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ALEXANDER C. BRYSON, JOSEPH B. BRYSON.

EVENING BULLETIN.

Thursday, August 8, 1867.

LACONIC STATESMEN.

Mr. Johnson is very short with Mr. Stanton. Likewise, Mr. Stanton is very short with Mr. Johnson. There are very few static papers extant which convey so much significance, in so brief a space. Mr. Johnson was in a very bad humor when he wrote to the Secretary of War:

"Sir: Your conclusions of a high character constrain me to say that your resignation as Secretary of War will be accepted."

He does not even give Mr. Stanton a "character," or a "week's wages," but invites him to walk out of the house and be done with it.

Now, Mr. Stanton has lived in that family for five years, has earned a good reputation for sobriety, honesty and capability. He has always kept his place, has asked for no favors or no holidays, and has never been careless, slovenly or dilatory with his work. He has never spoken to the President, nor has he advocated the Eight Hour System. Under these circumstances, Mr. Stanton had good justification for paying Mr. Johnson back in his own coin, thus:

"*Sir:* Your note of this date has been received, stating that public considerations of high character constrain you to say that my resignation as Secretary of War will be accepted. In reply, I have the honor to say that public considerations of high character, which *alone have induced me to continue at the head of this department*, constrain me not to resign the office of Secretary of War before the next meeting of Congress."

The reply is as fully as respectful as the request. The President says, "Get out!" Mr. Stanton says, in effect, that for all the love that he bears either for the office or for Mr. Johnson, he would have to "out," long ago, but that he is constrained by considerations of public duty to stay where he is. The situation is a very peculiar one. Mr. Stanton cannot be removed by the President, under the Civil Tenure Bill, and they both know it. Mr. Stanton is backed by the party which he has so steadfastly continued to represent in the Government, and the President by his hostility to General Sheridan has secured to the Secretary of War the powerful re-inforcement of General Grant. Mr. Johnson may exclude Mr. Stanton from the Cabinets meeting, but even that will be a very dangerous experiment. But he cannot dispossess him of his portfolio without the consent of the Senate, and, as Mr. Stanton has announced his intention of remaining at his post until that is obtained, it will be well for the irate President to be as amiable about it as he can, and make the best of their very embarrassing dilemma.

APPRETICES.

Public attention has been very strongly attracted of late to the fact that the number of youths learning trades is very much less than it should be. The result of this evil is two-fold. We have a large class of idle, lounging youths at the corners and at engine houses, living on their relatives and learning every description of mischief, and we have no sufficient supply of educated mechanics, whose services are so much in demand, and, consequently, in proportion to the whole population of the city. In fact, the evil is so great that it has not only been frequently discussed by the press, but has been advert ed to by the Courts. Judge Ludlow, some time since, made some excellent remarks from the bench on this subject, pointed out that the omission to apprentice lads to useful trades led straight to idleness, vice and crime, and it is not too much to say that the general sentiment of the community is that there needs to be a reform in this direction. When, in the face of all this, we see on that Tuesday last a large number of twickbayers in Boston struck from work because their employers had more apprentices than the rules of the "Brickbayers' Association" allow, we feel that these associations, in so doing, are acting directly in the face of the sense and judgment of the community, and of the principle of right. It is the time that some legislative notice should be taken of such rules. Attempts to limit instruction are directly contrary to the whole theory of republican government. It is the time they should be made illegal by act of Legislature.

COALS TO NEWCASTLE.

Who invented the original idea of removing the old Pennsylvania Bank building to Portland, Me.? With elaborate, Chinese accuracy, the marble has been marked, lettered and numbered, stone by stone, and is now being shipped off to reappear as a Custom House in Maine. In its place, a building is to be erected by the Government, for the use of the revenue service, which will be a convenience to the public, and, possibly, an ornament to Philadelphia. Congress made a preliminary appropriation of $100,000 towards the erection of the new building, a sum which would have gone far to re-model the Bank building, and adapt it for its proposed use. By the present costly, troublesome and tedious plan, the appropriation will probably be exhausted in removing the present building, and the old eyesore on Dock street will remain still longer to offend the sight and so reproach the Government for its indifference to Philadelphia interests. We do not know whether any plan has been adopted for the improvement of the property, but, if there has not, by all means let the new building be made of Portland granite or sandstone. If Portland gets our Pennsylvania marble for her Custom-House, it will be a graceful and equally expensive acknowledgment of the compliment to send us Maine granite for our Custom Appraisers' building.

