SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1867.

The Eastern Question. APPAIRS in the eastern section of Europe are again assuming the dubious aspect which preceded the Crimean war, and every indication now points to a speedy renewal of the traditional struggle between the Sultan and the Czar. The latter will never settle himself down in the belief that the policy of territorial aggrandizement inaugurated by Peter the Great has reached its legitimate culmination. until he has removed his court from St. Petersburg to Constantinople. This would have been accomplished years ago, if the Western Powers had not regarded the aspirations of Russia with such jealousy that the destruction of the Mohammedan rule could not be consummated without achieving a triumph over the united armies of all the rest of Europe. The memorable seige and fall of Sebastopol operated as a check upon the movement towards Constantinople; but it was merely a check, and but a momentary one at that. During the period which has elapsed since then, Russia has been gaining steadily in strength, while the power of Turkey has been rapidty dwindling away. The conflicting populations of the have been rendered more former homogeneous by the policy of her rulers, the abolition of serfdom gaining for them the cordial sympathy of the most substantial class of the inhabitants-the very bone and sinew of the land. The course pursued by the Sublime Porte, on the con. trary, has tended to widen the breach between the followers of the Crescent and the Cross, and the moral and martial aid of the Christian powers, which are so agitated by the prospect of Russian supremacy, has been the only support to the tottering throne of the Sultan for the last fifteen years.

The timid foreign policy which has characterized the English Government of late has materially weakened the resources of Turkey, whose main reliance at present is the Emperor of the French. So long as Napoleon fails to come to terms with the Czar upon the basis for a permanent settlement of the vexatious Eastern question, and still continues the discussion of the subject in an amicable way, the Sultan is at liberty to consider himself as comparatively safe. This is certainly a very precarious tenure on which to hold a throne. point. Meanwhile, she is preparing to meet the approaching storm by straining every nerve. Through the cooperation of Western capitalists, a gigantic system of railways. traversing every important part of the European section of the empire, is about to be inaugurated; breech-loading arms of the most approved pattern are being furnished to the army, large forces of which are already concentrated in the discontented provinces bordering upon Russia; and in general the Porte is placing itself upon a war footing, with its northern enemy as the objective point.

But Russia is by no means idle. The report has gained general credence throughout Europe that Prince Gortschakoff is about to retire from the Cabinet of St. Petersburgaccording to report he has already done so-in which event it is regarded as definitely settled that his successor will be General Ignatieff, at present representing the Czar at Constantinople. This General Ignatieff is a genuine old Tartar, with a thorough contempt for Turkey and everything pertaining to it, and consequently an ardent advocate of the inauguration of an aggressive policy on the part of his Government. He is said to rival Prince Menschikoff, who held the same post previous to the Crimean war, in his surly demeanor towards the Government to which he is accredited; and even to have given avowed encouragement to the revolutionary spirit which at present prevails in Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro. With the accession of Ignatieff to the Russian Cabinet, in the place of the superannuated Gortschakoff, it will not be a matter of surprise if the discontent which is so rite in the northern provinces of Turkey receives such an impetus that the commencement of hostilities can no longer be averted. Indeed, the London Pall Mall Gazette, one of the most sagacious journals in Europe, anticipates that an insurrection, instigated by Russia, will break out in Bulgaria in the coming spring, and that the Czar will follow up the advantage without delay. By that time, it is expected that the Sultan will have at his command a force of 60,000 men, all provided with the most destructive and efficient weapons. But Russia will not enter into the contest without ample preparation; and, perchance, before Napoleon can come to the rescue with his "charming Chassepots," Alexander may be safely entrenched in Constantinople.

In such event, it is extremely doubtful if the glory of France will profit much by the intervention, for a defeat of the French troops upon the site of the Turkish capital would be the death-knell of the Second Empire, and the mere risk of such a disaster will scarcely be encountered by so crafty a statesman as Napoleon. Altogether, the Eastern question presents a more serious aspect than it has

worn for several years, and we can congratulate ourselves upon the fact that the settled policy of the American Republic studiously avoids any entanglement in the affairs of our sister nations across the ocean.

