THE NEW YORK PRESS.

ADITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVERING TELEGRAPH.

The Fenlans and the Canadians.

From the World, While the Fenians and those who sympathize with them in this country are organizing measures to secure the escape from the deathpenalty of "Colonel" Lynca and his companions in duress at Toronto, it is extremely desirable to bear in mind the real conditions of success in these humane and honorable efforts. These are not to be found in such hor and hasty appeals to the passions of men on the American side of the line as may, indeed, precipitate new hos tilities against the Canadas, but can hardly fail in doing so to cause the execution of the indivi. duals chiefly concerned. There is a time for all things; and however excellent and desirable the most impassioned Fenian may hold it to be that the whole Canadian border should be set in a blaze by way of compelling Englishmen to un-derstand that Ireland refuses to accept the favor and consideration of philanthropic Britons as the best thing she has a right to hope for, it must still be perfectly plain to any reflecting man still be perfectly plain to any reflecting man that the way to make Canadian justice relax its hold upon Lynch and his comrades is not to rekindle in the popular mind of Canada all the fears and fury, all the terrors and rage which were aroused by the invasion in which Lynch and his comrades are accused of taking part. No doubt the hanging of Lynch and his comrades would greatly fire the Fenian heart, both in the old country and the new; but, though it be true that the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church, we nowhere read that it is proper of the church, we no where read that it is proper to make men martyrs against their will for the sake of the church. If Lynch and his comrades had proudly claimed the Fenian name, gloried in it, and asserted their willingness to die for the good of the cause, the case might be different. But so far is this from being true, that Lynch and his comrades have earnestly endeavored to repudiate all share in the invasion. They claimed acquittal on the ground of their non-participation in the campaign of Fort Eric. Their lives must be saved, if they are to be saved at all, by such representations from our own Government to the Government of Canada as his comrades have earnestly endeavored to repuernment to the Government of Canada as tamultuous and passionate demonstrations upon our own border are morally certain to staltify and render utterly futile. In this connection it is important to impress upon the Canadian people themselves the fact, of which we have the fullest Canadian evidence, that even the combatants on the Feman side, during the "raid on Fort Erie," exhibited a forbearance and good conduct which should be imitated now by the authorities who have these prisoners in their hands. Major Denison, who, after serving in an important military position on the Canadian side, wrote and published the best account we have of the "Fort Erie campaign," expressly says:—"I must mention that, from all accounts, the Fenians, except in so far as they were the Fenians, except in so far as they were wrong in invading a peaceful country, in carrying on an unjustifiable war, behaved remarkably well to the inhabitants. I spent three weeks in Fort Erie, and conversed with dozens of the people of the place, and was astonished at the universal testimony borne by them to the unvarying good conduct of this rabble while among them. * * * They have been called plunderers, robbers, and marauders, yet, no matter how unwilling we may be to admit it, the positive fact remains, that they stole but few valuables, that they destroyed, comparatively speaking, but little or nothing, and that they committed no outrages on the in-

habitants, but treated every one with unvarying The same officer adds that the Fenians behaved to their prisoners with "the greatest kindness," and speaks of them as "doing acts that put one in mind of the days of knight-

and that they committed no outrages on the in-

As no honest and humane person can have any object at this moment in connection with the fenians in Canada save to rescue them from death, it must be the wish of every such person to strengthen, and not to weaken, the pressure upon the Canadian authorities of such a generous and dignified public feeling as is borne in these candid admissions of a soldier who did his duty gallantly in the field against the invaders of June. The New York Times, which hoped before the Fenians invaded Canada that the British would hang them all when they got there, and which now surrenders Lynch and his comrades with contempt to their destiny, and the Tribune, which cares for the Fenians only so far as they may be seduced into violating the Constitution of the Union and voting for the Know-Nothing radical policy of Stevens and Butler, are quite indifferent, of course, what be-comes of Lynch and his comrades in the tempest they would evoke on either side of the line. such as these may be defeated and brought to nothing by the good sense, humanity, and fore-sight of the Fenian leaders in this country.

Andrew Johnson and the Fentans,

If the British Government places any faith in Mr. Stephens' promise that he will raise the flag of Ireland on Irish soil this year, Colonel Lynch and the Rev. John McMahon will surely be hanged. Those who do not believe the sentence of death will be executed should have better grounds than British mercy, for there is nothing more certain than the serious danger of Irish rebellion will be met by the severest punishment on the part of the home Government. It will make terrible examples of these unfortunate men found guilty of a share in the invasion of Canada-it will hang them as warnings to all Irishmen who dare fight for the independence of their country. And even if Mr. Stephens should not keep his promises, any earnest Fenian movement, either in Ireland or America, will doubtless be answered by execu-

America, will doubtless be answered by execution of Irish patriots.

