EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

New Phases of the Mexican Question, Foreign and Domestic. From the Times.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH

The recent despatches of our Ministers at Vienna and Paris, setting forth the proceedings and purposes of the Austrian and French Governments concerning Mexico, give us renewed assurances of the speedy solution of the Mexican question, so far as the matter of foreign intervention is concerned; but the plots, intrigues, and quarrels of Mexican leaders here, as well as in Mexico itself, open up a prospect of a continuance or recurrence of the old-time troubles of that unhappy country in their most aggravated forms, as soon as ever the foreigners shall have disappeared from its soil.

The despatch of Mr. Motley was satisfactory, so far as the present action of Austria is concerned. He utlered the most energetic protest against the sending of troops from that country to support Maximilian, and the result was that troops were prevented from leaving, while, at same time, the Austrian Government gave assurances of its purpose to do everything pos-sible to maintain amicable relations with the United States. This was unquestionably known to the French Government, when, at the beginning of this month, Mr. Bigelow had an interview with the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, the result of which was contained in the despatch transmitted to Congress on Friday last. And in giving a repetition of the already reiterated purpose of France to withdraw its army from Mexico, M. Drouyn de Lhuys did so with an emphasis which showed that the doubts which had been thrown upon the Emperor's good faith in this country had not been without

He thought that when France announced to the world that its army should be withdrawn from Mexico within a specified time, the assurance should be deemed sufficient. The French Government, he asserted, made its declaration in good faith, it intends to keep it, and it means o withdraw its army within the time prescribed. To give to these statements all the torce that could come by iteration, he repeated them again formally at the close of the interview with Mr. Bigelow, and gave a satisfactory explanation of certain matters which seemed to throw doubt over the accuracy of the original assertion.
We do not see that it is possible for us to

ask anything more than this of the French Gov ernment, though we contess we are not at all sorry that these latest declarations have been called out from it. They will not only reassure the confidence of the American people, but will put a damper on the schemes of the dema-gogues who have been attempting to embroil this country, on the pretense of imperial bad

The French Minister made still another statement on this occasion, or no little importance, in view of the possibility of Austria making any attempt in the future to send troops to the support of Maximilian. In regard to the shipment of troops from Austria, Drouyn de Lhuys repudiated any responsibility or collusion on the part of France. "That," said he emphatically, "was an affair entirely between that Government (the Austrian) and the Mexican, with which France had nothing to do." There is no doubt, we suppose, that there was at one me something like an understanding between France and Austria on this subject. The original purpose of the French Government was to mooth over the rough fact of its withdrawal from Mexico, and modify at least the appearance of a total failure in its schemes, by assisting in the formation of an army which should replace its own, and uphold the crown and empire which France had called into ex-

But whether owing to the determined protests of our Government against all toreign intervention in Mexican affairs, and its animosity against all the partners in any attempts of the kind, or whether owing to the condition of affairs in Europe which have brought about dubious relations between France and Austria, and taught one as well as the other the necessity of husbanding its strength and resources, we are now definitely assured that France, in withdrawing from Mexico, will not be a partner in, or responsible for, the action of any other European power. We receive the assurance satisfaction and pleasure, and shall no more doubt the good faith of the French Government in this matter than we have done in reference to its own independent policy.

In view of these renewed assurances of the speedy termination of all foreign interference with our 'sister Republic," it is fitting that both Congress and the press should refrain from all nonsense on the subject. It is as easy as it is silly to talk buncombe, and to indulge in empty afronts towards France; but it would better gree with the national credit to exhibit something like self-respecting dignity in the matter.

In the meantime, and pending the exit of the foreigners from Mexico, the Mexican republican enders are bestirring themselves to take advantage of their new prospects. The trumpets of the factions are again being heard. We in this country are nearer to them now than we ever before have been; for the intense interest we have taken in Mexican affairs during the last few years, and the anxiety exhibited by our people to re-establish republican institutions in Mexico, have given each of its factions a hope of obtaining our coantenance and assistance in the struggles of the luture. We have not only prominent emissary of the Imperial Government, and Romero representing Juarez, who holds on to the Presidency though his term of office has expired, but we have Ortega, the claimsnt, and moreover the legitimate constitutional claimant of the Presidency, and we have Santa Anna, the most noted of Maxican eaders, and the most dangerous of Mexican inctionists.