The President's Excuse for Suspending Secretary Stanton. YESTERDAY Mr. Johnson sent to the Senate an

elaborate justification of his action in suspending Hon, E. M. Stanton from his position as Secretary of War. The communication was read in Executive session, but all the correspondents agree as to its main features. In fact, there can be little doubt as to what the President would say. There is in this action, however, a refutation of the bold utterances of certain advocates of his Excellency's policy, in which they predicted that it was the intention of their chief to make this a test case, and to utterly ignore the legality of the Tenure of Office bill. But Mr. Johnson has given the falsehood to these prophecies, and after mounting the Pegasus of indignation, has wisely decided to descend to earth and act as the law requires. In truth, we never anticipated any other course on his part. While exceedingly passionate, and while under certain influences exceedingly bold, yet time causes his courage to gently subside, and reason ultimately dictates which is the safest course for him to adopt. So, in the present instance, an indignant opposition has given way te mild excuse, and a lengthy palliation It seems that the reasons of Mr. Johnson

for removing Mr. Stanton may be divided into

three heads-the general want of sympathy

between them, the opinion of Mr. Stanton on the Tenure of Office bill, and the neglect of that officer to perform certain duties of his position. So far as the want of sympathy between Mr. Johnson and the Secretary was concerned, we have no doubt that all the President says is true. That Mr. Stanton never assented to the betrayal of the Republican party-that he alone, of all the Cabinet, resisted the usurpations of the President and his disregard of his pledges, we can well believe. We have again and again had undeniable proof of this difference. The official publication of the Cabinet proceedings all showed Mr. Stanton as voting alone against the President and the Cabinet. In ordinary times, this want of sympathy would have been sufficient ground for the retirement of the Secretary. But these are not ordinary times. The Executive had betrayed his party, and was so acting as to seem to be about to betray his country. The absolute need of some trusty servant in the Cabinet was felt by all the North. It was, therefore, not Mr. Stanton's duty, so far as delicacy was concerned, to resign when so requested. Had the usual routine of official laws been the only thing [to merit his attention, it would have been unjustifiable for him to continue in office after such a request, and It is not less humiliating, but Turkey has been | we have the best of reasons for asserting that so severely schooled of late that she no longer | he would not have remained a day after the indulges in sentimental weakness on this receipt of the President's note; nor, indeed, would be have remained within a year of the time he did. Had Mr. Stanton consulted his personal wishes, he would have left the Cabinet when Messrs. Speed and Dennison threw up their portfolios in disgust. That he did not is due to his patriotism, to his willingness to sacrifice private comfort and wishes to patriotic duty; and for this he deserves the thanks of the country. Had he left when his fellow-Republicans did, we would not, probably, have been to-day in the condition we are. The Executive would have carried measures with all the madness of his egotism and some pliant tool-a Steadmen or his likewould have wielded the power of army against Reconstruction. The country owes a heavy debt to Mr. Stanton for his conduct. He acted from the purest principles, when he replied to the Executive order that "considerations of high character constrained him to remain." So far as delicacy was concerned, the ex-Secretary acted perfectly right in availing himself of all the rights guaranteed him by the Tenure

> The second reason assigned is that Mr. Stanton himself opposed the Tenure of Office bills openly spoke against it, and deemed it highly improper to apply it to Cabinet officers, and that therefore he ought not to avail himself of its provisions, and if he did, he should be removed because of inconsistency. To this we need but reply, that as to his action in that matter Mr. Stanton is sole and exclusively judge. He may have acted inconsistently, but he only stultified himself personally. He violated no duty, and gave no cause for removal. But it does not follow that Mr. Stanton has acted thus. In fact, it seems from what has already been said that he acted perfectly consistently. He opposed the law on the ground of propriety, while it was pending, but when it became a law, he, like all other citizens, was entitled to all the privileges it conferred. The fact that a legislator voted against a bill is no reason that either he should be exempt from its duties or deprived of its benefits. There is no inconsistency in availing oneself of a legal privilege after having opposed the extension of that privilege. Every lawyer, and in fact every man of common sense, knows this; so that, even if inconsistency was a ground for removal-which of itself is ridiculous-for where would the President have been if that rule was applied !- yet the Secretary of War was not

