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EVENING BULLETIN.

Wednesday, July 10, 1867.

☞ Persons leaving the city for the summer, and wishing to have the Evening Bulletin sent to them, will please send their address to the office. Price, by mail, 75 cents per month.

THE GERMAN SINGING FESTIVAL.—Philadelphia will give a cordial welcome to a great body of German invaders which is expected to arrive on Saturday next. They are coming, with merry hearts and melodious voices, from all parts of the Eastern and Middle States, and even from the Dominion of Canada. They have no political or personal ends to serve; but they come simply to sing and be merry, and to renew their pledges of love for the Fatherland and its customs, and to pay for the pleasant season of cultivating music.

The German settlers in America are among our best citizens, and their love for music and exercise in its study are especially to be commended; for they alone, of our adopted citizens, strive to cultivate that art by co-operative measures. They have carried on the subjects of Emperors, Kings, Grand Dukes and Electors across the ocean; but they have not, in swearing allegiance to the United States, forsaken their love for the most refining of the arts! They preserve the memory of the Fatherland ever fresh, by perpetuating its songs; and, by their support of this country, become so faithful to its constitution and laws, that they do not engage in quixotic schemes for revolutionizing the lands they have left. No one has ever heard of any Germans in America engaging in enterprises corresponding to Fenianism, or filibustering. In coming to America, they have become wholly American. They cherish, however, the language and the music of the country they have left, and devoting themselves to honest industry, they are able to send to the Germans of Germany such reports of prosperity, that they make all those of moderate means anxious to come and participate in the good fortune and the freedom that belong to all honest and industrious people in the United States.

The Tenth National Sengerfest of the German singing societies promises at least to equal any that have preceded it. The German residents of Philadelphia, who compose no large a part of its population, are making every preparation for the entertainment of the thousands that are expected from abroad. The programme of the festival, which is to be continued for five days, has been widely advertised, and the committees having it in charge are doing for themselves so that it may be carried out with credit to the city.

In the occurrence of Germans that will assemble in Philadelphia in a few days, there will be some from the banks of the Rhine, the Neckar, the Mosel, the Danube, the Elbe, the Spree, the Weser; men from the valleys and lakes of Switzerland and the Tyrol; men who have been oppressed subjects of great Kaisers and Kings, or equally oppressed subjects of those petty despots of the little dukedoms and principalities, who had nothing but lineage on which to establish a claim to oppress and tax them. Gathering here, on the shores of the Delaware and Schuylkill, as free and independent citizens of a great Republic, they do right in reviving all the pleasantness of their native land. They may still, after forswearing their allegiance to emperor or king, be faithful to the divine art of music, and preserve the memory of Mozart, Beethoven, Weber, Mendelssohn, Kreutzer and the scores of other composers who have made Germany music the best in the world. If they could nationalize music as they have themselves become nationalized, and if our people of American, English, Scotch and Irish descent could be persuaded to join with them in cultivating it, we should all be a better and a happier people. These singing festivals have a tendency in this direction, and Philadelphians should do all in their power to make it a success in every way, and especially to make the sojourn of the strangers agreeable.

THE WORK OF CONGRESS.—The time has arrived for Congress to blame the Thirty-Ninth Congress for making slow progress in the work of reconstruction, the Fortieth Congress cannot be found fault with for any such delay. In less than a week from the beginning of the summer session, the House has perfected and passed a bill for the government of the conquered States, which sets aside the objections of Mr. Johnson and his Attorney-General and clothes the military commanders with full powers to protect and punish until the States lately in rebellion are rehabilitated in their original positions in the Union—in fact, just what the President wanted, plus the share of the work to-day, and so provide for the adjournment of Congress within the next ten days.

The debate in the House yesterday was conducted by Messrs. Stevens and Bingham on the Republican side, and Messrs. Brooks, Wood and Judge on the part of the opposition. Mr. Brooks favored the House with an immense tirade, which was an amusing blending of the fine classics with the regular old slang of Tammany Hall. Mr. Brooks is fond of the classics, and likes to let people know that he has been to Europe. He worked Marathon and Thermopylæ into his speech very much as he served up "the Pantheon the Parthenon and the hundred-gated Thebes" at the great Dublin Banquet, when he compared our neighbor's fine buildings to these architectural celebrities. The elegant gentleman from the Eighth District of Ohio was perfectly wonderful upon Sheridan and Sickles, one of whom he recommended the President to despatch to Massachusetts and the other to Walrusia. The fling at Massachusetts was rather ungrateful, so soon after Mr. Johnson's wonderful visit to Boston. He threatened Congress with the wrath of the President, and declared that

"If he was de President of dese United States," he would resist the attempt of Congress to enforce its law. Mr. Brooks considered the majority of the American people worse than the Tartars, Austrians or the Duke of Alva, and rushed out in this strain until he blew himself out of breath and resigned the floor to Fernando Wood. With the exception of the classics, Mr. Wood's speech was a pretty close repetition of Mr. Brooks's, with the addition of a gross mis-statement of facts as to the condition of the South under the present system. He wound up his speech with the assertion that

"Your military satraps are among them; the people have no rights; the negroes can better them, and do better them. White females are left at the mercy of the brutality of their former slaves, while if a white man inflicts the least personal punishment on a negro it is sent abroad in the country and used as argument for further oppression and further injustice."

