THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Famine in India.

From the Tribune. An appulling calamity has lately befailen a portion of British India. Famine has been making fearful ravages in the Hengal Presidency, and in the Madras Presidency the distress from the same cause is described as only less terrible than that in Bengal. Residents on the spot-trustworthy witnesses-in endeavoringito give some idea of the extent of the calamity, depict scenes of the most barrowing character. When the famine was at its height, the starving poor, we are told, crowded into the streets of Calcutta, and it was estimated that no fewer than 20,000 to 25,000 starving people were wandering about the capital. At Mullick's Ghat, where the Bombay merchants raised a fund and distributed food, there were at one time 7000 tamishing applicants crowded up. They were described as placed in order upon an open space waiting for the distribution. "On one side nearly 4000 Hindoos, each with a lea platter before him, were scattered on the wet ground, hastily partaking of the scanty dole they received. On the other side were thousands of faulshing Mussumans, ranged in like manner. and watching with silent and greedy eazer-ness the meal of their Hindoo brethren, and counting with bister longings the minutes till their turn should come. Under the shelter of the Ghat crowded the women, girls, and children. Outside the gates were nundreds and hundreds who had lost their chance till the next distribution. But over all a horrible dead silence. No chattering or converse, hardly a sound, excepting when at intervals some wretch threw up his arms with an ejeculation to Heaven, wrong from him by the unappeasable pangs of hunger." More than this, officials wrote home descriptions of meeting dead bodies in every morning's ride—bodies lying in the road, with the village dogs eating them at lei-sure. A Calcutta journal stated that in Bala-sore, having a population of 12,000, the deaths amounted to 300 a day; and, on the Government demanding of its officials a report against the libel, the Collector of the District repited that on the 6th August he had 245 deaths in the city. on the 8th, 151, and for the week ending the 9th, 126 a day, the bodies sometimes remaining unburied for three days. The province of Orissa suffered the most severely, one paper declaring that 400,000 souls have perished in maritime Orissa alone. Indeed, a telegram from India announces that half the population of Orissa have perished in the famine is, fully two millions and a half of people! An English journal remarks:—"It is impossible, in conceivable, incredible that so transcendental a horror, one so utterly beyond all precedent, so utterly beyond imagination, should actually have occurred;" yet the same journal expresses serious misgivings, that when the truth shall have been fully ascertained, it will be found that the estimate here given of the desolation wrought by the famine was not, after all, greatly exaggerated. It is thus it puts the matter:— Two millions and a half of people! twice the population of Denmark or of Greece, eight Suffolks, six Hampshires, five-sixths of Scotland, dead of hunger. * * * Two millions and a half of men, and women, and babies, our sub-jects, dead of hunger! Why, we are Christians, and if but one woman so dies, move the whole force of the State to secure inquiry and relief from a horror which chills the warm comfort of our wealth. It is a lie, incredible and absurd," "And yet—and yet—and yet," it significantly adds, proceeding to adduce facts and figures calculated to show that, after all, the estimate might be nearer the truth than the British

people imagine, or would be willing to admit.

For truly this famine—this fearful, desolating calamity—involves a terrible reproach to the Government of British India. India is ruled by the English on virtually despotic principles, the despotism being qualified professedly by the "paternal" element. The Government exer-It has a vast revenue at command. It employs host of officials in every district. It is backed by an immense military force, It rules as it pleases, without regard to the prejudices or the wishes of its subjects. It is all-powerful in its sphere; and being so, an occurrence like this famine cannot be regarded otherwise than as a deep national disgrace. The famine might have been foreseen and provided against. In the district where the suffering and the mortality was greatest, the crops, we are informed, failed dmost entirely for three successive years. In 1864 a cyclone worked terrible ravages, driving musses of sand over the rice plains; the crops of 1865 were worse than those of the year before; and this year there have been none, an inundation having swept away the last chance of the wretched cultivators. Yet the Government at the time the calamity fell upon the country, was busying itself with measures for increasing taxation, and drawing larger rentals from the natives; and while the famine was doing its work of death, depopulat ing whole districts, the Governor-General of India and the Lieutenant-General of Bengal, it seems, were in the pleasant hills of the Hima-layas, enjoying the cool climate, and "ordering stately ceremonials." And it is thus that British India is ruled! Eugland, we are told nowa days, holds India by a moral tenure, and for moral purposes; and by this argument it is attempted to justify what would otherwise be utterly indefensible as a monstrous usurpation. But if the sad history of the famine be an illustration of the way in which the country is governed, we fear the rulers of British India have yet to learn what their responsibilities are to the people of one of the most splendid regions of God's earth.

