Editorial Opinions of the Leading & Journals Upon the Most Import-z ant Topics of the Hour.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Mexican Imbroglio.

From the Times. All the intelligence from France points to the probability of a peaceful solution of the Mexican question at no distant day. To expect a summary, immediate, and unexplained withdrawal of the French troops, were to assume a spirit of humiliation for which there is no precedent in the history of the French nation. And to suppose that the French Emperor, to avert the chances of more serious trouble, would forget the consideration due to the pride of the people over whom he rules, were to suppose him deprived of the wisdom and tact which have won for him the foremost position among the mon-

archs of Europe.

But there is incontestable evidence of his anxiety to escape from the consequences of his blunder. The remarkable attempt of the official journal to dwarf armed intervention into a cru sude of bailiffs for the collection of a doubtful debt, possessed a significance which could hardly be exaggerated. It was the endeavor of baffled ambition to explain away its purpose without submitting to degradation. It transferred the question—so far as the attitude of France is concerned-from the category of things visionary to things practical and possible. The reasonable-ness of the pretext we are not required to con-sider. Whether the *Moniteur* is able to reconcile its explanation with the cause and the fact of the withdrawal of Spain and England from the tripartite alliance, is a matter that should occa-sion us no anxiety. The pretext itself and the result it foreshadows are the main features of

interest to this country.

Now we have, on the authority of the Paris correspondent of the London Times, the statement that the Emperor and his Ministers are agreed as to the nece-sity of speedily recalling the troops; the only difference of opinion being in reservece to the exact moment at which the step shall be taken. The rumor that the Emperor desires a brief delay, pending the completion of the Austrian contingent, receives partial confirmation through the usually doubtful despatches purporting to be received at New Orleans from

the city of Mexico.
Whether the time of the withdrawal be early or late, and the assigned reason of the with-drawal rational or ridiculous, the animus and morality of the whole affair will be correctly appreciated by the American people. The few doubts that may have been entertained upon this head must be dispelled by the information recently conveyed by the State Department to the Senate touching the Imperial plans for the colonization of Contederates in Mexico, and the prosecution of various enterprises under their guidance. As England, while protecting her neutrality, sent forth and sustained the pirates that preyed on Au erican commerce, so France, while tendering her national honor as a pledge of non-interference, secretly carried forward schemes of conquest and aggrandizement, in reliance upon Rebel agencies. The development is not flattering to those whom it most concerns. It exposes a Minister of State, with his hand upon his heart, deliberately seeking to mislead us. It confirms the impression that the aim of the Emperor has been to take advantage of our civil strife to further Imperial ends. And we regret to say, it shows that for the altered aspect of the Mexican question we are indebted less to the Imperial sense of justice than to the Imperial estimate of the power which suppressed the

As the matter stands, however, we can well afford to exhibit a magnanimous disregard of unavowed motives, provided only the conclusion be satisfactory. With the conscience of Louis Napoleon we have as little to do as with the sincerity of those English statesmen and journalists who now find it convenient to be more than complimentary to the United States. The present professions of both, no doubt, rest on the same ground and spring from the same source, and with neither need we trouble ourselves except in their bearing upon questions yet unsettled. The main point in regard to Mexico is that Louis Napoleon now deems expedient the recall of the French troops, and only awaits the occasion when he may execute his purpose with the least possible mortification.

The recent disgraceful occurrences on the Rio Grande will perhaps produce momentary hesitation. To be obliged to abandon a scheme of conquest, and a matured part of the Imperial policy will be sufficiently unpleasant, be the accessories and excuses what they may. But to qual before a horde of border ruffians—to succumb to thievish filibusters—to yield to a pressure exercised by outlaws, and an argument pushed by unlicensed cutthroats—would be to endure a degradation fatal to the Napoleonic rule. Hence it is not unlikely that the first effect of the tidings of the Bardad affair will be unfavorable. Indeed, the New Orleans despatch, which states that "the French troops will not be withdrawn until the Emperor Maximi'ian is declared free from American intervention," is in all likelihood true.

