the judicial branch of the Government are strictly defined by the Constitution, and no one has any right to interfere with the provinces of the President, or to veto his actions. The President can veto any act of Congress if he regards it unwise or improper, and the courts may set aside if they are unconstitutional; beyond these restrictions Congress has no power. The President, therefore, having exhausted his power in attempting to restrain Radical legislation, has no further duties or responsibilities to perform, and he has decided against him, and from that decision there is no appeal.

Senators and Representatives are excluded in plain violation of the Constitution. Whether this infringement impairs the constitutional authority of Congress to discharge its ordinary legislative functions, is a different question. Congress is liable, at any session, to do unconstitutional acts; but the only legal consequences is that those particular acts are void. They do not effect or impair the authority of Congress as a legislative body. All its other acts are just as valid as if it had not, in those particular instances, transcended its constitutional limitations.

The true theory of the Rump Congress is, that it is a constitutional body which has perpetrated an unconscionable and unconstitutional act. If Congress passes an unconstitutional law to-day, and a constitutional law to-morrow, the constitutional law is just as valid as if the unconstitutional one had not passed. If ten years ago, Congress had refused to examine the credentials of its members from Rhode Island, it would have been a plain breach of the Constitution; but probably no one would have decided that a law passed in the absence of the Rhode Island members was invalid, because it was a plain breach of the Constitution. No prohibition is too severe for the collection of such a despatch as that which was published yesterday morning. It was doubtless a violation of the law, and it was intended to influence the gold market by creating the fears of the country in the present inflamed state of the public mind. President Johnson has again and again recognized the competency of the Rump Congress by every form of official intercourse, and by approving the greater portion of the laws it has passed.

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The infamously cupidity which, at such a crisis as this in our public affairs, hesitates not at such diabolical experiments upon the public purse as this Philadelphia fabrication cannot be too strongly condemned. The guilty parties in this affair we hope will be exposed and punished as far as the law and public opinion can reach. But there is only one way in which the game of the gold and stock gambling fraternity in regard to the President's future relations with Congress can be blocked, and that is by a prompt and public speech from the President defining his position to be in favor of the adoption of the constitutional amendment of Congress by all the excluded Southern States, and as fast as possible. That will put an end to all distrust and all apprehensions, and all gold gambling inventions as to his future relations with Congress, and will put him at once in a position of strength and confidence before the country.

The Philadelphia Canard.  
Had the report been true, we do not see that there was anything in it to justify much alarm. The competency of the present Congress, may fairly enough be questioned; and if the President shares the doubts which have been raised, it would be pertinent for him to seek the advice of the law-officer of the Government. If we suppose there is no point involved in this question on which the President's action is so far from being justified as to give him fixed opinions, and that therefore no necessity for an application to any legal adviser. The President's duty in the present case is to issue a question of high policy than of legal interpretation. He has meditated a different course from the one he has been pursuing, he would more appropriately consult his Cabinet than his law-officer. But of course, nothing of the kind is in contemplation.

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