The President and the Late Elections. From the Times.

The following telegram from the President to

the Governor of Texas has been published:-"WASHINGTON, D. C., October 80 -Your telegram of the 29th instant just received. I have nothing further to suggest than urging upon the Legislature to make all laws involving civil rights as complete as possible, so as to extend equal and exact justice to all persons, without regard to color, if it has not been done. We should not despair of the republic. My tank is strong my confidence and munistred. bly faith is strong, my confidence unduminished in the wisdom, prudence, virtue, intelligence, and magnanizaty of the great mass of the people; and that their ultimate decision will be-uninfluenced by passion and prejudice engendered by the recent civil war—for the complete restoration of the Union by the admission of loyal Representatives and Senators from all the States to the respective Houses of the Congress of the United States. "Andrew Johnson."

The advice given by the President is most excellent, and we trust it will have weight with the Legislature of Texas. Aside from the demands of justice, there is nothing which can conciliate public sentiment everywhere towards the States lately in rebellion more rapidly and thoroughly than their prompt and voluntary extension of tull and equal civil rights towards. those who were lately their slaves, but who are now an integral part of their free and indepen-

dent population.
The confidence expressed by the President in the "ultimate" decision of the people is also very well, and is unquestionably just. But, as above set forth, it is somewhat too vague to serve as a guide to his probable action. It may mean simply that be has faith that the people will ultimately take precisely the same view of the rights, wants, and interests of the Southern States as he has hitherto taken himself; and if that is all it means, his profession of faith amounts to nothing at all. It indicates the President's personal conviction that he is right. and that when the people come to agree with him, they will be right also; but that meantime, until they do, through their "wisdom, European Government over Mexico in any prudence, virtue, intelligence, and magual shape, and that the removal of his imperial

nimity," reach that concurrence of arctiment with him, they are all wrong, and their verdict, having been "influenced by passion and preju-

dice," is not entitled to respect or weight.

The language used may indicate this and nothing more. But we hope not, for me popular decision, just pronounced in the elections, seems to be entitled to much greater weight than such an opinion would imply. President Johnson is a man of great firmness of conviction and of character. His opinions, formed deliberately, are held with great tenacity, and are not surrendered rightly or readily either to nostile arguments or to adverse verdicts. He to attornably believes that his views of restoration are right, just as firmly as ne did before the people had decided against them. That decision cannot affect his opinions, but it may very reasonably be expected to affect his action. The popular will, in this country and under our institution, is a substantial and potential element of the Government. Whether wise or unwise, just or unjust, magnanimous or vindictive whether inspired by passion and prejudice or prompted solery by calm judgment and sober reason—it enters into the very substance of all authority. It is the very essence and vital force of the Government, and cannot be disregarded by any department of national power, either with salety to the public welfare or without culpatile disloyalty to the fundamental principles of our institutions.

President Johnson is placed in a position of very great difficulty and deficacy, one from which high moral courage and a self-reliance too genuine and sincere for the indulgence of cetty possible. petty passions and re-entments, alone can extri-cate him. He can persist in pressing his personal convictions upon Congress and the country as the only true guide of public action, and in resisting, with whatever power belongs to his position, any other; but the only effect of so doing will be to offend and good into excesses a legitimate authority which he has no right to defy, and against which he cannot possibly contend. He may abandon wholly all attempts to control public action in this matter, and con-tent himself with protesting against action which he cannot approve; but in this he simply abnegates power which belongs to his office, and throws away, under strong personal induences, opportunities of public service which it is important for the country that he should embrace. It seems to us clearly his right and his duty to put himself into relations of kindly co-operation with the popular sentiment, as developed and pronounced in the recent elec-tions. We do not mean that he should surrender his own opinions of justice or of right, or adopt views and purposes hostile to his personal con-victions. We do not expect or desire him to advocate confiscation, negro suffrage, abrogation of State Governments, nor any of the measures which Phillips, Stevens, Boutwell, and others of that school claim to have been indorsed by the popular verdict. Nothing of this is either necessary or would be wise. Nothing of this has been enjoined upon the Government, in any

department, by the result of the elections.

