THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JCURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY POR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Mr. Colfax at Home-the South and Its

Mr. Speaker Coltax has mounted the stump in Indiana, and is preaching the doctrine of repentance and good works as essential to the restoration of the Southern States to their tormer places in the Union. He refuses to believe that the Southern people have repented of the heresy of secession and the sins into which it led them; and denghts in painting them as yet Rebels, with hands and skirts yet wet with loyal blood. He sees in the South httle beside a spirit of nate; treason is, in ais judgment, tampant everywhere; and he enjoinupon his hearers the hecessity of keeping it out of the Union until its people attain to his standard of political righteousness.

But although Mr. Collax induiges in very sweeping accusations against the South and what he call- its 'unregentant disloyalty," he is not very explicit in his statement of the grounds upon which his charges rest. As we read his speech at South Bend, all his railing may be re aced to two points. One is, that the Fourth of July was not celebrated as enthus astroally as i ought to have been by the Sauthern people; the other, that not this an ing the de eat of tacir armies and the overthrow of their cause, they persist in maintaining that they have rights which the General Government is bound to re-spect. These are in Mr. Colmx's mind heliconoffenses, to be repeated of in sackclota and ashes before rega ning admission into the Con-

The south must acknowledge that, having been defeased in war, it has no rights which the conqueror should be required to recognize, and that it is therefore dependent for whatever political status it may hereafter enjoy upon the generosity of Congress. And having lost every thing of which the Union is supposed to be the symbol, having fortested all title to shelter under the Constitution, having been reduced by the force o arms to a condit on of vassal age, the like of which no civilized conqueror freams of imposing, the south is expected to be gratefully ecstatic when Independence Day reminds it of what it has lost. In other words, Mr. Colfax would have our Southern brethren prove their unathess for the prerogatives of freemen by concessing thems, ives ser's or slave. and hypocritically blessing the authors of their

It does not seem to have occurred to Mr. Coliax that the proper time for the Southern States to rejoice as members of the Union established by our athers, will be when they are fully restored to the privileges which membership impres. It they but that having been brought back into the Union they have right regarded, they are graffly told that instead of talk ng of rights they should ering: and supplicate for mercy. If they suggest that until they are restored to the position which throughout the war they were invited to re-ceepy, they have no cause for sing ng hosanuas to the Union whose doors are closed against them, they are scolded as "unrepen ant Rebels." How may they satisfy gentlemen like Mr. Colux, except by resorting to the hard-kard? Even then they would not please him, for the grave heeds not the Fourth of July.

Nor has Mr. Coltax considered the desirable-

ness of allowing the South to re-enter the Union with a full measure of self-respect. Detest its rebellion as we may, at least it proved itself a foe worthy of our steel, and there is neither expediency, nor deguity, nor Christian principle in the processal to treat it with a harshuess unknown to modern warrare. We may masst that the Southern people shall come back in good faith to uphold the Union which has a ser ed us authority over them; but to ask them to come, except as equals under the Constitution, would be to insult and degrade them.

So (ar as our opportunities of studying Southorn sentiment exend, we discover nothing to warrant the opinions expressed by Mr. Cobax in his vindecation of Congress. It is possible no doubt, here and there to find in the South: newspaper or a noisy politic an full of the nonsensical disloyalty which forms the staples of Vallandigham's harangues in Ohio. But viewing the Southern press as a whole, and the public men of the South as a class, we trace a spirit which has no affin by to that of which Mr. Collax speaks. There is a degree of moderation which should silence stander, and a declared readiness to abide by the situation and its results, wuich should sat st. every National Union man, There are complaints about the course of Congress; there are allegations affecting the good taith of the General 'lovernment in its treatment of the South; there are allusions to the principles of the Constitution and the rights it confers upon the individual States; but these are presented tempera elv, and to a manne, to which none cau

iairly object.

Better evidence upon this point cannot be had than that which has been furnished in connection with the choice of delegates to the Philadelphia Convention. The list up to this time received from the South is not without flaw or blem sh. It embraces some names that will not add weight to the proceedings. But as a whole it is eminently creditable to the good sense and moderation of the Southern people. The delegates are for the most part men of character and standing in their respec-tive localities, and there are reasons for believing that they will enter the Convention impressed with the conviction that they will best serve the South by acting discreetly and in a spirit of forbearance and conciliation. Everywhere a determination appears to have been felt to leave demagogues at home, and to send prudent conservative delegates. In some case elegates have declined the appointment on the ground that their presence migut lead to misapprehension, Governor Brown, of Georgia being of the number. We look in vain for the "unrepentant disloyalty" which Mr. Colfax dwells upon by way of just fication.

