BUSINESS NOTICES.

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EVENING BULLETIN.

Tuesday, July 23, 1867.

BREAD AND BUTTER ANNIVERSARY.

In a few weeks the first anniversary will arrive of the great Bread and Butter convention which Andrew Johnson and his friends brought together in Philadelphia. It is most just and proper that the event should be celebrated in some way by the survivors of the convention, if any of them are to be found. The great Wigwam has vanished beyond even Johnsonian reconstruction, and the funds raised to construct it have vanished even more completely. But the ground still exists, and there was a platform printed in the newspapers that was declared to be composed of imperishable materials. It must be floating about somewhere in the wide sea of political politics, and it is supposed that a few poor wretches may be still clinging to it desperately. Why cannot some benevolent wreckers search for it, bring it to a mooring, and give the forlorn but faithful survivors a few crumbs of bread and butter.

A year ago the most pompous, conceited, blustering men in the United States were those who were rallying for the great Wigwam demonstration in Philadelphia. They pretended to be alarmed at the wildom and all the patriotism of the country. They promised offices to all who would join them, and they also promised to go before the country and have Congressmen elected in the fall who would sustain them. They coquetted with weak-kneed Republicans, rank copperheads, and rebels paroled and unpardoned. They brought a mob from all parts of the country to the Philadelphia Wigwam, and they proceeded to denounce as "traitors" and fools all those who dared to differ from the President or to approve of the course of Congress. That precious little party, Doolittle, Browning, Randall, &c., were full of a sense of their own importance, and fancied they possessed, along with Johnson and Seward, the secret, not only of retaining power, but of reconstructing the nation. In the flush of their enthusiasm, Doolittle and Randall sent a gushing despatch to the President about the glorious doings of their Convention, to which he responded in the following telegram, dated August 14th, 1866, which was read in the Wigwam:

"I thank you for your cheering and encouraging despatch. The finger of Providence is unerring and will guide you safely through. *The people must be trusted and the country restored.* My faith is unshaken as to the ultimate success.

"A. JOHNSON."

The sentence we have italicised contains a great deal of wisdom, even though it did come from the pen of Andrew Johnson. "The people must be trusted and the country restored." Very true, indeed, and they condemned Andrew Johnson's plan of restoring the country. They elected representatives more radical than they had been before, and they condemned Andrew Johnson's plan of restoring the country. They elected representatives more radical than they had been before, and they condemned Andrew Johnson's plan of restoring the country. They elected representatives more radical than they had been before, and they condemned Andrew Johnson's plan of restoring the country.

The Philadelphia Wigwam convention was a stupendous farce. The chief actors are scattered, broken-down and disappointed men. Doolittle is doing the best he can for his betrayed constituents, by absenting himself from Congress and travelling in Europe. Raymond long ago made his reputation, and has been trying his best to undo the mischief done in the party that he so foolishly, if not knavishly, abandoned. The various and heterogeneous elements of the Wigwam conglomerate have crumbled away from one another, and Andrew Johnson, who thought he had a great party in 1866, has not the shadow of the ghosts of a party in July, 1867. But there ought to be a collection of some of the Wigwamites on the anniversary of the Bread and Butter convention. If they could do nothing else, they could weep and wail and gnash their teeth over the lost Bread and Butter and the departed hopes of a year ago.

MILITARY DESPOTISM.

