EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS BPOS CURRENT TOPICS-COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Party of Action in Italy. From the N. Y. Times.

A telegram from Plorence of Sunday's date announces the publication of an address from Garibaldi to his followers, in which he proclaims his purposes to advance with a hostile force into the domains of the Sovereign of Rome-to overthrow what he calls the tyranny of the Pope, "to restore Rome to Italy and give the Eternal City its ancient supremacy as the capital of the Italian nation."

There is something, no doubt, to commend in this persistency of patriotic effort by the Italian "party of action." That party has worked under every sort of adverse circumstances. It has taken advantage of whatever international disputes seemed to promise aid in the achievement of its ends. It has used Casarism in France. It has made the dominant sentiment of national unity in Germany subservient to its aims. It has thrown its influence into the scale against Russia, on the Eastern question, with the same single object set before it. It has made use of the autipapal sympathies of Western Europe to win the moral support of Protestant Christendom. It steadily appealed to the patriotic longings of the Italian people for release from Austrian domination in the Lombardo-Venetian, and for the unification of Italy. It has been content even to sink, for the time, its republican and democratic predilections, in order to sustain the royal House of Savoy, as the most available representative of constitutional monarchy. It has done its part, by its agencies, its secret international combinations and military enthusiasm, in giving a respectable place to Italy among the leading nations of Europe.

Can Garibaldi and his followers go farther than they have done with safety? Can they go farther with the reasonable hope of success? These are the questions which the Sunday telegram seems to suggest. They are questions upon which little light seems to be thrown by the history of events in the Italian Peninsula for the past ten years. Italy has made as much and as rapid progress as her most ardent friends could have expected or desired her to make. She gained ne very great share of credit in the Crimea-for the quarrel was in no sense hers-however much the bravery of her military endeavor may have been for the time applauded. If she had been in less haste to secure the prize of Lombardy, she might probably have been less burdened than she has since been with the overwhelming patronage of her Imperial ally, and with a debt which weighs her industry to the ground. The alliance with Prussia was more carefully considered, and more deliberately formed; and yet, the biggest part of the work which resulted in the cession of Venetia was neither achieved in the Adriatic by Admiral Persano's unfortunate fleet, nor was it done in the Austrian Tyrol under the inspiring eye of Garibaldi. It was done principally and finally at Sadowa and by Prussian troops. It was done against the influence and the protests of Italy's chief patron and Imperial protector. All the world remembers this-not to the discredit of those Italian leaders who may claim the distinction of statesmen-for to the statesmen of Italy-from Cavour's time to the present-nearly all that Italy has gained, territorially and otherwise, will doubtless be accredited when the sober judgment of history is pronounced. The military prowess of the Italian "party of action" will doubtless have its share of credit too. But its efforts have won far less of military renown for Italy, than has been otherwise achieved by the thoughtful statesmanship of the King's advisers.

These considerations will certainly be held, in part, to justify the strong denunciation uttered by the Government of Italy against the Garibaldi adventure. The King's proclamation pronounces the revolutionary movement at this crisis "a crime against the laws of Italy and of nations." And the King's Ministers must be allowed to be the best judges of the political situation. As a religious crusade, the invasion of the States of the Church at the present time cannot but prove a failure. The intelligence of Christendom is against the overturning of religious beliefs by other agencies than those of reason and moral influence. The experience of centuries of persecution shows the futility of physical agencies of conversion. The common phrase that "the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the Church," clearly expresses a philosophic maxim by which enlightened statesmen in Italy and everywhere else hold them? selves governed in these days. Papal influence and papal supremacy are not involved in any disposition that may be made of the sovereignty of Rome. It is a question of civil government or nothing. The sober thinkers of Italy-the men who have done the real solid work of bringing about Italian unity and consolidation-agree as to this with the wise and reflecting men of all countries, and discard every idea of mixing up questions of religious concern with those of civil polity. The "party of action" labors to confound the two; and the pronunciamento of Garibaldi, by some one professing to act as his private secretary, is surely not of an assuring kind as to the future of Italy, even if he and his brave followers should be reported, by this day's cable despatch, in possession of Rome and the outlying provinces. The programme of the Liberator runs thus:-

