## EVENING BULLETIN.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1866.

LABOR-SAVING MACHINERY. It is a curious subject of reflection to speculate upon what the condition of our country would be in 1866 were there now no more potent agencies in the way of labor-saving machinery than were in use a century ago. The absence of the locomotive, the steamboat, and the magnetic telegraph would confine communities to narrow limits; and vast districts that now "blossom like the rose" would still be a howling wilderness. The country around the old centres of commerce and manufactures would be carefully cultivated with bungling and inefficient im plements, and the lumbering wagon and the toiling horse or ox-team would bring the scanty products to market. The want of cheap and rapid carriage would prevent the development of new portions of territory, and while the great cities would lack the products of the far interior, and of the wide fertile prairies of the West, the pioneers of civilization, who would have been bold enough to follow the course of the great streams towards the setting sun, and to east their lot in the western wilds, would have been cut off alike from the advantages of a distant, although readily-reached, market for their own produce, and from the enjoyment of the luxuries and necessaries of the commercial and manufacturing sections of the country.

But it would not be alone the disadvantages of a want of convenient transit between distant extremes that would operate to the common damage of agricultural, manufacturing and commercial producers. There would be no reaping, mowing, plowing or threshing-machines to lighten the labors of the husbandman and to allow him to cultivate hundreds of acres without the necessity for a recourse to as much dear bought manual toil as his ancestor employed in managing comparatively narrow fields. The want of the cotton-gin, of the spinningjenny, of improved looms, and of the sewing-machine, would contribute as much as the want of cheap motive power, in the way of transit, to make dear and scarce, textile fabrics and garments that are now plentiful and easily procured. The thousand and one articles that fifty years ago were deemed luxuries are now looked upon as necessities, because machinery has lessened the cost of their production and widened the sphere of their employment and use would all be wanting were the mechanical world to go back to the condition of

In the cities the want of the steam engine, the planing and moulding mill, and other labor-saving contrivances now so well understood, would make for us dearer and less attractive homes, and deprive us of manifold means of personal comfort and of tasteful elegance that never suffered a deprivation of them.

But the absence of labor-saving machines would create intellectual voids, as well as deprive us of what have become physical necessities. The rotary printing press, the steam engine, the locomotive and the magnetic telegraph are all absolute essentials to the production of the live newspaper of the day, and to its distribution among tens of thousands of readers. But for the combination of these great modern agencies, a Franklin press of the ante revolutionary era would stand in the place of that marvelofmechanicalskill,a "LastFast." The news, instead of being brought from almost all the corners of the earth up to the very moment of going to press, would be conveyed to the hands of the editor by the lumbering mail coach, or the slow pest-rider. The ancient and inefficient press, with a capacity of dred impressions an hour, with the aid of the strong-armed pressman, the spry "fly boy" and the grimy manipulator of the inking swab, would be distributed by such feeble and halting agencies as had been employed in gathering the material for getting up a few columns of so-called news, upon a sheet of hand-made paper. What is true of newspapers, in this connection, would also apply to books, and the want of labor-saving machinery would involve dearness and limited circulation, which would make ignorance the rule and intelligence the exception, and would speedily lower the high standard of the American character in respect to the general diffusion of knowledge.

There are also social as well as commercial, manufacturing, agricultural and intellectual considerations which occur to us in this connection. That all that tends to elevate and refine, promotes social advancement, is so simple an axiom that it needs no argument to enforce it. All labor-saving machinery has this direct tendency, in the adornment of our homes, in the better securing of personal comfort, in the popularization of sound literature and of cheap newspapers, and inaffording ready facilities for wide-spread travel and general observation. The locomotive and the magnetic telegraph bring friends into prompt and convenient communication both by message and in person, and in this way both exert a tremendous social and humanitarian influence.

The man who watched the struggles that has revolutionized the world; the has ere now perfected a machine that an average standard of common political has added millions to the material or personal respectability. Will the wealth of mankind, and given vast President honestly acknowledge his gains to the comfort and the elevation error? When the Senate clears out the of humanity; an apparently simple crew that now disgrace the federal indeed, last night's performance of the

viceable to man as a swift transmitter of news, a reliable commercial agent and a doer of deeds of holy charity. The hard and harsh logic of such laborsaving machines as Parrot and needleguns have settled great national questions more promptly and effectually than the nicest diplomacy would have done the same task; while labor-saving contrivances in the shape of locomotives and iron rails were perfected just in the nick of time in 1847, to enable the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to transport from the overflowing granaries of the teeming West millions of bushels of breadstuffs, to save thousands of starving Irish families from a miserable death. Within a few days the most wonderful achievement of the most scientific development of the age has been performed. A message of gentleness and kindness was sent across the Atlantic through the medium of the telegraphic cable, with the aid of a battery formed by a single drop of water, a mere tear, placed in a percussion cap! The fact brings to mind the lines of the the poet-orator Conrad:

At such a sight Hope smiles more heavenly bright, And soft-eyed Mercy stooping from above. Drops a bright tear—a tear of loy and loye!" Love for mankind, and joy that so gentle an agency should perform so great an achievement through this latest, and in some respects, greatest of labor-and-time-saving contrivnaces.