meonsistent. The last reason given is that he withheld certain despatches from the President, which despatches would, if not withheld, have probably led to a prevention of the New Orleans massacre. We are rather surprised, with all Mr. Johnson's reoklessness, that he is willing to rake up the events of the New Orleans tragedy. It is too recent for any such attempt at exculpation. The responsibility has long since

been settled, and to attempt to east it on Mr. Stanton for withholding despatches, is absurd. We do not know the facts of the case, but feel well assured that the judgment of the people is correct. If the charge is true, then Mr. Johnson is a criminal of high order, for not at once removing Mr. Stanton. It has been a comparatively long time since the events referred to, yet until now we have not heard a rumor of such being the case. According to all the rules of evidence, these new facts deserve but little oredence. In truth, the President makes a lame attempt to justify his action. He was in the wrong, and all the subtleties of all the ex-Chief Justices of Pennsylvania cannot make a strong case for him. The duty of the Senate is to reinstate Mr. Stanton, if he is willing to accept the position-a possibility which we fear is now very remote.

For the Payment of Warrants. THE ordinance which passed Common Council yesterday, providing for the new system in the payment of city warrants, is one which is a beneficial reform. It arranges that hereafter the warrants shall be paid in the order of their presentation, that as each is presented it shall be numbered and stamped and that when the money necessary to meet a certain number of them is in the treasury, they shall be cashed in the order of their stamped numbers. This is a very just system, but is open to one objection. Let us suppose that \$200,000 of warrants are stamped, numbering from 1 to say 2000, and there should come \$100,000 into the treasury, the Treasurer would commence the payment of those from 1 to 1000. Suppose that of this number only say seven hundred should be presented immediately, which is a very possible contingency, then \$30,000 would continue to lie idle in the treasury waiting for the stamped warrants, while thousands of others equally entitled to the fund would be debarred from securing it. This is a great error. But it can be remedied by allowing so many days for the presentation of the numbered warrants; if not presented in that time then they lose their priority, and the next number takes their place. This would secure despatch and remedy the only objection to which the

#### SPECIAL NOTICES.

[For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.] DEMAND IS THE TEST OF POPUlarity, and never in this country has there been a fifth part of the demand for any toilet article that there now is for Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus." The sales for the current year show an increase of one hundred per cent. over those of the same months in 1864.—Belfatt Age.

11

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The attention of the citizens of Philadelphia is especially called to the following section of an Ordinance declaring Public Nuisances:—SEC. 9. To suffer or permit show to remain more than six working hours after the same may cease to fail, on any paved FOOTWAY or GUTTER of the city, in front of or adjoining any church, public building, house, store, shop, stabe, or tenement of any kind, or the adjoining side yard thereof, or vacant lots; and the occupier or the owner of such premises, if unoccupied, shall be liable for the penalty i ereinafter prescribed for such offense.

PENALTY—TWO DOLLARS,
Measures will be had to enforce a strict compliance to the acove, and sil officers of the Pelico Department are hereby directed and required to prosecute all officers against the provisions of this Ordinance, By order of the Mayor.

SAMUEL G, RUGGLES, Chief of Police.

H. G. CLAIK, High Constable.

213 3t

THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11, 1887,
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 steckholders resident in this city, if not called for before the 20th instant, will be applied to payment of the amount demanded by the Receiver of Taxes for State Tax on assessed value of their stock.

JOHN HOCKLEY. ivable on demand.

THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13, 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 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

B. B. COMEGYS,
12 18 fmwiji4

Cashler.

Owners of Mills and the public generally, are invited to witness the working of three of the JOHN COSFELDT PATENT LOW WATER DETECTORS, on the boilers of the Pekin Mill Manayunk, on BATURDAY, 14th Inst., at 3% P. M., when the efficiency and value of this invention as a perfect safeguard against explicitous from low water in boilers will be shown. Cars leave NINTH and GREEN at 3 P. M. ITALIAN OPERA—CHOICE SEATS for every night. News Stand, CONTINENTAL HOTEL.

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF STECK & DEONS, Etc., to suit the times... 12 12 lm ALL CAN HAVE BEAUTIFUL HAIR,"

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RESTORER AND DRESSING,
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It never fails to impart life, growth, and vigor to
the weakest hair, fastens and atops its failing, and is
sure to produce a new growth of hair, causing it to
grow thick and strong.
Only 75 cents a bottle; half a dozen, \$4.
Sold at
No. 330 N. SIXTH Street, above Vine,
And all Druggists and Variety Stores. \$2 tuthfs?