rator runs thus:—

"First. All nations are sisters. Second. War between these sister nations is impossible. Third. All disputes which may arise between these nations must be settled by the Congress. Fourth. The members of the Congress are named by the democratic societies chosen among the people. Fifth. Each nation can have but one vote at the Congress, whatever be the number of representatives. Sixth. The Papacy, being the most baneful of all sects, is declared 'failen,' effected from human institutions. Seventh. The religion of God is adopted by the Congress, and each of its members undertakes to propasate it over the surface of the world. Eighth. The Congress consecrates to the service of the All-Powerful the great ones of the earth in science and intelligence, and condemus the priests of ignorance to aunibiliation. Ninth. The religion of God is to be propagated by education and instruction. Tenth. Democracy to spread the Morales des hometes gens. Eleventh. Democracy alone can remove the evils of war by the overthrow of iles and despotism. Democracy alone can remove the evils of war by the overthrow of lies and despotism. Twelfth, Slaves alone have the right of making war on their tyrants. Thirteenth, A Universal Central Committee is to be established at geneva en permanence; a Central Committee to be established in all the capitals of the world; Secondary Committees everywhere. Fourteenth, The present Congress is the precursor of the Grand Congress of the nations of the future. Despotism cannot be overthrown in a day, but from to day its overthrow may be announced, and the edifice of justice on its ruins proclaimed. Fifteenth, Solidarity of all the free men of the earth."

It is possible enough that such propositions as these may emanate from partially sane and wholly honest minds. But as an outline of any practicable scheme of human government, they are at variance with any feasible notion of politics that some people are accustomed to sent in New York, it is because they are losing form. The regulation of political affairs is he public confidence in their late departures

not reducible to an absolute theory of any sort. It is a thing of compromise. It is what is evolved by circumstances and experience. And the perfect regeneration of Italy, or of the world at large, is surely not to depend upon individuals who ignore experience, and would subject the government of the human family to the wild imaginings of a Congress of doctrinaires and irresponsible military volunteers.

General Stokles Vindicated. From the N. Y. Tribune

The letter of the Governor of South Carolina makes it altogether clear that in removing General Sickles the President committed a two-fold blunder. This, if it does not occur to the remover himself, must be patent to those who officiate as his proxies in affairs of Executive reason. "I desire to express to you the great regret which I feel personally and officially at the course taken by the President and his advisers in this matter," writes Governor Orr. Could there be a more unexpected and significant condemnation on the one hand, and vindication on the other? South Carolina herself, bitter and bloody in some of ther bygones, declares that that overzealeus Southerner, Mr. Johnson, is wrong, and that his General is right. She protests that a Democratic President is far outdone in sensible and generous forbearance and kindness towards the Southern people by a servant of that Congress they are both supposed to hate with equal heartiness. The Executive has endeavored to lead another raid on the Union lines, but there are few Rebels in heart who think it worth while to follow him. The state of the case is deplorable. It is a corporal's guard, made up of Falstaff's recruits. It is a begging policy, going about the land like a crazy king, without either his head or crown. At last, it receives the unkindest cut of all. A State of nulliflers repudiates a nullifying President.

The first surmises of the motives of General Sickles' removal are confirmed by Governor Orr's cordial and willing testimony. "In my opinion," he writes, "General Order No. 10 received the approval of a very large majority of the citizens of South Carolina;" and furthermore he remarks that, if this order had not been issued last spring, a considerable increase of troops would have been needed to protect sheriffs in executing civil process at the instance of ravenous creditors. The paragraph of the order seized by the President as the text for the General's dismissal, was the one of all others most prized by the people of South Carolina. It was by no means an obnoxious provision; nor was it combatted by the courts, which, as a whole, yielded to the evident charity and necessity of the order. Had the Marshal in North Carolina desired harmony between the civil and military powers United States, he could have so managed by simply postponing the execution of civil process until the next term of court, when, by law, he was required to make a re-We see that all the trouble arising out of Order No. 10 was in consequence of a whimsical and sudden interference on the part of the Executive, for the order had been already nearly half a year in existence when he gave to the world the characteristic explosion to the effect that it was unconstitutional. A modicum of forbearance, of patriotism, or of pru-dence, would have saved the poor blunder of reversing a good order and dismissing a popular officer. But it is plain that the President was disposed to have another tilt with Congress, another outbreak of periodic constitutionalism. Don Quixote and the wind-mill were not more unequally matched than the