The folly as well as the criminality of those

The folly as well as the criminal border forays, who are engaged in fomenting the filibusters, of and aiding and comforting the tilibusters, of whom Crawford has been the acknowledged leader, is thus made manifest. With the filibus-ters themselves, rank or file, it were idle to No consideration of duty or expediency troubles them. With an appetite for blood and plunder, they may be properly left to be dealt with by French soldiers, or by the authority which our Government is energetically employing for the maintenance of neutrality. But there are men of another stamp, ar removed from the Rio Grande, who should perceive the inevitable tendency of their course on the Mexican question. The orators who have waxed eloquent in their advocacy of the Monroe doctrine, and the crowd of mediocrities who have applicated the suggestion that in some way, and at any cost, the French should be driven out of Mexico, must be made to carry their share of responsibility in the premises. They have done all they could to precipitate difficulties, and the occurrences on the Rio Grande are the legitimate consequences of their teaching. In this respect they are the most dangerous enemies of republicanism in Mexico.

The prompt interposition of the authorities at Washington, and the determination they have evinced to maintain order on our side of the Rio Grande, will not be lost upon the tenant of the Tutleries or his instrument in Mexico. A more striking sign of the good faith with which our Government strives to preserve its neutrality could not be desired. It proves that the movement of the filibusters has no national signifi-cance, and that the people of the United States, while declaring their sympathy with the repub-lican cause in Mexico, and their aversion to French intervention, howsoever disguised, are resolved to leave on other shoulders the respon-sibility of adding to the existing complications.

By this course the moral strength and influence of this country is being immensely increased. Had the Executive chosen to quarrel openly with France, as was urged at the time by the more nousy champions of the Monroe doctrine, the war, now happily ended, would have gone on more fiercely than ever. The Rebels would have had France for their active ally on land and sea, and the Mexican imbroglio would have become permanently formidable. We cannot be too thankful that other counsels prevailed at Washington. Without surrendering a particle of national dignity, or violating the conviction of our people as to the merits of the Mexican question, we have maintained a temperate and courteous, but firm and explicit temper through-out the prolonged correspondence with the French Government. The result is visible to-dsy. The object aimed at is apparently near its accomplishment. The Mexican question is settling into its native elements, and the repub-lican cause will by and by have a chance to struggle without encountering the bayonets and resources of France. And for this result we are indebted in no small degree to the waterfulness,

the energy, and the high appreciation of princi-ple which have distinguished the intercourse of the State Department with the Government of

Secretary Seward the Happiest Man in All Creation. From the Herald.

We once knew a Wall street financier who conducted his immense business upon a very peculiar plan. Having determined that certain stocks would rise or fall within a given time, he made his investments, ordered his brokers to buy or sell when the market assumed this or that phase, and then started off to enjoy himself in his yacht, or on the road, or in another city. Dusing the interval which occurred between his investments and the realization of his hopes nothing could induce him to set foot in Wall street. He was airaid that he might be excited by the rumors constantly affoat there; that be might become (rightened and withdraw from the speculation; or that he might grow too bold and venture further than he intended. A thousand circumstances might arise to annoy and bafile him if he should remain at his office; but so long as he kept away from 'Change and let things take their own course he was saie, unless he had greatly erred in his original schemes. Secretary Seward seems to have instituted our friend the financier. He has made his investments in politics, in diplomacy, in Mexico, in reconstruc-tion, and in a hundred other affairs, and now he has gone off to sea to wait until something is decided by events. When he comes back he will be ready to go with the winning side, and in the neantime he has escaped all the trouble, all the confusion, and all the labor of considering vexed questions and making up his mind upon dispured points and embarrassing subjects. This is a great improvement upon Talleyrand's plan of allowing his letters to answer themselves by throwing them into a drawer and not looking at them for a month. Secretary Seward allows his whole Department to manage itself, and is free from all care and all responsibility in regard to perplexing matters of state.

