THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELFGUAPH.

Napoleon III and the European War.

The third Napoleon certainly rivals the Roman Augustus, whom he is popularly supposed to have taken as his model and exemplar, in his intensely practical disdain for the forms as compared with the substance of Imperial power. He won and has kept his throne in France by a thoroughly prompt and "business-like" tact in the appreciation both of the circumstances and the temper of the nation at a given moment; and the enormous influence which he has acquired over the general mind of Europe, is not more due to the vast material power which France, under his administration, has developed and accumulated, than to the conviction which he has generated abroad as well as at home, that no living ruler of men is so keenly alive as he to every change in the current of events, or so switt and so skilful in adapting his own

course to every such change.
All the preconceived notions of what a "Napoleonic" policy must be, which men entertained when he select the sceptre fourteen years ago, have been successively upset and disconcerted by his actual administration of affairs; and yet, now that we look back upon a reign already longer than that which made his uncle as immortal in the memories of mankind as Alexan-der of Macedon or Julius of Rome, we see that the first Napoleon's theories of the proper adjustment of the European system, and of the proper place of France in that system, have been more nearly realized, or are in a more hopeful way of realization, under the patient manipulation of his successor, than they ever were when the founder of the Corsican dynasty was at the

zenith of his glory and his fame.

The extraordinary letter which the third Napoleon has just addressed, through the transparent medium of his Minister of Foreign Affairs, 'all whom it may concern," is certainly not the least striking proof which he has given of his formidable capacity for making his antagonists do his work, and for getting himself forced into the precise position which he desires to occupy. In its bearing upon his domestic administration, this letter, with its results upon the Corpa Legislatif, may be regarded as one of the most successful strokes of what the English call parliamentary strategy which our times have

It will be remembered that shortly after M. Thiers had delivered, in the last session of the Corps Legislatif, what was considered to be a most brilliant and damaging attack upon the foreign policy of the empire, the Emperor, nettled, as the gossips told us, by the inability on the neglect of his ministers to meet the expremier of Louis Philippe with his own weapons upon his own ground, startled France and Europe by opening tre himself in a short speech at Auxerre upon the treaties of 1815, which he declared that he "detested." The financiers of Paris shuddered at this ominous outburst, but the people of France undoubtedly responded to heart and soul.

The Emperor now tollows it up, at the first prospect of a discussion of the "European questions" in the present session of the Corps Legislatif, by a letter in which he states all his bjects in calling for a Congress of the European powers, just as clearly and coolly as it that Congress were actually to be held, and explains what he expects to do should the "detested" treaties of 1815 be nullified by a new and great European war, just as composedly as if the new war had been already fought, and France were presiding, in a grand Peace Conference, over the definite "reconstruction of the map of Europe," The result was a vote in which the opposition, led by M. Thiers, were defeated, and opposition, led by al. Thiers, were deleated, and all debate on the foreign policy of the empire postponed, by a majority of 202 against 34, tollowed up by another vote, which endorsed the amended budget of the Finance Minister by a majority of 232 against 18. A more overwhelming "vote of confidence" has rarely been recorded in support of any constitutional sore corded in support of any constitutional sove-reign or minister.

In its relations to the foreign policy of France

this letter is likely to have a not less important influence. There is something almost Mephis-tophelian in the quietly sarcastic way in which the Emperor states what he should have hoped to achieve for Europe had the Conference to to achieve for Europe had the Conference to which he, in common with England and Russia, invited Austria, Prussia, and Italy, been actually held. "We should have desired," says Napoleon, "for the Germanic Confederation a position more worthy of its importance; for Prussia better geographical boundaries; for Austria the maintenance of her great position in Europe after the cession of Venetia to Italy in exchange for territorial compensation."

in exchange for territorial compensation."

