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

The Revolution in Rome. From the N. Y. Tribune.

Nothing was easier for the Italian Government than the arrest of Garibaldi, but it could not arrest the idea he represented. The Italians protested in insurrection against the imprisonment of their leader, and in answer to that protest Rome has risen in revolt, and threatens to overthrow the temporal power of the Pope. In the capital city, where the Papal troops are concentrated, the people are held down, but in Viterbo the outbreak has not been quelled; the patriots have rescued the town of Aquapendente, in the northwestern corner of the Roman territory, and, as the Florence telegram informs us, have possession of the surrounding country. This is news of extraordinary importance. It is not merely a local revolt, but is inspired by national enthusiasm. Only in a political sense can the Roman States be considered an independent territory. In fact, it is a portion of Italy, and when the Romans rebel it is for the sake of Italy, and at the suggestion of their fellowcountrymen of Tuscany and Umbria. Not only in the cities near to Rome, but in Milan and Naples, the arrest of Garibaldi was followed by insurrection; and there can be no doubt but that this revolution will be sustained by the moral force of the Italian nation. and directly aided by the Garibaldian volunteers. The standard of revolt established for three days in Orvieto will find thousands of Italians to sustain it, and though Victor Emanuel may prevent the advance of organized forces, it will not be easy to prevent his subjects from taking a morning walk from a Tus-can vineyard into a Roman field. The line of division is only dotted upon a map, and a Garibaldian volunteer will not find it difficult to cross. The nationality of the movement makes it serious. The Holy Father has nominally to suppress an insurrection of his own subjects; in fact he has all Italy to deal with.

The Papal throne is, therefore, in danger, and the danger is increased by the refusal of the Italian Government to send troops to its aid. This statement we believe, for the indig nation which followed the arrest of Garibaldi must have convinced the Ratazzi Cabinet o the danger of opposing the people. The wrath of Italy is more to be feared than the frowns of France. Nor is there any treaty which binds the Government to assist the Pope. The Convention of 1864 simply required it to suppress any invasion of the Roman territory from Italy, but did not compel it to help in putting down a revolt of Romans. It fulfilled its obligations when it arrested Garibaldi. To send soldiers to Rome without the pretext of a treaty, would be to deny the very creed that gave independence to Italy, and would be as offensive to the Italians as the action of our Government would have been had it sent troops to aid Maximilian in Mer Joo. The Pope must fight his own battles. If he suppresses the revolution, the Italian Government will acquiesce; if the revolution suppresses the Pope, Italy will profit by the result. It is, perhaps, not unfortunate for Victor Emanuel that the Romans have risen, for that act may be the solution of the dilemma in which he was placed by the conflict of a French policy in his Cabinet with the unconquerable purpose

But the torch of war cannot be lighted in Rome without danger to Europe. The tem poral rule of the Pope has for many years existed solely by the will of France. The withdrawal of the French troops at any time previous to the Convention would have caused an insurrection, and in that Convention it was the object of Louis Napoleon to secure the Papacy. When Garibaldi advanced to the frontier, the cable informed us that French soldiers would be sent to Rome, though we believe they were not sent. Nothing, we think, can now save the Papal rule but the intervention of France, yet if that is attempted it will be in violation of at least the spirit of the treaties. The great point of the September Convention of 1864 was the withdrawal of the French army from Rome, and that was finally completed in December, 1866; it cannot reenter Rome in October, 1867, without making

that compact a nullity.

There is, therefore, reason to credit the report of an interruption of the friendly relations of France and Italy, for there is too much reason to believe that Louis Napoleon is disposed to carry out his old policy of interference. Whatever be the result of the revolution, we cannot but welcome any event which may free Italy from France. Her course is now directed by a Minister who executes an alien policy, and opposes a national purpose. Italy left to herself would settle the Papal question without war, and without impairing the spiritual authority of the supreme Pontiff. France that insists on the subjugation of the Romans, and the separation of Rome from the rest of Italy, and it is France that has compelled this revolution to which every friend of Italy must wish speedy and permanent success. The hopes of the Italian patriots were all with the Union in our late war, and our sympathies with their purpose are equally enthusiastic and earnest.

General Boum Takes the Field and Greeley Trembies.

