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EVENING BULLETIN.

Wednesday, August 21, 1867.

SHERIDAN AND GRANT.

The official order, promulgated yesterday, settles the Sheridan question. Thomas goes to New Orleans, Hancock to Louisville, and Sheridan to Kansas. General Grant issues this order by direction of the President and evidently desires to throw all responsibility for the act upon Mr. Johnson. In transmitting the President's order, General Grant adds two significant clauses, one ordering General Thomas to "continue to execute all orders he may find in force in the Fifth Military District at the time of his assuming command of it, unless authorized by the General of the Army to annul or modify them," the other directing General Sheridan to report at Washington, before assuming his new command.

General Sheridan is, as all the world knows, a good soldier, and he will take hold of the Indian war, as he takes hold of every thing, with his whole heart. It is a good fortune for the country that our bad President has been, as it were, compelled to place him in a position where his peculiar military talents will have peculiar opportunities of exercise. No thanks, however, to Mr. Johnson for any benefit that may result from the change. He would destroy Sheridan if he dared, but there are limits beyond which even his bold treachery cannot carry him.

The position into which General Grant has got himself, or in which he has been placed, in this business, excites the keenest solicitude on the part of his friends throughout the country. He undoubtedly looks forward to the Presidency, and it is a worthy and honorable ambition for an American citizen to indulge. But he is no politician. He has had no experience in the intrigues and manœuvres of such men as now manage affairs in Washington. This they know, and they are determined to use him accordingly. Working upon his well-known principle of obedience to orders, Mr. Johnson and his cunning advisers have got him into a position before the country from which there is but one way of escape, and, as yet, General Grant does not appear to see the avenue that is open to him or to appreciate his danger. His personal, military popularity is immense, and it is not to be wondered at if the necessary knowledge of the fact comes between him and the more important fact that personal popularity will never more stand, before the American people, in the place of positive principle. The war which General Grant terminated so gloriously has left that lesson engraven forever, for the benefit and guidance of our public men.

As time recovers on the pilot of Mr. Johnson is rapidly unfolding itself. He is, heart and soul, opposed to Congress and the reconstruction laws. Their triumph is his defeat, their success, his failure. The best men in Congress saw the danger of an adjournment, and their predictions of evil have already come true. The President has gone to work to undo their work with the desperate energy of a man who knows that he has no time to lose. Nothing could be done while Mr. Stanton remained at the War Department, and there seemed no way to dispossess him but by using General Grant. Stanton would not have surrendered to any civil successor, and probably not to all military ones, but to Grant, with whom his personal and official relations were peculiarly intimate and friendly, he could not oppose with positive refusal. Grant, once in office, is simply the channel of the Presidents' orders, and he has at once begun to issue those orders which he feared Stanton would not execute. General Grant evidently sees his dilemma. He sees that he has been used to bring Secretary Stanton into temporary disgrace. He sees that his favorite commander-in-arms, Sheridan, is sacrificed by his order. He sees that the Administration has got him "just where it wants him," and that it is making him do work which Mr. Stanton would not do. But he does not see the full danger of his position, or the way of escape. If he did, he would not attempt by half-way measures, such as he has resorted to, to counteract the influence which his main position is having upon the public mind.

The complimentary reference to Secretary Stanton's public services the endorsement of Sheridan's official acts in the Fifth Military District; the recall of Sheridan to Washington, are all good moves, but they stop far short of what General Grant's position requires. Strong and self-reliant as he has the good right to be, he cannot hope to sustain himself in a false position by virtue of his mere personal popularity, great as it now is. Being in the civil office of the War Department, as Secretary *ad interim*, the people can understand why he must execute the orders of his military superior. But they cannot so easily understand why he should be in a civil office at all. The President can have no right to order a soldier to do civil duty. Indeed, he has repeatedly, in his veto messages, asserted at the idea of military men being placed in civil positions. It was, therefore, in General Grant's power to decline the ungracious duty of ousting Mr. Stanton from his seat. But, it may be argued, he accepted the post to protect Stanton and Sheridan from the consequences which would follow the appointment of some weak tool of the President. This may be true, but if it is, a single short week has sufficed to show General Grant how egregiously he has been deceived.

The one path for General Grant, if he is at heart in sympathy with Republican principles, is one that has always been distasteful to the great commander, a complete change of base. We desire to sustain General Grant against all comers, and to do the great master of the Republican party, but he cannot hope for success, if he desires the Presidency, unless he very soon sets at rest all doubt upon the question of his political principles. Let General Grant throw up the portfolio of the War Department; let him insist upon confining himself to the line of his military duties; let him make known to the people that he is openly pledged to the policy of Congress and the principles of the great Republican party of the country, and all the Johnsons and Sewards in creation cannot break him down. Johnson said that "there is a time to keep silence and a time to speak." General Grant's time would seem to have arrived.