RETURBING REASON. Reports from Washington all seem to indicate that the President's stubbornness is breaking down before the overwhelming demonstration of popular opinion, and the fear of the consequences of a continuance of his insane opposition to Congress. Doubts of the ability of such of the Republicans as have not adopted the policy of an impeachment, to control the action of those who have proclaimed themselves favorable to such measure, have unquestionably had their effect upon Mr. Johnson's mind. Mr. Seward's sublime optimism has failed to account for the terrible failure to divide and demoralize the Republican party, and to erect a Johnson party on its ruins. The Congress which Mr. Johnson fondly hoped would be repudiated and scattered from his path at the elections, he finds returned by largely increased majorities, and ready to oppose a more perfectly compacted barrier in his way than ever before. Congress and the people are too strong even for his obstinate will, and, as they will not go to the wall, he must.

What is the duty of Congress, if this view of the President's change of position is correct? We have no hesitation in saying that Congress should treat any advances that he may make with dignified respect, but that they should proceed in the important work beforethem without any regard whatever to his suggestions or opinions. The President has gone too far in his abuse of his executive have become so customary that we fail power ever to be trusted again. He has phia is more rapid than that of New to appreciate fully, because we have shown too flagrant a disregard for Congreat work of reconstruction which he has thus far thwarted and brought into contempt. The country at large has pronounced a verdict upon the President's course which no member of Congress has a right to disobey. Mr. Johnson has shown what mischief a selfwilled, reckless, despotic and ambitious President can work, and it is the plain business of Congress to take warning by experience and to put it out of his power to repeat in the future the wrongs of the past. Mr. Johnson has plainly forfeited his claim to be trusted by any party, and it would be the quintessence of folly and weakness for Congress to fall into the same fatal blunder which the President committed when he ruined the brightening prospects of the South by his false leniency, and accepted the mere glittering professions of a few parprinting a hundred and fifty or two hundred don-seeking politicians for honest expressions of a restored legalty. The people will hold Corgress rigidly

to account for the doings of the coming' session. They want no more weak compromises, no more sentimental dallying with questions that need to be handled with a firm, manly, fearless grasp. If the President chooses to co-operate with Congress, so much the better, but Congress is strong enough to work without him. If the President chooses to return to the ranks of the party which he so disgracefully deserted and vilified, so much the better, but he cannot expect to be restored to his old rank. The country will greatly rejoice if it can have peace and quiet at Washington, instead of bickering and contention; but it demands of Congress a security for the future conduct of the President, which no assurances of his will be able to give. The test of the President's sincerity in abandoning his peculiar policy, if he shall have the wisdom and moral courage for that step, will be his use of the appointing power. As the Senate sweeps out the Augean stable which he | gloria," a full tone too high. Then in the has made of the federal patronage, how will Mr. Johnson propose to fill the vacancies? There is but one honest course before him. Honest, well-tried. patriotic men have been decapitated by thousands, for no reason except their opposition to the policy which the President himself is now said to be abandoning. Their places have been filled with a class of men, amongst whom political corruption, degradation and incompetency prevail of the vapor from boiling water to es- in overwhelming proportion. There cape from a tea-kettle, discovered a force has scarcely been a single case where the individual who has been apinvention of a crank or a cog-wheel pointed to a vacant office has been of

the wonderful agent of electricity ser- true men, the maimed and wounded soldiers who have been removed to make way for the miserable tools of his unsuccessful crusade upon his own party? This would be the fair test of the President's returning reason; time will soon show whether he is equal to it.

TWO CITIES.

At last the official canvass of the vote of New York city, in the late election, is completed. The whole number of votes in the city was 114,169. In October last, the whole number of votes in Philadelphia was 102,022. These figures, and those of the Presidential elections of 1860 and 1864, enable us to present the following comparative statement showing the progress of the votes of the two

VOTES OF THE TWO CITIES. 1860. 1864. 1866. New York, - - 95,583 110,390 114,169 Philadelphia, - 77,247 99,823 102,022

Excess of N. Y., 18,336 10,577 12,147 In 1864 the voting of Philadelphia would probably have been larger, but for the fact that the votes of many of our soldiers, absent in the army, were never returned. The fairest comparison for both cities is in the votes of 1860 and 1866. That of New York has increased from 95,583 to 114,169, or 18,586 votes; that of Philadelphia has increased from 77,247 to 102,022, or 24,775. The excess of New York has fallen from 18,336 to 12,-147, or about fifty per cent.