The London Retorm Demonstration. From the Tribune.

When the Moravian left with the mails of the 25th ult., the all-absorbing topic of public discussion in Englan I was the Reform demonstration which took place in London on the 23d of the month, and the deplorable occurrences connected therewith, resulting from the unwarranuable interference of the Government with the proposed meeting in Hyde Park. If proof was wanting that a Tory Government is an anachronism in English politics at the present period, it would be supplied by the events in question. The very first act of the Derby Minis-try on succeeding to office is to make an artacs on popular rights-is to provoke a collision between the crown and the people. It is by no means difficult to understand the motives which prompted that attack. During the late de bates in the House of Commons on the Reform question, the Tories insisted that the people of England were perfectly in-different about an extension of the suffrage, and that the agitation of that matter was purely the work of agitators and demagogues, got up to subserve unworthy party purposes. The people, it was contended, are well content with things as they are. England, it was argued. enjoys an unprecedented measure of prosperity. Bread is abundant ; tea and sugar are cheap; here is plenty of employment for the laboring classes, and no end of those for the diversion of the masses. What more then, it was asked, can the people want? In comparison with substantial comforts, political rights are a chimers, and the people, convinced of this, care nothing about Parliamentary Reform. Holding such views, it must have greatly surprised and chagrined the new Administration o discover, upon their displacement of the Liberal Ministry, that the people really do care about the franction, and, are in good carned in their determination to have all the rights that

are secured to them by the constitution under which they live. But it would never answer for the Tor es to be found in grievous error. The eloquent sophistries which had been so tigencualy employed against Mr. Gladstone's Reform bill most not be laid bare by popular action outor doors. The agritators and demagogues must not be allowed to have their own way. And so a determined stand must at once be taken against the Beform movement—a bold stoke must be delivered to overawe its promoers. Hence the return to allow fived Park for the meeting; hence the specious sica that the object t that meeting was not the fair and temperate discussion of a public question, but the intimi-dation of Parliament by a display of the scal force. This policy, however, so consonant with Tory principles and predilections, has proved a complete failure. The extracts we published yesterday morning from the English journals show that, in the conduct provoked by Lord Derby's Government, the popular cause has gained a signal triumph. The temper and moderation of the reformers of London under the provocation they received at the hands of the Government were admirably, for the few outrages committed on the 24th are traced to a band of those disorderly pirits abounding in great citier, always reads to take advantage of periods of copular excitement to grate y their propensity for mischief and plunder. No thanks to the Home Secretary and Sir Richard Mayne that blood was not shed in profus on—that life was not sacrinced to an appall ng extent on Monday, the 23d July. But thanks to the working classes, who, despite the slanders that have been heaped upon them by men who can see no excelience, but in her everything that is evil and evolving, in the democracy, had that considence in the justice of their can e, and that ab long aich in its eventual triomph, as to restra u their passions under circumstances calculated to excite them to open revolt.

We have said that the Tories are out of their proper place in the Government. They are evidently behind the age. They are bind to the signs of the tines. They have not yet learned aith in human nature improved by the influences of relig on an i education. They stu, i'lly and tenacicusly hold to the fogms of the politi cal ronage of the n asses, apparently oblivious of the fact that society is moving onward, and that we live in the nineteen h century of the Christian era. But the doom of the Derby Mon-istry is already scaled. With the example before their eyes of the working of free institutions in this country, the English people will not consent to be ruled any longer by reac-

A New European Settlement - France Neus tra ized and Russia to be Held in Caeck. From the Herald.

When Louis Napol on, at Blarritz last autumn, rtered into his concdent al arrangements with Bismark for the reconstruction of the map of Europe, he little dicamed that the then comparatively unknown Prime Minister of Prussia would prove to be the master of the situation. Napoleon doubtless and enleadated that in coming to blows Austria and her German conlederates would be at least a match for Prassia and Italy, and that the intervention of France would be necessary to bring the war to a couclusion. He would then, for his services as mediator, or as the balance of power in the var, secure his compensation from Prussia of the tett bank of the Knyne, and from fally of the islan i of Sardinia, or something better, as a little vicerovalty for his a timble constr. the Prince Napoleon, the son in taw of King Victor Emanuel. This was a neat Nap deonic arrangement; but it has been conductely upset by Bis-mark, and the wonternal skill, activity, and a theiry super ority in every way diveloped by the Prussians over Austria in the late remarkable camp agn from Dresden to the Danube.