Excellent things, no doubt, all of them; but to state that these would have been the objects at which France would have aimed in a conference, is to say that the conference in which France aimed at these things must necessarily have come to naught. Far different, however, is the invertigated that the conference in which the conference in the conference of the conference in the co is the importance of the declaration that France, which would have tried in a conference to bring about all these desirable results for the good of mankind in general, must now hold herself free, the conference having talled, to see to it that, if the map of Europe is "altered to the profit of any great power," France shall not suffer by such an alteration. Coming as it comes, just between the retreat of the Austrian troops from Holstein and the formal opening of a great European war by the Austrian Government, this declaration of Napoleon reserves to France, broadly and openly, the right to strike when-ever and wherever she may judge it best for her se to do, while it throws upon other States the responsibility of making it necessary for her to

Begun under such auspices, we may be tolerably sure that the war of 1866 will not end without bringing about larger, more decisive, and more permanent changes in the political constitution of the Old World than any condict which has taken place since the dying band of William Pitt rolled up the map of Chatham's Europe on the receipt of the tidings of Auster-

The European Entanglement - Russia Looming up in the Background.

From the Herald.

In the letter of Napoleon on the critical affairs of Europe, which was read in the French Corps Legislatit, the other day, he says, referring to his efforts in that direction, that "had the Conference assembled, my Government would have declared that France repudiated all idea of territorial aggrandizement so long as the European equilibrium remained undisturbed. France could only think of an extension of her frontiers in the event of the map of Europe being altered to the profit of a great power, and of the bordering provinces expressing by a formal and free vote their desire for sunexation. In the absence of these circumstances the French Government prefers to any territorial acquisition a good understanding with its neighbors, resulting from its respect for their independence and their nationality. We should have desired for the Germanic Confederation a position more worthy of its importance; for Prussia, better geographical boundaries; for Austria, the maintenance of her great position in Europe after the cession of Venetia to Italy in exchange for territorial compensation."

This is a frank statement of the "great expectations" of Napoleon from the proposed conferences, wisely rejected by Austria. Heexpected the left bank of the Rhine, and something more, perhaps, for France; the Danish Duchles for Frussia; Venetia as a peace-offering to Italy; and, lastly, some territorial compensation to Austria. But as the Conference has failed, says annexation. In the absence of these circum-

Napoleon, "France will continue to observe an attentive neutrality, confident in her rights and calm in her strength," In other words, Napoleon will now watch his opportunity for throwing his awore into the scale of the war in order to turn it in his own favor and to carry out his charge. schemes. It is evident, too, that in a war be-tween Austria on the one side and Prussia and lialy on the other, the contending powers would be so equally matched that the intervention of France would speedily bring affairs to a settle-ment as France might be pleased to dictate. Thus tar, then, Bamark has served the pur-poses of Napoleon admirably, for he has appa-rently turned over the game into the Emperor's

But it seems that he has been ignoring Russia all this time, and that, just as everything appears to be in the best possible train for a grand dash by France, Russia, the giant of the North, stalks in upon the stage, and like the backwoodsman at the Kentucky barbecue, while stripping for action, asks if this is a free fight? Our Vienna correspondent, in his letter of the 7th instant, thus defines the attitude of Russia. He says that she has "already a hundred thousand troops on the Austrian troutler," ready to assist Austria if wanted; that it is understood in Vlenna that a secret treaty exists between the two powers, and that, therefore, "the map of Europe may yet be changed, not as Napoleon and Bismark and La Marmors would have it, but under the pencils of Gortschakoff and Mens-dorff;" and that such an all ance may be looked for in the war, because "it would secure the Danubian Principalities to Russia, and prepare the way for her march to the Bosphorus."
In the game of Napoleon these Danublan Principal ties are to be the equivalent to Austria for the surrender of Veneua; but Austria is more powerfully drawn to an alliance with her next-door neighbor and old friend, Russia, and will prefer, we guess, Venetia, the good fat bird in the hand, to the two doubtful ducks in the bush—those Danubian Principalities.

Thus the splendid continental game of Napoleon, as it appears, is blocked at the outset. he will only remain neutral, Russia may, per haps, resting upon her arms, be content to look on. But then the conflict of Italy and Pruscia on. But then the conflict of Italy and Pruscia against Austria may result in nothing but the exhaustion and bankruptcy of all concerned. And then, from the pressure of poverty and increased taxation, the people, from the Rhine to the Danube, may spoil the calculations of kings and kaisers in a sweeping revolution. On the other hand, should Napoleon yield to the temptation to advance to the relief of Italy, Russia may come down from the opposite side with a swarm of Co-sacks as destructive to the prantispla as a of Co-sacks as destructive to the peninsula as a cloud of locusts and as rumous to Victor