They carry on their quarrels here, preparatory to their opportunity of again renewing them in Mexico. Santa Anna has issued an address to the Mexican nation, filled with all the peculiarities of Mexican pronunciamentos, though counselling unity of action among the people and their leaders. The response of the other representative Mexicans here is in the shape of denunciation of Santa Anna as a traitor, and refusal to take any part with him in any scheme. And so the squabbles of the factions and their leaders go on, and no glimmering of hope ap pears arriving at such a state of things as will produce peace and freedom for Mexico in the future. The foreigner and his Government depart, but who and what will take their place?

The Duty.

From the Tribune. Gold still flutters between 160 and 180-at 153 on Saturday-and no prospect of a falt! During the last six weeks we exported \$40,389,322! In other words, we exported \$40,000,000 more of gold than we imported, with calming influences on the London market perhaps, but with what influence on America? The premium fluttering towards 160 must answer.

In the meantime all business seems to be chaos-chaos with double and single entry. Prudent merchants find it hard to buy at a safe commission, or to sell at a safe profit. Shrewd money dealers reap large gains, and Wall street once more revels in a war delirium of gold gambling. We hear of combinations to affect the price of gold, to put it up and put it down, to damage national credit, to create a panic. The war has been over for sixteen months, the country is gaining new strength, and yet our currency, our commerce, our business, the laws of trade, the rich man's cargoes and the poor man's loaf, are still at the mercy of desperate men who seek personal gain no matter how many suffer.

Where must this end? If we sail a ship above Niagara Falls, and steer direct for the rapids, its legical fate is easily comprehended. If we conthue extorting gold at the rate of \$380,030,000 a vear, we know that a crisis must come. This export represents American produce and labor undersold, superseded, destroyed by foreign produce and labor. It means that rather than develop our own resources and spend \$380,000,000 on American industry, we prefer to import for-ign manufactures and pay from 60 to 70 per

Sooner or later this must stop. Let us be wise now, and the end may be a lesson for good, a sadly learned lesson, but no more. We must have a tariff that will put a dam upon this vast gold flood. We must have a duty upon every article that we can make in America. Our currency must be contracted. Without this, proconon is a mockery-a mere reaper's song-and of no permanent value. The people insist that the wages of labor shall not be sixty or seventy less than the value of labor-that an hour of bardwork shall receive its value in hard Congress has the main part of this to do. Let the duty be done!

The Seat of the German War.

Now that the "concomitancy of things" makes it infinitely probable that we shall soon be hearing, from beyond the Atlantic, that dismal, deafening thunder of hostile guns for four long years so sadly familiar to us in our own hemisphere, it is desirable that we should form to ourselves some definite image of the theatre on which this new and formidable war is about to be fought out. Discussion as to its origin has dropped from the order of the day. Behind Count Bismark and his wity ambition, on the one side; behind the Kaiser, Francis Joseph, and his arrogant impatience, on the other, lie and have been working propulsive forces set in motion long before either Bismark or Francis came to the front of power.

These forces have brought about now at last the collision which they have long been preparing, and upon that collision the attention of mankind bids fair, for some months to come, to be concentrated. Its first and most resounding shock is likely to occur in Silesia-in that ancient and splendid Silesia, over which the founder of Prussian greatness did such desperate battles for years with the stoutes:-hearted sovereign, albeit a woman, who ever wielded the sceptre of the Hapsburgs. Much of what Carlyle says concerning this same Silesia, and concerning the pertinacity with which Maria There a clung to it long after it had been trably lost to her, has a by no means indirect applicacation to the secret springs of the course of Austria at the present time.

"It was in Maria Theresa's meurable sorrow at the loss of Silesia," says the historian of Frederic the Great, "and her unextinguishable hope to reconquer it, that this and all Fried-rich's other wars had their origin. Twice she had signed peace with Friedrich, and solemnly ceded Silesia to him; but that, too, with the imperial lady was by no means a finis to the ousiness. Not that she meant to break her treaties-far from her such a thought in the onscious form, Practically, she reckoned to herself, these treaties would come to be broken, as treaties do not endure forever, and then, at the good moment, she did purpose to be ready. Silesia back to us: the Pragmatic Sanction omplete in every point. Was not that our dear father's will; monition of all our fathers and their patriotisms and traditionary heroisms; and, in fact, the behest of gods and men?"