The Presidential cry of "Military Despotism" receives a very contradictory echo from Tennessee, where Radicalism is supposed to reign supreme. General Carlin, the Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau in Tennessee, has just made his official report of the recent affray at Franklin between the colored Loyal League and the so-called "Conservatives," the latter "consisting principally of ex-rebel soldiers and negroes." The details of this outrage upon a procession of peaceable citizens will be found in another column of to-day's paper. The report is valuable as a practical answer to two popular Copperhead-Johnson slanders. One of these is the common assertion that officers of the Freedmen's Bureau only listen to the negro side of a controversy, and invariably decide in favor of the freedmen. There are thousands of cases to disprove this lie, and General Carlin's report is one of them. While he is satisfied that a malicious and unjustifiable assault was made upon the Loyal League, he reports that "impudent remarks and foolish boasts were made by both parties." His impartiality goes to a point which will awaken a doubt in many readers of his seriousness,—a suspicion that there is a touch of irony in his report. He says: "There is no doubt that some of the banners borne in the procession were in bad taste. For example, on one was inscribed 'Remember Fort Pillow when you go to the polls;' on another, 'The Radicals build school-houses, the Conservatives burn them.'" General Carlin immediately adds: "The prevailing idea of order was marched under the flag of the United States, and the man who carried it was wounded in the head." It may be in bad taste to remind the ex-rebels of Tennessee of such disagreeable things as Fort Pillow; but is it likely that the men who burn school-houses could read the inscriptions on the loyal banners? There was no bad taste in the Loyal League reminding itself and its friends that the men who are now trying to win their votes were the heroes of the Fort Pillow massacre, and are the destroyers of school-houses. The banners were in no worse taste than the United States flag that accompanied them, and the fact that the flag-bearer was shot in the head seems to indicate that the "Conservatives" regarded them all alike.

But the other lie that Mr. Johnson has set afloat, and that is eagerly taken up and passed along by his admirers, is the assertion that Congress has abolished all civil government and substituted "military despotism" in its place. Mr. Johnson rings the changes upon the "armed heel of power on the necks of the Southern people," but all the while the facts disprove his clamor. Where civil officers are unfaithful and inefficient they will be removed, but where they are willing and able to do their duty they will be encouraged and protected. It is true that Tennessee does not come under the operation of the Military Reconstruction act, but the same principle actuates the army officers there as in the rebel States. In the Franklin case, General Carlin sums up the affair by reporting that "it is perfectly safe to leave the matter to the action of the Circuit Court," believing that the Judge and District Attorney will do all that should be done to bring the guilty to punishment."

The character of all the Military Commanders warrants the belief that throughout the South "Military Despotism" will be confined to protecting the people, maintaining the honor of the Government and promoting the restoration of the rebel States to the Union. With such despotism as this, no good citizen will be disposed to quarrel, and under it no civil officer, who really means to do his duty, is likely to be disturbed or removed. The cry of "Military Despotism!" is the device of a desperate demagogue, which will be silenced by the experience of the people whom it seeks to inflame and corrupt. The laws which Congress has enacted for the government of the South are "not a terror to good works, but only to the evil," and the more sensible people of the South, who have found in the once-hated Freedmen's Bureau their greatest comfort and protection, will be long in discovering that the "military despotism," over which the President has raised such a howl, was the very thing which was needed to rid them of the bad elements of their "lost cause" and bring them back again to the brotherhood of States.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.

A few years ago a Society, bearing the name of the "Zoological Society of Philadelphia," was incorporated by the Legislature of this State, the object of which association was the obtaining and perpetuating a collection of foreign and domestic animals on the plan of similar organizations in Europe. A large number of our most influential and scientific citizens were the corporators; the society was fully organized by the election of the proper officers, and a portion of ground in Fairmount Park was appropriated to their use by the City Councils. The association was making a fair progress towards collecting from foreign lands the rare specimens of animals, when the war suddenly brought their labors to a close, since which time nothing further has been done in the matter. We are, however, now glad to hear that the members have again met and determined to resume their labors in this most worthy undertaking.

We hardly deem it necessary to point out the great advantages which would necessarily accrue to the city and its inhabitants from this project. Everything which adds to the attractions of a place must of necessity add to its wealth by increasing its visitors. There is in our city, unfortunately, a great dearth of healthy forms of amusement offered to the public, and in looking over the statistics of European cities, we find that gardens of this kind have greater attention paid them than any other places of recreation. A collection of our own animals would form a noble addition to our Park. In fact our Western prairies and mountains afford a field for the chase which we feel safe in saying have been seen only by the Indian and hardy trapper. Our idea of foreign animals is based upon the half-starved and cowed brutes which are dragged around the country in wagons, and which, in a short time, so lose every vestige of their natural habits, that as studies of natural history they are utterly valueless. Then, again, the establishments where they are exhibited are of such a character that they are the last places which we would wish our young people to frequent. In a garden of the kind contemplated, our children can gain a knowledge of natural history in which, we insist say, the majority are lamentably ignorant, while at the same time they have the advantage of fresh air and exercise. In London, the Zoological Society's gardens are filled with children from morning to night. We are glad to hear that our present efficient Park Commissioners look with great interest upon the future of this association, and have expressed their desire to do everything in their power to further the objects in view, and it is confidently expected that next summer will see a very respectable collection gathered in the park, each animal accommodated with surroundings as nearly as possible like those to which it was accustomed in its natural state. We trust our citizens will respond liberally to any demands upon them, for we are sure that whatever they may subscribe will be fully repaid them in the pleasure they will derive from such a garden.