From the N. Y. Herald. All the world knows what a terrible fellow General Boum is. The ferocious energy with which he roars the assertion of his identity-

"Piff! Paff! Tara pam poum, Je suis moi—le General Boum,"

inspires natural alarm in all souls less warlike than his own. If the earth does not shake at his footsteps, it is because he consents sometimes to step lightly. His heroic nose is so far beyond the sensations of ordinary organs, that it requires the discharge into it of all the flery odor a pocket pistol can furnish to titillate its nerves. Does not common comprehension feel its littleness when he announces the plan of the campaign by which he proposes to get at and annihilate his enemy? Tremendous plan! One column to move across the country to the right, another to the left, and a third in the middle. It is the perception of the deep strategy of this wonderful soldier-the understanding of what might be the consequences of his wrath-that primarily inspires our admiration for the Grand Duchess of Gerolstein, when we see the fearless calmness with which the charming creature braves the awful commander of her forces. It is not to be wondered at that the vision of this frightful person has startled the soul of preeley, who stumbled into the French theatre one night when he only meant to go to the fair, and who has been haunted ever since. Greeley never had any great amount of courage, but the sight of a here who is exactly what Greeley himself the clause of the Constitution on which he would have been if indulgent nature had made

him a soldier-a hero whose terrors he could understand-has made him worse than ever; and he lies awake o' nights dreaming of the

horrors of one more war.

Greeley's imagination has thus conjured up a campaign in Maryland, with Boum as com-mander of the hostile forces—six regiments, more or less, enlisted, enrolled, uniformed, etc., etc., by one Swann-a name evidently assumed on account of its pacific character by some emissary of the foe. Greeley has secured and given to the public all the facts as to what the terrible Boum is to do with this terrible army, which is clad in grey, and has plenty of brass artillery prepared by the most renowned property makers—cannon that will burn real powder. It is reported that Edge, the pyrotechnist, author of "Di quella Pira" and other pieces of that flery nature, is preparing the most magnificent projectiles for the grand advance of the forces to Washington. They are to move in three columns, according to Boum's great plan. Boum is to stride forward in front, thundering appropriate words to the thrilling air

"C'est un fameux regiment, Le regiment de la Grande Duchesse." If Greeley comes in sight he will be shot, like Baron Puck, through the famous white hat; or will be tortured to death through his fears by the whole army singing at him, with frenzied gesticulation,

"Voici le sabre, le sabre, le sabre, Voici le sabre, le sabre de mon pere!"

Upen arriving at Washington, and before compelling the adjournment of Congress, Boum and his army will proceed to the White House and discuss the situation with A. Johnson. There will thus be a chance for conspirators and peacemakers; and as Greeley is great in this latter character, it is yet possible that this sulphurous canopy of war may drift away and the country be delighted with the peaceful and happy spectacle of Greeley, Johnson, and Boum indulging in a roystering breakdown and cancan—a perfect copy of that done by Boum, Puck, Paul, and the Duchess, as a characteristic close of their famous conspiracy.

Habeas Corpus Complications and State Comity.

From the N. Y. Times.

If the applications to the Courts for writs of habeas corpus in behalf of soldiers seeking to be discharged from the service often brought up such legal complications as are shown in Hamilton's case, we should not be surprised if the Government should do everywhere what General Schofield did in Richmond, and refuse to bring up soldiers in obedience to the writs when issued. But such complications are certainly not frequent.

It seems that Hamilton was arrested in Philadelphia, in August last, as a deserter, and was brought here for trial. On his arrest a habeas corpus was issued by one of the State courts in Philadelphia, directed to Captain Brown, who had him in charge. He either could not or would not produce him, and the result was that that Court sent Captain Brown to prison for contempt. In the meantime Hamilton, being brought here, obtained another habeas corpus from the United States District Court in this city, and in the proceedings upon it undertook to prove that he was not the man who enlisted under the name of Hamilton. The decision of the Court has been given against him on this question of fact, and he has been remanded to take his trial as a de-