Mr. Bingham surprised his friends by accepting twenty minutes of time from Mr. Stevens and making a sharp speech in defence of the bill. He has manifested such a bitter antagonism to everything with which Mr. Stevens is prominently connected, that it was doubted whether he would even vote for the bill. He is entitled to credit for the brilliant way in which he demolished the elegant classical allusions of Mr. Brooks and defended the bill against the assaults of its enemies. Mr. Eldridge followed in a speech of ten minutes, containing nothing approaching the character of an original idea.

The debate was closed by a powerful argument from the veteran Stevens. His masterly definition of the real position of the rebel States as consequent territory, and of the powers of Congress growing out of that position cannot be successfully gainsaid. He claims the absolute independence of Congress in the work of reconstruction, and asserts that the "Confederate States are our property; their citizens are our subjects. Upon them and their liberties are vested by the supreme will of this body, always controlled by the laws of nations, the laws of war and the laws of humanity." Such a foundation is this can be understood by every man, woman and child in America. It strips the whole question of impeachment and military and civil leavens a clear field upon which to work out the regeneration and reconstruction of the South. Mr. Stevens states his points boldly and concisely, and there can be no doubt that his general views, as expressed yesterday, will meet a cordial response from the masses of the Northern people. Neither he nor they have been carried away by the "sickly humanities" of Messrs. Greeley and Gerrit Smith, and he sees that there is no true mercy in sympathy for the rebels, and no hope for the Southern body-politic until its wounds and sores have been probed to the very bottom.

The House endorsed Mr. Stevens's bill by the passage of his bill by a vote which will make the Presidential veto a barren form; and it is to be hoped that Mr. Johnson will now be satisfied to withdraw from his insane meddling with the work of reconstruction, and leave it, where it belongs of right, in the hands of the people's representatives in Congress.

DOG-IN-THE-MANGERISM.—Some of the measures adopted by bodies of striking workmen throughout the country, are so monstrously absurd that it is hard to believe that they are not intended for broad burlesques or practical jokes, rather than as serious and sober statements. At a distance of this occurred on Saturday night at a Strikers' Meeting in Allegheny City, in this State. In the Pittsburgh Iron Works the workmen are on a strike for wages which the proprietors do not feel authorized to pay. The latter have taken steps to supply the places of the disaffected by bringing men from abroad, and the old hands held a meeting on Saturday night to protest against this action. Resolutions were adopted, declaring among other things that "the workingmen of Alleghany county do not object to the ordinary free immigration of laborers to the United States, but they do emphatically on the globe, yet do oppose, and hereby earnestly do protest against all organized purchases of importations of labor, secondarily by manufacturers, for the purpose of overstocking the labor market of any one locality, feeling as they do that such importations are hostile to all just rights and interests of honest labor, resulting at the same time injuriously to the imported laborers themselves, and invitably leading to pauperism and crime."

This is about as complete a case of dog-in-the-mangerism as was ever exhibited. They will not work themselves and they solemnly protest against others being allowed to do what they refuse to do. The disaffected class of mechanics and laborers are the most jealous men alive in respect to their own rights; but they are so full of devotion to the interests of Number One, that they entirely lose sight of the fact that Number Two also has some rights that Number One should be bound to respect. A pet grievance with these unhappy mortals is the fact that merchants regulate their prices according to the demand for their commodities, and take advantage of seasons of scarcity to enhance their profits—The strikers—argon-very-reasonably that if the market, by reason of the scarcity, has the same right to get all they can for their labor. No reasonable person will deny this assumption; but let us suppose a case. Suppose that a party of merchants and speculators should conspire to put up the necessaries of life fifty-fold demand exorbitant prices for their commodities. Then suppose that the workingmen should send to Cuba for their sugar, to Laguayra for their coffee and to China or Japan for their tea, and thus procure these articles at a reasonably cost. And then suppose that the merchants and speculators should hold an indignation meeting and "oppose and earnestly protest against all organized purchased importations of tea, coffee and sugar, secondly by consumers, for the purpose of overstocking the grocery market of any one locality, &c., &c."

Such a protest would be met with shouts of derision, and yet it is precisely the ground taken by the discontented iron-workers of Pittsburgh. It is much to be regretted that working men are so prone to allow themselves to be led into folly by selfish demagogues, who find their interest in keeping alive a spirit of discontent among operatives and a feeling of antagonism between capital and labor.

