

Evening Telegraph

THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1866.

How the French Retire from Mexico. "You will oblige me by immediately leaving my premises," remarked an English nobleman to a poacher, who was quietly setting a line in his Grace's favorite trout stream.

A curious instance of the fraternal cheerfulness with which a Government presents a possession to a neighboring State, is found in the tone of the despatches from the MARQUIS DE MONTHELON to Secretary SEWARD.

The United States rest content with submitting to France the exigencies of an embarrassing situation in Mexico, and expressing the hope that France may find some manner which shall at once be consistent with her interests and honor, and the principles and interests of the United States, to relieve that situation without injurious delay.

To which the Imperial Minister replies with a trusting confidence:—

"In his despatch Mr. Seward calls to mind on his part, that the Government of the United States has conformed, during the whole course of its history, to the rule of conduct which it received from WASHINGTON, by practising invariably the principle of non-intervention, and observing that nothing justifies the apprehension that it should show itself unfaithful in what may concern Mexico. We receive this assurance with entire confidence. We had therein sufficient guarantee not any longer to delay the adoption of measures intended to prepare for the return of our army. The Emperor has decided that the French troops shall evacuate Mexico in three detachments."

And the desire of the United States is complied with, with an assurance of pleasure and a sound of trumpets which remind us strongly of the detected poacher. It is a matter of general interest to see how the man reputed to be the shrewdest diplomat living, would get out of a difficulty to which he was most undeservedly committed. And well has he justified the high opinion men hold of his talents.

We have sometimes seen in a circus an acrobat, standing facing us, perform a series of complex summersaults, by which he turns himself completely around without the audience detecting his retrograde motion. He is squarely fixed in one direction, when all at once he is turned without seeming to turn. Such is the feat of that imperial gymnast.

We are told that the invasion of Mexico by the French was never designed to compel that people to assume a monarchical Government. A number of the citizens of the Empire had granted loans to the Mexican Government in the shape of purchasing "scrip" of that country. When they desired payment they were refused, whereupon the expedition was fitted out which has since placed MAXIMILIAN on the throne. Finding the republic unwilling to meet his demands, the Emperor discovered a number of discontented citizens, who were induced to elect the Archduke to the imperial chair.

M. DROUYN DE LUYSS remarks that the French Government did not deem it a duty to discourage that supreme effort of a powerful party, which had its origin long anterior to the French expedition. He observes that the Emperor, faithful to the maxims of public right, which he holds in common with the United States, declared on that occasion that the question of a change of institutions rested solely on the suffrage of the Mexican people.

When the Archduke was elected, the Emperor gave him his support because the new Government would liquidate the French claims, and the republic would not. In fact, the whole despatch, reduced, amounts to an assertion that the presence of the French troops in Mexico is not to aid the new Emperor to overcome the Liberals, but merely to remain there until the United States gave assurance that they would not interfere in behalf of the JUAREZ party. M. DROUYN DE LUYSS himself put very clearly the conditions whereon, at this late day, they are prepared to evacuate Mexico:—

"We find them (the Mexicans) now engaged in the establishment of a regular Government, which shows itself disposed to honestly keep its engagements. In this relation we hope that the legitimate object of our expedition will soon be reached. And we are striving to make with the Emperor MAXIMILIAN arrangements which, by satisfying our interests and our honor, will permit us to consider at an end the service of the army on Mexican soil. We fall back at that moment upon the principle of non-intervention, and from that moment accept it as the rule of our conduct. Our interest, no less than our honor, commands us to claim from all the uniform application of it. Trusting the spirit of equity which animates the Cabinet of Washington, we expect from it the assurance that the American people will themselves conform to law which they invoke by observing in Mexico a strict neutrality."

Mr. SEWARD replies by refusing to give an "assurance" similar to that claimed, merely reiterating the fact that the practice before has been that of our Government has been that of non-intervention. Whereupon DE MONTHELON expresses the utmost gratification, and NAPOLEON gives orders for the withdrawal of the French troops. This may appear to the diplomatic circles of Europe like a victory for France, or at least a drawn battle, but to the undazzled eyes of America

we can see good cause for congratulation over the triumph we have achieved. It is only the old story of the lord and the poacher over again. Entering that republic at a time when he supposed the United States were so busily engaged that it was probable that they would always have their hands full, the Emperor proceeded to secure a foothold on American soil by forcing a monarchical Government upon an unwilling people. Dejected by the United States, who reappeared unexpectedly with great power, this imperial trespasser avers his satisfaction at withdrawing, and claims a triumph because he was interrupted before his line was firmly set. He may gloss it over as he will, and turn and smile his pleasure at having accomplished his object, the fact remains the same, that we have reasserted the Monroe doctrine and ridded this side of the ocean of an interloper. While admiring, therefore, the consummate ease with which the project is abandoned, the "man of destiny" cannot hide, beneath all his blandishments, the fact that he has been compelled to forego a pet scheme, in which he had engaged all the military power of France.

