THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPS.

The Pope and his Probable Future.

From the Times The French troops that have so long supported the Pope and his temporal power at Rome have at last left the States of the Church, agreeably to the stipulations of the Franco-Italian treaty of September, 1865. The 10th of December, 1866, was the term fixed for the French occupation of Rome, and on that very day, with scrupulous observance of the treaty, the French tri-color was hauled down from the Castle San Angelo, and the Papal flag, white and yellow, with the cross keys, unfurled in its stead. As we are informed by the cable, the

Pope followed the French column to Civita Vec-

chia, but his ministry, with all the staff of his

temporal Government, remained at the Vatican. The journey of Pio Nono to the Roman seacoast may be considered as a trip undertaken for experiment. It will be recollected that in his Allocution of October last, devoted to affairs in Italy, his Holiness referred to the possibility of his abandoning Rome, and of retiring to a place where he "could perform the functions of his holy office in greater security." No one knows better than himself the strong desire of the Roman people for incorporation with United Italy, and he probably expected the recurrence of such violent outbreaks as eighteen years ago compelled him to seek refuge and safety in the then Neapolitan fortress of Gasta. When, therefore, his supporters, the French, left Rome, he apprehended disturbances and popular com-motion, and he repaired to Civita Vecchia to observe from a distance the effect upon the people of the withdrawal of the expeditionary corps of Napoleon, and in case that his appre-hensions should be realized, to go on board of either a Spanish or French vessel, and bid adieu,

as a necessity, to the shores of Italy.
But it seems that the Romans demeaned themselves with marvellous propriety and order. No outbreak is recorded, the quiet of the city was not disturbed, the Papal flag was not insulted, the Pope's temporal authority over the city was, as far as our information reaches, in no way questioned or infringed upon. This quiet de portment of the citizens of Rome will now very likely induce the Pope to return to the Vatican and continue his official residence at Rome.

It would be jumping too hastily to a conclu-

sion to assign this conduct of the Romans to a sudden change of their wishes, or to a desire of the people to retain the Pope as their temporal sovereign. We believe it is due more to the position of the Italian Government, and their concentration of troops all around the frontier of the remaining States of the Church, with the declared object to maintain peace and to repress, by the necessary force, every violent outbreak. The Ron ans will recollect the exertions Garibaldi made some years ago for their sake and liberation, and how the Italian Government, urged on by France, intervened, and how Gari-baldi's expedition against Rome came to a sad end at Aspromonte. In the present juncture of affairs, the Government of Victor Emanuel spared no pains to keep the Romans well in-formed of the obligations which it had solemnly entered into with France for the protection of the Pope, and that it was its firm determination most scrupulously to execute every duty to which it had bound itself. Knowing all this, the Romans have acted wise y in not being so foolhardy as to attempt by force, against the power of the Italian Government, what the quiet and peaceable development of irrepersible events will and must, in due time, accomplish for them.

Another reason for their present conduct-and to many it may sound as a paradox to say it—is, that neither the Romans nor the Italians, generally, want to lose the Pope from Italy. are, the overwhelming mass of them at least, devoted adherents of the Catholic religion, and of the Pope, as the spiritual head of their Church. They are disgusted with the many flagrant abuses that have silently and gradually crept into the discipline of the ciergy, and they favor such measures as tend to purify the Church, remove these abuses, free their religion from all interference by or in matters of State; but as to the spiritual authority of the Pope, they would rather not touch it. Moreover, for centuries past, Rome has been the "Holy City," the centre and capital of the Catholic world, as, in remote days, it was the centre and capital of the political world.

the political world.

The pride of past glory the Romans wish not to lose, and though desirous that their city should become the sent of government for united and regenerated Italy, they wish to retain its proud position as the seat of the spiritual government of the Catholic world. And it lies in this very dualism-if we are allowed the term in this sense—of Rome's expected future greatness, that the Romans find their motive to abstain from violent revolutionary movements. They know that by an attempt at the forcible annexation of Rome to Italy-which the Italian Government has once frustrated and is now again prepared to oppose—they would certainly lose the Pope, and on the other hand they feel sure that, biding their time, they may gain both the objects they have a gain both the objects they have so much at heart, but not less so than a large majority of the whole Italian people.

A Fifteen Million Investment Disappearing.

From the Tribune.

We continue to receive letters from woollen manufacturers demonstrating, with painful detail and truthfulness, the need of immediate legislation to save them and the laborers they employ from rum. A maker of worsted braids writes from Massachusetts:-

"The money invested in the worsted business in this country amounts to \$15.000,000. It is sinking out of sight. But John Bull was so loving and kind to us during our war that he must have advantages given to him over Americans. Well he had got them on worsted, with a vengeance. While we 'Yanke' have to pay to Government in taxes and Cuites 77 cents on every pound of worsted we make, the Revel-sympathizing Englishman is allowed to run his goods in by paying 64 cents a pound! Great country thus.