Emanuel and Napoleon. We say rumous, because with Russia in the coalition against France, England will step in to repeat against the nephew the war of the Holy Alliance against the uncle, and for the same reasons—that these Bonapartes are inter-lopers and disturbers of the peace of Europe, and must be put down. Russia, England, Austria, and Frussia were the parties that inforced upon France those treaties of 1815, so detested by Napoleon. but we apprehend that in detaching Prussia from this Holy Alliance, he has not done enough to destroy it, nor enough to secure himself against the fate of Napoleon the First in attempting the same game of reconstructing and parcelling out the boundaries and territories of his neighbors. In fact, the gathering of the armies of Russia on the Austrian frontier is a movement which is full of warnings and dangers to France under Napoleon the Third.

A Quiet Revolution.

From the Tribune. San Domingo has exhibited a singular example to her sister republics by entertaining a revolution without bloodshed. Four parties in the State, one of which it led by Cabral, another by Pimental, and the others by General Superon and Senator Curiel, suspecting President Baez of being controlled by French influence, prenounced for his abdication. Baez, who is said to be a brave man, and, we judge, a prudent one, did not answer so general a demand by violence. He forthwith sent his colleague and rival in the Government, ex-President Pimental, to the centre of expected revolt, with instruc-tions (so writes a correspondent) "to put him-self at the head of the movement," so that the people, if they required a change, might be dis-suaded from war. In the manner he sent out another disaffected minister as his courier and messenger, with conclinatory instructions to Generals Cabral and Superon.

Having invited the Consuls of the different Governments, and especially the United States representative, General Cazneau, to assist him in peacemaking, his next step was to resign his power into the hands of a triumvirate, who will conduct the State until another President is chosen, probably either Cabral or Pimental, both members of the Barz Government, and said to be liberal men. The ex-President has retired upon a large investment in magnanimity, and if he has committed to his successor some of the troubles which he has avoided, doubtless he is reserved for a better work in the future. History gives us few instances of state quarrels so fairly drawn, and so quietly healed. President Baez has adopted Mr. Rarey's method in treating even revolution; but we have to see yet how far it will cure the Dominican family of its chronic desire for change.

The Head Centre Stephens.

From the Times. Head Centre Stephens used terribly severe language towards the Fenian invaders of Canada in his speech in this city on Sunday. No epithets were too strong, no denunciation was too vigorous for him, and "traitor" and "coward" passed out of his mouth with almost every sentence. Mr. Stephens' eloquence is not of a high order, but some of his general ideas are broad and commendable. He has correct notions of the policy and position of this country in regard to Fenian movements on its soil, and utterly disapproves of all attempts at violations of the neutrality laws. He said:-

"Do you think that the American people want a "Do you think that the American people want a war just how? Do you think that this great nation can be dragged into a war by any faction or party of Irishmen, again t her wishes and her policy? No, my triends, and the Irishman, be he who he may, is false to his own country, false to the policy of his brethren in Ireland, and false to his oath of allegiance to his ado, ted country, who would seek to hurry her into a position which, however pleasing to him might be prejudent to her interests and her um might be prejudicial to her interests and her

Mr. Stephens alleged that he was in a posi-tion to state, distinctly, and without reserve, that the Roberts-Sweeney Fenians had "no promise whatever from the American Govern-ment that their movement would be winked at, much less openly encouraged." Of course Mr. Stephens is correct in this, and yet the statement which he so pointedly and authoritatively denied has been put forth by a hun-dred prominent presses, and has been made the ground for bitter assaults against the Ad-ministration, the *Tribune* leading of in the work

Abdication of Maximilian.

From the Daily News. The statement from Paris, by the Germania, that Maximilian contemplates an abdication in default of financial assistance from France, is not unsupported by the probabilities suggested by the present condition of affairs in Mexico and Europe. It is question d'argent with the Austrian usurper. His throne, propped by the steel of foreign bayonets, requires a foundation of foreign gold. This building-up of empires in defiance of popular sentiment is an expensive business. Usurpers who depend on mercenary swords should have well-filled coffers at their disposal, and in that particular element of suc-cess Maximilian is deficient. His borrowed purse is already depleted, and there is appa-rently no attainable source from which to derive a fresh supply. Without money and without credit, the costly machinery of imperialism in a

land of republican aspirations must be soon thrown out of gear. Under the circumstances, the personal safety of Maximilian invites his

speedy abdication.

