THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVERING TELEGRAPH.

The Next Presidency and the Southern From the Herald.

Will the ten Southern States excluded from the present Congress, viz., Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas, be allowed to vote in the next Presidential election? This is a question of some importance to those States and to the country at large; but we think that it may be even now decisively answered. We have no doubt whatever that the admission of said States into the Presidential election of 1868 will depend upon their admission beforehand into Congress, and that this admission will depend upon the ratification of the pending Constitutional amendment by each State directly concerned, or by the constitutional three-fourths of all the States required to make the amendment part of the supreme law of the

The whole number of the States of the Union is now thirty-six. Within another year or so Colorado and Nebraska may be admitted, which will make the whole number thirty-eight. But take it at thirty-six, the three-fourths required to consummate a Constitutional amendment will be twenty-seven, the number upon which the Secretary of State officially preclaimed the amendment abolishing and prohibiting slavery part and parcel of the Federal Constitution. In addition, therefore, to the twenty Northern States, so called, we shall need seven of the Southern or late slave States to make this new amendment part of the Constitution. If we can get those seven the other nine may be admitted without a ratification on their part, for the amendment, as part of the supreme law, will be equally binding upon all the States. But in the meantime, according to the precedent of Tennessee, any excluded State, upon its ratification of said amendment, will be restored to its full membership in the Government with its restoramembership in the Government with its restora-tion to Congress. In other words, Virginia, for example, by ratifying the amendment comes at once into the copartnership for the next Presi-dency, and the Congress to be elected in the same campaign; but by holding off she must await as an "outsider" the full ratification by three-fourths of all the States.

This is the case plainly stated, and we think it will admit of no appeal. The amendment passed by the present or Thirty-ninth Congress will be sustained and adhered to by the Fortieth or the next Congress. This is as certain as anything in the future of human adfairs can be. The next Congress will everying its authority. The next Congress will exercise its authority over the question of the admission of the out lying States, and according to its action they will be admitted to participate in or be excluded from the Presidential election. The consutu-tional power over this business is vested in Congress, and as the complexion and decision of Congress may now be considered as settled to the end of President Johnson's term of office, the simple allers times the simple allers times and the simple allers times to the simple allers times times the simple allers times times times times times times the simple allers times the simple alternative presented to the excluded States is whether they will accept the terms of restoration now offered by Congress and the North, or wait outside in the cold the issue of

the next Presidential election.

In this practical view of the matter one would think that every consideration of sound policy and common sense would operate with the South in favor of the pending amendment. But the case is in the bands of the excluded States each for itself to make its choice. Taking it for granted that the whole twenty of the Northern States will ratify the amendment, New Jersey having already done so, the question recurs what seven of the late slave States shall we count for the ratification? Tennessee is one, already secured; Missouri may be counted as another, and West Virginia another. Delaware and Maryland ought to come next; but which are to be the other two? Kentucky may be one, and South Carolina, the instigator of and leader in the Rebellion, or Virginia, its main reliance, will suit exactly to make up the requisite three-fourths. If they can make this sacrifice of their old notions concerning "niggers," State rights, and chivalry, the rest of their confederates may

What a glorious opportunity for genuine chivalry is here presented! Why not selze it? Sooner or later than the next Presidential election, every outlying State will have to come to it and recognize the terms of this amendment as the law of the land. Old things are done away with and all things in our political affairs are becoming new. The old sectional party or slaveholding oligarchy of the South, which managed the Government from the time of Jef-ferson to the break-up at Charleston, are demolished, dead, and buried. The New England faction of radicals aspires to take its place; but the great Northern Central States, from New York to Illinois, have the reins in their hand, and this Constitutional amendment is their work. They, henceforth, are to be the control ling geographical element in the Government and the balance of power against all sectional extremists, East, West, North, or South. South-ern politicians and statesmen, looking not to the dead past, but to the present existing state of things, will do well to take this important fact into their calculations as to what they shall do for the future.

The November Elections.

