

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

SENT EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Constitutional Amendment—Hon. Brooks and Hon. Thaddeus Stevens on the Same Point.

The Hon. James Brooks, through the columns of an obscure journal made up of second-hand materials—a sort of shoddy newspaper—has come out with a flippant little stump speech against the Constitutional amendment now before the States for their ratification.

He does not like it. Neither does the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, nor General B. F. Butler, nor Wendell Phillips, nor any of the tribe of radical leaders. Nor is it the first time or the second in which Mr. Brooks and Mr. Stevens have been found pulling together.

The falling health of Napoleon makes it probable that he is more intent upon securing the continuance of his dynasty than upon risking uncertain wars in a more favorable conjuncture of circumstances he would hardly resist the temptation to risk a war for the rectification of the French frontier, there are many reasons to believe that his present professions of peaceable designs are sincere.

Supporting for Office Men who Have Been Disloyal.

General Grant is reported by a correspondent of the Chicago Republican to have made, in a conversation with him, the following remarks: "He said that, without expressing any views of his own for or against the Johnson policy, he yet felt it to be a misfortune for Mr. Johnson that the advocates of his policy in States through which he had just passed, Missouri, Illinois, and Indiana, had in some instances put on their ticket men who in 1861 and 1862 had been guilty of known disloyalty to the Government."

Nothing could be more just or sensible. Nothing has contributed more (and very many things have contributed much), towards alienating popular favor and support from the just and liberal policy of the President towards the South, than the action of those who claim to be his friends in this respect.

From the Tribune.

Paris telegrams of the 17th and 18th of September inform us that the French Government has issued the manifesto on the recent occurrences in Europe, which has for some time been expected. It is in the form of a circular, and has, according to general belief, been drawn up by Napoleon himself.

The Napoleonic Manifesto.

The abstract of the circular which is given by the cable telegram is too brief and obscure to convey fully the meaning and significance of this important document. Its main object, however, is clearly to assure Europe of the thoroughly pacific intentions of Louis Napoleon.

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The great body of the Democratic party seemed conscious that it had been betrayed by its leaders into a false position, and they were quite ready to accept the result, and act in good faith with the Union party in the restoration of the Union, and to use the patronage at his disposal to nationalize and strengthen its organization. He never concealed his conviction that the Democratic party, as an organization, destroyed itself by its disloyal attitude during the war; that it had justly forfeited the confidence of the people, and that the party which carried the nation through the war was the party upon which he relied for co-operation and support in restoring the Union and securing the blessings of peace.

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to save any kind of sovereignty for the Pope must lead to serious difficulties with Italy, while her non-interference in Italian affairs would settle the German question in less than a month, and give to Europe a new guarantee of peace.

In conclusion, the circular hints at the well-known opinions of Napoleon concerning the nationality question. If the doctrine which is expressed in the circular was sincerely carried out, if people of the same language and interests which are now separated from the main trunk of their nation were allowed to rejoin their kindred, the nationality principle would become the redemptor of the greatest wrongs which have been suffered by European peoples, and the most efficient preparation for a lasting peace.

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ment established by the Constitution and the Confederation which it supported, is that the Confederation acted on States, and the Constitution directly on individual citizens. In an insurrection against the Federal Government, the Constitution sees only the mass of individuals that take part in it. It confers an explicit and unequivocal authority to use the military force for the suppression of insurrections, and to pass laws declaring the punishment of treason; thus furnishing the means of dealing with insurrections during their progress, and of inflicting condign punishment on the guilty after their close. But it can inflict no penalties or loss of privileges on States, because it has no authority to do so, the Constitution, which is "utterly silent and blank" on that subject, conferring none.

The Double Congress.

The country must not lose sight of the threats of the President and his followers to plunge us afresh into a new and terrible civil war by constituting and recognizing a Johns House of Representatives, made up of a Johnson minority of the members legally entitled to seats, combined with those chosen from the States which withdrew their members from Congress, and desperately strove to destroy the Union. Having been utterly discomfited in the bloody struggle thus inaugurated, they now propose to propose to return to Congress in defiance of a subsisting law, and to constitute a House made up of eighty or ninety Johnsonites from loyal States, and forty or fifty from the States not yet admitted to representation. As the Republicans, it is fairly presumed, will not submit to this, it is eagerly calculated that the flames of civil war will thus be rekindled, and that the North will be visited with calamities like those to which she recently subjected the South.

From the Tribune.

This scheme cannot work unless a quorum of Copperhead Representatives, including those from the ex-Rebel States, can be secured at the pending elections. The fifty Johnsonites (or thereabouts) which the President has committed to representation, as the Republicans, it is fairly presumed, will not submit to this, it is eagerly calculated that the flames of civil war will thus be rekindled, and that the North will be visited with calamities like those to which she recently subjected the South.

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