But the people have decided something. They have indicated a purpose and a spirit which must be recognized and be incorporated into any scheme of public policy which looks to the peaceful, permanent, and satisfactory restoration of the Union. They have decisted their conviction that the war, in its processes and results, in its effect upon social and cesses and results, in its effect upon social and political organizations, in its destruction of slavery, in its overthrow or State claums to sove-reignty, in the burdens it has imposed, the sacri-fices it has involved, the change it has wrought in the temper, opinions, and aims of the various sections of our common country, has rendered imperative certain corresponting changes in the forms and fundamental provisions of our Government, and that these changes shall not be made and shaped either by direct action or under the controlling induspec of those who in the South fought to destroy the Union, or of those who in the North gave them and and sympathy, open or tacit, or of both combined. The people have decided that some changes in our C nstitution and frame of government must be n ade, and that they shall be made by the political organization and by the men who stood by the Government during the war, and carried the country through that great struggle to its successful close. To this extent the popular verdict is explicit and unmi-takable. President

Johnson himselt cannot doubt for a moment, that, whatever else it may or may not mean, the result of the late elections at all events means this. He may not think that the people intended by those elections to demand, in the exact terms of the Constitutional Amendment, precisely the changes embodied in that resolution—but he annot doubt that they did mean, and do mean, that the substantial principles of that amend-ment-the main ends which it proposes—the absolute security of civil rights to all the people of the United States—the equalization of political representative power in the councils of the nation—the exclusion for a time from office of leading actors in the Rebellion—the repudiation of the Rebel debt, and the corresponding en-largement of the legislative power of Congress, shall be incorporated into the frame and struc ture of our Government, as the essential condition of its restoration.

It seems to us clearly the duty of the President-b cause it is clearly for the public 200d-to accept this decision of the people, and to co-operate, not grudgingly nor captiously, but in a spirit of wise and cordial sympathy, with those who are commissioned to give it effect. Such action on his part is still practicable, in spite of the obstacles that have been thrown in its way. It involves no sacrifice of personal or official dignity—no surrender of principle—no unoue or unseemly conformity to policies deemed unwise and perilous to the public good. On the contrary, it seems to us not only consistent in every way with a graceful deference to that public sentiment for which the Pre-ident has always professed profound respect, but to be required by that loyal regard for the will of the people which is of the very essence of our democratic and republican institutions.

The Important Mission of Minister Campbeli and General Sherman to Mexico.

From the Herald. The United States war steamer Susquehanno left this port on Saturday afternoon last for Vera Cruz, detailed to the special duty of bearing to Mexico our Minister to tast Republic, Hon. Lewis D. Campbell, accompanied by General Sherman, who goes as a military observer of events, and to give the beneat of his advice and aid it necessary. Mr. Campbell is charged with the most important diplomatic mission emanating from our Government since the sailing of our Commissioners who negotiated the peace of Ghent with Great Britain, December 3, 1814. The objects of this expedition comprehend the absolute abandonment of the Imperial enterprise of Louis Napoleon, root and branch. the recognition by France of the Republican Government of Juarez, a treaty of peace between the Governments, and a treaty between each of them and the United States. This is to be accomplished, we presume, by Minister Campbell, assisted by the presence of General Sherman, in behalf of the United States, with General Castleman and Marshal Bazaine in behalf of France, and President Juarez and his

behalf of France, and President Juarez and his Secretary of State, we suppose, as the repre-sentatives of the Mexican Republic. The whole credit of this grand undertaking belongs to President Johnson and the Emperor Napoleon, and may be fairly divided between them. As we are informed, Mr. Johnson more than a tear ago became satisfied that this Mexican imbroglio, if left to the red-tape diplomatic correspondence then going on between Mr. Seward and M. Drouyn de Lhuys, would "drag its slow length along" to the end of the existing administration, without any other results than additional complications, and that, accordingly, some shorter road to a settlement was demanded. Satisfied upon this point, as we have been further advised, President Johnson resolved to take the matter into his own hands, and did so in a familiar letter to Napoleon, trankly setting forth the inflexible objections of the people of the United States to a European Government over Mexico in any

establishment and the reinstatement of the Mexican Republic in the Mexican capital were incorpensable to the maintenance of peaceable tentrons between France and the United States. From the receipt of that familiar tetter, Napoleon hegan fally to realize the necessity of his retirement from Mexico, and so began to consider the way and means of a graceful compliance. His object appears to have been a withdrawal so gradual as to make no perceptible impression in France of Europe to his disimpression in France or Europe to his advantage, and he doubtless hoped that Mexican inlure would be completely masked by the glory to France resulting from his com-binations and calculations connected with the late war with Prussia and Italy against Austria and her German confederates. The results of that war, however, have been so tremendous in enlarging the boundaries and the powers of Prussia and the prestage of Bismark at the ex-pense of Napoleon, that the Mexican place in the general account may be treated as worth less bagatelle.