SUMMER TRAVEL.—There is no scenery in America more exquisitely beautiful than the hills and valleys of Pennsylvania, and tourists who are willing to avoid the expense and discomfort of a long journey to distant parts of the country merely for the sake of scenery are either ignorant or wise-in-their-generation. Pleasure, of course the Alleghanies stand unrivalled, but in the quieter loveliness of hills and valleys and beautiful streams, the Lehigh and Wyoming valleys are unsurpassed in any section of the country. The upper waters of the Lehigh, and the whole range of the Wyoming Valley present a succession of the most exquisite panoramas, and now that they have been opened to travelers by an easy access, their beauties, which have been monopolized by the few, are beginning to be known and enjoyed by the public generally. The railroad connections beginning with the North Pennsylvania road and continued over the Lehigh Valley road, and its extensions, furnish a most comfortable and rapid route to this picturesque region. There is now no change of cars between Philadelphia and Wilkesbarre, and at all the prominent points along the line the traveler has an advantage, not always to be enjoyed, of railway tourists, of excellent hotels, furnished with all the appliances, either for the hasty refreshment, or for the accommodation of those who wish to travel more leisurely and spend a portion of their time at the various interesting points on the road.

The mystery in which the immediate cause of the Fort Kearney massacre has been involved for a time, has at length been dispelled, and the solution is of precisely the character that might have been expected. An order issued by the military authorities to remove the Indian reservations—set apart especially for their use—without their consent being obtained. As the troops approached the Indians became excited and deserted their villages, fearing that they would be again treated as they were by Captain Chivington, the history of whose unfortunate treachery was related a few days ago. It was in consequence of this really needless alarm, that the troops at Fort Phil. Kearney were attacked; they had been deserted once, perhaps a dozen times, under the same circumstances, and it was not in savage nature, nor would it have been in civilized nature, to submit quietly again to wholesale butchery. The sad truth is, that the responsibility for this Indian war rests upon the whites, and Capt. Livingston is just as guilty morally, of the murder of the Fort Phil. Kearney garrison, as if he had shin the soldiers with his own hand.

It is stated very positively in some of the Democratic journals, that Matthew F. Maury, late of the rebel navy, is seeking, with some hope of success, to obtain a professorship in General Lee's college, in Virginia. This man's treasonable conduct towards the Government was particularly base, for to it he owed name, position and reputation. He has not yet been pardoned, but he probably understands the situation well enough to know that he will be readily forgiven if he comes back to teach the Southern youth the blessedness of the Confederacy. Still, This, the utter worthlessness of oaths, and the excellence of treason, he is probably better fitted to teach than any of the branches of learning in which he claimed to be an adept in time, which, as has been amply proved, was unjustly awarded. With Lee, Maury, and a few more renegade United States officers instructing the Southern youth, fidelity to oaths and devotion to country will not unlikely be regarded as among the least desirable virtues with the next generation in the South.

The new island which was said to have been discovered on the Pacific coast, off the mouth of the Columbia river, seems to have a very unsubstantial sort of an existence. Either it sinks occasionally beneath the sea, or it is a second isle of Delos, and floats about among the Cyclades of the Pacific with every change of wind and tide. Quite a number of enterprising Californians have gone out in search of it, with the intention of preempting the available land upon it, but after prolonged search they pronounce their inability to find it. If it is a floating island, the best thing we can do is to have it secured to the mainland as soon as it is found, for it manifestly belongs to us, and we do not need even Attorney-General Stanberry's opinion to know that no portion of the United States has a right to be floating about on its own responsibility. To acknowledge it, even under such circumstances, would be a practical admission of the truth of the doctrine of secession.

The present healthy condition of this city furnishes a subject for general congratulation. Although no sanitary measures of any importance have been instituted, and the streets are in a filthy condition, the mortality last week was but 266 against 321 during the same period last year. There is reason to believe that we shall escape the visitation of any epidemic disease this season, notwithstanding general expectation to the contrary. If ordinary care is exercised in the quarantine station, and the Board of Health is careful in the performance of its duties. But this agreeable condition of things does not excuse the negligence of street contractors, and they should be compelled to remove the filth that offends the senses in nearly all our thoroughfares.

Mr. Seward, in his anxiety to prove that a prophet is not without honor save in his own country, has proved conclusively that prophets are not likely to be honored anywhere unless they are of a reliable character. From the Paris papers we learn that prior to Maximilian's execution, the Secretary telegraphed to Vienna the story that the Austrian Prince was exiled, and would start at once for Europe. This prediction proved no more correct than his ninety days prophecies in regard to the war. It would probably be more merciful to himself and the world at large, if he would expend his time now in trying to atone for the past, instead of making wild guesses at the future.

Another murderer was translated direct to heaven by way of the gallows, on Friday last. A ruffian who had butchered an acquaintance in cold blood was hanged at New Brunswick for his crime, and he went to the scaffold with that same entire confidence that he was secure of a place in the regions of bliss, that has distinguished both the most confessed murderers of late years. Men and women who have led blameless lives die with prayers upon their lips and with an earnest hope for salvation. Wicked murderers, who would repeat their crimes, were they set at liberty, are taught to believe that if, in their extremity, they profess faith and repentance their salvation is assured, and they go to the gallows with more confidence than is felt by those who have never seriously sinned. There is something blasphemous and shocking in these apotheoses of murder, and the reverend clergy may well question themselves whether, in encouraging this belief in a certain short cut to heaven, they are not encouraging fresh crimes upon the part of men who care but little for the repose in comparison to their dread of what may be in store for them in the world to come.

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