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EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPLED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The President's Responsibility. From the Times.

Our Charleston correspondent, reporting the unanimity of the Southern people in opposition to the Constitutional amendment, attributes the circumstance in a large degree to a determi-

nation to sustain the President in his policy. A majority, our informant writes, "would combat the Congressional scheme to the bitter end, even if the President should desist from his hostility to it; but while Mr. Johnson stands firm in his present attitude, there will certainly be not the slightest wavering among the friends of his policy here." The explanation is apparent. The policy of the President commends itself to The poncy of the President commends itself to the Southern people by its near approach to their wishes, and the President has established his title to their support by the struggle he has made in their behalf. Grafitude to him, there-fore, is joined to the repugnance otherwise feit to the conditions of the amendment; and the two influences, united, shut out all hope of its ratification by the South. The circumstance, as thus presented, is more

The circumstance, as thus presented, is more-creditable to the fidelity than to the sagacity of the people of the excluded States. It may be, as they appear to think, just and proper to clung to a "lost cause;" but cui bono? What possible good can result from a irmness which may be easily instant for bitleness which may be easily mistaken for obtinacy, or from an opposition which is not likely to be effective? Gratitude to one who has proved himself a friend is a virtue not to be derided; but does thankfulness for benefits attempted necessitate a contest for benefits that are un-altainable?

The appeal which the fact suggests may, how-ever, with more propriety be addressed to the President. It is for him to say whether the people whom he would befriend shall be called upon to endure the probable penalties of con-tinued and hereafter voluntary exclusion from tinued and hereafter voluntary exclusion from Congress, simply that his policy may have sup-porters. Consistency is a good thing in its way, and pertinacity is at times a useful quality in party leaders; but the pertinacity that refuses to recognize abvious facts, and the consistency which entails the infliction of suffering upon others can have the infliction of suffering upon others, can hardly be classed among the qualin-

others, can narray be charged among the quark cations of statesmanship. The continued support accorded by the South to its leaders may be a pleasant relief to other-wise fallen fortunes. And the President, com-pelled to stand aside while the North arrays rally derive satisfaction from the good-will of the South. The responsibility borne by the Southern leaders because of their unwillingness to sacrifice their own pretensions must be shared by President Johnson, if, by disregarding shared by President Johnson, if, by disregarding the lesson of the elections, and continuing his-antagonism to the Congressional plan of resto-ration, he stimulates the Southern people to reject it. Any change of his course might not induce a corresponding change in the Southern mind. The probability is, however, that were he to accept the verdict of the North as decisive against his policy, and to surrender his own preagainst his policy, and to surrender his own pre-ferences to the demands of the people who made him what he is, the Southalso would yield, to the extent of ratifying his amendment. As his extent of ratifying his amendment. As his-course now keeps alive hopes of relief on more favorable terms, so concession on his part would unquestionably tend very decidedly to induce corresponding action on the part of the Southern people. Such a proceeding would seem to be dictated by a regard for their in-terests, not less than by the duty which requires obedience to the expressed will of those who now control the Government.

Forward ! From the Tribune.

The history of our country, for the last six years, is a record of successive Democratic predictions steadily falsified by events. Since the pro-slavery party fulfilled its own prophecy by naugurating the Rebellion, it has never failed

Representatives from new sne-third of the States were excluded from the Congress pro-posing this amendment," this whole proceeding is a nullity. According to this theory tae amendment abolishing and interdicting slavery, which has become part and percel of the Con-stitution, is a nullity; for in the Congress which percel it means third of the States means passed it nearly one-third of the States were not represented. The committee here are only playing the play of Mamlet with the part of "Hamlet" lat out. They leave out the late Rebellion, with the consequences of its failure, and start from the delusive notion that the