Nobody will deny to the French the possession of a degree of skill in cookery that leaves all other nations far in the back ground. We know of the culinary achievements of the land of Blot, Francatelli and Soyer. We know that it has reconciled mankind to the excellent tomato. We know that were it not for French cookery many a frog would be sporting in his native waters who is now minus his hind legs; and we know, too, that the same sublime science is making daily converts to the utilitarian idea of converting the flesh of worn-out steeds to the use of man. It was an eminently practical thing to turn to a profitable account the flesh of horses who were past toil in the carriage, the cart, the plough or the omnibus. In our own favored land we let the horse down by easy stages from his original employment, and when he has got through with a cheerful carriage, cart or railway-car experience, we consign him to the supernumerary relation of a hack-rental oyster trade, or the slop-cart traffic, and when he fails to come up to the requirements of those lingingly arduous pursuits, the glue-factory furnishes the rest and the oblivion that are the final doom of tired horse-flesh. In France it is differently managed. There they fatten the worn-out steed, and serve up his flesh in steaks and roasting pieces, instead of converting it into glue and fertilizers. The poor horse is fated to have a hard time of it at the best. Perhaps the economic French man is right in making his flesh as valuable to man after his demise as his flesh, blood and intelligence had been useful to him while he was in life and strength. But the culinarily scientific Gaul has just achieved a fresh triumph. He has made a dainty dish of the whale, and the price per pound of blubber and of whale's tail and fins may specifically be looked for in the quotations of the Fish markets. The best thing Mr. Seward could do in this connection would be to despatch to Walrusia a commission exclusively composed of French cooks, in order to the development of the resources of that interesting country. The whale has become an old story in the culinary line; but as a candidate for steaks and ragouts the walrus looms up in formidable proportions. Dr. Kane tells us how the Esquimaux cooked the animal over their train-oil lamps; but the Blots and the Francatelli would dispel these greasy mists of barbarism and let us into the broad sunlight of walrus in steaks or roasting pieces, and stewed, fried, broiled or boiled in any way to suit customers. With an unlimited supply of seal, walrus and whale, there is a fine field for the practice of French cookery in Walrusia. Cookery is one of the great humanizing and civilizing agencies of the time, and it Mr. Seward wants the seals, dolphins, porpoises, whales and walruses of Walrusia put to the practical account of attracting settlers to that country, by all means let him hurry up his scientific commission of French cooks.

The Poet Laureate of Great Britain seems to be in about as bad a way as one of his poetical predecessors once was in. It is stated that the reason Mr. Tennyson's abandonment of his beautiful residence at Farrington, Isle of Wight, and his retreat to Haslemere, in Surrey, is that he was tormented by the obtrusive attentions of the "lion-hunters," who hung on to his palings, peeped through his gates, and fairly crammed the Sabbath Church on Sunday, in the hope of seeing how a poet laureate said his prayers. A hundred and fifty years ago, Alexander Pope while smarting under the same kind of persecution and affliction, wrote some commemorative lines which commenced with,

"Shut, shut the door, good John!—fatigued I said,
Tie up the knocker, say I'm sick, I'm dead.
The dog-star rages! Nay, 'tis past a doubt,
All Bedlam, or Parnassus is let out:
Fire in each eye, and papers in each hand,
They rave, recite and madden round the land.
What wild ideas guard me, or what shades can
bide
They flock at my thickets, through my grot they
glide
By land, by water, they renew the charge;
They stop the chariot and they board the barge;
No place is sacred—not the Church is free,
Even Sunday shines no Sabbath-day to me."