This was Austria's way of looking at Silesia and the loss of it, a hundred and ten years ago. All the circumstances attending the political crisis of the hour in Europe tend to bring Austria into the same way of looking at Silesia and the loss of it to-day. All Europe is denouncing, and for ten years past has been denouncing, treaties as solemn as those which gave Silesia to Frederick the Great. Austria, to whom the deliberate will of Europe, in those preternaturally solemn conclaves of 1814 and 815, at Vienna, gave Lombardy and Venice, has been summoned, in all sorts of ways, to acknowledge herself a sinner and a scandal to the age for still holding Venice after having been bombarded and bayoneted out of Lombardy. If fifty years of possession, then, under the public law of Europe do not consecrate the Austrian authority in Italy, why should a century of possession under the public law of Europe, the Austrians may fairly ask, consecrate the Prussian authority in Silesia? In all Ger many and the lands adjacent, there is no richer prize of war to be found than this same pro-vince. Interposed between the Russian kingdom of Poland to the northeast and the Austrian kingdoms of Moravia and Bohemia to the south-west, it is richer both in natural resources and the developed industry of its inhabitants than either of its imperial neighbors. Its capital, Breslau, is the second city of Prussia, both in wealth and in population. In an area of but little more than twice the size of Massachusetts, Silesia contained, in 1861, a population nearly equal to that of the state of New York, making t the most densely populated of the eleven provinces of Prussia, with the exception of the Rhenish provinces between Cologne and

The Catholic and the Protestant elements are almost exactly balanced within its borders, while on the point of race the German elemengreatly preponderates throughout the whole province, although in its four millions of inhabitants are embraced nearly eight hundred thou sand Poles in the "Governments" of Oppeln and Breslau, and about fifty thousand Moravians in the same districts. The western portion of the province is netted over by a very complete system of railways, and the manufactures, and especially the woollen and cotton manufactures of Silesia hold one of the highest places in the scale of continental industry.

Now, though it will be by no means an easy task for Austria to wrest from her ambitious northern neighbor a region so valuable in itself, and so important from its position to any power aspiring after predominance in Germany; and though it is far from doubtful that Russia, at least, among the great neutral powers, would be extremely unwilling to see Austria thrust her arm so far forward towards the centre of Northern Europe as it would be thrust by the possession of Silesia, still it is obvious that Austria, being actually launched into a Ger-manic war, can have nothing better worth striking for than this magnitudent prize. Along the frontiers of Stiesia her great "Army of the North" has been concentrated, three hundred thousand strong, under the command of her most trusted soldier, Field-Marshal Von Benedek.

the defense of Silesia, Prussia has been oushing forward the finest host she has ever prought into the field, a host probably not much, if at ail, inferior in numbers to the army it is destined to encounter; less formidable, as military critics tell us, in the element of cav-alry, but much more formidable in that element of artillery which has recently become the most mportant arm of a national military power, Between these two grand armies the real and decisive campaign of the coming summer is likely to be fought out. The sympathy which is felt in Western Europe and in this country for the Italians and the Italian cause, will, of course, attract public attention very strongly to

the warlike operations which may take place to the southward of the Alps.

But while we should be the last people in the world to disparage the valor and the enthusiasm of the Italian race, it must be admitted that the new kingdom of Victor Emanuel is destined to play a secondary part in the purely military history of the impending struggle, although it may well be that in the end the attitude and the necessities of Italy will exert a commanding and decisive influence upon the political results of the war. And whether the actual outbreak of hostilities come with a collision between the Prussian power on the Baltic and the isolated Austrian corps of Yon Gablenz, now retreating out of Holstein; or with a revolutionary explo-sion in Venetia, Friuli, or the Italian Tyrol, the war will really begin in dread earnest only when the standards of the Hapsburgs and the Hohen-zollern shall be dashed together in battle within the azure shadows of the historical Glant Mountains and upon the verdant plains of Silesia.

The Emperor's Letter.

From the Daily News. We published yesterday the essential parts (all that the London papers contain) of a very important letter which Napoleon III. has addressed to his Minister for Foreign Affairs, and which was read to the Corps Legislatif on the 12th instant. In this letter the Emperor tells, with unwonted plainness, the "plan" which, had the conference met, he would have proposed for maintaining the peace of Europe; and a very comprehensive and vastly important "pian" it was embracing in its detail nothing less than the extension of France to the Brine; the establishment of better geographical boundaries for Prussia; the cession of Venetia to Italy; and the main enance of Austria's "great post tion in Europe" by compensating her with other territory for the loss of her Italian province, He expresses the belief that France will not have to draw her sword, but significantly aids:—
"No question affecting us will be resolved withassent of France. Confident in right, and calm in her strength, she will con-tinue to observe an attentive neutrality." The letter seems to have received the unqualitied endorsement of the Corps Legislatit, which, despite the efforts of M. Thiers and others, retused to discuss it by the decisive vote of 202

The Demoralization of the Present Congress-A Change Demanded.