Thus we remark the issue of another of the President's experiments in constitutionality. Where is the use? we ask-the reason or the right of these destructive misdoings? From those whom they would serve come no thanks, They are as easy as making soap-bubbles, or catching flies in summer, but where is the Given a certain amount of mischief to be worked against Congress, and it is required to find how much Binckleyism and Blackening in the shop of the Attorney-General is needed to give a legal polish to Executive rashness. All this is as easy as lying; but whom does it cost? Every movement of the President, so far as it tends to delay the progress of reconstruction, is at the expense of the suffering people of the South. Tigers on the flanks of an elephant in the jungles may be more hurtful than the counter-policy with which the President assails reconstruction, but we are inclined to think that they are as reasonable. The President is not enough of a fanatic to cling with consistency to his idea of the Constitution, even if he tears a good quarter away from our elephant of reconstruction. He can only show us the aspect of one inveterate and inconvertible, a Bourbon who learns nothing and remembers nothing, and who acts without meaning or occasion. tically, he is an outlaw, and at war with the

The Republican Party and the Approach-ing State Elections.

From the N. Y. Herald.

parties of such a duel.

The Republicans of this Commonwealth meet in State Convention at Syracuse to-day for the purpose of nominating a State ticket and platform. From the manifest design of the party leaders in the Constitutional Convention to put off the test question of negro suffrage till next spring, we guess that this Syracuse assemblage will also postpone this issue to a more convenient season. That the party leaders and managers throughout the country are alarmed in reference to the approaching elections in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York, cannot be doubted. Their apprehensions are betrayed in their explanations of the late results in California and Maine, and in their appeals to each other and their followers everywhere to cast aside all personal disputes and all side issues, in order to present a solid and unbroken front against the advancing columns of the enemy. The Times of this city, which, since its daring adventure into the Philadelphia Johnson Convention, has been on the back track to the radical camp, assures its readers that the late elections furnish no evidence of a political reaction; that no signs of such a thing can be found any-where; that the Republican lines remain intact and unshaken; but still it appears there is danger from extraneous issues, and that the Republicans must not suppose that the power which they hold can be prolonged without an effort.

Now, we hold the ground that the elections of this year, beginning with that of Connecticut, indicate that the tide is on the turn, that in last year's elections the Republican party reached their topmost high water mark, and that in abandoning the sound and popular platforms upon which those elections were carried, they are all adrift. If they find their new ultimatum of universal negro suffrage uphill work, even in Ohio, and if they find it convenient to evade this question for the pre-

from the line of policy laid before the people, and approved by the people, from Maine to Ca ifornia, in last year's elections, and with an emphasis unparalleled in our political contests. As, however, poor Pierce and the Democratic party were carried away to destruction by their vanity and folly in consequence of their great triumph of 1852, so the Republicans appear to have concluded from their successes of 1866 that their power had become too great to be disputed, and that they could do anything that pleased them.

A few little skirmishes have served not only to remove this vain conceit, but to satisfy the party leaders that, as matters now stand before people, there is no reliance to be placed in year's Republican majorities of fifteen, twenty, thirty, forty, and fifty thousand, since, default, if you please, a California majority twenty thousand has been frittered away, and a majority in Maine has been reduced from twenty-seven thousand to eleven thousand, on a large total vote, in a single year. We hold that such results on both sides of the Continent at the same time indicate the existence of some general and pervading causes of Republican apathy and demoralization, and a general reaction in the drift of public opinion which foreshadows the near approach of a great political

Personal quarrels and jealousies, restrictive liquor laws and Sunday prohibitions of cider and lager teer, will not serve as explanations of these late Republican losses; for it is apparent that the same apathy prevails in the party ranks in Pennsylvania and everywhere se that has been developed from Connecticut to Maryland. The true explanation lies in the departure of Congress from the platform of Southern reconstruction submitted to and approved by the Northern States, and in the substitution of the extreme radical programme of universal negro suffrage and negro supre-macy in the South. Hence the radical hue and cry of impeachment against Andrew Johnson meets with no encouraging responses from the rank and file of the Republican party; and hence the radical design of worrying General Grant out of Johnson's Cabinet has signally failed. Southern reconstruction, it is seen under the present laws of Congress, is sure to place the control of ten or eleven of the Southern States in the hands of the ignorant and credulous blacks who but yesterday were released from the darkness and degradation of Southern slavery. Naturally enough, think ing men, in looking to the probable con vences of this startling revision of our political system, recoil from the threatened danger. Herein, we contend, lies the secret of this reaction against the party in power and from Penusylvania and Ohio we expect in October some evidence upon the subjecwhich will satisfy Congress itself that, broad as are the requirements of the revolution connected with the abolition of slavery, it has still its metes and boundaries, beyond which it is dangerous to go.