THE PAGAN IN CHRISTENDOM.

One of the most extraordinary spectacles afforded by the mania for visiting which has of late seized upon the European sovereigns is the homage that was paid to the Sultan during his sojourn in England, France and Austria. The England that scorned and ridiculed Abraham Lincoln, while he was alive, fell down and worshipped this pagan ruler of a half civilized people. Christian England, that weeps over the heathenism of Borrioboola Gha, and claims to lead the world in intelligence and progressive civilization, paid homage to Mohammedanism and barbarism in the person of the man who commanded the unhappy Christians of Crete were at that moment being massacred and outraged, and whose sole purpose is to perpetuate an Empire founded upon licentiousness and ignorance, and whose existence is a blot upon the fair face of modern civilization. From Austria we did not expect as much as from England, for there is a certain fellow-feeling between despots, but we must seek some other reason than mere personal sympathy to account for the fact that Francis Joseph accompanied the Sultan to the borders of his dominions, and parted from him with numerous embraces, and other manifestations of sincere regard. France, as the claimed centre of refinement and highest culture, would not have been expected to treat the Turk with more than the ordinary courtesy due to a visitor. The Emperor, therefore, must have had some other motive in lavishing upon him the most devoted attention, and arranging definitely, as we learn he has done, for an early visit with the Empress to Constantinople. There must be some ulterior object in view which these nations hope to effect. The Sultan is not valuable simply as an ally; he is too much of a "sick man" to lift his nerveless arm to strike a blow against a great nation. The three governments named cannot openly desire to perpetuate the polluted faith and the barbarous institutions of the Turks, by building up again upon strong foundations the tottering ruins of the once powerful Moslem Empire. Some other solution must be found for this intense solicitude on the part of the three governments. We believe it exists in the fact that the integrity of Turkey is considered necessary to the preservation of that balance of power which has caused so much strife in Europe, and which the ruthless Bismarck, regardless of all precedent, attempted to destroy at one blow.

Russia has long had a covetous eye upon the Turkish dominions, and more than once has made an effort to obtain a foothold there. She regards its absorption as a part of her manifest destiny, which needs but the lapse of time to reach its fulfilment. The other European powers know this also, and blinding themselves to the inevitable result, and to the wickedness of sustaining a pagan empire on the very edge of Christendom, they give all their influence to enable the sick man to exist. We, as unbiased observers, can perceive that annexation to Russia would further the ends of civilization and religion, and be better for the Turks besides. Russia is the most progressive, if she is not the most cultured empire in Europe, and the cause of civilization cannot be placed in better hands. In the present position of affairs there is little hope for any immediate change in the sovereignty of Turkey, but no American will regard the consummation of the annexation to Russia with any other feeling than that of intense satisfaction.

Upon one of our inside pages to-day will be found a copy of an order issued by General Sickles, approving of the sentence imposed by a court-martial held in Plymouth, North Carolina, to try the cases of certain men who were found guilty of most inhuman cruelty to a freed woman. It appears that a young white woman, wisely oblivious to the fact that the day of chattelhip and the slaveholders' power has passed away forever, undertook to inflict a flogging upon a colored girl; but the latter, having a better comprehension of the state of affairs, instead of cowering beneath the lash like a struck hound, did as any free human being would have done, turned upon her tyrant and chastised her severely. All the old slave-hating blood was up in the neighborhood, and six men, with the sanction of a coarse mismanned a Justice, seized this one poor girl who had obeyed her instinct of self-preservation, took her to the woods, stripped her of her clothing, and then, taking turns at the whip, inflicted one hundred and forty-six lashes upon her person, until faint from loss of blood she was unable to stand. Seven men against one poor girl; and these brutes claim to belong to "the chivalry of the South." It is the chivalry of wolves that attack their enemy only when he is outnumbered and defenceless, a chivalry that a decent savage would be ashamed of.

The punishment inflicted upon these seven men was so utterly disproportionate to the magnitude of their offence, that it seems to indicate callousness and lukewarm loyalty on the part of the military officers who tried them. The six men were sentenced to pay a fine of fifteen dollars and to suffer from one to three months' imprisonment. The so-called Justice was merely removed from office, fined twenty-five dollars, and sentenced to one month's imprisonment. This punishment is almost an inducement to the commission of further crimes. For such a gross outrage against humanity and decency the sentence should have been twenty times more severe. These Southerners must be made to understand, once for all, that negroes are human beings, whom the authorities will protect. General Sickles failed to do his whole duty when he approved such a mild findings of the Court.

