THE NEW YORK PRESS,

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH,

Railway to the Pacific. From the Tribume.

The opening of new railway routes means more farms to be worked, more tools to be made, more labor to be hired, more food to be bought. Every merchant, mechanic, farmer, and laborer has, therefore, a direct interest in the speedy completion of the great Pacific Railway, which is to bring into market the wast and fruitful tracts of the great Western plains, with all their luxuriant products, and is to afford speedy and safe transportation of persons and property to the hitherto almost inaccessible mountain territories. It is a matter of public interest that another link in this national chain has been put under contract for speedy completion. Already the Pacific Railread of Missouri conveys the traveller 280 miles, from St. Louis to Kansas City, whence the Missouri River Railroad (leased by the Pacific Railroad Company for a term of years) will carry him to Fort Leavenworth. From Kansas City the Union Pacific Railway proper all further convey him 140 miles to Fort River. will further convey him 140 miles to Fort Riley and Junction City, a distance of 420 miles from the starting-point upon the Mississippi. Thus from the eastern limits of New England to the very heart of Kansas, there is a con-tinuous line of rail, with no intervening break whatever -an advantage which no other route

to the great West can now offer.

From Junction City the line is to be rapidly extended. A contract has been entered into for the completion of a distance of 250 miles by January 1,1868; the iron for 66 miles being already purchased, and in process of delivery. When this contract is completed, there will remain tess than 200 miles between the locomotive's whistle and the shadow of the Rocky Mountains at Denver City. It will thus be seen that, in a little more than one year from this time, there will be a railroad in operation for a distance of 670 miles west from the great commercial city of St. Louis.

Junction City, the present terminus of the Union Pacific Bailway, is now the starting-point for the overland stage and express lines to Denver, Salt Lake City, and Santa Fe.

A meeting was held recently at Pittsburg, at

which the contract above mentioned was entered inte. At that meeting, many of the leading railroad minds of the country were present, and expressed their determination to carry this great work forward with the utmost diligence. Such men as Colonel Thomas A. Scott, of the Pennmen as Colonel Thomas A. Scott, of the Pennsylvania Raifroad, Thomas L. Jewett, of the Pittsburg and Steubenville, and Judge Hugh J. Jewett, of the Central Ohio, ex-Governor Dennison, R. M. Skoemaker, and W. H. Clement, of Ohio, and John D. Perry, C. S. Greeley, and others of St. Louis, are not the men to enter integrate any unvise or improvements any unvise or improvements. inte any unwise or impracticable scheme, nor, having entered upon any great work, to suffer it to languish in their hands. Mr. Shoemaker was at that time appointed Chiel Engineer of Construction on the work, and Colonel Wright (General Sherman's Chief Engineer in the Atlanta campaign) holds the position of General Superintendent.

We have here no space to attempt any esti-mate of the great results which will follow the completion of this railroad route from the At-lantic to the Pacitic. By means of the overland mail and the ralway, so far as completed, letters are, even now, being carried from Denver to New York in five days—a speed never before accomplished nor attempted. The celerity of movement of which this is but a sample has caused the trans'er to this route of the great British letter mail for China via San Francisco.

The great advantage possessed by this route, as we have stated above, is the fact that there is by it no weari-ome staging between isolated sections of rail, but a continuous line of rail-road from the Eastern States to the furthest point yet reached by the iron horse.

Indications of Danger. From the Times.

From one great source of peril consequent upon the suppression of the Rebellion, the country has escaped with an ease that reflects honor upon the American people. The disbandment of the armies and the, return of hundreds of thousands of soldiers to the pursuits of peaceful lite, produced none of the difficulties which the most hopeful considered probable. Beyond this, danger was not apprehended. With the Rebellion ended and the armed men on both sides dispersed, no fears were felt as to the constitutional process of restoring the

Events have not harmonized with these anticipations. Where trouble was feared, none occurred. Where smooth sailing was looked forward to the most serious embarrassments have been presented. The gallant fellows who bore the flag of the Union to victory did not, after all, complete the restoration of national unity. Their suppression of the Rebellion was but a preliminary to a renewal of the conflict in another shape. Where the soldiers left off, the politicians began. And to day, after eighteen months of nominal peace, we are without the guarantees of the real, enduring quiet which the war was appropriate to have secured.

guarantees of the real, enduring quiet which the war was supposed to have secured.