"There is hardly a wors'ed establishment in the country but that has been running at a loss for the last six months or more, and many of the largest mills are to-day standing idle, because they cannot run with a daily loss, rather than have their business broken up, their hands scattered, and their customers lost—hanging on by the ritest and nails, waiting for the protection that Congress ought to give, and which, if we don't get, we shall inevitably be killed off.

"When the worsted business was commenced in this country five years ago, we had our; peculiar wools, under the Reciprocity Treaty with Canada.

when the worsted outsidess was commenced in this country five years ago, we had our peculiar wools, under the Reciprocity Treaty with Canada, free. I hat treaty was abrogated All right But now we are obliged to pay a duty on long wools of free. I hat treaty was abrogated All right But now we are obliged to pay a duty on long wools of about 16 cents per pound in gold, without any corresponding increase of swies on manufactured goods. The duties on the wool we have to import amount to about the same percentage as the duties on English fluished goods, and our internal taxation, direct and indirect, amounts to about 11 percent; so that we unfortunate Americans are in a worse condition than if we had abso ute free trade!

"Into erable as our case is under our own laws, it is horribly aggravated by the importers! ands of undervaluation. Take my own branch—worsted braids. A few das a go I had to look on and see this. A number of cases of worsted braids containing some thirty thousand dozon) were not passed by the Appraiser at the Custom House Manniestly they were invoiced under the market value. They were consigned by the foreign manufacturer to his New York commission house at from three to five pence sterling lower per dozen than other parties who were regularly importing had their goods invoiced to them. There was a hir ch in this case, but I reckon it was not permanent. Undervalued goods delify and hourly set passed. It's the rule and not the exception. The undervaluation of these braids would make a difference of five centrals dozen, and of course would take the market. So it is in the whole

worsted business. Un'ess it is immediately saved from internal talestron, and external free rade it will die and be turied—and then up will go the prices of the British goods as high as they want to put them. And then who will seed our idle worsted operatives?"

What a blessed economy it would be if the teachings of bistory could be made available for the wise government of nations. Just consider this worsted interest, with its \$15,000,000 of capi tal, down flat, yet lighting for life against the senseless revenue laws of our own country, and senseless revenue laws of our own country, and the backing and he wing of hostile foreigners, striking at it through loop-holes in the Custom House, purposely left there to lacilitate covert warfare on our domestic industry. This light was going on last July. The House of Representatives came to the rescue of the imperilled interest. The Senate adjourned—went to the sensite and to breeze country places, leaving seaside and to breezy country places, leaving the struggle to end as it might.

France, in 1786, was cursed by a treaty with Great Britain, a trifle worse for the French woollen manufactures than our existing tariff treaty with England is for our manufactures. great Revolution abrogated that treaty, and a genius, at once a statesman and a soldier who didn't adjourn from any duty nor shirk to seasides or breezy country places, became Con-sul of France. The industry of the French peo-ple lay crushed and lifeless under the succes-sive oppressions of British free trade and revolution. Just as soon as Napoleon got in his grasp the power of the State, he began to accomplish his pariotic ambition to develop every resource of his country, and to appropriate to France all the industries, sciences, and arts of other countries that could be engrafted on her soil and climate. He declared memorably, "Spain has twenty-five millions of merino sneep; I wish France to have one hundred millions.' Visiting the celebrated Oberhampt's es tablishment for printing calicoes, Napoleon said to him, after feasting his sight on the perfection of his fabres:-"Nous faisons tous deux la guerre a l'Angleterre, mais je crois le meilleure es: encore la votre-We are both of us carrying on a war against England; but I betteve that yours, after all, is the best." These words, so flattering, so true, so statesmanlike, were re-peated from one end of France to the other. They so inflamed the imaginations of the people that the humblest artisan, believing himself called upon to be the auxiliary of the great man, had but one thought—the ruin of England. Worsted manufacturers and worsted operatives! you can get no such aid as Napoleon gave the woollen manufacturers of France. In detault of it, you best can help yourselves. Convene, resolve, peution, state your needs, explain your grievances, make your demands, and record your oaths. It is less than two years to

The Dissolution of Our Union Armies - A Spectacle and a Warning for the World. From the Herald.

another Congressional election.

"On Nevember 1 (1866), 1,022,021 troops had been transerred, mustered out and paid, leaving in service 11,043 volunteers, colored and white. "Past experience shows that should any national emergency require a larger force than is provided by the peace establishment armies could be swiftly organized to at least the full strength of a million of men."

