THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Constitutional Amendment - Last Chance for the South.

From the Herald. While the Republican leaders and talkers are going around the country, like Corn wall miners, with tallow candles in their caps, endeavoring to shed light upon the crisis through which the country is passing, we have entirely eclipsed them by the calcium illuminator we have introduced in the shape of the Constitutional amendment. It is now very clear that it has been the policy of Thad, Stevens and his Jacobin tollowers to keep this important amendment out of sight as much as possible. It has been rarely discussed in any of their councils, or at any rate at those which have reached the ear and eye of the public. They do not wish to have it openly debated, nor do they desire that the minds of the people shall become familiar with its justness and its amelio-rating tendencies. Above all, they do not want the South to accept it; for they know if it does their power will be lost and their rod of terror broken Stevens is not satisfied with the amendment; neither is Wade, Sumner, Banks, Butler, nor Boutwell. Neither is Kelley, of Pennsylvania, nor Greeley, of the Tribune, nor any others of the bitter radical stamp. What these men want is for the South to reject or to spurn the amendment, and thus compel the question of restoration to go over to the next Congress, which, they feel confident, and not without reason, will be more inimical to the South than

the present one.

What, then, is the plain policy of the South?

Clearly it is to accept, without hesitancy or delay, the proposed amendment. They tainly cannot expect to do any better with the present Congress, and they must not hope or expect for greater elemency from the next. By all the signs of the times the Fortieth Congress will be composed in part of a fierce and revolutionary body of men. In all the Eastern States, where the radicals have majorities, the question upon nominations for Congress is not who is the most moderate or conservative, but who is the most radical. The latter is invariably the nominee. It is for this reason that such men as Banks, Butler, and Boutwell-all formerly Massachusetts Democrats—are so extreme and violent in their anti-Southern views, In this they but echo the sentiments of the people they represent, and not to obey that sentiment they know is to allow themselves to be politically shelved for the remainder of their lives. They are bent upon success, and the motto of one of these men is, "Success is a

Now, then, is the critical moment for the South. The proposed Constitutional amendment should be promptly accepted by them. The pre sent Congress cannot refuse to acknowledge the act, and to restore them to fraternal relationship in the Union. It is in a measure pledged to do and it has already partially fulfilled its pledge by admitting Tennessee. From the next Congress the South will have much to apprehend. There is great danger that the sims of the radicals to de tranchise the whites, to confiscate and apportion their property, and to give universal and unrestricted suffrage to the blacks will then be accomplished. The Legislature of every Southern State should therefore be imme diately called together, and the proposed Constitutional amendment adopted. Once in Congress, they will hold the balance of power in the House, and have their proportionate weight in the Senate. They will never have a chance for being restored to a position in the Union than is now offered them. We again say,

let them accept it.
President Johnson should issue a proclamation calling upon the Governors of the several Southern States to convene their Legislatures before next December, and recommend them to adopt the proposed amendment. This done, a new and edulgent light will be shed over the whole Union, from the brilliancy of which the radicals will, with their tallow candles, pale into insignificance.

The Present Canvass. From the Tribune.

There are many reasons why the great political campaign into which we are ushered should be, as it is, the most earnest and exciting ever known to the country. Compared with this. the oid contests were but the struggles of parties and politicians for office, though it is true that important industrial questions underlaid the old rivairies of Whigs and Democrats. Protection and free trade were the main issues of the Presidential elections which preceded the anti-slavery agitation which resulted in the fight upon the Wilmot proviso, the territorial question, and the division of the Democracy into the Douglas and Breckinridge wings. Though the Republican party first proved itself a power in the Fremont canvass of 1856, it was not till 1860 that its principles eclipsed all minor interests. In Mr. Lincoln's election the North, drop ping all other questions of trade and finance, endeavored to settle forever the question of slavery extension, and asserted the right of the majority of the people to control the national course. That contest was earnest enough, yet it would have been doubly so bad had the threat of the South to rebel been believed. In 1864, the canvass was all one way. No Republican, how-ever lukewarm, dared to vote against the repre-sentative of the Union while the South was in rebeltion, and there were many Democrats who yielded their party principles to what they felt to be a national duty. But this canvass has elements previously un-

