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EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Mexico and Guatemala—The Approach of War and its Possible Issues. From the N. Y. Herald.

The declaration of war by Mexico against Guatemala illustrates, on a small scale, the Jelliferent and aggressive ideas which often take possession of States inflated by military successes. Sorely emerged from her late struggle for life, and still heaving with those turbulent elements which have involved her in anarchy since her separation from the parent State, Mexico should be the last country to wage war, especially against a sister republic with whom a friendly alliance is almost essential to the permanence of her own nationality.

The immediate result of such a contest is of slight importance to Americans. Guatemala, anti-progressive in policy, and shut up within itself by a Japanese exclusiveness, has little sympathy with the growth of republican ideas. From the era of its independence up to about twenty years since, when the Indian President Carrera usurped dictatorial powers, Guatemala has presented a scene of bloodshed and crime quite equal to anything in Mexican annals. Under the iron rule of Carrera, as well as that of Cerda, his successor, the Executive has wielded the functions of royalty to all intents and purposes. Guatemala leaned decidedly towards the late empire, and James oars her a grudge for her ill-judged sympathy with the French intervention, a secret alliance with the French in negotiation with Guatemala, by which that State was eventually to have been annexed to Mexico.

Since the overthrow of the Spanish authority in 1821, the city of Guatemala has been to a great extent controlled by a sort of provincial nobility, the remnants of the old aristocratic families who flourished under the vice-royalty, and some of whom retain their titles to this day. The mongrel classes, such as comprise the patrilark population of Mexico, extend proportionally in Guatemala to a less extent than in any other Spanish-American State, the extreme of rich aristocratic families and the vast Indian hordes who comprise four-fifths of the inhabitants being more distinctly defined. The earliest intestine wars of Central America grew out of this aristocratic reactionary element, guided by the priesthood, aiming at a centralization of power in Guatemala over the other four republics, and which for half a century has effectually prevented a Federal union. The class of this controlling party are anti-republican, and among their leading men, are monarchists. Their readiness to listen to the overtures of the late Imperial Government in Mexico was only in continuation of the attempt of the old vice-royal families in 1822 to incorporate Central America with the empire of Yturbide.

But with all these local repellant forces Guatemala will probably be vigorously sustained by her little sister States in this war with Mexico. There is still a latent bond of union between them, based upon a common origin of race and religion, which is invariably aroused by foreign aggression. An attack upon any one of the sympathies of the whole, as was instanced in the Mexican invasion in 1822, and the more recent combined efforts of the whole to expel Walker and his filibusters from Nicaragua. The present invasion, therefore, by Mexico of Central America will tend to unite the five republics on the principle of self-preservation; for it is well known that the alleged settling of disputes about Chiapas and Soconusco are only pretexts for extorting money and even of acquiring further territory to the southward, by forcing from a weaker power what a stronger one has taken from Mexico to the northward. To extend the Mexican republic, divert the public mind from their present embarrassments into other channels, dazzle the people with visions of national aggrandizement, and come to a reckoning for the sympathy shown to the French intervention, are the objects of the war.

Should Guatemala invite to its aid foreign elements, from whatever source, as Nicaragua did Walker in 1854, Mexico would find herself menaced from a new direction, and this time not alone by her own race; nor could she count upon having the tremendous moral force of the United States in her favor. She would be left to fight her own battle against those who have bitter scores to settle with her, and whose assistance Central America would gladly accept. Thus, instead of aggrandizing herself by attacking an unoffending neighbor, Mexico may yet find herself in the condition of the raven who attempted to fly away with the ram. Central America is being Americanized far more rapidly than Mexico, owing to the several routes of interoceanic communication now attracting the attention of capitalists of America and Europe, and the great immigration schemes on foot, especially as regards Honduras. This Mexico-Guatemalan war, therefore, may be the last step towards the downfall of the Spanish-American governments on this continent, and their absorption by the great republic of the North.

The Southern Bourbons.

Mr. Ex-Senator Hunter has enjoyed the reputation of a quiet, sensible, clear-headed and withal moderate politician. He has ranked among those of the Southerners who were dragged into secession against their judgment, and who to the last hoped for the peaceable but conditional restoration of the South to the Union. His pardon by the President, a few months ago, therefore excited none but friendly remark even from his political

opponents. It was felt that a man endowed with his talent and amiability of character, with views habitually temperate, and an influence resulting from long and faithful service of his State, might be relied upon to cooperate with the administration of the law in moulding the opinion of Virginia, and adapting it to the circumstances of the time.

The speech which Mr. Hunter is reported to have delivered in Richmond on Thursday, in connection with the Conservative Convention, tends to disturb these pleasant anticipations. It shows that Mr. Hunter belongs to the Bourbon family, and, clinging to the traditions of his old party and his State, fails to realize the changes wrought by the war. He forgets that the Hampton Roads conference produced no result, and that the reconstruction he denounces is the product of an authority acquired by war, as one of the consequences of the obduracy which he helped to cultivate. Had his interview with Mr. Lincoln been followed by an acceptance of the terms which the National Government was then prepared to concede, Virginia, as represented by Mr. Hunter's friends, might have rightfully claimed adherence to the compact. The fact that Congress legislates by virtue of conquest, not of negotiation or bargain, entirely changes the case. And when he protests in the name of State rights, and pleads for white supremacy, under cover of the State will, he mistakes the position of affairs, and urges considerations which have lost their efficacy.