and start from the delusive notion that the rights of the States and the people concerned ure just prediacly the same as it nothing had bappened in the South in the shape of a final appeal to the sword. Thus this report coes on to say that this amendment in "its first section proposes to de-pive the States of the right which they have possessed since the revolution of 1776-to deter-mine what shall constitute citizenship of a State," and that "its object is to declare negroes to be citizens of the United States and of the several States," Just so. But the committee do not think it proper or desirable that "the broad, comprehensive principles" which from the beginning have pervaled the Constitution on this subject should be abandonce. Here is another great oversight. The principles referred another great oversight. The principles referred to recognizing and authorizing political distinc-tions between the white and black races were all abolished with the abolition of slavery. How olten shall we have to remind these antedflavian Southern politicians that there has been a de-luge, and that the Constitution as it was has ceased to exist—that with the abolition of slavery all races of men in this country, "excepting Indians not taxed," stand in the Constitu-tion on a footing of equality ? He who believes that slavery is constitutionally abolished, therefore, can have no valid objection to this new amendment touching the civil rights of the

negroes as citizens. This Texas committee next object to the Ans texas committee next object to the second section as a scheme "to force neuro suf-frage upon the Southern States." But it is no such thing. Each State may regulate suffrage to suit itself. All that is required is that suf-frage and Federal representation shall go together. Here again, however, this committee harp upon the old Constitution, as if they expected within a few days to advertise for the recapture of their missing slaves. Of the third section of the amendment, excluding from civil offices, Federal and State, till absolved by a two-thirds vote of Congress, all persons guilty of violating, by joining the late Rebellion, an official oath to support the Constitution, this Texas committee say "it proposes to stigmatize and degrade all that is most elevated and most worthy, and it coolly asks us to be the instru-ments of the degradation of our own people." This may seem rather hard; but as a penalty for creason it is not so very cruel alter all. It is certainly much better than the hanging which the law calls for; and, moreover, it is the fate of war.

The fourth section of the amendment, relating The fourth section of the amendment, relating to the national debt, all Rebol debts and obli-gations, and to claims for emancipated slaves, this report says has been sufficiently provided for by the action of the late Texas State Confor by the action of the late Texas State Con-vention. But another State Convention may repudiate all this work unless it be fixed in the Federal Constitution— the supreme law of the land. If Texas, therefore, is honest in this business, she cannot object to this ratification. It is this security for the future touching the national debt, all Rebel debts and engagements and claims for liberated shaves which more and claims for liberated slaves, which more than anything else gives this amendment its strength in the North, and which will make it, sconer or later, part of the Constitution, even if all the Southern States to day were to adopt the principle of universal suffrage, negross and suff. After the most stupendous, bloody, and costly civil war in the fustory of mankind for the life of the nation, the victorious and power-ful North will have these securities for the future ambraced in this Constitution of the life of the future embraced in this Constitutional amendment.