Many Irishmen doubted the success of the Fenian invasion of Canada, foreseeing that even had the Fenian organization sufficient strength of itself, it was likely in the end to come in conflict with the neutrality laws of the United States. But the majority of the Fenians, fresh from the Union racks, anticipated no interferance, and it is simply the truth to say that this idea was encouraged by the Government. The Fenian movement has a sad heapty; treachery has kept pace with its hopes, and adone its triumphs; and that treachery has not been only in its own racks. If Lynch and McMahon triumins; and that treachery has not be only in its own ranks. If Lynch and McMahon hanged—as we fear they will be—Andrew Johnson, of all men, will be responsible for their

The Fenian movement began before the war ended, but it did not assume importance until after Andrew Johnson became President. He never, by act or word, discouraged it, but per-mitted it to grow and ripen, till what was originally no more than a secret society revealed itself an army. Then, when the British Government anxiously awaited the blow, and Canada trembled in tear, Andrew Johnson received Fenian delegations at the White House, and in carefully guarded language, understood to mean far more than it expressed, talked abstractions about his sympathy for all oppressed nations, and his particular interest in unhappy Ireland. Behind the Fenians was the Irish vote, and behind the Irish vote the Presidential succes-sion. It would not do for him to say honestly that the invasion of Canada was a mistake; that the neutrality laws which England had evaded during the war were still binding on the United States. The temptation to flatter false hopes, and palter with the carnest enthusiasm of brave men, was too strong to be resisted; and Andrew Johnson yielded. No doubt he thought this talk of fighting for the freedom of Ireland was merely the boast and bluster of hot-headed Irishmen, and would end in words only.

He did not know that these men, right or wrong in their interpretation of international laws, were desperately in carnest; and that what to him was the mere instrument of political ambilion, was to them the hollest of causes. The Fenian delegations which waited upon him left his presence inspired with new ardor. His words were quoted in secret meetings, and used as arguments to recruit the Fenian army and replemsh its treasury. John Mitchel delibe-rately defied his power, and in June, 1865, was arrested and imprisoned in Fortress Monroe, But he did not remain long in the gustody of the United States. His arrest was the subject of discussion in every Fenian circle, and delegates were appointed to ask his release of the President. At the earnest request of the Fe-nian leaders, made upon the express ground that his services were essential to their cause, Andrew Johnson set Mitchel free. Great was the exultation that followed this act, and there was not an Irishman who had not the right to was not an Irishman who had not the right to believe that Mr. Johnson approved their plans. Thus he deliberately and consistently encouraged the whole movement, and under his supposed protection the Irish threat at last became an Irish blow, and suddenly the country was startled by the report that an Irish army had crossed the frontier, and that all Canada was in arms to resist them.

The Irish army invaded Canada flushed with the latth that Andrew Johnson would not inter-fere. They believed that he would answer British demands for the enforcement of the neutrality laws with the British interpretation, and the precedent of British ports open to Rebel cruisers and Rebel guns supplied by British arsenals. They expected he would answer the Alabama and the Forida with Montreal and Quebec. They asked no other help—not a man or a gun—they simply trusted that this man, who from first to last had never said one word against their dear cause, but had uttered many that seemed to invor it, would do nothing against them. Thus their leaders have declared, and it was this belief that gave the Facilia. against them. Thus their leaders have declared, and it was this belief that gave the Fenlan movement its strength. Had they known what Andrew Johnson would do when their hour of trial came, an enterprise so foolhardy as the invasion of Canada would never have been at-tempted. Enthusiastic as the Irish were, they would never have measured their imperfect a rength against the combined power of Great Britain and the United States, Andrew Johnson could have prevented the whole movement by one honest word. Had he even hinted his intentions, the army would never have been organized to right on American soil, the ill-fated expedition into Canada would never have been undertaken, lives of brave men wou d.not have been vainly lost, and Lynch and McMahon would not be felons in a British cell. But he let the Irishmen in America go on with their plans, till the moment when they thought vic-tory was in their grasp—what then did he do? He crushed them with the proclamation of

June 6. Five days after they had secured a footbold in Canada, and were hurrying up troops, while even the colored men in Philadelphia had caught the fire, and offered to send men to the front, Angrew Johnson ordered General Meade to call out the land and naval orces of the United States to crush this unlawtul enterprise. American soldiers who had fought side by side with Irish soldiers in the war for the Union, unwillingly confronted them as foes. The zeal with which the invaders were pursued by the United States exceeded that shown by the Canadians. Canada rejoiced at this unexpected reinforcement, and left the defense of her frontier to her officious ally. By Andrew Johnson's orders arms and ammunition were seized. Fenian battalions can tired or tion were seized, Fenian batialions captured or tion were seized. Fenian batialions captured or driver back, and General Sweeney and Presi-dent Roberts were arrested. This sudden, un-expected blow fell with crushing force. The Fenian movement was paralyzed; its army crumbled to nothing. Disordered and defeated, the broken bands recrossed the frontier, and many an Irish heart beat with grief and indignation-not so much for the defeat, for that might have been the fate of war, as for the betrayal, which was the act of the man from whom they had nothing but encouragement.