John Bull, impassive as animal as he usually is, has always been rather a rough and boorish lion-hunter. We have Pope's evidence of what he was in that line a century and a half ago, and the Laureate Tennyson seems testimony to the same condition of things in the present year of grace. It is much to be feared that some of the American cousins of the distinguished animal will derive no great fun behind him in respect to ill-manners. While the great intelligent and spirited nasses look on in pity or contempt, the less intelligent, a terribly obtrusive minority who will pester men who have the misfortune to have become famous; who will tody to the president, and who will pestrate themselves and kiss the dust, whenever a golden calf is to be found. Such fawners and grovelers are sure to bores to the unwilling objects of their adulations as they are sources of mortification to their more judicious and spirited fellow mortals. But there is no use repining at it; so long as there is anything to gape at, from a poet laureate to a cow with six legs, men will look and wonder, and the objects of their unwelcome attention have no help for it but to tie up the knocker and pretend to be either sick or dead, or to move into some retired locality where decorum and the rest and where people cease from troubling, because they are either too polite to bore men who do not desire their attentions, or because they are too stupid to know a poet laureate, a great general, or a distinguished statesman, from any other man.

One of the most serious results of President Johnson's threats to remove General Sheridan, and invalidate the appointment of Governor Flanders of Louisiana, is the injury inflicted upon the people of the State by submergence of their lands in consequence of the dilapidated condition of the levees. Four million dollars were appropriated for their repair, and it was to protect this money from the dishonesty of Governor Wells, that General Sheridan removed that official. The fund, however, did not really exist, but was to be raised by means of a loan, the bonds of which need the signature of the Governor to make them legal and negotiable. President Johnson having cast a doubt upon the legality of the Flanders administration, capitalists have refused to come forward and purchase the bonds, and the levees remain unrepaired, while the floods sweep in over the fertile fields, carrying devastation and ruin with them. For this condition of things the suffering people have to blame no one but their professed friend Mr. Andrew Johnson. General Sheridan braved his wrath to secure to the people the full benefit of the appropriation; but the President, in the accomplishment of his selfish designs and in the exercise of an arbitrary and wicked power, cares not how much individual interests may suffer. "My policy" must be fulfilled, at all hazards, and the opinions of the whole people are not worthy of the President's consideration for a moment, beside the impulses of his own obstinate will. There is a certain magnificence about such self conceit, and if the Loulsianaians are willing to admire they must be content to suffer; but this bitter experience would have proved to wiser men, the fact that their true friends are enrolled among the enemies of the President.

Every summer there are a number of deaths from drowning at the different places of seaside resort, and these increase in frequency, as railroad facilities, and consequently facilities for sea bathing excursions, attract a greater multitude of visitors. Nearly all of these accidents are caused by the reckless and foolish daring of the victims themselves. Men rush into the hungry maw of the ocean and pit their little strength against its resistless force, in the display of bravery that has not even the merit of being brave. They reap the certain reward of their foolhardiness, we can only lament that Heaven has not gifted all men with discretion, and we give our sympathy as human beings where, despite the sad and terrible result, it is certainly not deserved. But men will do as they please, and while this is the case it is clearly our duty to use every possible effort to save their lives, just as we would in the case of any other more deliberately attempted suicide. At Atlantic City this season, there have been very many cases of drowning, and a number whereby death would have ensued, but for the timely and heroic efforts of individuals. Despite the fact that several thousand persons bathe in the surf daily, there is not a life-boat on the island, nor is there an appliance of any kind provided by which assistance can be given to an imperiled person. There has been a good deal of talk on the part of the authorities of the town, about the necessity for some life-saving apparatus, but no practical effort has been made to procure it. It is demanded now, not only for humanity's sake, but by the interests of the town. If, therefore, the municipal authorities do not pay the matter attention, it is to be hoped that the property owners will bestir themselves to do so, in order to protect their guests. The frequency of deaths increases from year to year, and it is not much to assert that the prestige of the town will be seriously injured unless the lives of visitors are better protected.

There is a question of veracity between Judge Pierrepont and President Johnson. The Military Commission who tried Mrs. Surratt recommended her to mercy, because of her age and sex; this received no attention from the President and she was hung. No loyal man questions the justice of the punishment, but President Johnson denied that he had received any such recommendation, and asserted that he first learned of it through the newspapers. Judge Pierrepont said that the President "signed the warrant for her death with the paper right before his eyes." Either the one or the other is guilty of misstatement; accidental failure to perceive such a document, when it is referred to the life of a human being, cannot be supposed for a moment. Judge Pierrepont has a high reputation as a lawyer and a gentleman of unimpeachable veracity; President Johnson in view of his treachery to his party, and his violation of his pledges, certainly cannot lay claim to the latter distinction. The public therefore will be inclined to believe that Mr. Johnson did receive the document, especially as we have the statement of an officer of the Court who was attached to the death sentence in the usual substantial manner, and in a most conspicuous position.