The True Issue.

It is allimportant, in a question of such far-reaching consequences as that of "reconstruction," that the public mind should be held to the true issue. Putting away side issues and mere contests of words, we should, if possible, get at the real gist of the controversy. What, then, is the true issue involved in this question of reconstruction? We take it to be this:—Has the nation a right to impose conditions upon the Rebel communities before they shall be permitted, as States, to resume political power in the nation? The Republicans say yes; the Democrats say no.

In discussing this question, the fact of the Rebellion should be constantly kept in view. The present status grows directly out of the Rebellion, and could have arisen in no other way. It is because the Rebel States seceded from the Union, rebelled against it, made war upon it, that they find themselves cut off from representation, without political power in the nation. They are merely reaping what they themselves have sown. It is a harvest of their own planting. It is not an issue that has been forced upon them, but one of their own making. Nobody compelled them to abandon the positions they once held in the Union. No usurping hand despoiled them of their power. Nobody drove them out. The nation was at peace. Prosperity and plenty smiled at every hearthstone. Equal laws prevailed. No man—at least no white man—could complain that the Government in any way wronged or oppressed him. Even the balance of political power itself was in the hands of the South and its friends. It was in the face of these circumstances that the Rebel States seceded—voluntarily and contemptuously flung away the power they had, and calling home their Senators and Representatives from the Capital—and commenced war upon the nation. That war they prosecuted with bitter ferocity for more than four years, yielding only when completely overthrown. If now they find it not so easy to get back into the positions they abandoned as it was to get out of them, who have they to blame but themselves? Theirs is not the case of innocent communities wrongfully despoiled of their just rights and powers; it is rather that of grasping and ambitious States, who find themselves the victims of their own lust for unlawful dominion.

But it is precisely this fact of the Rebellion that the Democrats insist upon their ignoring. They constantly speak of these Rebel communities as though there had never been any war—as though they had never seceded and formed their Southern Confederacy. They talk about the "rights" of these States, as though they had never forfeited them by war upon the nation. They speak of them as though, by some monstrous stretch of power, their Representatives had been driven out of Congress. In a word, they persistently shut their eyes to the entire series of momentous events which go to make up our national history for the past five years. Although, when the Rebellion commenced, they maintained that the States were sovereign and could secede at pleasure, and that there was no rightful power in the nation to coerce a State, they now maintain that these States have never been out of the Union, are now in it, and are, therefore, entitled, of right, to all the powers and privileges of States in the Union. But if these States were never out of the Union, then they were in it during the entire continuance of the war; and if being in the Union entitles a State of right to representation and power in it, then these States were entitled to such representation and power at the very period when they were making war upon it! This is the doctrine of State rights pushed to a rather startling extreme. According to it South Carolina, while waging war against the Union, had as good a right to be represented in Congress as Pennsylvania had, which was fighting for the Union. JEFF. DAVIS, according to this Democratic theory, had as good a right to vote for President in 1864 as General GRANT had. The Rebel greyback, with his gun in his hand which he had stolen from a United States arsenal, was of right as much entitled to vote as the Union soldier periling life and all he held dear to save the Union.

The Republicans, on the other hand, fully recognize the Rebellion, and the consequences it has entailed. They maintain that a State which secedes and wages war against the nation—setting up for itself or uniting with other seceding States—thereby loses all rights and powers in the Union. It is absurd that a State can be a member of the Union, and yet make war against the Union. They hold that communities cannot commit the crimes of traitors, and at the same time retain the privileges of citizens. The Rebel

States having by their rebellion lost all right of participation in the political power of the Union, can be restored only upon such conditions as shall be prescribed by the nation; and these conditions are entirely within the discretion of the nation, acting through its constituted and appropriate organ, the law-making power. Justice and sound statesmanship are to be its guide. The safety of the people is its supreme law.

The Republican theory is the theory upon which the war was conducted—the only one upon which it could have been successfully waged—and the only one upon which the consummation of this great revolution will be made to redound to the freedom and perpetuity of the nation.

This is a personal invitation to the reader to examine our new styles of SPRING CLOTHING. Cashmere Suits, etc. and Black Suits for \$22. 50. Suits, all prices up to \$15. WANAMAKER & BROS., OAK HALL, SOUTH-EAST CORNER SIXTH and MARKET STs.

