BUSINESS NOTICES.

NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING
NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING

Receiving Daily.
Receiving Daily.
Receiving Daily.

Summer Goods closing out at very low rates.
Half-wool Delaines 25 cents.
Fine Delaines 31 cents.
Best Delaines 37½ cents.

GEORGE HARRIS,
ROCKHILL HALL,
S. E. CORNER FIFTH AND MARKET STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.
And 450 Broadway, New York.

MEYERS NEWLY IMPROVED CRESCENT ATTACHMENT PIANOS.
Acknowledged to be the best. Also, Celebrated Weber, Hallet, Davis & Co.'s, Steinway & Sons', Chickering & Sons', Wm. Knabe & Co.'s, Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Pianos. Warerooms, 1006 Arch st., below Eleventh.

STEIN & CO'S PIANOS.
MASON & HAMLINS CABINET ORGANS.
A. E. GUILD, Sole Agent, 914 Chestnut st.

KINDT & MANN'S UNSURPASSED PIANOS.
Arch Street, celebrated Chickering, Only 14 octaves and Sweetest. Over 800 used Chickering. For sale by J. E. GUILD, Sole Agent, 914 Chestnut st. Also, other Organs and Melodeons, Pianos and Stools.

EVENING BULLETIN.

Saturday, September 14, 1867.

GIRARD COLLEGE.

Considerable excitement has been produced by the arbitrary dismissal of President Smith from Girard College, and the immediate election of the former President, Mr. William H. Allen. The right of the Board of Directors to remove Major Smith or any other officer of the College, for sufficient cause, cannot be questioned, nor can it be denied that the Directors have the best opportunities of judging of the fitness of the officers for their respective positions. But the right of the ten members of the Board who have concocted and executed this scheme, to carry it out, without regard to the plainest dictates of justice or common civility, must be repudiated and denied by every citizen who possesses the instinct of a gentleman, or any sense of fair dealing.

President Smith is a gentleman, in the best sense of the term, and the Board of Directors were bound to treat him accordingly. Irrespective of any or all charges that might be made against Major Smith, he should have been treated courteously, and permitted an opportunity to meet the charges and confront his accusers. Not only was this common right of the lowest criminal denied him, but the offer of his friends to present his resignation at the next meeting of the Board was rejected. All explanations were refused; all appeals to justice or to courtesy were unheeded, and ten members of the Board, a bare majority, deliberately declared the office vacant, and one of the most respected and well-known citizens of Philadelphia, a brave soldier, and an accomplished gentleman, was ignominiously expelled, without warning and without a hearing.

We are not now discussing Major Smith's fitness for his post, or the grounds upon which these ten members propose to justify their proceedings. The charge which they must meet and answer before the community relates not so much to what they have done, as to the way in which they have done it. They do not seem to have comprehended the fact that they were dealing with an honorable, refined and high-toned gentleman, and instead of proceeding with dignity, courtesy and fairness, they have hustled Major Smith out of the Presidency of the College with an indecent haste, and with a disregard of fairness and justice which cannot be excused. It is difficult to conceive how Mr. Allen, or any other right-minded gentleman who knows the circumstances of the case, can consent to supply a vacancy thus created.

As the portion of the Board who have taken this step refused to prefer charges against President Smith, the grounds upon which they have acted must be, as yet, a matter of surmise. The only tangible hint which has been thrown out, and that only in an unofficial way, is that President Smith's ideas of discipline were too strict. It is alleged:

"That his military experience and strict West Point ideas are entirely out of place at Girard College; the friendless orphans there require a kinder, more sympathetic and more genial surveillance than that exercised at a strict military school. Fourteen cases of absconding pupils were reported on one occasion; caused, it is alleged, by harsh treatment under the present discipline. Mothers have earnestly begged for the presence of their sons at home on important occasions, and have been forced to either forego their visits, or send them back at unsuitable hours. One boy's back showed the marks of a whipping received at the hands of a prefect of the College, for a month after being whipped."