But in these proceedings another proceeding was interpolated. Captain Brown's testimony was wanted here, and Captain Brown could not come here to give it, being in prison for contempt of Court in Philadelphia. Where-upon another writ was issued by the United States Court here commanding the keeper of the prison to produce Brown here to give his evidence. The keeper accordingly sent him on in charge of an officer. No sooner had he arrived than he too undertook to play at the same game, and had a writ of habeas corpus procured from Judge Cardozo directed to the Philadelphia officer to bring Brown before him to find out how he was held in custody. The officer either did not know enough to return that he was held under the writ of the United States Court here, or did not care to take any trouble about it, and as the Pennsylvania writ had no validity here, Judge Cardozo, of course, discharged Brown, and away went the officer

back to Philadelphia to tell his story. Thereupon the Philadelphia District Attorney, in high dudgeon, stated the case to his Court, and charged our officials with getting Brown out of their custody by a trick, and talked about our United States District Attorney Courtney in a very unpleasant way. Mr. Courtney's attention being called to this, he took occasion to bring the matter before the United States Court to clear his skirts in the matter, which he did very thoroughly by stating that he knew nothing of this discharge of Brown, the Pennsylvania officer never having communicated with him about it. He would have done still better, perhaps, if he had spared some of his hard words against the Pennsylvania gentlemen. The District Attorney there was naturally vexed at losing a prisoner in a way like that, and the officer who had Brown in charge, though he ought of course to have communicated with Mr. Courtney, may perhaps be excused for thinking that it would not avail him, when he found the same gentleman who represented the Government in the Hamilton case representing Captain Brown before Judge Cardozo. That gentleman must, we think, feel that he also made a mistake in his action on behalf of Brown.

However, we trust that no serious conse quences will result to the peace and good-fel-lowship which should always prevail between Philadelphia and New York, in spite of the hard words which have been used on both Judge Blatchford's action certainly ought to satisfy the trate Philadelphians, for he held that his writ, under which Brown was brought on, was not affected by the action of Judge Cardozo, and that since the Philadelphia keeper had left his charge here, the Marshal must take him and carry him safely back where he came from. So that we do not see that the Philadelphians will have suffered any damage, unless the theory which Mr. Courtney suggested was the true one, viz., that having found Captain Brown something of an elephant on their hands, they had cunningly contrived this course to get rid of him, with out having their State pride injured or their love for the National Government wounded in a conflict between the State and national authorities over his body. If this was their hope, they will be wofully disappointed by his

Trumbull on Suffrage.

From the N. Y. Tribune. Senator Trumbull has published in the Advance an article opposing the doctrine of Mr. Madison, the drawer of the Constitution, that that instrument vests in Congress the power to regulate the right of suffrage in the States. It is not very remarkable, perhaps, that Mr. Madison never correctly understood the clause of the Constitution on which he

ble that Mr. Trumbull should exhaustively discuss those clauses of the Constitution which have never been supposed to confer this power, and maintain profound silence upon the single clause which it is claimed does confer the power.

The Constitution provides-I. That electors of members of Congress shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the

II. That Congress shall have power to "make or alter" the "regulations of the States" concerning "the time, place, and man-

State Legislature; and

ner" of electing representatives. Mr. Madison, in the Virginia Convention, explained this to mean that while it was deemed desirable that each State should in the first instance regulate the right of suffrage for itself, yet, to prevent the right from being granted or denied in such a manner as would endanger the safety and perpetuity of the General Government, it was deemed advisable to invest Congress with the ultimate or appellate power to alter or amend the regulations of the State respecting suffrage, as it might be found essential to the national welfare. He admitted, in response to a question addressed to him by Mr. Jefferson, that this clause would give Congress the power even to pass a national uniform suffrage law, but affirmed that such power might be necessary to preserve the very existence of the Government. Mr. Trumbull is not only silent upon the authority in question, but upon the clause of the Consti-tation on which Mr. Madison based his construction. In taking the position that "a re-publican government does not depend upon the number of the people who participate in the primary election of representatives," we suppose Mr. Trumbull would be understood to argue that the question whether a government is republican or not does not depend upon the number of people who are made voters. But this assertion, if true, proves too much. We might parrow the sufferent to constant. might narrow the suffrage to one man, as is practically done in all absolute despotisms, and yet this would be a republic.