Garibaldi's Proclamation.

From the N. Y. Tribune. Garibaldi is again in the field. Having informed the hundreds of thousands of his friends and followers that the hour has come to remove the last obstacle to the unity of the Italian nationality, to assist the people of the States of the Church in obtaining their incorporation with Italy, and to restore to liberated Rome her natural place as capital of the country, he made, on Monday, as we learn by a cable despatch, his appearance at Arezzo, a city about forty miles from Florence and an equal distance from the Papal frontier. As the Italian Government threatens with rigorous punishment all who will openly prepare hostilities against the Papal States, he must move with the utmost caution. consequently have no news yet of the collecon of an army of volunteers, but the old Liberator alone is mentioned to have set out to revolutionize a State by the sole prestige of his name.

Some years ago Garibaldi failed in a similar enterprise. Since then some of his movements have not met with the entire approval of the party of which he is the honored leader. And thus there will be thousands who, while hoping with all their heart for the Liberator's success, and for the completion of the Italian unity, will doubt the wisdom of the present movement, fearing that all the enthusiasm which the presence of Garibaldi invariably inspires will not suffice to break through the bayonets which guard and defend the Papal They foresee another Aspromonte, another defeat for the present of the fondest hope of the Italian patriots, and another adournment of the unity question to an unknown

Garitaldi himself is confident of success. Though the extensive preparations which have been made for the present movement are, on the whole, kept a profound secret, it is generally understood that the Party of Action in the Papal States has a thorough organization, that a portion of the Papal troops have been gained over, and that immediately upon the appearance of Garibaldi in the Papal places, a number of the strongest places will at once be in his hands. A feothold once gained, it can safely be calculated that thousands of young men from all parts of the peninsula will flock to his army, and make a bold stand for the defense of the cause.

We shall soon know whether the hopes of Garibaldi or the fears of his diffident friends shall be realized. An intimate friend of the General, whose letter to the Tribune appeared in our issue of Monday, stated that while they were staying in Geneva some one whispered cheering tidings from Italy into Garibaldi's ears. But, whatever the final issue of the present movement may be, it cannot be doubted that it will give a new impulse to the national aspirations in Italy. Though a cowardly Ministry may be intimidated by the threats of France, and stain the fair name of Italian patriotism; though the majority of the National Parliament cannot muster courage to throw down the gauntlet to arrogant France, they have not left the world in darkness as to their profound hope for the occupation of the Eternal City. Any procedure of the Government against Garibaldi, and still more any interference of France, would fire the national heart with indignation, and gain thousands of new converts for the policy of the Party of Action. Therefore, whether Garibaldi's new expedition may be successful or not, his new proclamation will, in any case, smooth the way for the ultimate solution of the Roman question in the sense of freedom.

A LARGE POND .- The Lymington Chronicle says: - Sowley Pond, in the New Forest, where the monks of Beaulieu Abbey, situated close by, used to get their fish, covers ninety acres, and is the largest pond in the country. It still affords abundance of fish, and is the favorite resort of the wild fowl. Not far from the pond is a roadside inn, with the curious sign of the Forge Hammer. For centuries before coal was used for smelting iron Sowley was famous for forging iron by means of ferest charcoal. The last forge was blown out in the last century. The Forge Hammer Inn is the only relie of the staple trade of Sowley. Beulieu Abbey is now a seat of the Duke of

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The undersigned, appointed by the Court to audit,
settle, and adjust the account of the assignees, and to
report distribution of balance in their hands in the
above matter, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, No. 122 S. FIFTH Street, Philadelphia, on WEDNESUAY, October 2. 1867 at four
o'clock P. M., when and where all parties interested
must present their claims, or they will be debarred
from coming in on said fund.

9 18 wim 5t

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