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The Question Clearly Stated.

BY REV. THOMAS K. BEECHER.

[In all the discussions of the political questions that have absorbed the public attention during the last three months, we do not remember to have seen the point in controversy between the People, as represented in Congress, and the President of the United States, more lucidly or happily presented than in the following paragraphs, from the pen of Rev. Thomas K. Beecher. We copy from the Elmira (N. Y.) Advertiser:]

For the President to originate a policy, and use every influence at his command to carry it through, contrary to the will of Congress, is unconstitutional, however customary; and in a high degree dangerous in its tendency.

The powers of government are classed under three heads—legislative, executive, and judicial. The duties and powers of each are clearly defined by the Constitution. These cannot clash, except by one or the other overstepping its constitutional bounds.—The President is the executor of laws—the nation's right hand. He is not law-maker. Congress is the sole law-maker. Shall the hand say to the head—"I have a thought of my own?"

The hand may send information to the head, but the head directs the hand. A President "may give information" to Congress. He may "recommend" laws and measures" to their "consideration." But surely he can constitutionally do no more than this. Shall Speaker Colfax dictate decisions to Judge Chase? Shall Judge Chase reverse military orders issued by the President? May Congress meddle with court, or court with Congress? As little may the President interfere with either court or Congress. The permanence of our government depends upon each department respecting the dignity of the other two, and thus avoiding collision.

What shall we say, then, when a President's policy seeks to preoccupy the place of a congressional policy? I reply that the executive is not charged with the duty of policy-making. Its duty is to execute laws and measures, not originate them. He may recommend this or that "to the consideration" of Congress. But it is impertinent and unconstitutional for the President to endeavor to carry his measures through Congress. It will eventuate sooner or later in a collision between the nation's head and the nation's hand—leaving government stunned as to wisdom, and helpless as to strength.

A President should not make decrees, directly or indirectly. And when, as now, a President, during recess of Congress, devises a policy upon questions of vital and permanent moment, and next hastens to execute it, without any advice or authority from Congress; and next imparts it to Congress as "my policy" working finely already; and when Congress would examine thoroughly and deliberate on the matter, is vexed and angered by criticism and delay, and at last undertakes to be himself a tribunal of the people, and speak maledictions on the people's chosen representatives, and by argument, threat, and patronage endeavor to carry out "my policy" rather than aid and execute the laws and resolves of Congress! it is time for citizens to be startled; and by a sober and respectful admonition declare that legislative power belongs exclusively to Congress, and does not belong in any degree to the Executive.

Congress may err, no doubt. The President may be wise, and Congress foolish. But a temporary error of Congress does not threaten such wide disaster as an overshadowing executive power proposes. A congressional error is but a blunder. A law-making President is a revolution.

When in 1861 the nation was cannonaded at Charleston, and her very capital threatened by gathering rebels, the modest President called for 75,000 troops, to serve three months and keep the peace against insurrection. And in the same proclamation he called also for Congress. Come, come as quick as you can, and give me the laws by which to raise an army and save the nation. Congress came. And in his first message the President apologized for the vast responsibility he had taken, pointing to the crisis that compelled the act. Congress promptly legitimated all his proclamations and orders, and listened respectfully to his "recommendations."

But in 1865 another President startled the nation by the haste he made on matters profoundly intricate and momentous—the readjustment of a whole nation, but yesterday convulsed and sweating in the agony of war. Wait! oh wait for Congress! or at least ask counsel.

But no. Whereas one President, when duty was simplest and most emphatic, did the very least he dared do, and then apologized; the other, when duty was most complex and difficult, made haste to do all that he could do, hurrying lest Congress should meddle with the plan.

Thus Abraham Lincoln showed himself a constitutional ruler, even amid war's explosion; while Andrew Johnson has shown himself unconstitutional in the one of power—just when peace was promising abundant time for deliberation.

His intentions, I doubt not, have been honest and patriotic. But his zealous haste has led him into a very conspicuous and dangerous irregularity.

A bad custom must not plead its age as a reason for longer life and larger growth. Presidential interference with Congress, always an evil, is to-day grown up to startling proportions. And therefore, even though I approve the President's policy as wiser than that of Congress, (in fact, they are very nearly the same,) I should by my vote uphold Congress, because in my judgment the President errs grievously when he accounts himself in any sense a representative of the people, and responsible for a policy. By the Constitution a President is required to execute the laws of Congress and defend the Constitution. If he does more, he is acting unconstitutionally. Congress alone, and not the President, represents the people and makes laws and establishes policies.

A Forgotten Speech of Andrew Johnson.

The following extracts from a speech of Andrew Johnson at Columbia, Tennessee, on the 3d of June, 1862, are very pertinent. The speech itself has almost been forgotten. We copy from the Press of June 10, 1862:

Many years ago, when a mere stripling on my shop-bench, I read, with a yet-remembered thrill of delight, the immortal proclamation of that true old man, Andrew Jackson, in the memorable contest between himself and John C. Calhoun, the father and prince of Nullifiers and traitors, in which he declared that treason and traitors must be punished wherever they were found. That was applauded by Tennesseans then as true doctrine.

WHAT TENNESSEE MUST DO.

Put down this iniquitous rebellion, and you stand precisely where you did before it occurred. Now, the Federal Government does not seek to interfere with your rights. Its sole purpose is to put down an unjust, unholy, damnable rebellion, which has brought anarchy on the State. The rebels have left you without any Government, but you have the same tried Constitution and forms of laws. Come up and vitalize them by acting the part of patriots.