In this campaign the astonishing successes of Pruss a have so thoroughly broken up po r Austria and her German confederates as to place Bismark in a condition to dictate his terms of a settlement, both in respect to Germany and Italy, regardless of the programule of Napoleon. Thus it appears to at in the peace preliminaries agreed upon Austria is to witadra v troni tae Germanic Contederation, and is to lose Venetia and her interest in Schles eigelfoldin; that she is to pay ten millions to her adversaties as expenses of the war; and that the German States north of the hain are to form an indeare to form another. A scittlement upon this basis, which we excect will be made with or without the consent of Napoleon, will make Prossia at least a match for France as one of the great powers of Europe, The Northern termante Contederation indicated, in one word or ali purposes of war or peace, will be Prossia Then, too, from the act that it will be a compact Protestant confederation, and from its or Castle, Prassia hereatter, as against France. will become the natural and efficient alty of England. Thus it will be seen that while leadng British statesmen and process have been lindly sympathizing with the cause of Austria. has been doing more for the mainte nance of the power of England in European attacts than all that has been accomplished by her cab nets, fleets, and armies since the battle or Waterloo.

In the new settlement foreshadowed in the armirtice aforesaid, Napoleon ceases to be the arbiter of Western Europe, for France is neutratized by Prussia. This is not the equilibrium anticipated by Napcleon; but if Prussia and Italy can secure their own terms without his a-sistance, he will be apt to find it expedient to let them do so. In 1859, when he had pushed his vic orgons away into the Austrian Quadrilateral, he paused and made a half way treaty of peace for Italy, because the war at that point threatened to assume larger propor tions than he was prepared to meet. So now, victorious Prussia and Italy shall agree between themselves that his horse-lockey claims upon the province of Venetia, arising from the cession of it by Austria, shall be dis regarded, and that the temporarities of the Pope must fall into the kingdom of Italy, it is probable tout Napoleon will discover that the time has at last come for the withdrawal of his troop: trom Rome. The reconstruction of Western Europe, in this general view, will settle the Roman question by reducing, or rather by exalting, the Holy Father to the unmixed control of the spiritual adairs of his Church and will make the young kingdom of Italy suffi ciently powerful to stand without the assistance Napoleon, while in the North the power of France will be completely neutralized by the new power of Prussia and her Anglo-German

Protestant confederation. Austria, meantime, though shorn of her late prestige and ousted from the councils of Germany, will not, from the loss of territory, be materially weakened. On the contrary, we shall not be surprised f, through a gen rat European conference, she shall be given the Danubian principa thes. It will cer ainly be the true olicy of Fingland, Prussia, Unly, and France to on in effecting this arrangement, in order that Austria may stand along the whole line of the Danube a barrier against Russia and her unreliequished designs upon Constantinople, the

Bost borus, the Dardanelles, Turkey in Asia, and the eastern and of the Mediterraneau. Such are the rectifications of the map of Eu tope, east and west, north and south, suggested by the late wonderful triumphs of Prussia agamst Austria, and by the still more astonishing successes of Bismark over Napoleon in the pelicate, d flicult, and dangerous game or diplomacy which they have been playing, each for himself, though apparently as partners, for a division of the stakes on the table. Bismark, almost unknown beyond Germany a jew months ago, stands now the foremast man in Europe. In diplomacy he has eclipsed the astute Napolcon the Third, and in ar the victories identiried with his policy are only paralitied by those of Napoleon the First. Out of the pairry Schle wig-Holstein squabble he has succeeded in playing the most daring and dangerous game of pational aggrand zement known in bistory. He has proved himself a man of such rare segacity, ab littes, energy, and heroism, that he will surels go down to history as one of the mos brilliant lights of the nineteenth century, and as the leading mind in the establishment of the equilibrium of Europe on a solid foundation

of checks and balances.

Is the Atlantic Cable a Hoax?

From the World. Up to the present time the Atlantic cable has been taken on trust. A good deal of money has been paid out by private persons for telegrams to be forwarded "through the cable" to Europe, and for messages purporting to have been received "through the cable" from Europe. One or two journals, whose enterprise not univerquently outruns both their own discretion and the course of human even's, have adventure; upon the publication of "sp cial despatches" from small notels in London; and the Associated Press has received, paid for, and printed sundry bilet, vague, and unsatisfactory statements, presented as "telegraphic summation per the able" of the news 10m the "lder world.