If this is really the line of justification on which this proceeding is to rest, it only proves the utter incapacity of a portion of the Directors to conduct the affairs of Girard College. An institution containing five hundred boys absolutely demands a high standard of strict discipline. Absconding pupils will be found at all schools, and unreasonable mothers will raise complaints against the mildest system of school government. If these gentlemen have counted one President and introduced another for the purpose of relaxing the discipline of the College, there will be a sorry sense of affairs to report before the new system has been long at work. We do not advocate harsh treatment, needless severity, or excessive punishment. But the management of Girard College, or any other large educational establishment for boys, can be brought to a good military standard, the better for all concerned.

But the question of the charges against President Smith is not yet before the public. The first question to be plainly answered is just this: Why did the expelling party refuse to give him a hearing or to receive his resignation? When that question is answered, there are more to be asked. This matter is not a political one. President Smith openly voted for and supported Abraham Lincoln, and is therefore entitled to rank as in sympathy with the Republican party. But it is a question concerning the honor of the city authorities and the welfare of Girard College, and if there is any theory upon which the opponents of Major Smith can justify their harsh and discourteous manner of removing that gentleman, they should lose no time in making it known to the public.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is a noble one. It has for its object the arrest and punishment of those who are guilty of maltreating dumb beasts, and it has for its President Wilson C. Swann, M. D. Both of these important facts. But this distinguished gentleman, like many another "Great Medicine," does not take his own prescriptions. He is cruel to animals. He would not beat his horse, or be unkind to a little dog, but he is cruel to bipeds. Are not men of more value than horses or dogs? Does the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals confine itself to quadrupeds? Would it not take cognizance of a cock-fight? The known humanity of the president composing the Society forbids a doubt upon the subject. Why, then, do they allow their President to rend the sensitive nerves and lacerate the delicate feelings of the community by his terrible addresses to his fellow-citizens as Chairman of the Constitutional Union City Executive Committee? It is all very well to claim a dual existence for the gentleman. It is all very well to assert that while President Swann would not hurt a hair of your head, Chairman Swann may ruthlessly roll it into his basket, but the people cannot see it. People who take a newspaper want the worth of their money, and so they read whole columns of advertisements of the Constitutional Union City Executive Committee, W. C. Swann, M. D., Chairman, and then go away maimed and half and lamed with the powerful blows of logic, and blinded with the dazzling flashes of eloquent genius which have been hurled at them. Another of these assaults upon the body politic has just been committed, and if this sort of thing is to go on, President Swann must haul up Chairman Swann and have him tried for cruelty. He assails everybody. In his last address to his fellow-citizens he pitches into Andrew Johnson, with the demand that the offenders in the late rebellion shall be punished. He attacks his Copperhead friends in Maryland, declaring that he is "gratified and rejoiced" in the destruction of slavery. He abuses General Grant, over the shoulders of the "military despots" who, according to Swann, are trampling out the last vestiges of liberty in the South. He assaults Congress with the assertion that it has no power to do anything; and having pulled the string of the national slower-bah and brought down a general flood of the tears upon our devoted heads, he scuttles away into his little ark of safety, the Constitutional Union Party, "small in numbers and without official power or patronage," and rides securely over the wild waste of American politics with the calm assurance that he is "not prepared to despair of the safety and permanency of the Republic." All this is very cruel, and if something is not done to put a stop to it, and that very soon, the Society will find public confidence declining and its treasury dwindling away. The dualistic theory wont save it. The American people do not believe in dopp-gangers.

THE GREAT MEETING LAST NIGHT.

The fall campaign opened with much spirit last evening. There was an old fashioned crowd of Republicans both inside and outside Horticultural Hall, and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed. The frequent allusions to the perfidy of Andrew Johnson were received with unmistakable tokens of concurrence in the sentiments expressed; and if the arch-traitor himself could have been present, he would have been convinced that there is no Republican in Philadelphia "too poor as to do him homage" and none so mean as to follow him in his treachery. The reference to the nomination of Hon. M. Russell Thayer was hailed with thunders of applause, and the whole tone of the occasion showed that the Republican party is still true to its principles and bound to win another glorious victory.