known, which makes it more complex and im-portant than any preceding. For sixty years we had merely the administration of the Goverament to determine; in 1864 we had its pre-servation imposed upon us; now we are required to decide upon the reconstruction of the Union. All the old questions that led to the Rebellion are summed up in this new dilemma, and matters of insuite importance to a repub He, which men were atraid to touch during the days of peace, have been vitalized by war. The extent of State rights must be decided now, and finally, for it is forced upon the country in a form even more dangerous than that of We find the Southern leaders and the Northern Copperheads claiming that rebellion itself does not affect the relations of a State to the Union, and that South Carolina may fight for four years to destroy the Union, and mere act of throwing down her arms. take full part in its government.

This hypothesis, if recognized as an element of Republicanism, would be a perpetual meentive to treason, for, if rebellion succeeds, it sate, and it it falls, it is safe the more. must proclaim in this canvass that State rights can by no possibility mean such national wrong: as these. The North, which is slone the nation, for it alone is loyal, is to decide the national creed, and the South is to accept it. This is the first great principle the people are imperatively required, by their duty to the future, to maintain, and it must be maintained, or the republic becomes an anarchy, and its peace rests. upon the laws, but upon the forbearance of its foes. Besides this, the true theory of represen-tation, the basis of all republicanism, is to be equally applied to all the States. For nity years the South governed the country, for purely sectional interests, upon fraudulent votes.

So far as absolute right was concerned, it might as well have based its Congressional representation upon the negroes in Africa as the negroes in America, and the Northern farmer might as well have claimed the three-fifths privilege because of his herds of cattle as the Southern planter because of his herds of slaves. The Constitutional amendment, which equalizes representation, giving the South no more nov

less than the North, embodies this righteous reform, and we must entorce it. It is no longer a question of what the Union has been, or what party shall govern it. The polities of the past are blotfed out by war: the guit of the Rebelon rolls like an ocean between the past and the tuture. What the Union shall be is now for

the people to declare,

The men who made the Rebellion, and the party which aided their efforts, are opposed to all reform and all progress. They would return us to 1860, and make the war but a drunken dream. So the President himself would consider it, if we may judge him by his speeches and his acts. Every man who hated the Union from 1861 to 1865, every man who hates it now, every coward who prolonged the war by his cowardice, every friend to aristocracy, and every foe to honest labor, is with the President in his policy of surrender. That the Southern States could forfeit no right by rebellion, that the unjust basis of representation should not be changed, are the principles upon which he and his tol lowers would shape the future of the Union. In this strile the whole country is convolsed. A war of ideas, not less deadly than that of men, is necessarily begun, and there is no power on earth that can stop it. We begin in this canvass the work of the reconstruction of the Union, and with fidelity and courage we should finish t in the Presidential canvass of 1868. It is not important that the revolution which established the Union or the war which pre-served it; it is the third stage of the great strugrle to make the American republic the perfect sructure of absolute equality and freedom.

The Amendment and the Action of Con-gress-Senator Wilson on the Situation. From the Times.

Senator Wilson is delivering campuign speeches n Indiana. His position and influence in the dominant party in Congress make his statements as to the future policy of his party of some consequence, and especially those as to the course that will be pursued towards the Southern States in case of their adoption of the Constitutional amendment. The point of interest, of course, is whether Congress will follow the line of policy it adopted in the case of Tennessee, and admit to the right of representation those States which may ratify the amendment. The Massachusetts Senator, though arguing at great length in favor of the amendnent, does not express himself explicitly in favor of this policy, but the interesce from his language is unmistakably in layor of it.