Willcox & Gibbs' Twisted Loop Stitch No. 720 CHESTNUT ST. FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[See the Second Page for additional Special Notices.]

THE VIRGIN Gold Mining Company of Colorado. 1250 Original Interests, \$100 Each. Of which 250 are Reserved for WORKING CAPITAL. The property of the Company consists of twelve Leagues in extent nearly half a mile in length situated near Central City, Colorado. 2 prospectors select their own officers, and themselves manage the affairs of the Company. Each "original interest," \$100, gives a subscriber his pro rata amount of stock in all the corporations organized on these premises. The Books for Subscription are now open. For a prospectus giving full particulars, or to secure one or more of these "original interests," address at once, or apply to DUNCAN M. MITCHESON, N. E. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of THE NEW YORK AND MIDDLESEX COAL FIELD RAILROAD AND COAL COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 226 WALNUT Street, on MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 o'clock, to accept or reject the supplement to the Charter as recently passed by the Legislature. Copies of the act can be had on application at the office. (426 10*) C. R. LINDSAY, Secretary.

MAMMOTH OIL AND COAL COMPANY. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, No. 226 WALNUT Street, on MONDAY, May 7, 1866, at 12 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year. S. G. TRAUZEL, Secretary.

SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS.

OF LATE IMPORTATIONS, FROM RECENT AUCTION SALES. AT REDUCED PRICES. ALL THE LEADING STYLES AND COLORINGS. CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER, Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street, Above Willow. 426 3t

ALL-WOOL CASSIMERES, 75 CTS. ALL-WOOL CASSIMERES, 87 1/2 CENTS. All the most popular styles for Ladies' Wear, at very reduced prices. CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER, Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street, Above Willow. 426 3t

SILK MIXED COATINGS, FROM AUCTION, AT REDUCED PRICES. CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER, Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street, Above Willow. 426 3t

FRENCH CASSIMERES AND COATINGS, OF SUPERIOR FABRICS, FROM AUCTION. AT REDUCED PRICES. CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER, Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street, Above Willow. 426 3t

GREEN PLAID INDIA SILKS, AT 75 CENTS. CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER, Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street, Above Willow. 426 3t

GEDAR CAMPHOR. Dead-sure against Moths. Sold by druggists everywhere. HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Boston. 1t

CHOLERA. COMPOUND CAMPHOR TROCHES. PREPARED IN 1849. A Safe, Agreeable, and Positive Preventive of all CHOLERAIC SYMPTOMS. Compounded exclusively by C. H. NEEDLES, S. W. Corner TWELFTH and RACE, Philadelphia. Sent by mail to any address, on receipt of price, 50 cents per box. 426 04p

REDUCTION IN PRICES. EDWIN HALL & CO., No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET, WILL OPEN THIS MORNING ONE HUNDRED PIECES OF YARD WIDE White and Buff Ground FRENCH CHINTZES, AT 87 1/2 CENTS A YARD. (424 24th St)

EDWIN HALL & CO. No. 28 South SECOND STREET, Would invite the attention of the Ladies to their STOCK OF MATERIALS FOR WALKING SUITS AND TRAVELLING DRESSES, Which, we think, is unsurpassed by any house in the trade. (424 24th St)

CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS! AT RETAIL. McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN, No. 519 CHESNUT Street, (OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL), HAVE REDUCED THEIR PRICES, AND NOW OFFER THEIR EXTENSIVE STOCK OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CARPETINGS, AT PRICES CORRESPONDING TO THE DECLINE IN GOLD. (425 1m p)

CANTON MATTING WAREHOUSE! McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN, Nos. 509 and 519 CHESNUT St., (OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL), HAVE JUST RECEIVED ONE THOUSAND ROLLS FRESH MATTINGS, All Widths and Styles, AT THE LOWEST PRICES. (425 1m p)

GROVER & BAKER'S FIRST PREMIUM ELASTIC STITCH AND LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES, with latest improvements, No. 730 Chesnut street, Philadelphia; No. 17 Market street, Harrisburg. 213 3m p

HIESKELL'S MAGIC OIL!! CURES TETTER, ERYSIPELAS, ITCH, SCALD HEAD, AND ALL SKIN DISEASES. WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED. For sale by all Druggists. PRINCIPAL DEPOT: ASHMEAD'S PHARMACY, No. 336 South SECOND Street. Price 25 cents per bottle. 424 3m p

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES, CHEAP AT YOST'S NEW HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE. Also, EVERYTHING NEEDED IN HOUSEKEEPING. No. 49 N. NINTH Street, below Arch. (420 30 4p)

GROVER & BAKER'S IMPROVED SHUTTLE OR "LOCK" STITCH SEWING MACHINES. No. 1 and No. 9 for Tailors, Shoe makers, Saddlers, etc. No. 730 Chesnut street Philadelphia; No. 17 Market street, Harrisburg

KELTY, CARRINGTON AND COMPANY, No. 723 CHESNUT Street, MANUFACTURERS

WINDOW SHADES.