If the delay and the uncertainty incident to it concerned only the politicians, the people generally might safely keep on their way, and exercise no thought about it. Or if the delay merely affected industrial and commercial interpretations of interesting the content of the commercial interests. disturbing ledger-balances or impeding local development, it might be submitted to as a loss which future activity would soon over-come. Unfortunately, however, evils of another come. Unfortunately, however, evils of another character are experienced. The non-restoration of the Union jeopardizes all business, and infuses into all enterprises more or less of the nature of gambling. Worse still. It furnishes an opportunity for agitation which partisan adventurers are turning to account. It affords a pretext for subjecting the work of restoration to discussions and influences which would be powerless were restoration completed. It enables bad, unprincipled men to excite the passions of the fanatical and the ill-informed, and to organize resistance to the only form of restoration which was thought of during the war.

war.

The effect is visible everywhere. The restoration which eighteen months ago would have been accepted as a matter of course, is at this moment resisted by Northern radicals as an outrage that would justify another Rebellion. Southern extremists are similarly disaffected, though for different reasons. The radicals of the though for different reasons. The radicals of the North denounce the proposed conditions of restoration as too lenient; the Southerners complain of them as too barsh and exacting. Discontent is cultivated on both sides. One threatens hanging, confiscation, destruction; the other passive, but dogged resistance. The two influences combined produce a peril to which the great majority of the people appear

which the great majority of the people appear strangely indifferent.

The indications of danger multiply with a rapidity which would seem to render prolonged indifference impossible. The orator or journalist who should say that volcanic influences underlie the surface of the country, and may at any moment burst forth with a fury hardly interior to that of the Rebellion, would probably be accused of straining after effect. His metabor would be objected to as extravagant and phor would be objected to as extravagant and sensational. And yet it would not franscend the strict limits of truth. It would be the an-

nouncement of a danger the evidence of which exists on all sides. What are the events now transpiring at Baltimore but the mutterings of a storm which will probably culminate in riot and bloodshed? The Mayer and Police Commissioners and the police, all bound in duty to respect and uphold the law, are banded together to defy it, to resist its application, and to constitute their partisan con-

venience and profit the standard of order and loyalty to the State of Maryland. The Governor is vested with lawful authority to hear comis vested with lawful authority to hear com-plaints against the Commissioners, and if neces-eary to punish them by removal. Complaints are brought in due form before him, and these he cannot neglect. But the Commissioners refuse to recognize his authority, declare that they will appear only before a tribunal of their own choosing, and prepare by force of arms to maintain themselves in office. If wronged, the same law which makes the Governor their judge when the Legislature is not in session, provides

same law which makes the Governor their judge when the Legislature is not in session, provides them means of redress; the law will sustain them in their offices it they are entitled to hold them; and justice might thus be secured without prejudice to the peace of the community.

Why the difficulty then? Simply to promote the ends of the radical faction. To do this, Baltimore has for several days been placed on the verge of a bloody riot. There has been no waiting for the operation of the law; no token of reliance upon its power. As though conscious that the law is against them, the Commissioners, carrying out the radical will, have from the first avowed a determination to rely exclusively upon brute force. A mob has been exclusively upon brute force. A mob has been organized, disciplinen, and armed to maintain the Commissioners as against the law. And since the authority of the Governor must be vindicated, if need be by force, no special faculty is required to comprehend the peril which threatens the peace of a populous city. One indiscreet act on either side may in an instant revive on the soil of Maryland the horrors