One of the most discreditable characteristics of the Democratic party is, that it always appeals to the passions and prejudices, rather than to the reason of the masses. The Republican issues in Maine are attributable to the fact that the Democracy made an issue on the prohibitory liquor law, and by appealing to the appetite and the stomachs of the faithful, succeeded in gaining the votes of all the worshippers of Bacchus in the State. Here they have tried the old game. Instead of coming squarely out and offering sound argument in defence of their theories of government, they appeal to the brutal instincts of the mob, and ask for votes upon the ground of selfish interest and stupid prejudice. The foreign element in our population is appealed to, to vote against Judge Williams, an American-born citizen, because he is a native of another State. A Democratic Committee, representing a party which persistently advocates free trade, asserts that our factories are closing on account of excessive taxation. The hatred of the lower classes for the negro is encouraged by the same intelligent committee. New England Puritanism is enlarged upon, as if it were as bad as bigoted, selfish Pennsylvania Copperheadism, the one the advocate of education and progress, the other existing only upon ignorance and stupid conservatism. The burden of taxation is harped upon by men who ignore the fact that it is a consequence of Democratic misrule, and that it cannot be removed by placing that party in power again, unless we are prepared for repudiation. The attention of the people is distracted by subordinate questions, such as the Sunday liquor law, and the running of Sunday cars—neither of which are political partisan measures—from the main issue, which is, whether the people are willing to repudiate the past, and to place in power the party and the men who were the enemies of the country in the hour of its sternest and bitterest trial. The Democracy dare not come before the country on the true issue, and appeal to the intelligent judgment of the people. Their only hope of success lies in their ability to incite popular passions until patriotism and love of country are lost in selfish considerations. Let the people of this State be on their guard against these efforts, and throw aside all local issues until we have won the great victory. Any minor matters can be attended to afterward.

John B. Myers & Co., Auctioneers,
Nos. 232 and 234 Market street, will hold during the week the following important sales, by catalogue, viz.:
On Monday, Sept. 16, on four months' credit, 1000 lots of French Goods, embracing 1,000 choice Paris Merino, Cashmere, Silk and Wool Shawls, Cloth Sacques, Cloaks, Silks, 700 pieces French Merino, 300 pieces Flannel for the use of the jobbers of the celebrated manufactory of Messrs. Fryer, Fryer & Co., Nos. 1 and 2 Worsted Yarns, and Square and Oblong Wool Shawls, Alpacas, Albatrosses and Mohairs, Quilts, Linsey Flax, Tricotings, &c.
On Tuesday, Sept. 17, 2,000 packages Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Rubbers, Shoe Pegs, &c., to be sold on four months' credit, at 10 o'clock.
On Thursday, Sept. 19, 800 packages and lots of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, in four months' credit, at 10 o'clock.
On Friday, Sept. 20, 500 packages and lots of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, in four months' credit, at 10 o'clock, including large lines Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Satinets, Beaver, Velvet, Cheviots, Tweeds, Doeskins, Satinets, Italians, Silk Linings, &c.
Also, Fancy Goods, Silks, Linens, Housekeeping Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Suspenders, Shawls, Shirts and Drawers, Travelling Shirts, Suspenders.
Also, 300 packages Linen and Woolen Domestics.
On Thursday, Sept. 26, 300 pieces Ingrain, Venetian, Hemp, Cottage and Rag Carpetings, on four months' credit, at 12 o'clock.

Extensive Sale of Real Estate and Stocks, by Order of Orphans' Court, Executors, Administrators, Trustees and Others.
THOMAS BIRCH & Sons' sale, at the Exchange, on Tuesday next, will comprise valuable Coal Lands, Business Location, No. 839 Arch; Residences, Thirty-sixth and Locust, 261 Spruce, several small Dwellings, Nineteenth and North Second; a number of valuable Bonds; Stock in the Chestnut Street Theatre, Stock in Steam Ferry Performance sales will include the elegant Residence, southwest corner Forty-ninth and Darby road; Country Seat, 15 acres, Hollow road and Germantown road; Farms, Stores, Dwellings, Lumber Yard and Farm, Haddonfield, New Jersey; Mills, Cotton Factory, Machinery, Water Works, Mansion, Dwellings, Lots, etc., Phoenixville, Chester county, Pa. See advertisements seventh and fifth pages to-day's Bulletin.