The rime, however, has now come for a deci sive understanding between the press and the public on the one hand, by whom the cable is to be used, and the jubliant d rectors, mosterious electricians, and dishonest British admirals on the other, by whom the cable appears to oe con-

Not only has the cable thus far falled to keep pace with the ordinary Atlanuc seamers in g ving us news from Europe. It has not even been accurate and trustworthy in respect to such news as it has given us. It began by announcing the conclusion of peace in Europe, peace in Europe not having been concluded at al, but only the preliminaries of peace agreed upon. This was on July 28. Then came several lays of amnable babblement between the dignitar es of England and America, and divers banquets in honor of Mr. Cyrus W. Field and all his friends. Then on August 3, being last Friday, came the astourding statement, well worth transmission over three thousand miles of sub-marine wire:—"There is no political news of real importance to-day!"

"Story? God bless you! I've none to tell, Finally on the night of Sunday, August 5. tors needy knife grinder of a relegraph discovers a sto, y worth te'ling and leiegraphs it, al about the 'preliminar es o' peace." Before noon the next day, August 6, we receive the whole of this story carefully printed out in full in the London papers of July 24, which must have been received and read at Valentia. Bay in Ireland two days be ore the telegraph wire began to be set in motion to send us their canard of July 28 about the peace. That there may be no mistake on this subject, we reprint here side by side the two stones;-(ByAt antic Cable Aug 5) (London Papers July 24.

LONDON, AURUSI 3 Acres, uly 23 Martin law has been The to loving despatch process med in tover Austrem the Minister of the Presented in to en a series and a series of the time, and also in vehice, Interior has been bossed Pressnand Wurterberg up the afterboom:

The lence Conference "Au tila has accepted is to be hid at P ague the pre-limina ies of, each the pre-immarcs there-admitted by Pressia. The to a agreed upon, a c as identico entaries have as not ows: - Austria as to sembled at the Prussian witheraw from the Ger-headquarters in order to

all Confederation, and nevers a nn armetice is to lose Vene a and best into definitive renty of part of scheme, given the line definitive renty of stern. Austria is also to that power a ready has pay \$10 000 0 to ber an aomitted in some pre the versities as excesses of preliminalies of page." He war. The Garman the prelimination of states north of the Main vence proposed by trusprete forms a below understo, and approved by the guidalce of Prussa France are as follows:—
The Galman tales such Australia recognize the te treiman : tales south Australia recognize the the Main are to torm dissolution of the former undependent Urion. Correan Bund and the organization of a new an independent Urion.

Co-securition for m which she would be excuted. The North of Germany to form a Union under the fur tary and d plo-matic direction of P. ussia The outlone for which The options for lation of a Union of South German as an independent internst ona | our

National bords bet veen these two Unions. The apprexation of the Elle Duchies to Pru-s a, with the except on of the Danish for ion of Schles-Wig. Part payment by Austra of the Prussian war

The maintenance of the integrive Austra win the excepto of Veneua, These conditions have been submitted by France to Austria, who has already agreed to the first point, excluding her from the G rmanic fon-federation to be reorga-nized by Prussia

Apart from the demands submitted to Austria, Prussia intends to annex territory contaming about 3,000 000 of mhabit-

We need not point out to our readers how infinitely disgraceful to the management of the 'cable" it is that, with the official and accurate tatement of the peace negotiations here pub lished at their command on the 25th of July, the culd have kept the American public watern. till August 5, for such a bungled rehash of that statement as was superseded, on the very day of its publication, by the arrival of steamers which sailed be one the cable was laid, and beat its news ten days afterwards! The only escape possible to Mr. Field and his associates from the imputation of an almost superhuman stup dity. would : eem to take them into the alternative of having organized the most audacious humoug of the day. Is the cable a hoax? we ask, or is the cable managed by a company of mummies ir. m the great Pyramid?

A Convention of Equals.

From the Daviy News. Every now and then some citizen of a Southern State publishes a long letter to his fellowcountrymen, advising toem to bear themselves more modestly and humbly in the presence of the victorious North. We have now before us a very long letter from one of these meek gentlemen, wherein he counsels the people of Mississuppl to instruct their delegates to the Philadelphia Convention to appear in that body as "suitors" modestly seeking nothing but "the enforcement of the right of representation," and observing on all other questions an attitude of strict neutrality

From all such advice we earnestly dissent. The delegates from the Southern Stares ought not to enter the Convention as "suitors," but as free catizens of our common republic, claiming to be and being the peers of their fellow-delegates from the North. It is as such that they have been invited to come. It is only as such that they can honorably enter the Convention No Northern delegate will go into that Convention expecting or wishing the Southerners to meet him as surplants, or otherwise than as equals

and upon terms of perfect equality.