Now that the matter is ended, a calm con-sideration of its history proves beyond doubt that Andrew Johnson might have prevented all that Andrew Johnson might have prevented at the waste of money and time and life, the de-struction of warm hopes, the shame and pain of defeat, by honestly declaring his purpose. He had only to have said, "If this invasion is attempted, I will crush it," to have compelled its abandonment. But he chose to play with these earnest men—to permit it to be attempted, and to crush it atterwards. Some of them paid and to crush it afterwards. Some of them paid with their lives for the mistake of trusting him, and Lynch and McMahon are now by his act placed in the shadow of the gallows. If they are hanged, Andrew Johnson is to blame. least he can do to repair the evil is to insist upon their pardon. He has a right to demand their lives of the British Government, for it owes him no ordinary debt. Had he interfered before the invasion, the Fenian force would not have been wasted, but might have been employed in Ireland, and had he not interfered atter the invasion began, the Irish flag might have waved in triumph over more than one Canadian city. His services to England were great, and mercy for Lynch and McMahon would be little for her to grant, and less for

The United States and Mexico.

From the Times. General Sheridan's letter to General Sedgwick, who commands the United States forces on the Rio Grande, indicates clearly enough that our Government intends to aid the authorities of Mexico in restoring order and preserving peace in that country. He advises him, as the only way of improving the condition of affairs, that we are to "give our heartlest support to the only Government in Mexico which is recognized by our own"-that of Juarez; and he instructs him to notify all adherents of any party or pretended Government in Mexico, that they "will not be permitted to violate the neutrality laws between the Liberal Government of Mexico and our own," or to remain on our soil and prepare for

This action is undoubtedly taken in pursuance of instructions from Washington, and we presume it will be followed by still more active and emphatic measures. It cannot be doubted that the Government of Juarez has already sough: the aid of the United States in its efforts to reestablish its authority over the contending factions that will arise upon the ruins of the Empire. The matter is one for treaty stipula-The President, with the sanction of the Senate, has the undoubted right to lend such aid as may be required, upon such terms and conditions as may be just and wise. Unless the reports already received from Washington are at fault, the President has indicated his own withing research. willingness to enter upon such an arrangement, and is disposed to send to the City of Mexico, if such a step should be deemed advisable, a force of at least 20,000 men under General Grant, or some other officer of high rank and reputation, our hed with power to aid the Government of and secure republic in the restoration of order

and secure republic in the restoration of order We have's some of the cody set forth in these columns hope that this elerations which lead us to Our own peace, the may prove successful, who have business relations of our citizens commerce of foreign power the Mexico, the welfare of Mexico herself and the well as the publican institutions everywhere, alkilt of rethat this unhappy country should be amand from the anarchy into which she has so led been plunged. She has abundant resources of every kind, only awalting peace and security for person and property for their development. With eight millions of people, her commerce, under fixed and just laws, fairly and steadily administered, would be a source of abundant revenues to her treasury and of wealth to foreign traders. The great mass of her people long for rest, and would welcome aid from any quarter, which did not threaten the overthrow of their institutions in subjecting to a server. quarter, which did not threaten the overthrow of their institutions in subjecting to a strong, steady, and just Government, the parties and factions which contend for supremacy at the public expense. As a matter of course, the Government of Mexico will be expected to incur all the ex-

peace of such an enterprise. She has abundant resources for this, as well as to secure us for whatever guarantees it might be wise for us to give for the payment of cable justly due to England and France, which were made the to England and France, which were made the pretext for the recent invasion of her soil and independence. Even if we were to assume the direct payment of these debts—not, of course, including those of the empire, which we have never acknowledged, and for which France can have no valid claim—the per cent, of customs to be collected at Mexican ports already pledged to foreign powers, and which would be transferred to us, would be ample for this object. All these are matters of detail which will require adjustment, and which will demand no small amount of skill and care on the part of our minister, if the negotiation is to be committed to his hands. It would seem on mary accounts to be advisable that all these matters should be atranged at Washington, under the immediate supervision of the Govunder the immediate supervision of the Gov-ernment, and within reach of advice from those whose co-operation will be required for the success of the enterprise.

It cannot be disguised that the present condition of our domestic politics, and of public feeling in regard to them, are not favorable to the calm consideration of a measure so wide in its scope and so remote from the past ex-perience of our Government. But we hope the magnitude of the interests involved will secure for the subject the deliberate action which it deserves.