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SKATING WEST PHILADELPHIA PARK,
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Open until 16 o'clock P. M.
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MOONLIGHT SKATING THIS EVENING.
CLUB TICKETS AT A REDUCED RATE.
Open for the whole season, notwithstanding contrary and prejudicial reports.

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The increased demand made upon us last Christmas for Fine Holiday Goods, has led us to give a special attention to their production this season, and we now have the pleasure of offering the finest stock we have ever had.

With a view to enable purchasers to supply themselves at all times during the ensuing season, we have instructed our Paris House to send us, as they may be finished from time to time, the most elegant selections from the various European Manufactories, and we will therefore be able to present a constant succession of novelties during the entire month of December.

BAILEY & CO.,

No. 819 CHESNUT STREET,

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WILLIAM A. DROWN & CO., NO. 246 MARKET STREET.

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When the above amount is subscribed and paid for, the business will be immediately started upon a liberal scale, as everything else is ready. Satisfactory parties, who feel inclined to invest. when convinced of the advantages of the business, will be furnished with full and reliable information;

such as will enable them to form a correct opinion of the whole operation. A thorough investigation will establish its merits, and conclusively prove that it can be profitably extended to any amount. ENTERPRISE, 12 12 614p Box 125s Philadelphia P. O.

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Call and Judge for Themselves. WE ARE DETERMINED TO

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This brings the line to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, and it is expected that the track will be laid thirty miles further, to Evans Pass, the highest point on the road, by January. The maximum grade from the foot of the mountains to the summit is but eighty feet to the mile, while that of many Eastern roads is over one hundred. Work in the rock-cuttings on the western slope will continue through the winter, and there is now no reason to doubt that the entire grand line to the Pacific will be open for business in 1870.

The means provided for the construction of this Great National Work are ample. The United States grants its Six Per Cent, Bonds at the rate of from \$16,000 to \$18,000 per mile, for which is takes a second tien as security, and receives payment to a large if no to the full extent of its claim in services. These Bonds are issued as each twenty-mile section is finished, and after it has been examined by United States Commissioners and pronounced to be in all respects a first-class road, thoroughly supplied with depois, repair-shops, statious, and all the necessary

rolling stock, and other equipp ents. The United States also makes a denation of 12,800 acres of land to the mile, which will be a source of large revenue to the Company. Much of this land in the Platte Valley is among the most fertile in the world, and other large portions are covered with heavy pine forests and abound in coal of the best

quality. The Company is also authorized to issue its own First Mortgage Bonds to an amount equal to the issue of the Government, and no more. Hon, E. D. Morgan and Hon. Oakes Ames are Trustees for the Bondholders, and deliver the Bonds to the Company only as the work progresses, so that they always represent an actual and productive vaine.

The authorized capital of the Company is ONE HUNDRED MILLIAN DOLLARS, of which over five millions have been paid in upon the work already

Earnings of the Company. At present, the profits of the Company are derived

only from its local trainc, but this is already much more than sufficient to pay the interest on all the Bonds the Company can issue, if not another mile were built. It is not doubted that when the road is completed the through traffic of the only line con. necting the Atlantic and Pacific States will be large beyond precedent, and, as there will be no competition, it can always be done at profitable rates.

It will be noticed that the Union Pacific Railroad is, In fact, a Government Work, built under the supervision of Government officers, and to a large extent with Government money, and that its bonds are issued under Government direction. It is believed that no similar security is so carefully guarded, and certainly no other is based upon a larger or more valuable property. As the Company's

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JAMES MCLEAR & SONS, And in New York at the Company's Office, No. 20 NASSAU Street, and by CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, 7 Nassau St. CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers, No. 51 Wall st.

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TOR THE INFORMATION OF HOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, who may wish to convert them into the

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Union Pacific Railroad Co., We publish below the terms upon which they may now be exchanged at the office of the Agents of the

Company in this city, W. B. PAINTER &CO., NO. SE SOUTH THIRD STREET. We would to-day give these bonds and pay a diffe

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