We can imagine the jaunty Secretary smoking his eight and drinking his eau de vie between

the blue skies and in the balmy air of the Guit stream. The long, listiess hours glide qui-tly away, undisturbed by rumors of wars or by the babble of politicians. The most important event of the day is the dinner; and at night, rocked in the cradle of the deep, the happy Premier sleeps soundly and has no fevered dreams. When tired of philosophic meditahe can crack jokes with the captain or listen to the sea slang of the craw. So long as the sun shines and the waves are not large enough to occasion inward qualms the Secretary has no cause for uneasiness. Of the occurrences of the present, outside of his snip, he is in blissful ignorance. The radicals may rage and rave; but he hears nothing of their clamor. A strange sail on the horizon is of more interest to him than an impudent despatch from Drouyn de Lhuys or a Congressional resolution. No one asks him for an onice, and he has no patronage to bestow, except an occasional eigar or glass of grog, which may tall to the share of a favorite middy. He thinks more of a black cloud than of the black race, and more of the barometer than of public sentiment. There are no morning papers to afflict him with the news; and, since nobody knows where he is, there is no chance of his beingannoyed with correspondence. If he had gone up in a batloon he could not be more completely out of this busy, bustling, anxious, energetic world, nor more indifferent to its proceedings. Our Minister may be withdrawn from England; we may declare war with France: Maximilian may evacuate Mexico-it is all one to Secretary Seward. The radicals or the conservatives may rule; the South may be declared in the Union or out of it; Fresident Johnson may be sustained or condemned by Congress—the Secretary drinks his Burgundy, and knows nothing about it. He is more troubled because his cigar will not draw than about any of our affairs. Matters in which we take the utmost interest have no concern for him. Instead of puzzling himself about diplomatic precedents, he is only bothered because he cannot remember the names of the ship's We doubt whether the yard-arm suggests Jeff. Davis, or whether the yard-arm sug-gests Jeff. Davis, or whether he ever remembers that arch-traitor except with the mildest ge-niality. It is all sea, and sky, and sunshme, and good living, and peaceful contemplation with the jovial Secretary. In the world, but not of it, with all its comforts and none of its cares, we may safely pronounce Mr. Seward the happiest

man in all creation.

While the Secretary of State is thus tranquilly affoat, the political agitation at Washington is at its height; but he is not obliged to take any part in it, nor to side with one party or the other. The President is laboring hard to reconstruct the Union, and the radicals are endeavoring to tear down the President's work; but Mr. Seward is ignorant of the President's efforts and the plots of the radicals. More disinterested than Davy Crockett's wife during the celebrated combat between her husband and the bear, he not only does not care which wins, but he will not even stay to see the fight. There will be time enough to decide upon his course when he comes back; for this delightful cruise must have an end ome day. He knows himself to be se-cure of his official position so long as he stays away from Washington; for the President caunot possibly notify him of his dismissal from the Cabinet. It is impossible to remove a Secretary who thus shrewdly removes himself by putting out to sea, bound for no port, and uncertain when he will return. Of all the games which the wily Premier has played during his frolic-some existence, this tiding over all difficulties by an ocean excursion is the neatest and most clever. He fully realizes the idea of the old joker who desired to be knocked into the middle of next week because he had a heavy note to pay on the morrow. By the time that Mr. Seward returns to official life undoubtedly something will have happened, and he will be ready to take advantake of it at once. It the negroes are allowed to vote; if France withdraws from Mexico; if the Southern delegates are admitted; if the Republican party is broken up; if the Precident is heartly sustained; if Stanton is turned out of the Cabinet; if a new civil war is inaugurated; if half a dozen constitutional amendments are adopted; if England pays the Alabama damages; if Secretary McCulloch restores specie payments, why very good, if not stores specie payments, why, very good; if not, then very good also. Mr. Seward will land from his trip a political "Captain Jack Bunsby," although be left us a political "Micawber," to wait for something to turn up. We congratulate him upon his present happy deliverance from the doubts and dangers which perplex those who have chosen to remain and see the country through this important crisis; and although we cannot recommend his example to other Cabinet officers, we may yet envy his calm serenity and sweet repose. But we forget that congratulations and denuncia-tions, praise and blame, envy and admiration, are alike lost upon the wave-rocked Secretary.
Afloat and free, like the rover in the song, he
is equally indifferent to triends and foes, and
the happiest man in all creation.