Mr. Madison defined the difference between a democracy and a republic to be that in the former "the people meet and exercise the government in person; in a republic they assem-ble and administer it by their representatives and agents." In either case it must be the people, i. e., the whole people, i. e., all adult males not disfranchised for personal causes, who take part in the government. Whatever may have been called republics centuries ago, to-day history and usage have identified the word with those governments only which are "of the people, for the people, and by the

Mr. Trumbull attempts to prove that in a republic black citizens may be excluded from the suffrage by citing the example of various States. But this is assuming that those States, in that respect, have been republican, which is begging the question. He might as well prove that the black race in America have always been free, by citing from the Declaration of Independence that "all men are created equal, and have an inalienable right to liberty.' The slave State governments have no more been republican than the slaves have been free. There were sections of territory and classes of people in the United States upon which neither the Constitution nor the Declaration of Independence had any practical operation; and if the inspiration contained in those documents had been always "cribbed, cabined, and confined" within the brains of conservatives and strict constructionists, we doubt if either of them would at present have any practical operation anywhere; some strict constructionist would doubtless be presiding as the Czar over that kind of model republic which Mr. Trumbull's airy imagination has devised, and in which none but the Czar would

High Prices of Food.

From the N. Y. World. During the past twenty years there has been a constant effort to stimulate all sorts of industry except the growth of substantial vegetable food. There has been a constant call to develop mineral resources; to extend and improve means of internal communication; to grow wool, and otherwise develop pasturage; to grow cotton and tobacco; to improve horticulture: to increase manufacture and commerce-until these pursuits have employed the best energies and most fertile climes, to the neglect of the growth of those cereals which must ever form the bulk of human food. From this cause the prospects now before the people of the great cities of Europe and America are not at all agreeable. purely agricultural food-growing regions of Europe and America have either stood still or suffered contraction, while the calls upon them have increased steadily and rapidly, until a series of uniform good crops are necessary to prevent food rising to famine prices, while one or two short crops here and there create disorder in business, and produce distress in many ways. We do not propose to stimulate speculation; but with the flood of wheat now being poured into Chicago and Mil-waukee, we feel it important to collate a few facts bearing upon future supplies and prices of bread that should not be lost sight of, because there is reason to fear that, with the utmost precaution, ourselves and Western Europe will encounter, before another harvest shall be garnered, an uncomfortable scarcity and extreme prices of this staple article.

Two nearly complete failures of the crop of winter wheat in this country so reduced our supplies that but for unexpected shipments to us from California many people would have been compelled last spring to dispense with wheat flour altogether. We have had crops this year unsurpassed in quality and quan tity; but we were so destitute at the period of its ripening that we have already made

great inreads upon it. Turn to Europe, the aspect of affairs is still more unsatisfactory. Two indifferent crops in England have been followed, not as with us, but by one that is more conspicuously France, usually an exporting country, has had two defective crops; and from Belgium, Spain, Portugal, and other populous countries, the reports of deficiencles in the creps are uniform and appalling. The population which is thus cient numbers about one hundred and twenty millions. What their wants are likely to be may be estimated by recalling the strain upon the North to feed the South last winter, after the partial failure of her crops. The deficiencies in the supplies of a sparse population of eight, or ten millions then exhausted our orippled resources. Whence, then, are the wants of ten times their number to be supplied ! From San Francisco we learn that heavy English orders have been executed, but the whole crop of California would be but a drop in the bucket. France and England are contending in this market for such supplies as have reached us. Not content with this, they engage supplies several days ahead of their arrival. Our local millers cannot compete with them, and we are throatened with an entire absorption of that surplus

the author of it. But it is somewhat remarka- | which we have hoped to see in store at the close of navigation.

The drift of these facts it is impossible to

misunderstand; and it will be fortunate if, by a great increase in this branch of agricultural industry, and a better proportionate yield, the close of next harvest shall find us and Europe in a better position. For high prices of bread mean dull trade in nearly all other branches of business. Those who have large crops to sell at high prices will of course profit by them, but their profit cripples all the centres of trade, producing discomfort, want, and discontent among the majority of the community, and among those classes with whose pros perity active and remunerative trade is more

nearly allied. There are too many traders and manufac turers and miners and speculators—the out-growth of protection, by which the laws of trade have been impeded in their operation, and of inflation, by which industry has been oppressed. These evils must be reformed together; and we can hold out no hope of relief from the enormous cost of living which now prevails, and threatens to increase, except through more enlightened measures relating to the business and finances of the country.

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