

NOTICES.

AFRAID TO GET MARRIED. The ladies, by stylish dressing, have given young men a lesson that, though a wife is a blessing, 'tis hard to say 'Hans the expense'...

meets upon our northern border, it is well to urge such a course upon the British Government. But if such a course should be so abused as to be construed into an act of weakness or fear, and so be made to encourage and stimulate new expeditions from this country to Canada...

Welles is equally unfortunate. Mr. Welles made a very good Secretary of the Navy during the war, and was deservedly trusted by Mr. Lincoln. But when his new colleagues talks about his "cheering the President on in his heroic efforts to achieve the same ends" as those of Mr. Lincoln, it will strike most minds that the venerable Secretary has adopted a very different method of attaining those ends from that which he learned under the inspiration of Mr. Johnson's great predecessor...

SECRETARY STANTON. It is announced that Secretary Stanton will leave Washington to-day, on a short visit to his home in this State. For four years and a half, Mr. Stanton has borne the tremendous burden of the War Department almost without a moment's relaxation. We believe he has never left Washington, except on strictly official business, and then for very brief periods, since he first entered upon his duties. The time has not yet come to write the history of Mr. Stanton's inestimable services to the country, but that time is probably not far distant. He will be gladly welcomed by his countless friends in Pennsylvania, during his proposed short visit to his home.

ITALIAN OPERA.—A vast audience filled the Academy of Music on Saturday afternoon, when *Orpheus in the Cave* was played for the last time. Ronconi was favored that evening, and the other artists also distinguished themselves. This evening *Faust* is to be given for the first and only time of the season, with a remarkably strong cast. Tomorrow evening *The Star of the North* will be repeated for the last time, and on Wednesday evening *The Huguenots*—the masterpiece of Meyerbeer—will be played. The season will positively close with the matinee of next Saturday.

EVENING BULLETIN.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1866.

A COUP D'ETAT.

The utter failure of the fusion attempted by the Philadelphia August Convention forms a subject of discussion in some of the Southern journals. They were made to believe that Doolittle, Cowan, Raymond and one or two others represented a large and important portion of the Republican party, which uniting with the old Democrats, could carry the fall elections in favor of President Johnson and his policy. Now they know how insignificant the Cowan-Doolittle faction was, and they discover that the Philadelphia fusion was a farce and a burlesque.

The New Orleans Picayune, in a sober, well-considered article, admits all this, but in speaking of the October elections, it makes the following extraordinary admission:

"Circumstances strongly tend to the conclusion that the inconsiderate and premature breaking of the idea of a Presidential coup d'etat or denial of the constitutionality of Congress had much to do in detaching from Democratic strength by frightening a certain class of Conservatives to the opposite side."

From this it would appear that a Presidential coup d'etat was seriously contemplated, and perhaps is still contemplated. The disclosure of it was, however, "inconsiderate and premature," and it is supposed by the Picayune to have affected the elections. In this there is a mistake. The disclosure, in the famous despatch of the Ledger, was made two days after the October elections. If it had been made two days before them, the Republican majorities would have been much heavier than they were. The course of Governor Swann, under the advice of the President, indicates that the latter is still bent upon making war upon loyal men, and continuing his resistance to Congress. It is well for this body and the loyal citizens of the United States to be on their guard against a coup d'etat. There is no evidence that it has been abandoned; the disclosure of it was only "premature."

THE FENIANS.

Mr. Seward's despatch to Sir Frederick W. A. Bruce, the British Minister, which we publish in another column, will attract much attention and, like most public documents, will elicit a diversity of opinions. Mr. Seward interferes in behalf of the two Fenians lately convicted in Canada and now under sentence of death. He bases his appeal upon the general principle of benevolence and reminds the British Government that it is only in accordance with similar opinions proposed by Great Britain to us during the late rebellion.

We have already expressed the belief that, as a question of policy, the Canadian authorities will best subserve their own purposes for the suppression of Fenianism by a lenient course towards the prisoners now on trial. The invaders of Canada went, of course, with their lives in their hands, and with a full knowledge of the risk they ran in putting themselves within the reach of the government of Great Britain. The attempt was a mad and foolish one and resulted in nothing but the sacrifice of a few lives of more or less value, the expenditure of vast sums of money, drawn from the scanty earnings of poor and ignorant people in this country, and the serious disturbance of our relations with a friendly and neighboring power.

SEWARD AND WELLES.

Mr. Secretary Browning, in his late attempt to defend Mr. Johnson in his crusade against Congress, lays great stress upon the fact that he is sustained by the Secretaries of State and the Navy. He says:

"The only two men who went into the Administration with Mr. Lincoln at the beginning of his first term, the Secretaries of State and of the Navy, and the only two who were trusted and confided in by him through his entire official career and to the end of his life, and who knew his most secret thoughts as to the best measures to be adopted are standing by President Johnson with a courage and heroism equally sublime, and cheering him on in his heroic efforts to achieve the same ends."

It is worth while to inquire how much truth there is in this assertion. While it is literally true that Messrs. Seward and Welles are the only survivors of the great Cabinet of Mr. Lincoln, it does not follow that their colleagues, who came into the Cabinet at later periods, were any less "trusted and confided in" by Mr. Lincoln than they were. Indeed, it may fairly be presumed that the men chosen by Mr. Lincoln to fill the vacancies which occurred as he weeded out his original Cabinet, were more completely in accord with him, than those who were at first selected from the ordinary political considerations which prevail with an incoming Administration. Messrs. Speed and Stanton and Denison were, at least, as much trusted by President Lincoln as were Messrs. Seward and Welles. If an argument is to be drawn for Mr. Johnson from the adherence of the latter two gentlemen to his fortunes, it is more than overturned by the attitude of the former three. Messrs. Speed and Denison, with Mr. Harlan, one of Mr. Johnson's own appointments, have shaken off the dust of the Cabinet from their feet as a testimony against the unfaithfulness of the President, and Mr. Stanton still holds his office, grimly guarding the important interests of his department, as best as he may, against the encroachments of the President's new friends, and sternly refusing to lend himself to the hopeless work of demoralizing the great Union party of the country.

But we may go a step further in sifting the truth of Mr. Browning's declaration. There is good and sufficient reason to believe that so far, at least, as Mr. Seward is concerned, Mr. Browning has drawn strongly on his imagination. Mr. Lincoln did not "confide in him through his entire official career, and to the end of his life." Long before the tragic conclusion of his grand career, the simple sagacity that formed so remarkable a feature in the character of our illustrious President, had penetrated the disguises of the Machiavelli of the Cabinet. He often distrusted his wily counsels, and the farther he advanced among the tangled and perplexing mazes of his perilous path, the more he trusted to the instincts of his own honest purposes and the more conscious he became of the risk of placing himself too much in the hands of his prime minister. Mr. Lincoln, in the latter years of his administration, did not trust Mr. Seward any farther than he could distinctly see him. More than this, it is confidently asserted by some who enjoyed peculiar opportunities for knowing the facts, that Mr. Lincoln had actually resolved upon Mr. Seward's removal from office, at the time of his unhappy death. Whether this be so or not, we are satisfied that Mr. Seward was very far from enjoying that perfect confidence of the President which Mr. Browning claims for him, and his graceful abandonment of his party, since Mr. Johnson came into power, is conclusive evidence that Mr. Lincoln's usual sagacity did not fail him, in forming his estimate of the true character of his Secretary of State.

Mr. Browning's laudation of Secretary

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Order, Reasonable, Serviceable and Fashionable.