Hence we find Napoleon adopting the wise recolution of getting out of this Mexican flasco as fast as possible. Our Minister at Paris, Mr. Bigelow, to this end is invited to meet the Emperor and his new Prime Minister, M. Mous-tier, at biarritz, where the arrangements are made which have so far been developed in the special mission of General Castlenau to Mexico, in the hasty retirement of Maximilian, and in the departure of Mr. Campbell and General Sherman, charged with the instructions of our too einment for Mexico. It is probable that but for the melancholy consequences of this disastrous Imperial Mexican adventure to the amiable and accomplished Empress Carlotta Meximilian would have remained in the "hall of the Montezumas" to meet General Castle nau, for the purpose of formally turning over to him, as the representative of Napoleon, the Government received at his hands. We may excuse the ungracious retreat of Maximilian, in view of his great affliction and the disappointment and losses of his house, chargeable to France and Napoleon; but, for our present pur pose, whatever the immediate causes, it is suffi-cient that the Mexican Franco-Austrian empire is removed with the Emperor, and that the coast is clear for a settlement with France and the Mexican republic.

The settlement contemplated, as we learn, embraces the full re-establishment of the Mexi-can republic and a treaty of peace and friendship with it on the part of France, including the payment of the indemnities or claims which were the cause of the original armed coslition of France, England, and Spain. The United States will stand security for these indemnities, and will in nish the republic of Mexico the funds to meet them, in consideration of the cession to our Government of the Northern mineral States or departments of Coahuila, Chahumuna, Sonora, and Lower California, with the great Gulf of Catifornia and all its comme cial advantages. But the grand feature of this settlement will be the practical vindication of the Monroe doctrine of European non-intervention in the domestic affairs of the independent States of this continent, and from this settle n ent we may expect this doctrine to become the established law in this nemisphere.

The Administration of President Johnson identified with this great achievement, and with the success of this great American doctrine, will secure a lasting renown in history; and there are still some other matters in our foreign relations in the adjustment of which we anticipate from Mr. Johnson the most satisfactory and substantial results, to the exaltation of the United States among the leading nations of the earth. We have no doubt of the complete and crowning success of this mission of Mr. Campbell, including the establishment of the Mexican republic on a solid basis, and the addition of countless millions to our mineral and commercial resources with our new acquisitions from Mexico.

The Fenians.

From the World. There seems to be no reason to doubt that the Femians contemplate a renewal of their movement against the British North American possessions. When that movement will begin, or what the chances for its allimate success may be, are questions with which we have nothing to do, and which we do not propose to discuss. It is enough to know that the Fenians are making active preparations for another invasion of Canada. The circular published in yesterday's World is, practically, a letter or instructions to the "Centre" of each "Circle" in the country, giving directions as to the organization of in faniry, artillery, and cavalry regiments, the proper uniform of each corps, etc.

It emanates from the headquarters of the

Roberts branch of the Penian Brotherhood, and to this fact its great importance is due as the Robert- organization alone has thus far shown a disposition and a capacity for real serious work. We published the circular, in order that the public may have some knowledge of the importance which Fenianism has acquired President Roberts and his associates and followers, it is plain, have relaxed no effort to carry the Fenian movement to its destined con clusion; the reverses of June have had no effect in checking this movement. There is good reason for thing that, whatever the course of the Canadian Government with reference to the convicted Ferians may be, the Canadian volunteers will have work to do before the winds of

larch blow again.
This is the more likely since the radicals, who poast in the Tribune that they carried this State by the help of the Fenisas on the frontier, are utly committed to the entire abolition of our existing neutrality laws. Of course, they will do their best to cheat the Feniaus of their price. for they have no stomach for any war save a safe war on the rights and liberties of American States in the South; but it is not easy to see how acy can continue to wriggle out of their existng committals on the subject.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE

CITY OF PHILADELPHIA. ORGANIZED in 1835, INCORPORATED June 7 1840

Office, No. 507 NORTH street. Open from April 1st to October 1st from 2 to 12 A. M. Open from October 1st to April 1st from 2 to 5 P. M.