Napoleon is too much engrossed with the prospect of European convulsion to give much attention to his Mexican venture. Upon the eve of a conflict of giant powers, into which France must sooner or later be precipitated, she cannot afford to waste the sinews of war upon hazard-tonactantic enterprises. Austria is still ous transalantic enterprises. Austria is still less in a condition to advance pecuniary aid out of her exhausted freasury. With the commence-ment of hostilities in Europe, Maximilian will ment of hostilities in Europe, Maximilian will lose even the moral support of his great allies and sponsors; for the dynasties of the Old World, absorbed in nearer and more important issues will not scruple to repudiate all connection with the political troubles of America. The first toom of the russian and Austrian cannon will be the signal for Maximilian to throw himself approximations.

upon his own resources.

But the French Government, it is added, while retusing to grant further fluancial assistance, has instructed Marshal Bazaine to institute a fresh Phibiscitum, in case the Emperor Maximilian should carry out his intention of abdication. It will be far safer and wiser for Marshal Earaine to go home and devote his military talents to the settlement of vexed questions in which his master is more directly interested. The idea that the United States Government will permit a foreign power to set up one crowned puppet after another upon Mexican sell is not to be entertained. Maximilian obtained a footbold only because our republic, distracted by civil strife, was not in a condition to resist the encroachment; and our inactivity a terwards has been chiefly due to the conviction that, in good time, this baby throne would tumble to pieces of its own weakness.

But popular sentiment in this country will not permit the experiment to be repeated. When Maximilian retires from the scene, the curtain must fall upon imperialism. Neither Marshal Bazaine nor any other foreign soldier shall be allowed thereaf.er to "lag superfluous on the stage."

No dictation or interference will be tolerated on the past of any foreign potentate. It will be the duty of this Government to see that the Mexican people reorganize their political sysm in accordance with the popular will, free from all outside pressure, and unrestricted by the "instructions" of Napoleon or the officious

supervision of any of his underlings.

If Mexico is yet unfit for republicanism, let it be the mission of our people to give her the necessary instructions. We can do it in the spirit of neighborly friendship, without recourse to bayonets. The armies with which we will redeem their land from anarchy and revolution shall be peaceful bands of emigrants, who will earn their own pay from the fertile nelds and rich mines of the territory that they invade with the implements of industry. Waile teaching them how to cultivate their soil, to develop their mineral resources, to build rall-roads and canals, and render their streams navigable, we shall make them familiar with the elements of self-government, and demon-strate the practical application of the theories of constitutional liberty. The shaping of the destinies of Mexico belongs to our country. We can shape it to the profit and power and glory of both republics; and the sooner we assume the task, the better for the welfare and safety of

LUMBER.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

INTHE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE
ADELAIDE MERCER, by etc., vs. BERNARD
MERCER
In Divorce. March Term. 1866. No. 60.
To BERNARD MERCER, espondent:
Take notice that depositions on behalf of the lib-lian in the above case, will be taken before Charles N. Mann Esq., Examiner at his office, northwest corner of Fifth and dreen streets on THUR-DAY July 12, 1846, at 11 o clocks A. M., when and where you may attend if you think proper.

6 12 15t
Attorney for Libellant.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY
AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of EUDOLPH BUCKIUS, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of C. A. VAN KIRK. Trustee appointed by the Court to make sale of the real estate belonging to the actrs of said decedent, under proceedings in partition and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on TULSDAY July 3d. 1866 at 11 o'clock A. M. at his office, No. 402 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

6 22 fmw5t*

Auditor. phia. 6 22 fmw5t*

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY

AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Festate or WILLIAM CUSACK, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to andit, settle, and adjust the account of MARY CUSACK, Acting Executrix and Trustee of said decedent, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on THURSDAY, July 5. 1886, at II o'cock A. M., at his Office, No. 402 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

6 22 fmw6;*

Auditor.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BOLDIERS' ORPHANS,—
There will be eleven hundred Children of the Deceased Soldiers of Fenns, vanis, from their schools, in distant counties in this city on the FOUR! HOF JULY upon the occasion of restoring to the State the Flags in detense of which their brave lathers feel. They are from nine to six-een years of age. Of these six hundred and flity are boys, who will be entertained at the coldiers' frome, corner of Sixteenth and Filbert streets. the colders' home, corner or strucenth and Fiberets.