The Next Presidency-The Parties and their Candidates,

From the Herald. The really vital political question for all parties lies beneath the discussion and furmoil of the hour-it is who is to be the next President, Politicians rage on every topic and assuil one another each after his own peculiar frenzy; State canvasses are carried on and fought out apparently on local issues, but underneath alishaping, directing, and controlling all-lies the paramount question of the Presidency. All the astonishing vagaries and extravagances into which the politicians are running-all the un-explained pieces of vindictiveness at this or that public man-have reference to this topic, and express only the hopes or fears of one or another faction in regard to some candidate. The Presidency is now the clue that runs through the labyrinthine mazes of political intrigue, though this fact will not be fully developed before the next session of Congress.

The struggle for the Presidency will be a triangular nebt between the three great actions. The Democrats will have their candidate, and the Republicans, divided into radicals and conservatives, will have a candidate for each division. Mr. Chase, who has never relinquished his hopes for the crowning glory of a political care r, will develop the greatest strength as a candidate with the radicals, more especially in virtue of arrangements national banks, which were created by him for this very purpose. It is hardly possible to estimate exactly how much old timber Mr. Chase has lying over in different directions beside his strength in the banks, for probably very many of his arrangements made in the departments when he was in power are still indate lies between Chase and Butler; but Butler will undoubtedly make way for the stronger and boder man with that accommodating discontinuous that have been continued in the stronger and boder man with that accommodating discontinued in the stronger and boder man with that accommodating discontinued in the stronger and boder man with that accommodating discontinued in the stronger and boder man with that accommodating discontinued in the stronger and the strong position that has marked his conduct on so many memorable occasions. He will agree to take a place in the Cabinet. To be contented with a little honor is his most admirable characteristic.

Grant will be the candidate of the conservative masses of the Republican party—the soldiers, sailors, and patriots of all sorts—the whole body of the people that carried on the war and put down the Rebellion, and that equally detest the extremists of every stripe. He is already recognized in all quarters as the incyltable man. Hence, even be ore the politi-cians judge it advisable to let the people know the direction of the currents, leave has been given to all the small dogs to snarl at the great tandard-bearer. Tray, Blanche, and Sweetheart have taken up the cry with all their pretty little derceness, and it will go hard if somebody is not frightened at it. This is the explanation of the latest diarribe against the

But that sort of tactics is likely to recoil on its inventors; for as Mr. Wendelt Phillips has abused and sugmatized in turn every man that has possessed the love and admiration of the American people, from George Washington to Abraham Lincoln, the people will naturally look for his abuse as the guage of a man's goodness and greatness, and would certainly suppose that a candidade was not worthy of honor—was without moderation or any respect for the laws-if that wonderful scolder had not called him a scoundrel. This early radical skirmish fire shows how clearly the radicals perceive the position of their most formitable opponent. It shows how clearly they see that the popular instinct inclines to deposit the executive power where they can the least manage

The Democrats have their candidate at pasturage in the rarified atmosphere of the mountain lands of Europe. General McClellan has been kept far away from political contests since the last Presidential election, and has, therefore, done his party no harm. He has had abundant time for reflection also, and will come out a fresh, perhaps a strong man. He may have a clearer eye for political combinations than when he was deluded by the Chicago temptation. It is possible that the Democratic nomination may be complicated by the introduction of General Shapescales. duction of General Sherman's name. In that event it will be a close dispute between the friends of the two soldiers; for while on a mere question of military glory and the quantity of laurels, Sherman would have everything to McClellan's nothing, yet the Democracy will certainly remember to Sherman's prejudice that he did a great deal towards putting down the Rebellion. This will make the claims of the soldiers more nearly even.

Such are the candidates as the divisions now We shall see the struggle between the various factions developing itself more openly as soon as Congress assembles.

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The mosteription books will open on MONDAT, September 10, and close on SATURDAY, December 1, 1866, but an

tember 10, and close on SATUEDAY, December 1, 1896 at 31 M.

Payment will be considered due June 1, 1867, but an mais injent of 10 per tem, or tra dollars per share, must be parid at the time or subscribing. The balance may be pale from line to lime, at the option of the subscribing, beside the lat of November, 1867. On at payments, including the aforesaid instalment, made before the lat of June 1867, discount with a slowed at the rate of 6 per cent, per atnum and on a 1 payments made between that date and the 18 of November 1867, micrest will be charged at the same rate.

All stock not paid up in full by the lat of November 1867, while corfeited to the use of the Company. Cortificates for the new stock will not be issued until after June 1 1867, and said stock, if paid up in full, will be entitled to the November dividend of 1867, but to no earlier dividend.

SOLOMON ShEPHERD,

Treasurer.

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10 9 tuft 11 5

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H. P. Scheiky, Esq., ashier,
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10 26 27 29 30-11 5 5t

Samuel A. Jackson,
Secretary. 10 26 27 29 30-11 5 5t

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