Yesterday, in the Quarter Sessions, there was a man tried and convicted of a technical assault, growing out of his having, while drunk, driven his horse too near a woman and her children. A boy twelve years of age was acquitted of the charge of throwing from a or powdered lime, into the face of a woman whom he desired to annoy, and half a dozen people were tried for assault and battery. We hope soon to have to report the trial of a body of rioters and would-be murderers, who were led on to their outrageous work by a member of City Councils and an alderman of the Fourth Ward. Justice demands the speedy trial of these bad men, and as soon as a bill can be laid before the Grand Jury, it is to be hoped that their cases will have precedence of the trials of petty suits for assault and battery.

In Hindostan there is a settlement composed of strange material. All the thieves, beggars and other vagabonds of the neighborhood, some years ago, were gathered together and quartered in a part of the country where they were given a start in the business of housebandry, and then informed that they must either work or starve, for if they failed to raise their own bread, they would have to do without any. They, grumbled at first, but finding that grumbling did not help the matter, they went to work and became comparatively decent people, and society was relieved of a set of pests. Here is a hint which we Philadelphians might improve upon. On any fine day we could glean from Chestnut street alone sufficient to begin quite a respectable colony (so far as numbers are concerned). The "tree-frogs" in front of the State-house and the tavern loungers upon the opposite side of the street would make a good lot to start with. At Eighth street we could make a good haul of pickpockets, blacklegs and pimps, and a little further west we could find a large lot of recruits, who are seeking what they may devour in the way of verdant strangers, whom they are prepared to take in and do for through the medium of "panels," faro, lottery policies, or the "patent safe game." Then we have an almost unlimited field outside the fashionable thoroughfare, that is ripe for the harvest. There are rioting Councilmen, Killer Aldermen, thieves, fortune-tellers, scamps, &c., by the thousand, and men and women who toil not neither do they spin anything but street-yarn, but who in some mysterious way manage to dress in extravagant crinoline, wear the most extraordinary buttons, sport the most flashy jewelry, be most sensational in the way of waistcoat and sleeve-buttons and wipe up the sidewalks with unlimited yards of silk. The name of the wearers of this blum purple and bogus fine linen is Legion, and they are a marvel and a mystery to honest men and women. We can scarcely hope to see the Hindoo system plus carried out in this land of liberty, but it would doubtless work to a charm if it were possible, and it would, at least, be an interesting problem to see how long the fraternity of thieves, gamblers and killers would tolerate the existence of such pests as themselves, when their dexterities would be carried on upon the dog-eat-dog principle. A House of Correction is the nearest approach we can hope for in this direction of public reform.

The Petersburg (Va.,) *Express* does not like the way that Hunter, the rebel pirate and murderer, has been treated. It calls his sentence of confinement an "American Bastile," speaks of the prisoner, as "Lieutenant John C. Hunter, late C. S. A," describes him as "a very Bayard of the sea, whose gallant exploits in the service of his country, &c." And it then goes on to lament that he is "in languishing in the Kings County Penitentiary, New York, where he has been a prisoner since September, 1866. He was arrested in Savannah on the charge of piracy and murder, in connection with the capture of the Chesapeake. The *Express* man thinks that "this case is one of peculiar hardship, and one that deserves the fullest sympathy and aid of the Southern people, in whose behalf he labored and fought so valiantly."