From the Tribune. Maine and Vermont recorded a sweeping verdict against the President's policy in September. Pennsylvenia, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, Ne braska, and recently West Virginia, rolled the wave of victory still higher in October. Connecticut, by elections in 140 towns out of 160 towns, registered herself again on the radical side by remarkable and numerous gains. In ali, seven States and one Territory which have had general elections since September have declared signally against the policy which dishonored the country before its enemies at home and abroad. Twelve more States are to vote on the second Tuesday of November (the 6th), namely:—New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Kansas, Nevada. The Territory of Colorado will vote on the second Tuesday of November. The results in all the coming elections will be no more doubtful, no less emphatic, than those which have taken place.

taken place.
The seven States which have already voted are represented by 68 members of the present Congress, of whom 56 are radical opponents of the President's policy. Their elections maintain this status substantially unaltered—Maine, Vermont, Iowa, and West Virginia having chosen entire radical representatives, and gains of two Congressmen in Pennsylvania having compensated for the loss of one in Ohio and another in Indiana. In each of these three States, a seat fraudulently won by Democratis will be contested by radicals, and we view a gain of two or three members as among the probabilities. The States which vote mon the fight babilities. The States which vote upon the have 91 members, of whom 68 are radicals That this strength will be fully held in the ap proaching contest, discerning politicians hardly dispute. Add to this a radical gain of three Senators by elections thus far, namely; the Hon. A. G. Cattell, Senator-elect of New Jersey; the Hon. H. W. Corbett, Senator-elect of Orogen, and another to be chosen by the new Pennsylvania Legislature to supply the place of the Hon. Edgar Cowan.

Hon. Edgar Cowan.

New York, next Tuesday, will elect a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, 31 Congressmen, 128 Assemblymen, and thereafter, by its new Legislature, a United States Senator to succeed the Hon. Ira Harris. The State in 1864 gave her present Governor a majority of 8293, and

President Lincoln 6749; but in 1865 gave her Secretary of State, General Francis C. Barlow, a majority of 27,867 over General Heavy W. Slocum, the most popular and distinguished candidate the Democrats could bring into the field. Of her present Congressmen, twelve only out of thirty-one are Democrats or conservatives. The dominant radical strength will be retained if not percentilly increased. In retained, if not perceptibly increased. In scarcely one of the districts is there likelihood of substantial loss, while in the Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, and Thirtieth there are obvious and

striking chances. Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, and Nevada will doubtless return entire radical delevada will doubtless return entire radical delegations to Congress. In New Jersey the Umonists expect to fill the places of the Hon. A. J. Rogers (IVth District) and the Hon. E. V. Wright (Vth) with sterling men, such as the Hon. John Hill and the Hon. George A. Halsey, and have a good promise of success. The Hild District, which Mr. John Davidson (Republican) contests with Mr. Charles Sitgreaves (the present member), is almost equally hopeful, owing to the great growth in New Jersey sentiment and the splendid canvass being made by the radical candidate. The complexion of New Jersey in Congress is likely to be altered by gain of one or more Congressmen. At present three out of five of her Congressmen are Copperheads. Hinois will re-elect her entire number of radical Representatives, and will contest her Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh Districts manfully with her Copperhead opponents. Her present

with her Copperhead opponents. Her present radical strength is ten out of fourteen. Wis-consin, as heretefore, is good for five at least of her six Congressmen, and we expect that any possible loss in either of the States of possible loss in either of the States of souri, Maryland, and Delaware will be more than balanced at the general summing up of the year's campaign for Senators and Repre-senatives. Missouri promises to hold her own gallantly; Maryland, contending against the freachery of her Governor, may, by the moral eason of her enemies, lose a member; every day's report must reassure the half-hearted as well as loyal of all the States which are in any fraction doubtful, that the mind of the North is made up, and that its flat, however gains ayed, will be in the end irresistible.

The South-Its Industry, its Business and its Prospects. From the Times.

Whatever be the misconceptions which prevail throughout the South concerning its political relations and interests, on the general question of material interest there would seem to be ground for complete agreement. Financially and industrially bankrupt, its old laborsystem suddenly overturned, its vision of independent prosperity collapsed, the people might be expected to realize the necessity of vigorous effort to escape from the ruin that surrounds them. Their journals, formerly foremost in partisan discussion, now proclaim the first duty of man to be the cultivation of the soil, the introduction of a greater diversity of crops, and the organization of an industry to which they have hitherto been strangers. Especially is the need of imported help admitted. Northern capital is prayed for, that the recuperative pro-

cess may be accelerated. Northern men are invited, that lands now valueless may be made marketable and productive. Northern enterprise is called upon to extend its ramifications southward, that home wants may be supplied, and places now described to the supplied of the supplied late may become scenes of thrity labor. Of all these points the more influential of our Souththese points the more influential of our Southern contemporaries have for months past evinced a keen and withal a sensible appreciation. And we have been inclined to accept the tone that has been cultivated as an assurance that the beautiful comprehended its wants, and would be prepared to turn to good account every available means of help.