These two sentences are ex racts from the report of the Secretary of War. They are plain statements of facts; yet they are pregnant with meaning, and cover a history such as his never before been written of any nation of the earth. A civil war is the most demoralizing in which a country can be involved. It is embittered by sectional prejudice and personal vindictiveness. It is a war of father against son, of brother against brother. The feeblugs it leaves behind against brother. The feelings it leaves behind bear no analogy to those engendered by a war against a forcian enemy. The one rudely tears asunder all the nearest relations of life and bequeathes a legacy of batred and revenge; the other serves to bind a people more firmly together in the bonds of national pride and of common sympathy. After five years of such a trying and demoralizing war as that through which this country has passed, we now present to the world the and wonderful spectacle of an army of over a million of men, quietly dissolved, and returned back to the peaceful occupations of life, without back to the peaceful occupations of life, without trouble, without excitement, and without disturbing by a ripple tuc steady flow of commercial and industrial interests. Thanks to the education and the intelligence of the American people, the license of camp life is forgotten as easily as the habiliments of the soldier are laid aside. The carnival of blood is no sooner ended that the forests and licenses of the soldier are laid. than the ferocity and licentiousnessit engenders are forgotien. The soldier lays down the musket and the bayonet to take up the plough, the hammer, or the pen. There is no marked increase of crime; no organized bands of cutthroats and robbers prowl about the country.

There is nothing, in fact, to show that a vast army has been released from the camp and the field, and let loose upon society, except a simple paragraph in an official report informing us that over one million of soldiers have been mustered out of service and transported to their homes. From the same source we are reminded that in case of a national emergency this million of men would swiftly leave the peaceful pursuits of life to which they have so quietly returned, and would spring forth again an army of disciplined and determined soldiers ready for the field. What a spectacle does this present, and what a warning does it convey to the decaying monarchies of the Old World, who, in their scrility, have been calculating upon the failure and anticipating the destruction of our young and vigorous republic!

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

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FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIS, December 13, 1865.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be close 1 on TUESDAY. December 18, and reopened on TUESDAY. December 18, and reopened on TUESDAY, the little of January next.

A Dividend of FIVE PFR CENT, has been declared in the Pre circle and Common Stock clear of National and State taxes pavable in cash or common stock as par, at the option of the nolder on and after the 21st instant to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company, on the 18th instant. All payable at this office in Philadelphia.

The option as to taking stock for this dividend with case at the close of business hours on Saturday, 30th Maich next.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

TO ARCHITECTS .-PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR NEW BUILD-INGS FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT AT WASH-INGTON, D. C.

Architects are invited to prepare plans and specifications and eatin a est of cost to new fire proof buildings for the War Department, on the site now occupied by the War Department and adjacent vacant ground, in Washington, D. C.

The buildings required should have a superficial area as large as the site selected will admit of. Photographs of site and all other mormation relating to the subject, which is numbed to Architects desiring to compete for the work, upon application, personally or by letter, to the undersigned.

S. BHADFORD, Treasurer.

letter, to the undersigned

A premium of \$5000 for the first, of \$2000 for the second and of \$1000 for the third most acceptable plans and specifications received, will be awarded upon the approval of the Hon. Secretary of War, by the Beard of Office, a charged with the duty of selecting a site and preparing plans and specification for the the Beard of Officers charged with the duty of selecting a site and preparing plans and specifications for the buildings of the War Department under act of Congress approved July 28, 1865.

The plans and specifications must be sent to the office of Brevet ileuten mt colone T. J. Treadwell. Recorder of the Board Ordnance Office. Winder's Building. Washington, D. C., on or before the 1st day of February, 1867.

The Board will reserve the right to reject any or all plans submitted, should none be deemed suitable for the jurpose, as well as to retain any or all of such By order of the Board.

11 20 Im) T J. TREADWELL.
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. A., Recorder

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK The Vice-President of the Bank. Alexander Whilden. Feq. having in May last, it view of a prolonged absence in Europe resused his position, the Board of Directors to day elected J. W. Torre, Esq., Vice-President, and B. P. chetky, Esq., Cashler.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA December 7, 1886.

The Annual Flection for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEUNE-DAY, the wild held of January next, between the nours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

12 11 26r

W RUSHTON Jr, Cashier.

NEW LONDON COPPER MINING COMPANY — A special meeting of the sockholders will, be neld on F JLAY, December 21 at the office to 129 couth FRONT at 139 P. M., to decide upon the future course of the Company, and other matters of importance, 12 II let SIMON POEY, Focretary.

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Invite all their old customers, and as many new ones s will come, to see their elegant and large essortment of FURNITURE, suitable for presents or otherwise.

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ALSO, SPLENDID UR SKATING CAPS, GLOVES, AND

INTHE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPH A.

Estate of R. W. - MITH.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of D. F. FOLWELL, Trustes of R. W. SMITH and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on MOSDAY, December 24, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of B. BUNLLE SMITH, Esq., No. 273 South FOURTH street, in the city of Philadelphia. 12 14 5t

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY

AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of JAMES A. STEWART. deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to andit settle, and adjost the account of ANNA STEWART, deceased, and to report distribution of the barace in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on THURSDAY, December 20, 1886, at Il o'clock A. M. at his office. No 402 WALNUT Street. In the City of Philadelphia.

12 Illuthast'

W. D. BAKER, Auditor.

BUFFALO ROBES,

HORSE COVERS. A large secorta est WHOLESALE OR RETAIL &

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J. E. KINGSLEY & CO."

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HATS AND CAPS.

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tow [r'ces, together with our ust all amortment of

No 114 MARS ST Street,