Here is a chance for Greeley. Hunter, certainly, has as good a right to be at large, on bail, as his late master has, and if there is a commission in the United States Navy within his reach, he should be immediately released, perhaps, be a good thing to bestow it upon this "Bayard of the sea," whose only fault was the indulgence in piracy and murder. We have had the release of Jeff. Davis, the pardon of the traitor Beauregard, who wanted the black flag raised and Union prisoners murdered, and now let us by all means have Chevalier Bayard Hunter set at liberty, yellow fever Blackburn invited to return from his retirement in Canada, and the court that tried and convicted Kennedy, the pirate burner and railway-train destroyer, hanged as the regicide judges of the days of the Stuarts were, and all will be made snug and comfortable. Let us by all means have a Johnsonian system of punishing loyalty and rewarding treason carried out to its fullest extent.

The Committee of the Democratic party that got out the late address to the rank and file, must be composed of a set of sly dogs. They say, for instance:

"Our first duty is to determine that those who represent our party should be men of unblemished character and steadily devoted to its principles; that intelligence and honor, probity and sound judgment should be prerequisites for selection to all representative duty."

Alderman William McMullin is Chairman of the Democratic City Executive Committee; Councilman Barnes, who leads organized assaults upon engine-houses, is a Democrat of the Fourth Ward; John Morrissey, black-leg and prize-fighter, is a Democratic member of Congress, and Fernando Wood, a Democrat of purest ray serene, is also a member of Congress. These are a few among the "representative men" of the party, and nobody will be rash enough to deny them the possession of "unblemished character," "intelligence," "honor," "probity" and all sort of excellent things. Nobody will have the temerity to deny these representative Democrats the possession of all these virtues, particularly while within the reach of their revolvers, black-jacks and steel-knuckles.

During the month of June 39,625 immigrants from Europe arrived at Castle Garden, New York. Of this vast body only 292 were bound for the old slave States, viz.: to Kentucky, 192; Maryland, 206; Texas, 36; Tennessee, 21; Mississippi, 15; Alabama, 9; Louisiana, 60; Georgia, 39; South Carolina, 14. To the States that belonged to the late Confederacy there were only 194. From this it is plain that the immigrants are not yet satisfied with the guarantees for their safety and property among the unreconstructed rebels. Andrew Johnson and his policy are the cause of this distrust. He is doing his best to keep up discontent among the Southerners; to encourage illiteracy among the whites, and increase their hostility to the negroes. Labor cannot be secured in its rights while the spirit of disaffection continues. The foreigners, who come over prepared to labor, will not venture into those parts of the country where the false chivalry still scorns the laborer and resists the decision of the great war.

The Reform spirit is at work in other countries of Europe besides England. Portugal, a short time ago, abolished capital punishment, being, if we mistake not, the first nation to do so. In France a law has been adopted by the Senate and Legislative Body of France, abolishing that relic of barbarism, imprisonment for debt. What will be done now with Clichy and other debtors' prisons with which gentlemen in difficulties from England and America have at times been made unpleasantly familiar? When will England follow France and abolish her vile and cruel system of imprisonment for debt? The Austrian reforms in Hungary and elsewhere are worthy of mention in connection with this subject. With these, and with the abolition of capital punishment in Portugal, of imprisonment for debt in France and of serfdom in Russia, it is quite evident that the world moves in Europe as well as in America.

The Paris *Figaro*, of a late date, perpetrated a serious conundrum that had great success. It published a long and circumstantial account of the execution of Maximilian, with a letter from him to his wife. The story, of course, was translated from the *Quereturo Esperenza* and forwarded by the Atlantic cable. It was copied everywhere, and it was amusing to see how some of our metropolitan papers in an English version. But there is not one word of truth in it. Such a narrative, sent by cable, would have cost many hundred dollars, and the *Figaro* people, when blamed for the hoax, may say: "*Se non e vero, e ben trovato.*"

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THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS.

He is Cheerfully Obedient.

FROM CAPE ISLAND.

Continued Arrival of Visitors.

By the Atlantic Telegraph.

LONDON, July 23, Noon.—Consols for money, 94 7-16.

Erie Railroad	46¾
U. S. Fives of 1862	72½
Illinois Central	76¾
Atlantic & Great Western	23¾

FRANKFORT, July 22d, Evening.—U. S. Five-twenties, 76¾.

LIVERPOOL, July 23, Noon.—Cotton quiet and steady. Sales of 8,000 bales. The weather is unfavorable for the crops. Breadstuffs are firm.