The four hundred and fifts girls being yet unprovided for the hospitalities of families in the vicinity of the folders' Home are asked for in their behalf from the alternoon of the 3d till the morning of the 5th of July. A number of the lady managers of the Home have kindly consented to receive the invitations, which will state the number each can take.

These girls are neatly clad and well behaved; and it is believed that they will prove pleasant guests. If a large number say 8 to 12, go to the same manily, a teacher or elder pupil will accompany them.

The (ommittee, viz:—
Mrs. James C. Hand. No 830 Pine street;
Mrs. James C. Hand. No 830 Pine street;
Mrs. Henry C. Townsend, No 811 Arch street;
Mrs. Henry C. Bair, S. W. corner of Eighth and Walnut;
Mrs. Henry C. Bair, S. W. corner of Eighth and Walnut;
Mrs. Henry C. Bair, S. W. corner of Eighth and Walnut;
Mrs. Hardle. No, 633 Market street;
Will attend at the SOLDIFR' HOME, on FRID AY.
the 29th and 8ATURDAY, the 39th of June, from 16
A. M. till S. P. M., to receive app ications, or, they may be addressed in writing carrier, either at the Home or their respective residences.

THOMAS H. BUBROWER,

Superintendent Soldiers' Orphans.

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Easton, Pennsylvania, April 4, 1866. 510

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY-OFFICE, No. 227 S.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20, 1866.

DIV'DEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books, of this Company will be closed on Saturday, June 20th, and re-opened on Friday, July 13th, 1866.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT has been declared on the Freierred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes payable in cash, on and alter July 12th, to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th instant.

All payable at this office.

622 lm

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

THE OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED Officers, and Privates of the THIRD PENNSYLVANIA ARTILLERY desiring to take part in the Celebration of the Fourth of July and a so to form a permanent organization of Mounted Arilery are requested to me't at Ton Hall, N. THIRD Street on FFIDAY EVENINGS or at Ciy Arssand, BROAD and RACE Streets, on MONDAY EVENINGS.

6 25mwi3t* Late Major 3d Pennsylvania Artillery UNITED STATES TREASURY, PHI ladelphia, June 23, 1866. — NOTICE.—Holders of thirty coupons and, upwards in number, of United States loan, due the 1st July, 1866, are requested to present the same at this office for examination and count. Checks will be ready for the amount so presented, upon the morning or the 2d proxime.

8 25 3t

Assistant Treasurer United States. Assistant Treasurer United States

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF the PHILADELPHIA AND BOSFON PETRO-LEUM COMPANS have this day declared a dividend of THREE (3) CENTS per share, clear of State tax, as able after July 1, at the office of the Company, No. 228 Fouth FOURTH Street. Philadelphia.

NATHAN HAINE'S, Secretary and Treasurer.

Philadelphia, June 20, 1886.

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER. NOTICE TO LOAN HOLDERS—The Interest on the Loans, due July 1, will be paid on and after July 2, 1866.

HENRY RUM M, 6 21 6t

City Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER,
PHILADELPHIA, June 21, 1866
NOTICE TO LOAN HOLDERS.—The City Loans maturing July 1, will be paid on and after July 2, 1866. By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund,
6 21 6t
HENBY BUMM, City Treasurer.

NOTICE. — ON AND AFTER THE
15th instant, the UNITED STATES HOTEL,
10 NG BEANCH, N. J., will be open for the reception
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PHILADELIFHA, September 9, 1848.

We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that R centains none of the Folsonous strustance known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious in gredient of the whiskies in general use.

BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAO,

Analytical Chemisus No. 225 North THIRD Street.

New York, September 3, 1868.

I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE
W HISKY received from Mr. Charles Whatton, Jr., of
Philadelphia: and having carefully tested it, I am
pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM FOISONOU
OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pur
and fine-flavored quality of whisky.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,

Analytical Chemis

I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESEUT GEOVE WHISKY, which provests be tree from the heavy Fusi Ohs, and perfectly pure an unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derive from the grain used in manufacturing it.

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