For example, he says: "Before we admit the eading men of the Southern States into Congress, ce demand that they shall adopt toat Constitutional amendment, for the purpose of securing the tuture peace and repose of the country." Of course the logical deduction here is, that ifter these States adopt this amendment, their cading men (or representatives) will be acmitted into Congress, and we suppose that the less direct statement of Mr. Wilson was not in ended to shirk the responsionity involved in a specific committal. The point is one, however, upon which it is greatly desirable to have clear expressions of opinion from leading members of Congress. We believe the poticy implied is one which now has the approval of the great body of intelligent Republicans throughout the

We are sure moreover, that if it were established as the policy of Congress, it would have a powerful influence in inducing the Southern Legislatures to ratify the amendme and thus have the whole matter settled. One of the main grounds of opposition in the South the acceptance of this amendment as a condition of representation is, that they cannot tell what turther conditions may be imposed after this one is accepted. If it were certain that this condition was final on the part of Congress, we have no doubt that at least some of the Southern Legislatures would ratify the amendment this winter.

False Pretenses of the Disunionists. From the World.

The Republican party, fearful of defeat, is resorting to false pretenses and lies. Its organs are in chorus pretending that there is a Conpressional plan of restoration, and that it is just. Says the Albany Evening Journal: -

"Congress has laid down the terms upon which States that have been in rebelilon shall again be-come entitled to representation. This basis is at once ample and just."

False pretense first, that Congress ever laid down any terms of restoration. It never did. False pretense second, that their pretense of a plan is a just plan. The Constitutional amend-ment is no such basis; for restoration is nowhere pledged were that passed, and not one rump adical ever creamed or desired that it should pass. It was distinctly avowed in Congress that the amendment was to keep the sore running tall next session; not long ago the Tribune talked of some years being required for its passage; and the independent honestly declared:-

"God forbid! No leading Republican in Congress means to admit the ten waiting States simply on the adoption or that amendment! These States are to be admitted on no condition short of the equal political rights of their loyal citizens, without distimetion of race. A reconstruction of the Union on any other basis would be a national dishonor. Until the Rebel States can come back on this basis, they shall not come back at all."

The Constitutional amendment is precisely what the so-called "Reconstruction Committee" as -- a contrivance to insure and promote dis nion—a contrivance for obstruction and delay. The radical party are false pretenders. They are tearful of the result of the coming election and to keep honest Union men in their ranks they pretend that Congress has laid down a plan for Union. They want disunion, and the power which disunion enables them to retain. Their retense of having offered any basis for restoration, much more a just basis, is a sham and a tie. Their very protense of a basis was fashoned to be so insulting that it could not possibly be accepted. It openly undertakes to secure measure of the very partisan advantages which disunion pure and simple gives them in abun-

Democrats, on the stump and in the press! expose these false pretenses and lies. Let not the political cheats and tricksters who carried the last election in this State by their infamous couble-dealing, their fulse pretenses, conduct another on the same basis.

The torch-and-turpentine plan of Brownlow is intelligible and honest. But the Union-by-con-stitutional-amendment plan of the Times, the Herald, the Tribune, and the Albany Evening Journal, and the radical party, is a sham, a swindle, and a lie.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the CRESCENT CITY OIL COMPANY will be held at their office. No 238 S. THIRD Sireet, on TURSDAY, October 9, at 12 o'clock, moon, for the election of officers.

M. BUZBY, Secretary.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR the City and County of Philadelphia. Solice is hereby given to the creditors of GEORGS. H. LEVIS, that he has presented his petition to the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwesith, and that a hearing thereon will be had before the said Court on the 5th day of October, 1886, at 46 o'clock in the morning. 920 21 22 28 27 25

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ATTHE UNITED STATES NAVY YARD, BOSTON, ON THE SD OF OCTOBER, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.

The John Adams, sailing s'oop-or-war, of 700 tous,

old measurement.
The Vincernes, sailing sloop-of-war, of 700 tons, old measurement.
The Fearnot, sailing ship, of 1012 tons, old measurement.

The irefoil, screw steamer, of 370 tons, old mea-

surement.
The Fort Royal, paddle steamer, of 805 tons, old measurement (hull only).
The Fontoosuc, paddle steamer, of 974 tons, old measurement (hull only).
At THE UNITED STATES NAVY YARD, NEW YORK, ON THE 5TH OF OCTOBER, AT 1 O'CLOCK M.