The census of 1860 and the voting of that year, in the two cities, enable us to ascertain the percentage of voters to inhabitants, which is shown as follows: Percentage

1860. Votes. Population. of votes. New York, - 95,583 805,658 8 42 Philadelphia, 77,247 565,529 7.32 Excess of New York, - 240,129 Allowing a similar percentage of vo-

ters to inhabitants in 1866, we may arrive at an estimate of the population of the two cities at present, as follows: Percentage

 
 Votes.
 Fopulation, of Votes.

 114,169
 961,202
 8 42

 102,022
 746,801
 7.32
 New York, - 114,169 Philadelphia, 102,022

Excess of New York, - 214,401 In other words, while New York, in six years, has increased her population from 805,658 to 961,202, or 155,544; Philadelphia has increased hers from 565,529 to 746,801, or 181,272. The difference in the per centage of voters to inhabitants in the two cities is explainable by the circomstance that voting is a much easier business in New York than in this city, and the proportion of illegal voters is larger. But as it is about the same at every important election, it is fair to make a calculation for this year based upon the proportion in the census year, 1860. A careful enumeration of the inhabitants of the two cities would show something very near our figures. New York has, probably, between 960,-000 and 1,000,000 inhabitants; while Philadelphia has between 750,000 and gress to be permitted to take part in the the excess of New York very consider-York, and the census of 1870 will show ably reduced.

The "Stabat Mater."

An enormous audience filled every part of the Academy of Music last evening, when the Bateman Concert Troupe and the Handel and Haydn Society of this city performed Rossini's Stabat Mater. The enter\_ tainment opened with Mendelsohn's over. ture of Ruy Blas, admirably played by a well-chosen orchestra, led by Mr. Carl Sentz. Next came Handel's "Let the Bright Seraphim," sung by Mme. Parepa, with horn obligato by Mr. Birgfeld, a difficult piece, in which the singer and player both acquitted themselves well. The first movement of a concerto for violin, by Lipitzky, was exquisitely played by Mr. Rosa, well supported by the orchestra.

The Stabat Mater was opened well by the chorns of the Handel and Haydn Society, numbering two or three hundred good and well-trained voices. Signor Brignoli's "Cojus animam" was not a success. His beautiful voice is not trained for such music. He lacks the fervor and feeling that are required, and the occasional explosive delivery of a high note is no compensation for the absence of the qualifications really needed. The duo, "Quis est home," was sung correctly, though Mme, Parepa sang her part very coldly. Mrs. Schimpf, though laboring under a cold, sang with much greater expression. Signor Ferranti's "Pro peccatis" was deficient in feeling, and his voice is not full enough to express the music in all its richness. The beautiful quartett, "Sancta Mater," has been much better sung on many occasions here, by artists all of whom were natives. Mrs. Schimpf's "Fac ut portem" was better done than any of the solos, and her appreciation of the music seemed to be much better than that of the artists of the Bateman troupe. In the "Inflamma tus," Mme. Parepa appeared to the best advantage, and as she was admirably sustained by the splendid chorus, it was heartily encored. The unaccompanied quartett, "Quando Corpus," was begun well, but Brignoli made an early blunder by taking a note in the phrase, "Paradisi exquisitely modulated cadenza toward the close, Ferranti got wholly wrong, the other artists went astray or were struck mute. and it came to a premature close, to the confusion of the singers and the amusement as well as annoyance of the auditors. It was a fiasco of which four well-trained amateurs could hardly have been guilty

under any circumstances. The extremely good performance of the final chorus was a relief, and, indeed, the Handel and Haydn Society deserve the highest praise for their singing throughout. So large a body of good voices, in perfect training, has not been heard before in Philadelphia. There was a due proportion of soprancs and contraltos, tenors and basses. All sang conscientiously and faithfully, none trying to outdo the others, but all combining for the general good effect. They sang with perfect precision and constant recombination of dots and dashes made offices, will be put back the good and Stabat Mater would have to be set down as

inferior to several that have been given in Philadelphia. The Handel and Haydn Society can safely venture to repeat it during the season, without foreign artists for the solo parts.