SPRING STYLES

NOW READY,

FARREL, HERRING & CO., No. 629 CHESNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA.

HERRING & CO., New York

HERRING & CO., Chicago

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF Herring's Patent Champl...

Herring's Patent Champl...

THE MOST RELIABLE PROTECTION NOW KNOWN, AND FARREL, HERRING & CO. New Patent Bankers' Made with "The Franklin's" Crystallized Iron.

THE ONLY METAL KNOWN WHICH A BURLINGAME'S MILL

IT THUNDERS ALL ROUND Herring's Patent Safes IN THE RECENT EXTENSIVE FIRES. SEVEN SAVE THEIR CONTENTS IN ONE NIGHT!!!

NUMBER ONE. New York, April 9, 1866. Messrs. HERRING & Co., No. 251 Broadway—Gentlemen:—In the destructive conflagration of the 6th inst., it was our misfortune to be located on the lower floor of the five story building No. 202 Broadway. The large safe of your manufacture, which we had in use, was in the back part of the building, more than one hundred and fifty feet from Broadway, difficult to reach with water, and exposed to the hottest of the fire.

We got at it Saturday afternoon and found the knobs and plates melted off, and were obliged to cut the doors open, when, to our great satisfaction, we found our books, papers, policies of insurance, money, and indeed everything in the safe in first-rate condition. Respectfully yours, KNAPP & SNIFFEN.

NUMBER TWO. New York, April 9, 1866. Messrs. HERRING & Co.—Gentlemen:—I have just opened my Herring's Patent Safe, which has lain among the embers of the Broadway and Fulton streets fire since Friday morning, the 6th inst. The safe was in my office, on the third floor, and was in the hottest part of the fire. Notwithstanding the fall and great heat endured, the safe has been true to its name; and its trust, and faithfully sustained the reputation of your house.

All my books and papers contained in the safe are in as good condition as before the fire, except the slight damage occasioned by the steam which comes from the fire-proof lining. JOHN B. DEAR LANS.

NUMBER THREE. New York, April 7, 1866. Messrs. HERRING & Co.—Gentlemen:—We are pleased to be able to add our testimony in favor of one of your safes, that we had in our office at the time of the great fire yesterday on Broadway and Fulton streets, and would say for the benefit of the public and in justice to you, that all our Books, Papers, etc., were taken out to-day in good order, after the safe had been exposed to an intense heat. HENRY SIEDE, No. 202 Broadway

NUMBER FOUR. New York, April 7, 1866. Messrs. HERRING & Co.—Gentlemen:—I am happy to say that having recovered my safe (one of your make) from the ruins of our store, No. 150 Fulton street, which was destroyed by the fire yesterday, and having opened it, I find all its contents, consisting of books, papers, money, bonds, and Government stocks, belonging to myself, and others entrusted to us for safe keeping perfectly safe and unharmed. This safe stood an extraordinary heat, and proves the excellence of your Safes. C. C. RICHMOND.

NUMBER FIVE. New York, April 9, 1866. Messrs. HERRING & Co.—Gentlemen:—I have just received from the ruins of the fire, corner of Broadway and Barclay street, the safe purchased of you some years since, and to my entire satisfaction, found the contents in a perfect state of preservation. The safe had lain in the ruins since Friday morning, and was in the hottest part of the fire. I shall, in the future, feel safe to trust any amount of property to your safe. J. M. ROBERTSON.

NUMBER SIX. New York, April 9, 1866. Messrs. HERRING & Co.—Gentlemen:—I have just received from the ruins of the fire, corner of Broadway and Barclay street, the safe purchased of you some years since, and to my entire satisfaction, found the contents in a perfect state of preservation. The safe had lain in the ruins since Friday morning, and was in the hottest part of the fire. I shall, in the future, feel safe to trust any amount of property to your safe. J. M. ROBERTSON.

NUMBER SEVEN. New York, April 6, 1866. Messrs. HERRING & Co.—Gentlemen:—The safe of your manufacture which we had in use at the destructive fire, corner of Broadway and Barclay streets, has been rescued from the site of our late building, and opened this afternoon. It affords us great satisfaction to say to you that we find our books, valuable papers, and the entire contents preserved in good condition, nothing injured except the leather covers of the books being stained. FAIRCHILD, WALKER & CO., Rooms 6 and 7, No. 229 Broadway.