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The South Carolina, serew steamer, of 1165 tons, old measurement (of iron).
The isibiscus, serew steamer, of 496 tons, old measurement.

The Spires, screw steamer, of 496 tons, old mea-

The Marigold, screw steamer, of 115 tons, old mea-

surement.
The Dumbarton, paddle steamer, of 636 tons, old

The losco, paddle steamer, of 974 tons, old mea-

surement.
The Schago, paddle steamer, of 832 tons, old mea-

The 1ritonia, paddle steamer, of 202 tons, old mea

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nent. The Kineo, screw steamer, of 507 tons, old measure-

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the day of sale.

The Bureau of Construction and Repair will, until the 19th of October, receive tenders for the purchase of the sloop-of-war "Date," of 566 tons, now lying at the United States Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., where the vessel and the inventory can be expected.

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H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau. 9.7 fmw11t

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A. S. KIMBALL, Brevet Major and A. Q. M. 9 24 (10 8

PROPOSALS.

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, OIL Cloths and Window Shades. V. E. ARCHAM BAULT, N. E. corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets opened this morning from auction, all wool lumin Carpets, at 87c. 81, 81, 25, 81, 37 and 81, 30. Wool in gring rain Carpets, 50, 62, and 75c. English Tapestry Bruse's Carpets, only 81, 30. Imperial there ply Carpets, only 82, 26. Heap Carpets, 56c. Floor Cityles, 55c. Woolen Druggets, \$175. Stair Oil Cloths, 52c. Woolen Druggets, \$175. Stair Oil Cloths, 52c. Taole Oil Cloths, 75c. Git bordered Winsow Shades, 81. Flain Shading 56c. Bankets 85 to 410. Marselles Quilts, \$5 to 310. Sheeting Musiums, 31c. Shirtings, 12 to 37c. Flannels, 37c. up. Alpacas, 37c. up. English Merinoes, 62c. un. Cheap Whole-ale and Relail Store, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sealed Proposals, engorsed 'Proposals for Building Revenue Cutters," will be received at this Department until neon of WEDNESDAY, tae 10 h of October next, for building and fitting two topsail schooners, or 220 tons, old measurement and six fore-and-aff rigged schooners of 110 tons do. The vessels to be built of the best materials, coppered and copper fasiened, and to be delivered affort, ready for sea, at some port on the Atlande, completely equipped, except armament, amounition, turniture, naudeal instruments, stores, and

Sprefications can be obtained at this Department on application in person or by letter. iedel or plan of the ves el must accompany HUGH MCCULLOCH, 9 24mwft10 10 Secretary of the Treasury.

PROPOSALS FOR REVENUE CUTTERS.

Sea'ed Proposals, endoised "Proposals for Building Revenue Cutters," will be received at this benart-ment until noon of WEDNESDAY, the 10th of October next, for building and fitting two top-su-schooners, of 220 tons, old measurement, and wix fore-and-alt-rigged schooners of 110 tons do. The

tore-and-an-rigged schoolers of 110 tons do. The reasels to be built of the best materials, coppered and copper-fastened, and delivered affoat, reasy for sea, at some port on the Atlantic, completely equipped except armament, annuantion, furniture, nauteal instruments, stores and outlits.

1 the sand specifications can be obtained at this Deservicert on anglession, in person or by letter. pariment on application, in person or by letter.

H. McCULLOCH,
9 21mw8t Scoretary of the Treasury.

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— SinOLMAKIR, Req., No. 305M Wainut street.
ALAN WOOD, Jr., Fsq., No. 305 Arch street.
C. B. GERLEN, LSG., No. 25 North seventh street.
C. J. OLLOWAY, LSG., No. 500 Market street.
J. COOPLE Esq., No. 30 North Front street.
J. COOPLE Esq., No. 30 North Front street.
Streets.

General KLLBURN, U. S. A., Girard street, L. W. SWEENEY, Esq., U. S. Assessor of the Second District NaBY, Esq., President of the Nineteenth Ward

Public Schools
Rev. S. G. HARE, Philadelphia Conference
Lundreds of other names, all persons who would be
careting conscientious to whom they would permit the
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