ANTWERP, July 23.—Petroleum in France.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The *National Intelligencer* says:

"It is understood in well-informed circles that the President will cheerfully and promptly enter upon the execution of the Reconstruction act of the last session of Congress, giving, if occasion requires, explicit instructions to his subordinate Generals. The utmost care will be taken to guard against any possible collision with the generally understood wishes of the people. It is believed, however, all the Cabinet are agreed upon the principle that the President of the United States cannot, without violating his oath, use the power to exonerate himself from the ultimate responsibility for all Executive acts, by shifting or by venturing too far out in the surf while bathing, a responsibility which he does not feel disposed to assume. Should an occasion arise, however, which may make it be forced upon him, in which he must consent to be disobeyed or supplanted in his constitutional jurisdiction, he will be prepared to vindicate the law to be implicitly obeyed by the power of army and navy if necessary, there is, we are assured, no apprehension of saying what line of action the administration would adopt."

From New York.

(Special Despatch to the Evening Bulletin.)

CAPE MAY, July 23.—A tremendous thunderstorm prevailed here last night and this morning. The thermometer stands at 72 degrees.

The daily arrivals of visitors are largely increasing. Four hundred visitors from Philadelphia and Camden came down by a special train this morning. The hotels are all rapidly filling up, and the season is approaching its height.

Financial News from New York.

(Special Despatch to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.)

By Magnetic Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 23.—United States 6s, 1881, 110⅝@110¾; United States 5-20s, old, 108¾@108⅞; ditto, 1864, 107⅝@107¾; ditto, 1865, 108⅛@108¼; ditto, 1867, 108⅛@108¼; ditto, 1868, 108⅝@108¾; Seven-thirties, February and June, 107⅞@108; ditto, ditto, December, 105⅞@106; ditto, June, and July, 107⅞@108; Gold, 139; Cotton, 29c; New York Central, 139; Erie, 46⅝@46¾; ditto, preferred, 77; Hudson River, 125; Reading, 97⅞@98; Michigan Southern, 81⅝@82; Michigan Central, 130½@130¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 57½@57¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 112½@112¾; Chicago and Alton, 113@113½; Chicago and Alton, preferred, 118; Ohio and Mississippi Certificates, 30⅝@32⅞. Market strong.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 23.—The Commissioners of the New York Yacht Squadron are expecting to dine with the owners of the yachts will rendezvous at Glen Cove on the first of August. Eighteen or twenty yachts are entered and others are expected.

General Grant disappointed many people by refusing to have a public reception at Governor's Island. On Sunday last he was quietly at home and entertained by Gen. Wallen, commanding the post, Gen. Grant, of Illinois, Gen. Rawlins, of Maine, Major-Gen. Butterfield, Gen. Porter, and Lieut. Woodward, of the Navy, Gen. Dodge, of Iowa, day for Long Branch. A telegram from that place says the General and family left for Long Branch at 11.30 o'clock, at the Stetson House, by Gilmore's band. There was but a very small crowd at the depot.

Dr. Pitcher's Hermetic Remedy has awarded the highest prize at the Paris Exposition, 1867, to H. & G. A. Wright for the best Toilet Soaps, Extracts and Perfumeries—for sale by all the principal druggists. 6, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 Wright, 48 Chestnut street.

WARRANTED TO CURE OR THE MONEY REFUNDED. Dr. Pitcher's Hermetic Remedy has received the highest prize at the Paris Exposition, 1867, to H. & G. A. Wright for the best Toilet Soaps, Extracts and Perfumeries—for sale by all the principal druggists. 6, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 Wright, 48 Chestnut street.

Depot for Constipation and Habitual Costiveness. Depot, Sixth and Vine. Fifty cents a box.

GOLD MEDAL PERFUMERY.—Napoleon III. has awarded the Gold Medal to Atkinson, Perfumer, 562, to it. & G. A. Wright for the best Toilet Soaps, Extracts and Perfumeries—for sale by all the principal druggists. 6, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 Wright, 48 Chestnut street.

Dr. Pitcher's Hermetic Remedy has received the highest prize at the Paris Exposition, 1867. 1 to it. & G. A.