GEORGE H. STUAET, President ALEX, G. CAITELL, Vice-fresident. RUDOLPH K. HOEFLICH, Secretary. THOMAS T. MASON. Trensurer, No. 428 MARKET Street.

MANAGERS FOR 1866.

Matthew Newkurk, Wison Dunion, James Appleton, Charles Santee James B. Hodgers, Samuel Work, Charles L. Ordin, Charle

Tract, Missionary, Temperance, and Industrial Associations.
Its management is placed in the hands of persons belonging to different religious denominations, and it is exadaced exthent securian boas.

Its rule is to visit and examine into every case reported, sint, or coming for aid. And it furnishes to its contributors cards, to be given to all applicants for aims, so that they can be sent to the office of the Society for investigation and the needed assistance.

Buring cignteen hundred and sixty five, which completed its thirtieth year—
123 visits were made, and 1249 families were relieved.

41 applicants proved to be unworthy of assistance.
13 could not be found.
250 adults were familished with employment, and for 12 children good and comfortable homes were secured.

Besides which, many religious and temperature.

secured.

Besides which, many religious and temperance meetings were held, and many Bibles and tracts were distributed. The Managers earnestly appeal for aid to carry on this good work.

EMANUEL H. TOLAND has been elected General Agent in place of John P. Arrison deceased, and he and the missionaries are now calling upon our citizens and the irlends of the Society for subscriptions. [1] I that SPECIAL NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OF RICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

This stockholders of this company are here by notified that the Beard of Managers have determined to allow to all persons who shall appear as Stockholders on the hooks of the Company on the 8th of September next, after the closing of transfers, at 3 P. M. of this day the privilege of subscribing for new stock for every the shares then standing in their agence Each shareholder et utiled to a tractional part of a share shall have the privilege of subscribing for a full share.

The subscribing for a full share.

The subscribing for a full share shall have the privilege of subscribing for a full share.

The subscribing for a full share in the standing in the same of the subscribing for a full share in the standing in the same of the per cent. The following the paid at 3 P. M.

Payment will be considered due June 1, 1867, but an instain ent of 20 per cent. or to the following his paid from time to the a the option of the subscribers, before the 1st of November, 1867, on all payments, including the aforesaid instalment, made before the 1st of June, 1867, decount will be showed at the rate of 5 per cent, per annum, sno on a long ments made between that date and the last 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 increased with a to the second until after June 1 1861, snd said stock, in paid up in full, will be entitled to the November dividend 1867, att to no earlier dividend.

SOLOMON Shepher, 200

PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOANS.—
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS
OF THE COMMISSIONERS
OF THE SINKING FUND,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT
HARRISHURG. OCCODET 24, 1866)
Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for the sale of one Million Do lars of the Five Per Cent Loans of the Commons earth of Pennsylvania will be received at the Treasury Department in the city of Harrisburg, until 20 clock P. M., of THURSDAY, the 15th day of November, A. D 1866
Bidders will state amount offered, price asked, and whether Registered or Coupon Loans. To be addressed, "tournissioners of Sinking Fund Earnsburg, Pa."
Endorsed 'Froposals to sed State Loans'
The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any bids not in their opinion, advantageous to the Company of the Commissioners of Sinking Fund Earnsburg, Pa."

LOGNE F. HABTRANET.

JORN F. HARTRANET.

Auditor-General.

ELI SLIFE.

Secretary of State.
W. H. KEMBLE.
State Treasurer
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. 10 25 5 w

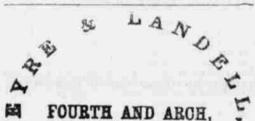
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
FRILADELPHIA, November 1, 1866.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semisunual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. On the Capital
Stock of the Company, clear of National and State
taxes, payable on and after November 30, 1866.
Blank Fowers of Attorney for collecting dividends
can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 8.
Tried Street.
THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

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NEW YORK MUSEUM. the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES,

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PIMS PLAID POPLINS. PLAID MERINOES.

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