Thus far, we fear, these expectations have not been fulniled. In the easily managed matter of immigration, literally nothing has been done. At this moment, the avenues of travel to the

At this moment the avenues of travel to the Western States are choked with families in search of new homes. The human stream never ran that way in greater volume or with greater velocity than now. Minnesota reports more new-comers than in any other season. From Iowa we hear of crowds of settlers in all the more sparsely peopled counties. Missouri and Kansas are receiving daily large accessions to their population. The land sales in Wisconsin tell of a similar state of things there. Indeed, everywhere throughout the West the tide of settlement flows with a steadiness that knows no ebb. Doubtless a very large proportion is fur-nished by the population of older States. Immigration, however, supplies its full quota; not only swelling the immediate amount of settlement, but multiplying the sources of future

And all this time what is the South doing or acquiring? What State in that section can truthfully tell of a well-considered plan for drawing immigrants thither? Which of the number can report accessions of foreigners or of new-comers of any class? So far as we know, not one. Speculative companies exist in this city, and elsewhere in the North, having for their object the introduction of immigrants with a view to profit through the sale of land; and now and then we read of twenty or thirty strangers who have gone South to tarm, under the auspices of one or another or these organizations. Apart from these move-ments, nothing is being done. Certainly nothing by the authorities or the people of the States most deeply interested in the subject. Of this there is ample testimony. The New Orleans Picayane the other day commented upon the tact that five hundred German immigrants who had arrived there, and whose continuance in that State might have been easily secured, had passed up the river to St. Louis without an effort being made to retain them. The labor-system of the State is confessedly disorganized. White labor is urgently required. Yet Louisiana neither attempts to draw thither immigrants, nor uses its opportunities to influence the choice of immigrants who touch there in the ordinary way. And as it is with Louisiana so it is with Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, the Carolinas, and Virginia. Not one vigorous effort has been made by any of them to acquire a share of that stream of migration which is with almost incredible rapidity filling and enriching the more remote many respects, less attractive States of

The comparatively small accessions which the South has received since the war have been nearly altogether derived from our own population. Our traders and farmers have contributed a percentage that might be vastly increased were the conditions favorable. Our merchants have crammed Southern stores on credit. Many of our traders have gone to Southern cities with large stocks and the go-ahead spirit of Northern enterprise. Adventu-rous operators have entered extensively into lumbering, milling, and a dozen other busi-nesses, profitable in themselves and beneficial Small bodies of agriculturists have gone into Virginia, especially into the counties adjacent to Washington, and their dexterous industry has already shown how much might be done in the line of improvement. Had these persons been able to report favorably of their reception, of their intercourse with the Southern people, and of the prospect in respect of comfort and prosperity, they would have been quickly followed by tens of thousands who now look to the West for fields of future labor. But the reports have not been favorable. They have, on the contrary, been calculated to dishearten and to disguet. We have striven to cultivate a different opinion. We have cherished a hope that the unfavorable representations which from time to time found their way into print related to exceptional cases, and would be counteracted when the whole truth came to the light. But the evidence is unfortunately conlight. But the evidence is unfortunately con-clusive the other way. There is no longer rea-son to doubt that, as a rule, the Northerners who have gone South to trade, to grow cotton, or to farm, have encountered a reception the reverse of friendly. There are localities, of course, where courtesy and kindness have been displayed. Generally speaking, however, there has not been kindness, or courtesy, or fair play.

or even adequate protection to life and property

& Personal intercourse with Northern men who have lived during the last year in Southern cities, or on plantations, has convinced us that cities, or on plantations, has convinced as that
the statements of our New Orleans correspondent are in the main correct. Whatever he
says of Louisiana might, of our own knowledge,
be said of Alabama, Mississippi, South Carolina,
and parts of Tennessee. Northern men are compelled to abandon plantations to escape assassination, to quit farms they have purchased, and
to throw up business to get rid of annoyance
and avoid threatened injury. The prevailing
Southern opinion is adverse to them. They are
treated as intruders—often as enemies. If they
sell goods they are unable to collect payment
for them, not merely because of poverty, but
because of the ruling disposition to cheat and
despoil the accursed Yankee.