Mr. Hunter might or might not prefer military rule to the reconstruction that will grow up under reconstruction. That is a matter of taste, and the gentleman is entitled to his opinion in regard to it. But the alternative is not available. The country will not permit military rule except as an expedient, bridging the chasm between the chaos which followed the war and the order which will reign in a restored Union. The only choice left to Mr. Hunter is, then, acceptance of the law as the creation of a power against which it is folly to kick, or resistance, involving the forfeiture of the influence he might otherwise have exerted in respect of revision and amendment.

The latter course is that which Mr. Hunter has chosen, and the grounds on which he attempts to vindicate it show how completely he misapprehends the situation. Some of his points, while well suited in the latitude in which he spoke, reveal more of prejudice than of truth or candor. From his condemnation of "negro rule," and his declaration that the principle of political equality on which reconstruction rests is "the highest crime in nature," the inference might fairly be that negro enfranchisement and white disfranchisement have gone together. His argument is followed by his factious, except on the supposition that the law sanctions negro supremacy. Only from this point of view are the classes of Haiti and Jamaica, which he is alleged to have cited "as results of negro rule," at all suggestive or appropriate. But the supposed analogy does not exist. Between the state of things in Haiti and that which exists in Virginia no parallel can be found. For though the Virginia freedmen are enfranchised, all but an insignificant fraction of the Virginia whites retain the franchise. And as the latter outnumber the former, with the advantage of intelligent organization and the manifold influence of property on their side, it is clear that unless they throw away their opportunities, "negro rule" in Virginia need not necessarily be a very stern reality. If it is, it will be because the white majority, by sheer inaction, the result of unpardonable pride, allow the contest to go against them by default.

This policy of the malcontents, indeed, is a blunder throughout. A manly remonstrance against the more extreme features of the reconstruction scheme would come with propriety and effect from persons honestly desirous of profiting by the opportunities afforded them. Their arguments in favor of imposing qualifications upon negro suffrage, and of restraining extravagances into which the Conventions may run, would be entitled to consideration if accompanied by evidence of a desire to cooperate with Congress in the work of reorganization. The action of the Alabama Convention and the promised measure of Senator Wilson sufficiently prove the existence of a disposition to recognize this spirit, and to recognize promptly services of this character. But Mr. Hunter, and such as he, forfeit claims to attention by their dogged refusal to yield a single point. They deny the authority of Congress and denounce its work. They insist that, notwithstanding the war and emancipation, the doctrine that "this is a white man's Government" shall be scrupulously adhered to. They do not object merely to universal negro suffrage; they denounce any scheme for conferring suffrage on blacks as "the highest crime against nature." What can be done with a few political leaders of this stamp? What parley can be held with men who talk as though they were still negotiating in Hampton Roads, with the fate of battle yet undetermined? The tone they have adopted, the tactics they employ, can but have the effect of neutralizing any effort they make towards the amelioration of the law. Having resolved to stand aside, or to interfere only for the purpose of obstruction, their influence over the shape of reconstruction will necessarily be small. It will go on in spite of them, and will be finally revised by Congress without reference to their protests or their prophecies.

The Financial Side of Mr. Seward's Purchases.

We have a query to propound, which must cause uneasiness to citizens who are sensitive to the honor of our Government. We are in doubt whether it should be addressed to the Senate, which has Secretary Seward's Danish purchases under consideration, or to Secretary Seward himself. At all events, it is of a nature to command attention, and by addressing it to the public we shall not fail to bring it to the notice of the proper authorities.

On the expediency of the purchase of the Danish islands and the equity of the price, we are not prepared to express any judgment. The letter of Admiral Porter, which has just been communicated to the public, gives a favorable impression of the value of the islands for naval purposes, and until the contrary is made to appear, we will not dispute the propriety of the purchase. But there are facts attending the remittance of the money, so discreditable on their face to the Secretary of State, that we feel bound to give them publicity that he may have an opportunity for explanation. Every piece of coin paid for the Danish islands of the United States to the Treasury of Denmark, and these clippings will amount in value to \$400,000 of our money. This sum is not saved to the United States; it is lost to Denmark; and it must of course inure to the profit of some of the agents in the transaction. Four hundred thousand dollars is a large sum; it is equal to fifty years' salary of the Secretary of State. It concerns the honor of Mr. Seward to show that his hands are clean in the diversion of this public money to private advantage.