The larger portion of the inhabitants of this country have probably never even heard of the existence of the town of Julesburg. It is not remarkable for the extent and variety of its productions, for its learned institutions, its great statesmen, or for anything indeed but the sagacity and daring of its Common Councilmen. For Julesburg has had a very brief existence, a few months ago the place that now knows it, knew it not. Its site was a howling wilderness enlivened only by the presence of wolves who howled sympathetically, of buffalo, and an occasional untutored Indian. It is now a mushroom village with a great preponderance of "saloons" and "gambling saloons over honest dwellings. But Julesburg thinks more highly of herself than she ought to think, partly because she has sprung so rapidly from nothing, and partly because she has a Common Council. This erudite body is young, but it has accomplished much. It is virile, but oh ——! It has established a precedent that must be regarded as of the most alarming character, for, if it is followed by other small towns, it will certainly result in the disintegration and ruin of this proud Republic.

It seems that Julesburg was claimed by Colorado, but envious Nebraska, coveting its jewel, sought to wear it upon her bosom. Thereupon rose murmuring and contention, while Julesburg, conscious of her dignity and importance, held proudly aloof. But the strife waxed fierce and hot, and then Julesburg, rising to the fullest height of the occasion, convened her Common Council to consider the situation. The result is that a proclamation has been issued in which, amid a cloud of *Wherereas* and a multitude of *Resolves*, Julesburg declares herself a free and independent city, owing allegiance to no State or territory whatever! We appreciate the sublimity of the position, but modestly, and with a conscious sense of unworthiness, we venture to suggest that Julesburg has been guilty of attempted secession from something or other, and as we cannot permit the existence of that doctrine under any circumstances after the late war, something must be done to repress Julesburg and force her to connect herself with one territory or the other. We do not desire strife, the bare thought of a contest between Julesburg and the United States, of ill-feeling between the Common Council and Congress is dreadful. We therefore appeal to Julesburg to behave herself and not to assert a principle that can only be productive of ruin and disgrace to the whole country.

It is gratifying to learn that a number of the most respectable and influential members of the Washington bar have united in condemning the conduct of Bradley, and in sustaining the dignified action of Judge Fisher, under the aggravated assaults upon him as a judicial officer and as an individual. In the court-room in Philadelphia, Bradley would have been suspended and committed for contempt upon the commission of his first offence, and Judge Fisher's forbearance is to be attributed entirely to the fact that he desired to throw no obstacle in the way of a fair trial of the prisoner, by removing his counsel. At the meeting called to sustain the court, the general principle was laid down that errors made by a Judge should be corrected only by the Supreme Court, and not by a collection of partisan lawyers; and then follows a truth that a class of legal gentlemen everywhere may lay to heart with advantage, that "it is a grave error to suppose that the rights of attorneys can be maintained by personal vituperation or physical violence." Bradley's blackguardism and cowardice have earned for him the contempt of all respectable men. It nerved but the condemnation of the better among his colleagues to make his disgrace complete.

John B. Myers & Co., Auctioneers,
Nos. 232 and 234 Market street, will hold on to-morrow morning, commencing at 10 o'clock, a large and choice assortment, comprising about 1500 lots, of catalogue, on four months' credit, a large and valuable sale of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, including 400 cases and packages British Domestic, Blankets, &c.; 400 pieces Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Kentucky Jeans, Linseys, &c.; 300 bales Brown Sheetings, Sheets, Shirtings, Stripes, Plaids, Balmoral and Hoop Skirts, Zephyr Goods, Scarfs, Ribbons, Also, 1000 cases German Linen Goods, and a favorite importation. Also, Ladies' Kid Gloves and Hosiery.
The Entire, August 23, at 11 o'clock, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 300 pieces Venetian, Angola, Alpaca, Poplin, Mohair, Cheviots, in new Colors and Worsts, 2 bales Rocky Hogs, &c., advertised on first floor.

Auction Notice—Sale of Boots and Shoes.
The particular attention of the trade is called to the large sale of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, &c., to be held by Messrs. Thomas & Sons, Nos. 525 and 527 Market st., Philadelphia, commencing at 10 o'clock, on Wednesday morning, Aug. 21, and following days, by Messrs. Thomas & Co., Auctioneers, 525 Market street.

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PORTABLE GAS HEATERS, FOR ATTACHING TO ordinary gas pipes, suitable for parlors, offices or cook shops, small articles in the nursery or chamber, are for sale by STRAHAN & SHAW, No. 805 (Eight Thirty-five) Market street, below Ninth.

COAL OIL FAUCETS, OF BRASS OR IRON; BRASS Lockings, Stopples and Tips for Tin Cans; Funnels, Oil Stops and Faucets; Cork and Tin Screws; Tin Cans of several kinds of Measures, Stains, for sale by STRAHAN & SHAW, No. 805 (Eight Thirty-five) Market street, below Ninth.

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Ice Cream, 1 lb.
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