Upon this latter point, a discussion which is

Upon this latter point, a discussion which is in progress in Georgia newspapers, in common with those of other States, is unpleasantly suggestive. Devices to stay the summary collection of debts, albeit unjust, may not be wholly incompatible with ultimate honesty. But when suggestions are promulgated and sanctioned looking to the repudiation of debts incurred anticological states. terior to the war, and the creation of obstacles in the path of Northern creditors who have generously granted business accommodations since the war, the case assumes a different and much more discreditable aspect.

For the sake of the South, and altogether irrespective of political considerations, this state of things is to be deplored. It indicates so complete a lack of common prudence and com-mon sense as to be almost incomprehensible to those who look at the subject from a national

point of view.

The South is terribly in need of capital and labor. With resources excelling those of any other region of the globe, it is poor even to beg-gary. The family estates of distinguished Vir-ginians are advertised for sale, with but a small chance of realizing the value which their divi-sion into small farms would produce. The rich cotton lands of Mississippi sell at less than one-third the price they commanded before the Rebellion. In Alabama improved real estate is disposed of with difficulty at rates that can hardly be called nominal. And yet nothing is done by the Southern people to extricate them-selves from their distressed condition. They require large additions to their numbers, and they take the best possible method to render these additions impossible. They want money and enterprise, and they pursue a course which will assuredly repel both. To this extent, then the gloom which overhangs their prospects is attributable entirely to themselves

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. ROLPH LEE HAS ADMINISTERED NITROUS OXIDE or LAUGHING GAS to thousands, with perfect success for Dental, Surgical, and Medical purposes, and for amusement. Only fits cents per tooth for extracting no charge for extracting when artificial teeth are ordered. Office, No. 226 WEST WASHINGTON SQUARE, below Locast street. street.
Seventh street cars pass the door. Don't be foolish enough to go elsewhere and pay \$2 and \$3 for gas. N. B. —I continue to give instructions to the dental professin.

10 12 fmw3m

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the PHILADELPHIA. GEA-MANT WIN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY WILL be beld at the Office of the Company. N. E. corner of NINTH and GREEN Streets, on MONDAY, the 5th of November next at 16% o'clock A. M. and immediately after the adjournment of that needing an election will be held, at same place, for four managers to serve three years; the election to closs at 3 P. M.

A. E. DOUGHEBIY,

10 9 tuft 11 5

AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The Stockholders of this company are hereby notified that the Board 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 the day the extent of one share of new stock for every five Margethen standing in their asmes Each shareholder entitled to a fractional part of a share shall have the privilege of subscribing for a init share.

The subscription books will open on MONDAY, September 19, and close on SATURDAY, December 1, 1865 at 3 P. M.

Fayment will be considered due June 1, 1867, but an

tember 10, and close on SATURDAY, December 1, 1866 at 3 P. M.

Fayment will be considered due June 1, 1867, but an instalment of 20 per cent, or ten dollers per share, 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 at the rate of 5 per cent, per annum, sno on alpayments made between that date and the 181 of November, 1867, interest will be charged at the same rate.

All stock not paid up in full by the 1st of November, 1867, will be forfeited 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 full, will be entitled to the November dividend of 1867, but to no earlier dividend. SOLOMON SHEPHERD, Treasurer

PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOANS.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOANS.—
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS
OF THE SINKING FUND,
THEASURY DEPARTMENT,
HARRISBURG, October 24, 1866
Notice is hereby given that seared proposals for the
saic of One Million Dolars of the Five Per Cent and
one Million D Hars of the Six Per Cent Loans of the
Common wealth of Pennsylvania will be received at the
Treasury Department in the city of Harrisburg, until
2 o'clock P. M., of ThURSDAY, the 15th day of November, A. D 1866
Lidders will state amount offered price asked, and
whether Registered or Coupon Loans. To be addressed.
"Commissioners of Shaking Pund, Larrisburg, Pa."
Endersed Proposals to seil State Loans"
The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any
bids not in their opinion, advantageous to the Comnonwealth.

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

PENNSYLVANIA RAILBOAD COMPANY-TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1866.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semiannual dividend of FOUR PER UENT, on the Capital
Stock of the Company, clear of National and State
taxes, payable on and after November 30, 1866.

Biank Powers of Attorney for collecting dividends
can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 b.
Third Street.

It is the Company of the

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK The Vice-President of the Eark Alexander Whilden, Esq. having in May last, it view of a prolonged absence in Europe restance his position, the Board of Directors to day elected J. W. Torre, Esq., Vice-President, and H. P. Schetky, Eag., Cashler, 1017 ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, President.