It such a catastrophe be averted, our thanks will not be due to the radicals of Baltimore or their friends in neighboring cities. Not only in Baltimore, but in Washington and Philadelphia, has there been a persistent effort to encourage the Commissioners in their defiant attitude, and to prepare the country for the beginning of another civil war. Appeals have been made to "Boys in Blue" to hold themselves ready to march into Baltimore to aid in resisting the authority of the law. In short, certain radical leaders, having taken unto themselves a right to overrule the law, have busied themselves in doing all that is possible to evoke the mob spirit. If a new revolution be not inaugurated by riot at Baltimore, it will not be because prominent radicals have not been willing to

Pass from Maryland to Louisiana, and we have another version of the same story. In Maryland a conservative Governor is called upon to try and perchance remove radical Commissioners. In Louisiaus a radical Governor talks of removing pro-Rebel Sheriffs, and there, as in Marylan I, preparations have been made to resist and dety the law. The Sheriffs are charged with neglecting or relusing to perform their duties when pro-Rebel defendants are involved; and an armed organization has been formed to co-operate with them. They proclaim a purpose to light rather than submit to removal; and lawiess "Boys in Grey" throughout the State are appealed to for succor. Governor Wells must recede or the Sheriffs must succumb, or a conflict is inevitable.

In both cases the animating spirit is the same. It is the spirit of lawless violence, working upon partisanship and passion, and creating excitements from which there seems but scanty

chances of a peaceful elcape.

The picture might be extended almost indefi-Its details differ according to the locality. But in more instances then we care now to enumerate, the volcanic elements to which we have adverted are at work. They are pregnant with danger, and the country ought not to be unmindful of their existence and their

The New Foreign Policy of the Admin-From the Herald.

The Administration, which has been for some time under a cloud, we have reason to believe will soon emerge into the full blaze of the noonday sun. Experience is an exacting teacher, but he is wise who accepts her lessons at any cost. President Johnson is evidently of this opinion; for we think it may be proclaimed as a result of the late elections that he has resolved upon a new departure that will bring his Administration again into the foreground, and into a happy accord with Congress and public opinion on the leading national questions of the day. Leaving the Constitutional amendment for the present to take its course, we un-cerstand that Mr. Johnson has decided without further delay to turn over a new leaf and open accounts against England and France. Indeed. it would appear, from the numerous reports set afloat from Washington on the subject, that not only has this new departure been resolved upon, but that the initial steps towards its execution have already been taken.

Thus it is given out that in relation to our claims against England on account of the late piratical depredations upon our commerce by such Anglo-Rebel buccaneers as the Aubama and Shenandoah, a positive requisition has been sent out to our minister, Mr. Adams, at London, to be by him laid before Lord Stanley, her Majesty's present Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. From a recent speech of Lord Stanley and the latest views of the London Times on this matter, there is ground for the opinion that to this alleged demand from our Government there will be a satisfactory response. In any event, coupled with the alternative of the seizure of the Canadas and the adjoining provinces, the demand is a sure card for the Administration. With the recognition and settlement of the claims, our Government will be vindicated and placed in its proper attitude before the American people and the world, so far as England and the controversy of belligerent, neutral and insur-rectionary rights on the high seas are concerned. With a flat rejection of our demand, a call for volunteers for a descent upon the Canadas would rally within a fortnight a hundred thousand fighting Fenians along the border, and, according to General Sherman, six weeks by this process would settle the Canadian question. With England it is the concession of some thirty millions of dollars, more or less, and the maritime rights involved in the dispute, or the loss of an empire; while to our Adminis-tration there will be the honors and the glory of

In regard to France and the Mexican imbroglio the programme of settlement which, as reported, the Administration has agreed upon, is, first, the retirement of the French usurpation-troops, Emperor, bag and baggaze, and the recognition by France of the republic as recognized by the United States. Secondly, the assumption by the United States of the debt due to France from the Mexican republic; and, thirdly, an equivalent to our Government from said republic in the shape of a cession of terri-tory embracing the northern frontier States of Coahuila, Chinuahua, Sonora, and the penin-sula of Lower California, with the great gulf seven hundred miles long which separates that peninsula from the mainland. According to this plan France will be permitted to retire this plan France will be permitted to retire gracefully and without serious loss, the Monroe doctrine will be viadicated, the Mexican republic will be consolidated in being divested of the revolutionary States named; while the acquisition of said States, with their inexhaustible mines of silver and gold, and their great agricultural and commercial advantages, whether road or to the command of the Pacific Ocean, will be worth to us a hundred times over the legitimate claims of France which we shall assume.