From the Herald. The present Congress, like the "Praise-God-Barchones Parsament" of the old English Roundheads, is destined, we fear, to leave behind it anything but a good reputation. It has given us all the professions and pretenses of piety and patriotism of the old remorseless Puritan fanatic; but it has also betrayed his hypocrisy, deceptions, and utterly selfish designs. The crop-haired Ma-sachusetts conventicle, with that peculiar and godly ussal twang of the Pilgrim Fathers, which resolved "First, that the earth is the Lord's, and the fulness thereof; secondly, that the saints shall inherit the earth; and, thirdly and lastly, that we are appear to have laid down the piatiorm which the dominant party of this Congress adopted with their first preliminary caucus in December last, and seem determined

Thus, in the caucus organization of the two houses, a pretty broad issue was raised against President Johnson and his Southern restoration policy before anything was known of the particular views, measures, and recommendations en.bodied in his annual message. When the message appeared it commanded universal respect, at home and abroad. Not even the most implacable radicals could flud anything in it upon which to hang an accusation of treachery or bad taith against its author. While organized against him at first, and in perfect contempt of his labors in the way of Southern reconstruction, the radical majority still tered themselves that, with skilful handling, this apparently self-willed Tennessee tailor could be more easily managed than the mild but resolute Illinois rail-splitter. But some inklings from the White House on the district negro suffrage movement first set a rough edge on the eeth of the radicals; and then the veto of that Freedmen's Bureau bill of abominat one swept away their shallow pretenses of concil ation and barmony.

From that day to this the wrath of the radicals against Mr. Johnson has been manifested on every available occasion and with still increasing bitterness, until at length, as in the late Maine Republican State Convention, as if the vocabulary of denunciations were exhausted, we find President Johnson and his policy as completely ignored as the administration of John Tyler. The pretense of supporting John son and Congress at the same time has simply been dropped as a game which has been played

The violent denunciations of the radicals of this Congress, however, have done a world of mischief in the demoralization of the Republican party in both Houses. What else could be expected, when men become sufficiently demoralzed themselves as representatives of the American people, to villity and denounce the President, in the style of "old Thad. Stevens," as a usurper who, it he had flourished in the place of Charles the First, of England, would have met the same fate; or who can deliberately abuse him by the hour, after the style of Inger soll, of Illinois, as "a traitor," "a miserable pre-tender," "a renegade," "a deserter to the enemy," etc.? Nor is it surprising that from their abuse of the President (and all of it under Speaker's indulgence) they should turn to abusing each other, or the opposition members around them, or any one else happening to come in their way. Nor is it to be wondered at that these billingseate amusements in the House should lead to such disgraceful scenes of personal violence outside as the affair between Rousseau and Grinnell.

The "barbarism of slavery" before the Rebellion was the scapegoat upon which were packed all the victous habits, scenes, and characters turning up in Congress. But now that slavery is gone and the "slave power" is unrepresented. are we to account for the scandalo which now so (requently occur in both houses? We can (urnish only this explanation:—That the dominant party in Congress, like the old Democratic party in the epoch of its extreme corruption and decline and tall, has become so far demoralized by the spoils, and public plun-der, and lust for power, as to be indifferent to the rules of official decorum, and reckless of the consequences of the means employed to obtain its ends. Is such a Congress as this to be respected? Are such disgraceful scenes as those which have marked this session, especially in the House of Representatives, to pass unre-buked by the people? It is for the people now

to consider, and it will be for them to determine in the coming Northern State elections.

A new House of Representatives, of new mer fresh from the people, is greatly needed to cheek the excesses and revolutionary tendencies of the radicals. It we can have no change in the prevailing radical ideas of Congress in the interval to the next Presidential election, and it is very probable that af er it the people will no be much troubled with elections requiring their judgment in reference to the policy of the Gov ernment or the heir to the next succession. We must have a revolution at the polls, or we may look for a revolution in our system Government, moving it beyond the reach of the people save at the point of the bayonet.