OFFICE OF THE SALEM COAL COM-PANY, No. 11 PHILADELP BIA EXCHANGE, PHILADELP BIA EXCHANGE, The Annual Meeting of the Stockho-der will be held at their office, No. 11 PHILADELP HIA EXCHANGE, on MONDAY, the 5th November at 10 clock P. M. 10 23 11t A. L. MASSEY, Secretary.

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The Commissioner reserves the right to reject any bids or parts of bids which the interest of the Government may require. The bids should be addressed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, endorsed "Proposals for supplying Stationery to Internal Revenue Officers,"

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16 S. THIRD ST., 3 NASSAU ST., PHILADELPHIA. NEW YORK, STOCKS AND GOLD

DAVIES & BROTHERS.

No. 225 DOCK Street, BANKERS AND BROKERS. BUY AND SELL

CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS. Mercantile Paper, and Loans on Collaterale negotiated. Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.

BANKERS No, 110 South THIRD Street.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT DEEP SAND-JOINT

HOT-AIR FURNACE.

ALSO, PHIEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.

FOR SALE BY CHARLES WILLIAMS, No. 1182 MARKET STREET.

THE EAGLE GAS-HEATING STOVES WILL HEAT

LESS EXPENSE, LESS TROUBLE, NO DIRT, SMOKE, OR ASHES.

They are all warrented to do the work. Call and see them, at G. W. LOOMIS. 10 0 lm) No. 27 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CURTAINS, SHADES, ETC.

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Dining and Sleeping Rooms,

In Brocatelle Satin Damaska, Terry.

Nottingham Lace OF THE NEWEST DESIGNS.

J. WILLIAMS.

MANUFACTURER OF

A fine assortment of POCKET and
TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS
PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC., at
L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,
Three doors above Walnut

GOVERNMENT SALES. SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES,

Will be sold at Public Auc'ion, at FORTRESS MONROE, Old Point Comfort, Virginia,
On THURSDAY,
22d day of November, 1886, at 10 o'c'ock A. M., a large quantity of Stores consisting in part, of the following articles, viz.—
26 Field and Siege Cannon, cast iron, of various calibres.

calibres.
51,670 Shot, Shells and Spherical Case for Smooth Bore and Rifled Guns.
70 Merril's Carbines, new and repaired.
800 Enfield Rifled Muskets, Cat 577.
28 Henry's and Spencer's Repeating Rifles.
500 Foreign Rifles, "Austrian," Cal. 54.
500 Smooth bore Muskets, Mod. 1842, Cal. 69.
240 do. do. do., altered to percussion,

flicers.

Fourteen days will be allowed for the removal of

11 1 18t Assistant Quartermaster's Office, Philadelphia, October 22, 1886.
Will be offered for sale at Public Auction, on account of the United States, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Grav's terry road, Philadelphia, Pa., on MONDAY, the 5th of November next, commencing at 12 o'clock M.,

12 o'clock M.,
FIFTY THOUSAND (MORE OR LESS) UNITED
STATES ARMY BLANKE'S,
new and in good condition. Samples can be seen at
the Schuyikili Aisena', and at this office.
ALSO,
5193 pairs BUCKSKIN GLOVES,
2649 "WOOLLEN MITTENS.
TERMS OF SALE,—Cash, in Government funds,
Purchasers must remove the property within five
days after the purchase.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.

CREAT SOUTHERN FAST FREIGHT LINE.

The Orange and Alexandria Babroad, having com

BROAD and PRIME Streets.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN SUPERIOR COFFIN TRIMMINGS.

ENGRAVING COFFIN-PLATES.

MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS, AND DEALERS IN

A LEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO. PRODUCE COMMISSION MESCHARTS, NO. 26 NORTH WHARVES,

CAPITAL \$500,000, FULL PAID.

PRESIDENT.

Dealers in all Government Securities,

Compound Interest Notes Wanted INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT.

1881s, -

Government Securities Bought and Sold

A SPECIALTY. SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS.

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION HERE AND IN NEW YORK.

UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10 49s. UNITED STATES 72-10s, ALL 188UES.

5-20 COUPONS DUE NOVEMBER 1, BOUGHT BY STERLING, LANE & CO.,

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

GAS STOVES! 27

Your Offices, Parlors, Dining, Sleeping, and Bath-Rooms,