This line of policy in regard to Mezico will be as satisfactory to the country as the ultimatum suggested in reference to England. In both cases, if carried out, there will be glory enough for President Johnson's administration; provided, always, that he stands no more in the way of the Constitutional amendment. But, in basely of the Moures destring the provided and the constitutional amendment. behalf of the Monroe doctrine, he may still profitably extend his new policy to the removal of Spain from South American affairs, and even to spain from south american analys, and even to the reorganization of Brazil as a republic through a common alliance secured among the republics sorrounding her. Thus, with popular governments established throughout this con-

can coalition, would indeed be drat among the nations on the land and the sea, at home and abroad, in trade, wealth, power, and prosperity, nunitely beyond the Roman empire under

Augustus.

Such is the magnificent prospect which is invitingly opened before us with this new foreign policy of the administration. Honor, power, and glory await our Government in this direction, and lucky will Mr. Johnson be in boldly following the path thus marked out. If some of the organs of the extreme radical faction and the extreme Copperhead faction do not like it, the reason is apparent. It is a policy which threatens the overthrow of all their factions schemes and the organization of the great party of the future around the administration with the settlement of this Constitutional amendment. This must go through, and then the field will be under the control of this new foreign programme under the control of this new foreign programme of the Executive. Give us this policy and the present Cabinet will suffice. We care nothing for the men, so that we get the measures which the country requires. Cabinet changes have ceased to be matters of public interest, and the all absorbing inquiries of the public mind are being directed to the present intentions and future policy of President Johnson. Let him boldly pursue this new foreign policy and yield the road to this Constitutional amendment, and the party and the issues of the succession are in

Maryland on the Brink of Civil War. From the World.

The proceedings commenced on Monday at Annapolis before Governor Swann, and the spirit of mob resistance which prevailed during the day in Baltimore, are of grave and painful import. If it were a mere exhibition of local lawlessness it would still be deplorable, but would not have the portentous look which is given it by the encouragement of the radicals in other States. The radicals of Pennsylvania, by the instigation of Forney, are secretly preparing to march in arms to Baltimore and aid the insurgents in resisting the State and Federal authorities. General Butler, so one of our correspondents informs us, has telegraphed to the Police Commissioners stimulating them to resist, and offering to go to their aid at the heat of ten thousand Massachusetts soldiers, who, he says, would fly with alacrity to avenge the Massachusetts blood shed in the streets of Baltimore on the 19th of April, 1861. Utless the radicals are trying to practise upon Governor Swann by empty bravado, the whole party will side with the Baltimore mob, and are ready to pour out men, arms, and money to drench the soil of Maryland with the blood of her own citizens.

In Baltimore itself public feeling is described as running as high as it did at any time during the surging excitement in the spring of 1861. Mobs are already patrolling the streets, making torca ening denonstrations. Yesterday they issailed the office of a Democratic newspaperthe Transcript-and tore down its bulletin board At the corners of the streets, in the liquor salooos, in every place where knots of men assemble, they rave, and threaten, and gestionlate, and tan the rising flame of civil discord. Governor Swann would lose his self-respect, would expose himself to the contempt of all men of spirit, it he quaited before these efforts at intimidation. It is his duty to proceed calmiy with an impartial investigation of the charges against the Commissioners, neither allowing himself to be prejudiced against them by the violence of their abettors, nor weakly condoring their offense if the evidence estabhates their guilt.