No intelligent man believed that the sudden affection and respect displayed by Southern politicians toward the negroes, as soon as the right of suffrage was conferred upon them, sprang from anything else than a desire to control their votes in order to place themselves in office. If any negro attributed this exhibition to other causes, he can learn his error from the conduct of the rebels in redeemed Tennessee. Before the election, they cajoled and flattered the black voters, and made lavish promises to them; but as soon as the triumph of the Republicans by the aid of the negroes was assured, they turned against them, and began to discharge them by scores from the various places where they were employed. This lofty and chivalric species of revenge is still continuing at a rapid rate, the rebel newspapers insisting that "it will teach the negroes who are their friends." So it will, but not precisely in the sense intended by the men who have inaugurated, and the officers who are endorsing it.

Yesterday the Grand Jurors were brought into Court and questioned as to whether they had formed or expressed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the persons charged with the outrageous riot at the Hope Engine house on the night of the 12th of July. It would have been much more satisfactory to the public if the Grand Jury had brought in a true bill against the rioters, so that they might be promptly tried and punished if they were found guilty. It is now more than three weeks since the occurrence of this outrage, and the leaders in it continue to exercise important public functions as though they were honest and pure men, instead of ruffians and blackguards.

The sale of the new State Loan is nearly concluded under the direction of our three leading banking houses, Jay Cooke & Co., Drexel & Co. and E. W. Clark & Co. This large sum has been successfully negotiated; and has been purchased mainly by our own citizens. The loan is of three durations—5-10, 10-15 and 15-20 years. The first and 3d series are nearly exhausted, while none of the 2d series remain. Vigorously managed, the absorption of the loan has been rapid and sure, and at the rate it is now being taken, it will all be disposed of in the course of two or three weeks, after which the price will undoubtedly advance.

Capitalists will find facts set forth in an advertisement in another column of the BULLETIN of to-day, eminently worthy of attention. The Union Pacific Railroad (Omaha branch) is making very rapid progress towards the setting sun, and the success of the great work is assured. Its first mortgage bonds, which bear interest at the rate of six six per cent. per annum in gold are offered at ninety cents on the dollar. At the current price of gold this will yield to bondholders a rate of interest equal to nine per cent. in currency. The interest is payable in the city of New York. This is certainly a tempting investment.

John B. Myers & Co., Auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street, will hold on to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, the entire large sale of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, by catalogue, on four months' credit, including 1,000 pieces Gingham, fast colors, Plaids, Stripes, Checks, Ginghams, Cambrics, Linen Lawns, Linen Cambrics, Jaconets, Swiss Muslins, Linen Cambrics, Linen Linens, Linen Sheetings, Linen Table Linens, Linen Towels, Linen Napkins, Linen Diapers, Linen Bosoms, Linen Cuffs, Linen Collars, Linen Dusters, Linen Handkerchiefs, Linen Drilling, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Linen Cambric Dresses, Linen Cambric Suits, Linen Cambric Skirts, Linen Cambric Chemises, Linen Cambric Dressing Sacques, Linen Cambric Dressing Gowns, Linen Cambric Gentlemen's Dressing Gowns, Linen Cambric Gentlemen's Shirts, Linen Cambric Gentlemen's Drawers, Linen Cambric Gentlemen's Collars, Linen Cambric Gentlemen's Cuffs, Linen Cambric Gentlemen's Handkerchiefs, Linen Cambric Ladies' Collars, Linen Cambric Ladies' Cuffs, Linen Cambric Ladies' Handkerchiefs, Linen Cambric Ladies' Dressing Sacques, Linen Cambric Ladies' Dressing Gowns, Linen Cambric Ladies' Skirts, Linen Cambric Ladies' Chemises, Linen Cambric Ladies' Drawers, Linen Cambric Ladies' Dressing Gowns, Linen Cambric Ladies' Dressing Sacques