The ruling Southern politicians of the old fire-eating and domineering school of the South-ern chivalry may denounce it and fight against it, and array their State Legislatures in opposi-tion to it; but the North will hold to it as its ultimatum; and so this year or next year, or in this generation or the next, this amendment will be carried through. The States excluded from Congress meantime are only damaging themselves by their foolish resistance. If the November Northern elections, like those of September and October, are disregarded by the South then we cause that in making by South, then we guess that in making our esti-mates of the next Presidential contest all the States wholly committed to the Rebellion, ercept one, may be left out of our estimates of the next Presidential election. Great Changes Impending in Mexico. From the World. The knot of the Mexican question has been reached. We shall presently see it either cut or untied. Our Minister to the Government of Juarez-the Government which ours has steadily recognized throughout the French occupationhas left for Mexico. Since the return of Mr. Corwin, in the early part of 1864, we have had no diplomatic representative in that country. We could not accredit one to the deluded intruder who is about to retire from the transient throne; it was uscless to maintain one so near Juarez, who, so far from being able to protect American interests in Mexico, was a fugitive from his capital. The sending of a Minister to him betokens his immediate restoration. In November, now close upon us, Napoleon, by his engagement, will begin to embark the French troops for their homeward voyage. It is supmised that instead of reaching the French troops for their homeward voyage. It is surmised that, instead of recalling them by instalments, as contemplated at first, he ha made arrangements to withdraw them in a body. The sailing of a great French floot for the Guff, for this purpose, has been announced. The throne of Maximilian has been supported wholly by French bayonets; it necessarily falls and crumbles to dust the moment they are withdrawn. This amiable, well-intentioned prince will retire from the Western Continent a sadder and a wiser man. He goes back to Austria to find the dominions and influences of his imperial brother curtailed and shorn. A fateful shadow rests upon his house. His devoted princess, for whom all generous minds must feel commisera-tion, has undergone an eclipse which merci-fully hides from her afflicted view the spectacle of humiliation and retreat which her justly orderwal humiliation is there is the start of the spectacle of humiliation and retreat which her justly or humination and retreat which her justly endcared husband is about to present to man-kind. Even republican exultation is tempered and softened by the sufferings of individuals personally so estimable, whose exalted rank renders them peculiarly sensitive to mortifica-tion, and who have been placed in a false posi-tion by the interested persuasions of others rather than by their own fault rather than by their own fault. But the interests of princes are trivial when weighed against the interests of mankind. Though our humanity is touched by the misfortunes of persons nurtured in the soft atmo-sphere of royalty, we nevertheless rejoice in the conspicuous failures which signalize the present year. The progress of liberal ideas, which has shaken an ancient and overturned an upstart throne; which has weakened Francis Joseph, and smitten Maximilian with public mortifica-tion and domestic grief, must make a deep imtion and domestic grief, must make a deep im-pression on royalty everywhere. The hands on the dial of progress never cease to move; but it is only on the completion of the circle that the clock strikes — sometimes one for the completion of a single hour, sometimes twelve to mark the ending of the old and the begin-ning of a new des. mark the opening of an epoch. It proclaims that monarchy is effete; that new mon-archies cannot be established; that old mon-archies which do not borrow aid from liberal ideas must sole, that one borrow aid from liberal archies which do not borrow aid from liberal ideas must sink; that republicanism stands more boldly forth than ever before, and accepts the mission and aposteship for which it has long been preparing. From this year forward, the United States aid republicanism not only by the moral force of a successful example, but by such Provisional Governor-that as the Constitution "contemplates the participation by all the States, through their Representatives in Con-gress, in proposing amendments," and that "as

with their power. The leadership among nations, to which we are destined, imposes on us obligations to civilization, to the freedom of commerce, to the cause of progress, to all the higher interests of humanility. We have always aimed at the diffusion of our institutions. Our ambitous democratic spirit has for many years looked forward to the ultimate absorption of all North America, from the Polar Seas to the Isthmus. We are now about to accept a more generous view of our adssion. We are as willing to aid struggling republicanism outside of our boundaries, as to bring in and assimilate new

Remore not yet fully authenticated, but pro-bable enough to justify some credence, connect a new treaty with the renewal of our diploa new treaty with the renewal of our any, it matic intercourse with Mexico. This treaty, it is said, has been concluded between our Gavis said, has been concluded between our Gav-ennment and that of President Juarez, with the assent of France. Its provisions have not been stated with precision, but, according to the divulgements made, it stipulates that the United States shall protect Juarez as the President of Mexico until the people there have an opportunity to express their will in a legal election. We are also, as the report runs, to protect not only Juarez, but the Government legally elected to succeed him, against ambi-tious factions within and foreign aggressions from without.

from without. With regard to a guarantee of the Mexican debt, no specific statement is made; but the re-ported cosmon to the United States of a large ported casion to the United States of a large tract of territory, including the whole peninsula of Lower California, must be meant as a com-pensation for something, and probably as a compensation for liabilities assumed by our Government. It is impossible to discuss the particular provisions of this treaty till we know them with more securicity till we know them with more accuracy; but the general plan of upholding order in our shattered and distracted sister republic, and receiving a just compensation for the liabilities we assume on her behalf, ought to be received with tavor and approbation by our citizens. After resculng that beautiful country from the usurpation of intruding imperialism, honor and equity forbid us to deliver it up to be torn by remorseless factions.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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8 30 PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOANS.— OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND. TERASCRY DEPARTMENT. HAMBEBURG, OCLOBER 24, 1886 Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for the sale of One Million Dollars of the Five Per Cent and one Million Dalars of the Five Per Cent and one Million Dalars of the Five Per Cent and one Million Dalars of the Six Per Cent Loans of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be received at the State of the Six Per Cent Loans of No-Bidders will state amount offered, price asked, and whether Registered of Compon Loans. To be addressed, "Commissioners of Sinking Fund. Earrisburg, Pa." End craced ' Proposals to seil State Loans " The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any bids not in their opinion, advantageous to the Com-a, onwealth. JOHN F. HAETRANFT,