Auction Notice—Sale of Boots and Shoes.
The attention of the trade is called to the large sale of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Rubbers, etc., to be sold by McClelland & Co., to-morrow morning, Sept. 16, commencing at 10 o'clock, and Monday morning, Sept. 16, commencing at 10 o'clock, promptly.

DOWNINGS' ANGLO LIQUID CEMENT, FOR mending broken Glass, Wood and Ornaments. Glass, China and Wood Marble, &c. No trouble to mend of the article to be mended. Sold by the Downings. JOHN S. DOWNING, Stationer, 1011 Chestnut street, two doors ab. Walnut.

FRENCH CIRCULATING LIBRARY.
Large Selection.
French Books, Stationery and Engraver,
905 South Eleventh street.
Note paper and envelopes promptly and substantially printed. Card Engraving, 50 cts. per hundred.

MULLER'S NEW HAT STORE, N. E. CORNER Third and Spring Garden streets. HAT AND CAP EMPORIUM, 804 CHESTNUT STREET.

FALL AND WINTER HATS.
THIRD STREET HALL,
HAT AND CAP EMPORIUM, 804 CHESTNUT street.

FINE RIVETS AND RUBBER GOODS, PACKAS Chase Excelsior Fine, Xing Smile, French Wire, Nubs and a full variety of Iron Nails, Brads, Clasps, Tacks, &c. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight-Thirty-five) Market street, below Ninth.

NEAT AND LIGHT ANTIQUE BRONZED BRACKETS, Gas Fixtures, Chandeliers, Pendants, Brackets and a variety of Gas Fixtures, suitable for parlors, sold by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight-Thirty-five) Market street, below Ninth.

POCKET CUTLERY, TABLE CUTLERY, AMERICAN and English Shears, Scissors, Razors, Strops, Hones, etc. TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight-Thirty-five) Market street, below Ninth.

GOOD BOOKKEEPERS CAN OBTAIN THE BEST of Newspapers, and also sell their old papers, at HUNTINS old newspaper store, 840 Chestnut street.

INSURE AGAINST ACCIDENT
THE TRAVELERS' INSURANCE COMPANY
HARTFORD, CONN.
THE PIONEER ACCIDENT COMPANY IN THE UNITED STATES.
CASH CAPITAL.....$500,000
CASH ASSETS.....$706,256
$20,000 PAID FOR LOSSES IN THREE YEARS.
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No. 409 Walnut street, Philadelphia.
Special Agent and Manager,
WM. H. ALLEN, Jr.
No. 409 Walnut street, Philadelphia.
Agents in Philadelphia:
JOHN T. BOTTLER, 1000 Market street.
JOHN T. MORRIS, 1107 Market street.
Agents in Camden, N. J.:
JOSEPH ROBERTS, Cor. Market and Front streets.
Agents in Wilmington, Del.:
JOHN M. ROBERTS, 516 Market street.
Agents in Baltimore:
WM. H. GRAY, 217 Baltimore street.
Agents in Boston:
HENRY HALLOWELL, 3 Exchange Place.
Agents in New York:
HARRIS & HOYT, 116 Broadway.
Agents in Hartford, Conn.:
JOHN G. BEACH, Cor. Main and Pearl streets.
Agents in Chicago, Ill.:
WM. H. BEARD, 140 Dearborn street.
Agents in Cincinnati, Ohio:
JOHN H. WOODWARD, 166 Walnut street.
Agents in St. Louis, Mo.:
JOHN D. ROBERTSON, 1 Exchange Place.
Agents in Cleveland, Ohio:
ALEXANDER & SPENCER, 140 Superior street.
Agents in Pittsburgh, Pa.:
JOHN H. DAVIS, 84 Fourth street.
Agents in Louisville, Ky.:
JOHN P. SMITH, 1 Exchange Place.
Agents in Indianapolis, Ind.:
JOHN H. LEE, 2 Exchange Place