But let me tell you that this Government must pass into the hands of its friends, not of its foes.—[Applause.] Traitors and rebels shall not exercise authority under any circumstances. The power of the State is for the loyal alone. Then the day of deliverance will be at hand. Then the Vandals will fly from East Tennessee, and law will be restored. Then we will have an election for Congressmen, Legislators, Governor, magistrates and all other officers. But all these must be the fast and avowed friends of the Federal Union and of the Constitution. No office can be trusted to enemies. The hour has come when the Government must know its friends and its friends must know the Government. Then only can we enjoy the blessings of peace

NO COMPROMISE.

Men tell us we must compromise. We will compromise only by making them submit; by doing as Jefferson did with Burr—conquer them and make them obedient. What better Government do we want than the present? What have we got to compromise? Has any one "lost his rights" in the Union? If so, let him come forward and look me in the face, and tell me what he has lost.

Lost your rights! Well, I have determined to give all who say this a chance to get their rights by sending them off South to fight for their rights, and give them in exchange for some of those poor fellows in the rebel army who have found their rights and want to come home. I don't think these fellows who bluster about rights have much appetite for fighting. Some of them would rather go to the devil than enter the army. Rights, indeed! They gave me mine by turning my sick wife and little boy into the streets. That is the way they gave me my rights. Let me tell these clamorers that there are eight hundred thousand white people and only thirty-three thousand slaveholders in Tennessee. You are disturbing the stability of slavery by your senseless cries, and making it valueless. Its sole protection is the Union.

Negro Equality..

What one of our Kentucky correspondents say of that State, bearing upon the subject of negro equality, will apply to every slave State in the South:

"I don't know how it is with you in Tennessee, but here in Kentucky many of the opposers of negro equality are bonnet, they having become disgusted with the state of things in their own families. My observations go to show that the families who have the most negro relations are most violent in their opposition to negro equality. They may honestly be alarmed, lest they all degenerate into mulattoes."

RAILROADS.

NASHVILLE AND CHATTANOOGA R. R.

CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after Tuesday, March 6, 1866, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

Nashville and Chattanooga Line.

Leave Nashville for Chattanooga, and all points South at 8:00 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. Arrive at Chattanooga at 5:00 P. M. and 5:45 A. M., next day. Returning, leave Chattanooga at 7:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., arrive at Nashville at 4:00 P. M. and 5:45 A. M., next day.

All trains connect at Wauhatchie for Stevenson.

Nashville and Northwestern Line.

Leave Nashville for Johnsonville, and all points West and Northwest, at 1:30 P. M., arrive at Johnsonville at 4:30 P. M. Returning, leave Johnsonville 1:30 A. M., arrive at Nashville at 4:30 A. M.

Trains on N. and N. W. Railroad connect at Johnsonville with first-class line of Steamers for Paducah, Cairo and St. Louis.

Burtle and mails flag on Tennessee connecting with N. and N. W. Railroad.

Passengers by this route save expense of sleeping cars and meals between Nashville and Cairo.

Tickets stop at all intermediate points.

GW. P. JONES, Gen'l Sup't.

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MEDICAL.

DR. JNO. M. BOYD TENDERS HIS professional services to the citizens of the town and vicinity. Special attention given to the diseases and disorders of the eyes. Office west end of Lamar House building, call ho. 9 to 12 A. M. and 2 to 4 P. M.

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A REGULARLY BRED PHYSICIAN, as his diploma which hangs in his office, will show, has made Chronic Diseases the study of his life, and has a Union-wide reputation, having had larger practice in N. E. Lone than any other Chronic Disease Physician.

Much of his practice has been of a private nature. Syphilis, Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture, all Urinary Diseases, Impotence or Sexual Affections of the Urinary, Kidney, or Bladder, Diseases of Rectum, Piles, Fistula, Ulcers, Diseases of the Throat, Skin, or Bones, Cancer, Tumors, Rupture, Fits, Epilepsy, or Falling Sickness, Diseases to Body and Mind, producing Headache, Dizziness, Loss of Memory, Confusion, Imbecility, Melancholy, Hypochondria, Aversion to Society, Love of Solitude, Timidity, Self-distrust, Want of Energy, Loss of Ambition, Hopelessness of Success, Premature Decay of Manhood, Impotency, Sexual Exhaustion, Spermatorrhoea, Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sleeplessness, Nervous Irritability, Dyspepsia, Palpitation of the Heart, Trembling, Cold Feet, Cold Hands, Cold Sweats, Night Sweats, Blushing, Consumption, Cough, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Diseases of the Throat, Nose, Skin, Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Blood, Nerves, Muscles, Heart, Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, Bones, Joints, Limbs, Feet, Nature, Age, Marriage, Exposure, Sleeplessness, Nervousness, Debility, Impotency, Diseases, Disorders, Pains, Aches, Weaknesses, Deformities, Boils, Tumors, Tetter, Tettering, Blotches, Eruptions, Pimples, Ulcers, Sores, Gleet, Stricture, Strangury, Gravel, Dropsy, Rupture, Piles, Fistula, Fits, Epilepsy, Falling Sickness, Blindness, Deafness, Baldness, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Paralysis, Palsy, Shaking Palsy, Spasms, Convulsions, Fever and Ague, Chills, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dropsy, Erysipelas, Scurvy, Ringworm, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Scald Head, Nettle Rash, Mercurial Disease, Rheumatism, Gravel