Thus far, Governor Swann is clearly acting in pursuance of the law, and the radicals are braving and delying it. Sworn charges have been made, and the Governor cannot, if he would, reuse to examine them. The Commisthey deny the Governor's jurisdiction. Her country, and so they deny the Governor's jurisdiction. Hon. Reverdy Johnson, the leader of the Maryland bar, and perhaps the ablest lawyer in the country, gives a written opinion showing that this denial of jurisdiction is absurd. No fair minded man of good intelligence can read his opinion without considering it as entirely con-clusive. To be sure, he does not prove the guilt of the Commissioners; that depends on evidence yet to be produced. But he does prove, by arguments which cannot be successfully controverted, that the law would Legislature the judge of their guilt, it the Legislature were in session, and that the Governor, in the recess of the Legislature, has prethe same powers Test the Police Con missioners choose to dispute a position so clear, produces an impression slike unfavorable to their candor and their innocence. They have deliberately determined to plunge the State in the horrors of civil war rather than submit to a trial by an officer expressly clothed by the law with authority to remove them for mis-

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. ROLPH LEE HAS ADMINISTED NITROUS OXIDE or LAUGHING GAS to thousands, with periect success for Dental, Surgical, and Medical purposes, and for amusement. Only first cents per tooth for extracting; no charge for extracting when artificial teach are ordered. Office, No. 226 WEST WASHINGTON SQUARE, below Locast street.

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I continue to give instructions to the dental profession.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that the Loard of Managers have determined to allow to all persons who shall appear as Stockholders on the Books of the Company on the 8th of September next, after the closing of transfers, at 3 P. M. of that day the privilege of subscribing for new slock of par, to the extent of one share of new slock for every five shares then standing in their amers Each shareholder ertified to a tractional part of a share shall have the privilege of subscribing for a full share.

The subscription books will open on MONDAY, September 10 and close on SATURDAY, December 1, 1866 at 3 P. M.

Payment will be considered due June I, 1867, but an

at 3 P. M.

Payment will be considered due June I, 1867, but an instain ent of 20 per cent, or ten dollars per ahare, must be paid at he time of subscribing. The balance may be paid from time to time, at the option of the subscribers, before the lat of November, 1867 On all payments, including the aforesaid instalment, made before the lat of June, 1867, discount will be allowed as the rate of 6 per cent, per appum any on a least ments made between per cent. per avnum and on a lyay ments made between that date and the 1s. of November, 1887, interest will be charged at the same rate.

All stock not paid up in full by the 1st of November, 1867, will be origited to the use of the Company. Certificates for the new stock will not be issued until after June 1 1867, and said stock, if paid up in rull, will be entit ed to the November dividend of 1867, but to no earlier dividend.

SOLOMON SHEPHERD,
8,30

Treasurer.

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK PHILADRIPHIA. October 16, 1885.
The Vice-President of the Bank. Alexander Whilden,
Fsq. having in May last, 1) view of a prolonged absence
in Europe resigned his position, the Board of Directors
to day elected J. W. Torre, Esq., Vice-President, and
H. P. tehetky, Esq. ("ashler,"
10 17 ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, President.

OFFICE OF THE SALEM COAL COM-PANY, No. 11 PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.
PHILADELPHIA, October 23 1861.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at their office, No. 11 PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, on MONDAY, the 5th November, at 1 o'clock P. M. 10 23 11t

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DEAR Sin:—At the late terrible Fire on Midd's
street, which destroyed our Banking Houve, we had
two of your sales. One of them was removed, and
we were moving the other, when we were directed
to leave the effice as an adjoining outliding was
about being blown up. The entire row of buildings
was consumed, but on opening the Sale we had the
sale is faction of finding everything inside perfect.
We can obserfully recommend them as being perfectly fireproof, as we have examined two others of
your make which were in the same fire, both of
which preserved the books and papers that were in
them.

Yours respectfully.

DISOSWAY, GUION & Co.,
Bankers. NEWNERS, N. C., September 24, 1866.