To place this subject in a clear light, we

will state the substance of the stipulations. The President informs Congress in his annual message that the United States has purchased the two Danish islands of St. Thomas and St. John; but in point of fact, a bargain has been made for three, the third being the island of St. Croix, to which France has a right of pre-emption, the completion of the purchase of this last depending on the French Government waiving its claim. The sum stipulated to be paid for the three is \$11,250,000, of which \$7,500,000 go for the two islands of St. Thomas and St. John. Thus far all is simple and clear, and if there were nothing more than appears on the face of the transaction, we should be content to leave it to the decision of the Senate. But it has been arranged that the payment shall be made by the United States placing in the treasury of Denmark 20,000,000 six dollars of the Danish coin of the realm as an equivalent for the \$11,250,000, or (in case France waives her right of pre-emption) \$13,333,333 dollars for the \$7,500,000. Now the difference in value between the purchase money in United States coin and the sum in six dollars which is to be paid into the Danish treasury is \$400,000, which is a loss of that amount to Denmark and no gain to the United States. It must of course go into the pockets of persons connected with the transaction.

Now, who are these persons? They are, first, Secretary Seward himself; second, Mr. Yeaman, United States Minister at Copenhagen, who had an active hand in the negotiation of the treaty; and third, a party, equivocally described as the "United States agent at Copenhagen," and meaning the Private Bank in that city. We are able to state, on authentic information, that the Danish Finance Minister knew nothing of this strange feature of the transaction, until the facts were laid before him subsequent to an arrangement made without his privity. This large sum of \$400,000, lost to the Danish Government, and not saved by ours, must go into the pockets of Mr. Seward, or into the pockets of Mr. Yeaman, or into the coffers of the Private Bank, alias "United States agent," at Copenhagen, or else it is to be divided among these three parties. We trust the Senate, before ratifying the treaty, will look into this part of the transaction, and ascertain for whose benefit this handsome sum of \$400,000 was taken out of our Treasury, and withheld from that of Denmark.

The facts that the conveyance of the purchase money is to be through a channel different from that through which the Danish Government manages its financial business; that the arrangement was made without the knowledge of the Danish Finance Minister; and that the Private Bank of Copenhagen is described by the strange title of "United States Agent," point clearly to an American origin for this remarkable transaction. One of the most esteemed journals of Copenhagen discusses this subject in an article of which we have printed a translation. The translator's knowledge of the Danish tongue is superior to his command of the English; but the views expressed are intelligible. They are in the same vein as ours, though a sense of international courtesy restrains the Danish journal from our freedom of censure.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING. JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "EVENING TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED FROM FIFTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS TO No. 148, SIXTH STREET, second door above WALNUT. OFFICES—No. 148 S. SIXTH STREET, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDING, NEW YORK. 7941p

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10, 1867. At a meeting of the UNION LEAGUE of Philadelphia, held Monday evening, Dec. 10, 1867, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year:

- PRESIDENT, J. GILLINGHAM FELL. VICE-PRESIDENT, WILLIAM H. ASHURST. HONORARY SECRETARY, GEORGE H. BOKER. SECRETARY, MORTON MCMICHAEL. DIRECTORS, CHARLES GIBBONS, GEORGE H. BOKER, DANIEL SMITH, JR., WILLIAM SELLERS, JAMES WREY, EDWARD S. CLARKE, EDWARD BROWNING, EDWIN A. DOWELL, A. H. FRANCISCUS, GEORGE W. HARRIS, JOHN P. VERREE, JAMES L. CLAGHORN, HENRY L. SAUNDERS LEWIS, GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

DECEMBER 13, 1867. SPECIAL NOTICE.—The attention of the citizens of Philadelphia is especially directed to the following section of an Ordinance declaring Public Nuisances:

Sec. 1. To suffer or permit snow to remain more than six working hours after the same may be removed, or to suffer or permit any snow, ice, or other material to accumulate in front of or adjoining any church, public building, house, shop, street, or tenement of any kind, or the adjoining side yard thereof, or against the lot or the corner of the lot, or to suffer or permit any accumulation of such material, if unremoved, shall be liable for the penalty hereinafter prescribed for such offenses. Measures will be had to enforce a strict compliance with the above, and all officers of the Police Department are hereby directed and required to give effect to all orders against the provisions of this Ordinance. By order of the Mayor, SAMUEL G. RUGGLES, Chief of Police. H. G. CLARK, High Constable. 12 13 3c

THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11, 1867. The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIXTY-NINE CENTS per share, as of July 1 last, payable on demand. The dividend due to stockholders resident in this city, if not called for before the 20th instant, will be applied to payment of the interest on the shares of the Receiver of Taxes for State Tax on assessed value of their stock. JOHN ROCKLEY, Cashier. 12 12 6c

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6, 1867. The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. W. KUSHTON, Jr., Cashier. 12 6 1 3c

THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12, 1867. The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. B. C. COMPTON, Cashier. 12 12 10 1/2c

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 7, 1867. The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, January 1, 1868, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. S. C. PALMER, Cashier. 12 9 mwt 14c

COMMONWEALTH NATIONAL BANK

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 14, 1867. The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January, 1868, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. G. YOUNG, Cashier. 12 9 mwt 14c

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