Marshall's Portrait of President Lincoln. Altogether the most faithful and striking likeness of our late beloved President is that of Mr. William E. Marshall, who is an engraver as well as a painter of the very highest talent. He has engraved it in line on steel, and it has been published by Messrs. Ticknor & Fields. The agency for Philadelphia has been secured by Mr. W. H. Batt, 628 and 630 Chestnut street, who is now prepared to furnish the print to subscribers. The likeness is one that history will adopt. It is faithful to the features of the living man, and, while not flattering, it is full of the expressive characteristics of the homely but strongly marked face. The engraving is probably the best of its kind ever done in America, surpassing even Mr. Marshall's well-known line engraving of the Stuart portrait of Washington in the Boston Athenaum. Every lover of his country and of the great cause in which Mr. Lincoln died, will endeavor to secure a copy of this noble work of art.

John B. Myers & Co., Anctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street, will hold during nextweek the following important sales, viz:

On Monday, November 26, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, on four months' credit, 500 lots of French Dry Goods, &c. including fall lines Paris Merinos. Poolins, rmpress Cicths, Pialds, Chintz, printed and black and white A Reserve Delaines, Jaspe Drap Merino, 6-4 Pauls Linsey Moolsey, 64 Ecossis Popelines, Bruche Crebmere Long thawls, Black Cashmere Shawis, &c., of the importation of Messrs, L. & B. Cutts & Co. Also, full lines German and British Dress Goods, all acas, Michairs, Epirglines, &c; Lyons plain and fanty Silis. Balmoral and Hoop Ekiris, White Goods, Ribbors, Gloves, Cloak and Dress Trimmings, Ties, rearist Cumbrellas, Braids, Buttons, Nets, suspenders, &c. Also, large invoice of Dolis, thina Sets, Toys, &c., for childsy present.

On Wunsday, November 27, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 1200 packages Boots, Shoes, Esimorale, &c., of city and Esastern manufacture.

On Wunneday, November 25, at 100 clock, by catalogue, on the property of the pr Datulacture.

ON WEDNIEDAY, November 23, at 100'clock, by catalogue. In four months' credit and part for each, about 100 rackages and lots of Foreign and Domestic Dry Boode, Including Cleths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Ratine, Fancy Cloaking, Docakins, Italians, Vestings, &c., Also, Dress Goods, Silks Linens, Shirts and Drawers, Hcop and Baimoral Skirts, Hoslery, Gloves, Bewings, &c., &c.

&c.. &c.
Also, 125 packages Cotton and Woolen Domestics.
ON FRIDAY, November 30. at 11 o'clock, by catalogue,
of fine Ingrain, Royal Dan ask, Venetian, List, Hemp,
Cottege, and Ray Carpetings, &c.

Cottage, and Ray Carpetings, &c.

Important Public Sale of Real Estate—
Extra Valuable "roperty.

Messrs Thomas & bons invite especial stiention to theirsile of lie day next. It will include the estate of M. Cridland, deceased, pwards of 19 acres, North Broad street. Twenty hist Warc; will be sold in four lots. Ese plan. Estate of Judge Longstreth: valuable country sta", Chesant Huit turnpike: three valuable formers, one of 78, 10 and 10 wery. A. Coffin, George karnt, one of 78, 10 and 10 wery. A. Coffin, George karnt, and others. Also, readence, 187 Summer steet; businers stard, northeast corner of Thild and Lomband; extra valuable wharf, dock, &c. Chestont steet, Echulkill river. Also, a number of small cwellings lots and gicund rens. Also, stocks and leans. icans

Large Fales 4th and lith December.—The sales
of the 4th and 1th December will include a very large the 4th and 1th December will include a very large omber of properties by order of Orphans Court, execu-is and others.

Promphlet catalogues with full 'descriptions now

Sale of the Handsome Residence Tenth, helow Spruce street, by James A. Freeman, Austioneer.
The catalogue of James A. Freeman's sale on next Widnesday includes among other properties a very desirable Lesidence No. 300 with Tenth street, to be sold by order of Trusses under the wile of James Wray, deceased.

Auction Notice—Sale of Hoots and Shoes.
Philip Ford & Co., Auctioneers, will sell at their
store, No. 568 Market street; In Honday morning,
November 25, commencing at ten o'clock, a large and
desirable assortment of Boots. Shoes, Brugans, &2,
To which the attention of buyers is called.

COOPER & CONARD, NINTH AND MARKET,

Have completed the addition to their Store, which, being now nearly three times its former size, with improved appearance and a much better light, will take favorable rank with first-class houses for the sale of Family Dry Gocca. panic auction sales, of French and other dress fabris, and will reil these and the rentire large STOCK of Dress Stutis, at a reduction of about fifty per cent. f. om

recent prices, which makes the larger part of it cames as cheap as the old gold rates. They invite attention to the following: POPLINS AND MERINOES.
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