The Real Enemies of Speedy Restoration From the Tribune. Throughout the States lately in revolt, the ex-Rebels keep up a deafening clamor in praise of what they call "the President's policy of restoration;" while the larger portion of them persist in embarrassing that President and crippling his efforts to the extent of their power. Thus, we have recently seen the President's military representatives commanding in the most important Southern States-General Terry in Virginia, and General Sickles in South Carolinaissuing general orders nullifying most important acts of the Legislatures of those States respectively, and denouncing punishment against any one who shall attempt to carry them into effect Those acts were plainly calculated to reduce the blacks to virtual slavery, by saying to them (in the Virginia case, "Take just what wages we,

your old masters, choose to offer you; for, if you do not, we will seize you and sell your services at auction for such prices as we may see fit to pay you." General Terry tells the "restored" State that this will never do—that, if Virginia is restored, slavery is not, and shall not be. And General Sickles (not a very ardent "nigger-worshipper") does likewise in South Carolina—each of them, no one doubts, upon full understanding of fnem, no one doubts, upon full understanding

with their superiors.

The Legislature of "restored" Virginia has just been turning out certain State official, found guilty of adhering to the Union during the late struggle, filling their place with hege subjects of Mr. Jefferson Davis. And Richmond is now shudgering at a record. is now shuddering at a report—which seems to be well authenticated—that President Johnson is about to nominate a Provisional Governor for the Old Dominion, and commence the work of her reconstruction airesh, duding that there are rotten timbers in her present frame that can never be made to answer.

All this time an incessant bawling is kept up at the North as well as at the South, that "the Radicals"—the Jacobinic, destructive, "Disunion Radicals"—are fighting the President and im peding restoration; when the real obstacles are created by such insanely factious and semi-trea sonable legislation as that which Generals Terry and Sickles have felt constrained to annul. And Governer Humphreys of Mississippi (an ex-Rebel General) has just issued a proclamation, calling

for an accounting for cotton sold or piedged to the State during the Rebellion; which is a plain recognition of the late Confederacy as a legiti-mate and valid authority.

If those who see fit thus to act really desired to strengthen President Johnson and uphold his policy, they would desist from thus throwing every obstacle in his way; at the very least, they would spare him their damaging commendation. would spare him their damaging commendation They do him quite enough harm by their acts; add to these their hollow and blasting laudation, and he will hardly be able to stand up against

The Revolution in Spain.

From the World. The formidable revolution which has broken out in Spain, headed by General Prim, whatever other results it may have, will at least relieve Chili, It the revolutionists had not a reasonable chance of success, Prim, who is a man of capacity, would not have taken the risks he has assumed. Whether it succeeds or fails, there will be, for a long time, a large party of malcontents opposed to the existing Government. Spain will, therefore, need all her resources to maintain domestic tranquillity, and will have none to spare for aggressions on her former colonies.

The prominent part borne by Prim in the beginning of the expedition against Mexico and his agency in breaking up the alliance, must (to say nothing of other reasons) render Napoleon averse to his revolutionary enterprise; and Prim may be directly instrumental in causing the withdrawal of the French troops from Mexico, as he was directly in withdrawing those of Spain and England in an early stage of the enterprise. Napoleon has much to fear from a successful outbreak of the revolutionary spirit in any part of Europe, since it would be likely to spread, by contagion and sympathy, to France. It may, before long, be convenient for him to have his twenty-five thousand Mexican troops at

The main consideration on which the Mexican enterprise was undertaken having proved a delusion, the French Emperor is in an unpleasant dilemma. His pride and the obligations he has incurred to Maximilian torbid his withdrawal; but his weight in Europe is impatred by this Mexican drain on his strength. The project was undertaken in the confident expectation that the South would establish its independence. This miscalculation must render it abortive; and there begin to be evidences that nothing but pride and his engagements stand in the way of an early retreat. It he expects to remain, as he is now, practically the dictator of Europe, he must husband his strength for European emergencies. Such uprisings as this in Spain must tend to bring home to him a sense of this truth.

A war between France and the United States, in relation to Mexico, would be likely to kindle Europe into a conflagration.

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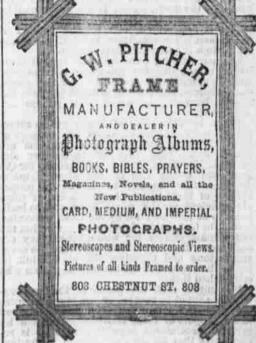
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