The Convent on has not been called for the exclusive benefit of the South, but for the cam mon benefit of North and South-of the whole country. To be sure, the immediate object of the Convention—the restoration to the Southern States of their Constitutional rights - apparently concerns those States alone, but it really con cerns the North just as uearly, for it is only through the enforcement of the just claims of the South to a parricipation in the Government that the Conservatives of the North can hope to acquire sufficient strength to resist the revoluobary and de tructive purposes of the radi Southern States to participate in the next Presidential election is just as important to the conservative scopic of the Nor has it is to the people of the South, and he erra who thinks that the ear estness with which the conservafives urge the right of the South to regresenta tion in Congress, springs altogether rom a sense of justice. It springs also from the conviction that, unless that right be entorced, themselves will be involved in the ruin which threatens the South. Let these facts be borne in mind, and let the delegates from the North and from the South enter the Convention as equals, allies and riends, bound to each o her b, a common laterest, and seeking by united effort to escape a common danger.

And again it should be understood that the So thern delegates have no need to appear in the Philadelphia Convention as "suitors" beg-ging that body to declare that the South is entitled to representation in Congress. For a must be remembered that every Northern dele

gate a stready piedged by the very terms of the call to demand the enforcement of that right.

Nor should the Southern delegates observe a strict neutrality upon the other qustions which the Convenuou may consider. Let them freely ciscuss evers matter which concerns them at ail. They will be respectfully listened to by the Convention and by the country. That Convention has been called prinarily for the purpose of securing their right to speak in Congress on all subjects affecting their interests, a right of which they have, in the opinion of the callerof the Convention, been unjustly deprived by the revolutionary conduct of the radicals in Congress. Nothing could be more ab urd than for a Convent on called for such a purpose to wish to deny the fullest latitude of discussion within their own Hall to the deterates from the South. Let the Convention be a Convention

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GEARY AND VICTORY

GRAND UNION

REPUBLICAN MASS CONVENTION

IN OLD BERKS!

AT READING.

ON WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1866.

In obedience to a resultion adopted by the CENTRAL EARY LEAGUE of the city of Reading, and the Republican Executive Committee of Berks County the Union sepublicans of the nastern and Windle Counties of I ennsylvania, myorab e to the election of

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN W. GEARY,

For Governor of Pennsylvania,

Are requested to treet in Grand Mass Convention, in the

ON WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1866.

Arrangements will be made with all the Sallrong Comands to carry delegations from all parts of the State at the lowest races. The Committee of Arrangements will male ample provision for the accommodation and comterr of desegations from abroad.

With a reasonable effort on the part of the Republi ns of Cancaster, hester, Johanna, Dan hin, -chuylkill, Lekigh, Northampton, Montgomery, Delaware Bucks, . hilacephia, and other counses in Fastera and widdle tennsylvania this meeting will be the larges ever held in the state, the seven thousand true and tra d Le, utilicans of Olo Lerks will not Tall to be repre sented in full terce.

Our sim is to ally to echose the recent fallure to rally the 1 emocracy in this city on the 18th of July. Suca i meeting as we expect here on the 22d of August will not tal to infuse confidence into the Republicans everwhere and go far to convince the honest Bemecratson Old Leras that real patriotism, and such mode of recor strucing the Union as will lusure peace and goodwill smons the people of every section, North and south, can only be sound in the measures of the Republican party.

THE BOYS IN BLUE

Of the several counties are especially invited to come er muss -by hundreds and thousands. The Republican inich-stringson Reading will be out. They will have a

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On the evening before the great meeting (on Tuesday, in Beading, in which the Boys in Blue the old Wide Awakes, and other Union organizations are cordially invied to participate.

Marshals or leaders of delegations from the several counties or districts are requested to report by mail to either of the undersigned not later than August 19, lets, the probable number who will attend. Major-General GEARY, the next Governor, will nest

tively artend the meeting The following distinguished speakers have been in vited to be p esent and address the meeting:-Lon. Thaddeus Stevens. Gov Hamilton, of Texas. achn cessua. ov Brown ow, of Tenn enera schie Logan Hen A W. D. nison ajor General B. F. Lut'er, Maj. Gen. S. P. Bu 183, Mas. General 1. W. Fisher, General 1. Albright, John W. Ferney, The nes Mars all. on Th mas Mars all. General Aibright, Wayne McVeagh, Esq. on. s. E. Dimmick. Additional speakers will be invited. Also, some to

address the meeting in the German language

J. HOFFMAN. Chairman Republican Ex. Com of Berks County. L. H. RAUCH, President Central Geary League or Reading

ROOMS UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE }
PHILADELPHIA, July 25, 8800. }
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F. JORDAN. Chairman State Commit

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