NEWBERN, N. C., September 24, 1866.
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DEAR SIR:—I had at my 5 ore one of your safes.
Ly building, situated on Middle street, was consumed in the late terrible conflagration.
I am pleased to say, on o, ening the safe, every book and paper was found to be in perfect order.
A more intense fire con'd scarce y be conceived of.
Yours truly, JOHN DIL WORTH & Co.

NEWHERN, N. C., September 24, 1868.
WM. H. OLIVER, Es q. Agent for Marvin & Co.
DEAR SIR:—One of your safes a cod a most severe
trial in my store at the late fire on Middle street.
By store was situated in a row of large wooden
buildings, the burning of which made a most in
tense heat. The trial was severe, but the safe came
out victorious. out victorious.
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JOHN A. WILSON, PHILADRIPHIA, August 27, 1866. 9 256m.

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No. 114 MARKET Street. COTTON AND FLAX
BAIL DUCK AND CANYAS,
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent Awning, Trunk and Wagon-Cov. Ouck, Alse
Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to 12738
(cet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co.,
365
No 102 JONES' Alley

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY
RICHARD PENISTAN'S
STORE AND VAULTS,
No. 436 CHESNUT STEELE,
Rearly Opposite the Post Office
PHILADELPHIA.
Fomilies supplied Or lers from the Country promotly attended to.

S15

PARASOLS AT \$1-25, \$1-50, \$1-75, AND 2. Silk Sun Umbrellas, \$1-40, \$1-50, \$1-75, BIONED 18wfm No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

AY OOKE & O

113 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.

Dealers in all Government Securities, OLD 5-20s WANTED IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIDERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT.

s e. St Bought and Sold ou Com-Special business accommodations reserved for lades

NATIONAL

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC. Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street PHILADELPHIA.

The late management having relinquished their entire control and interest in this Bank, the business is new being conducted under the following entirely

NEW MANAGEMENT.

DIRECTORS. JOSEPH T. BAILEY, Of Bailey & Co., sewellers. EDWARD B. ORNE, Of J F. & E. B. Orne, Dealers in Carpotings. NATHAN HILLES,

President of the Second National Bank. WILLIAM ERVIEN. Of Myers & Ervien, Flour Factors. OSGOOD WELSH, Of S. & W. Welsh, Commission Merchants.

BENJAMIN ROWLAND, Jr., Of B. Rowland, Jr., & Biether, Coal Merchan SAMUEL A. BISPHAM, Of Samuel Bispham & Son, Whosale Grecers WILLIAM H. RHAWN. Late Cashier of the Central National Bank.

PRESIDENT, WILLIAM H. BHAWN. CASHIER. JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Late of the Philadelphia National Bank. 5-20s,

> 7 3-10s, 188ls,

BOUCHT AND SOLD.

DE HAVEN&BROTHER. No. 40 SOUTH THIRD ST. 10 25rp]

WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., BANKERS.

No. 36 South THIRD St.

Government Securities Bought and Sold. August 7.30s.

And Old 5-20s. CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES OF 1865.

And the new Bonds delivered immediately CITY LOANS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

U. S. SECURITIES. A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS. 6 S. THIRD ST., 3 NASSAU ST.,

PHILADELPHIA. NEW YORK, STOCKS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION HERE AND IN NEW YORK.

WANTED, NOVEMBER COUPONS.

FOR WHICH THE HIGHEST PRICE WILL BE PAID, AT

JAY COOKE & CO'S., Nos. 112 and 114 S. THIRD St. 10 8 t10 31 DAVIES & BROTHERS.

No. 225 DOCK Street, BANKERS AND BROKERS.

BUY AND SELL UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5 20s, 10 45s. UNITED STATES 73-108, ALL ISSUES. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS. Mercantile Paper, and Loans on Collaterals negotiated. Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.

5-20 COUPONS DUE NOVEMBER 1, BOUGHT BY

> STERLING, LANE & CO., BANKERS.

No. 110 South THIRD Street.