-It is currently reported that M. Gustave Dore has finished the designs for an edition of Tenny-son's "Idyls of the King," which was translated into French prose for his use. Whether this be so or not, he is actively at work at an illustrated edition of La Fontaine's "Fables," and goes frequently to the Jar im des Plantes to study the habits and postures of some of the animals he has to draw. It is being published in parts at the price, in Paris, of half a franc per part. Some of the illustrations which have been published are almost if not quite equal to those of Kaulbach in his edition of "Reineke Fuchs." In the same manner is being issued "Le Capi-taine Fracasse," the amusing story of Theopnile Gautier, with wood-cuts designed by Dore.

-Oriental literature has recently received an important addtti in from the press of Paris:-"Grammaire Comparee des Langues Indo-Euro peennes, comprenant le Sanscrit, le Zend, l'Armenten, le Grec, le Latin, le Lithuanien, l'ancien Slave, le Gothique et l'Allemand, par Francois Bopp, traduite sur la deuxieme edition et precedee d'une introduction par M. Michel Breal, charge du cours de grammaire compares au Col-lege de France." The first volume has just been issued from the "Imprimerie Imperiale," and the entire work will consist of four volumes.

—An interesting collection of ancient manuscripts written by the early French reformers of the first books printed by the propagators of the Protestant taith, and of medals and portraits bearing on the early history of the Reformation, be exhibited in Paris by the Societe de l'Histoire des Protestants Français, -83 cents a bushel for green peas in Baltimore.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGH-WAYS-Office of the Chief Communicationer FIFTH Street, west side, below Chesnut. PHEADELERIA June 22 1866, NOTICE TO DELINQUENT SEWER RENTS. NOTICE TO DELINQUENT SEWER RENTS.
Extract or an ordinance approved May 3 A 1. 1855:—
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all rents paid before the 'st of April in any year a deduction of five per cent, shall be made, and if, any such
rent shall remain ampaid on the first day of July in any
year, the Lacense C erk shall notify the Commissioner of
dighways for the district, who shall cause the drain to
be disconnected from the culvert, and suit be instituted
for the recovery of such rent, and suit be instituted. to the recovery of such rent; and after such drsin shall bave been detached, it shall not be again connected until payment be made of all arrears, and the sum of three dollars for expenses incurred

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EASTON, Pennsylvania, April 4, 1866. 510

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY-OFFICE, No. 221 S. FOURTH STREET. PHILADELPHIA, June 2), 1866.

DIV DEND NOT! E.

The Transfer Books; of this Company will be closed on Saturday, June 38th, and re-opened on Friday, June 18th, 1866.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT has been declared

A Dividend of FIVE FER URST has been declared on the Pre-cired and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes psyable in cash, on and a fer July 12th to be holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Commany on the 35th instant.

All payable at this office.

5. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE FRANKFORD LYCEUM OF SCIENCE for the sequirement and diffusion of useral knowledge are hereby notified that the property belonging to the said institution has been sold and the runds ready for distribution. The stockholders are there are requested to produce their certificates or other evidences of claim within one year from this date, otherwise they will be debarred from all right in said fund WILLIAM OVUINGTON, IMAAC SHALLOROSS, ROBERT HUCKEL, No. 4610 Frankford street, Frankford. FEANKFORD June 18, 1868.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, PHIladelphia, June 23, 1866.— OTICE,—Holders of
thirty coupons and, upwards in number, et United
States loan due the 1st July, 1866 are requested to preien the same at this office for examinating and count.
Checks will be ready for the amount so presented,
u, on the morning of the 2d proximo.

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6 25 3t

Assistant Treasurer United States.

DIVIDEND .- THE DIRECTORS OF the PH LADE, PHIA AND BOSTOS PETRO-LIUM COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of THREK (3) CENTS per share, cient of State tax, payable after July 1, at the office of the Company, No. 128 South FOURTH Street. Philadelphia NaTHAN HAINES, Secretary and Treasurer. Philadelphia, June 20, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER. NOTICE TO LOAN HOLDERS -The In creest on (ity Loans, due July I, will be paid on and a car July 1, 866.
HENRY SUMM,

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER. PHILADELPHIA, June 21 1865

NOTICE TO LOAN HOLDERS—The City Loans maturing July I, will be paid on and a ter July 2, 1866. By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

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