JOHN F. HARTRANFT, Anditor-General. ELI SLIFER Secretary of State. W. H. KEMBLE, State Treasurer. Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

10 25 Ew CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.

Filiable Martin Antional BARA, Philable President of the Bank, Alexander Whilden, Eso., baving in May last, in view of a prolonged absence in Europe restaned his position, the Board of Directors to day elected J. W. Torre, Esg., Vice-President, and H. P. Schelky, Eso., Cashler.



to anticipate and foresee exactly what did not come to pass. It first proclaimed that any attempt of the

Lincoln Administration to enforce the laws and maintain the authority of the Union in the South would provoke resistance and civil war in the North; but, when the time came for

action, it did not dare to make good its menaces. It insisted that the Slaveholders' Rebellion could never be put down; and that any attempt to subdue it must inevitably fail; yet the Re-bellion has been utterly demelished by down-

right hard knocks. It declared, when McClellan was superseded, that we should have no more success till he was recalled to command; but he was not recalled, and our armies were led by others to decisive

It croaked in all our ears that the policy of emancipation was the death-kuell of the Union;

but events proved it the Union's salvation. It declared that, it negroes were allowed to fight for the Union, white men would not; but they would and did, even when blacks charged and fought beside them, as at Wagner, Helena, and Port Hudson.

It declared the war for the Union a failure, and on that ground demanded the people's votes; the people refused to give them, and fought out the war to a glorious issue.

It warned our people that, it Lincoln were re-elected, the war would be interminable and disunion a fixed fact; yet Lincoln was re-elected and the war soop brought to an end.

It sought to trighten our farmers with a prospect of endless conscriptions and a national debt that would deprive their farms of all value if the Republicans were not ousted from power in '64; yet, though they were not, conscription soon ceased and the debt is being rapidly paid off without essentially reducing the value of farms in any loyal State. And how this detected, exposed false prophet

comes before the people with a thousand falsi-fied predictions burned into its forchead, and says:-"Turn out the Republicans, vote them down; deprive them of power, or the Union will never be restored, and a new civil war will be inaugurated."

Who believes the croaking raven ? Who cares for its seliish and deleful prognostications? Who does not know that it will have to make a civil war if there is to be one? Republican-Unionists! onward to the struggle and the victory !

The Southern Politichans on the Consti-tutional Amendment. From the Herald.

The cld ruling class of Southern politicians, as by a common instinct of self-preservation against their "manifest destiny," are coming out in fierce hostility against the Constitutional amendment proposed by Congress as the basis of Southern restoration. From Virginia to Texas they denounce it as an outrage upon State rights, Southern honor, and Southern chivalry, and counsel its indiguant rejection by every Southern State concerned. We have before us, for example, the "report of the Committee on Federal Relations," of the House of Representatives of the Texas Legislature, to which was referred this proposed amendment-a report which will seave to show the objections a report which will serve to show the objections against this amendment universally entertained by those old dictatorial politicians who ruled the South before the deluge. The committee in this report begins with the objection of Mr. Sharkey, of Mississippi, late Provisional Governor—that as the Constitution

Schetky, Esq., Cashler, ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, President. 10 17

OFFICE OF THE SALEM COAL COM-PANY, No. 11 PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE. PHILADELPHIA, October 22, 1863. The Annual Meeting of the Stockhoider will be held at their office, No. 11 PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, on MONDAY, the 5th November, at 1 o'clock P. M. 10 23 11t A. L. MASSEY, Secretary.

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