BUSINESS NOTICES.

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EVENING BULLETIN.

Friday, September 20, 1867.

THE COMING STRUGGLE.

Europe is filled with rumors of war. General apprehension and uneasiness seem to exist in political and financial circles, and while none can directly account for the existence of this feeling, it is evident that the sentiments of the great powers is decidedly warlike, and that grave fears are entertained of an outbreak of hostilities in one quarter or another, which shall be the signal for a war in which the whole continent will be involved. It is officially announced that the Salzburg Conference had no political meaning, and Napoleon has himself assured France and the world of his peaceable intentions; and yet he is massing troops at various points, and working the armories to their utmost capacity to supply the troops with effective weapons. An unpleasant complication with Italy is likely to result from the threatened invasion of Napoleon's dominions of the Pope, and the Italian people are in arms and eager to advance upon Rome at the first attempt at interference. Prussia, jealous rival of France, is striving to effect an alliance with Italy against France, and is arming, as if in expectation of war, while the Luxemburg dispute seems likely to begin again and cause fresh trouble, the authorities not having complied with their agreement to dismantle the fortress, and Bismarck having begun already to grumble about it.

The Czar has demanded, in a peremptory manner of Turkey, the cession of Crete to Greece, and a more liberal treatment of the Christians in the Sultan's dominions, and it is thought that a refusal to accede to this demand will be the signal for a war between Russia against Turkey. It is well known that the policy of the Czar contemplates the overthrow of the Sultan, and if the war does not begin in that direction, it will extend there as soon as the other nations are engaged with each other. If Russia should attack Turkey at the present time, it is probable that any of the great powers, despite their professed solicitude for the welfare of the Sultan, will venture singly to interfere. In warlike matters Russia is out of the question; Austria, immediately interested in the preservation of the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, will not dare, in its present weak condition, to offer resistance to Russia. As an alliance is thought to exist between Prussia and Russia, France will hardly venture to face these two great powers on the one hand, and the Prussian and Italian alliance on the other, unless sustained by Austria and the Sultan's forces, which are France, Austria and Turkey, however, would form a formidable combination against the northern alliance, especially as Prussia would seize the opportunity to attempt to recover its lost territory from Prussia, although the ultimate result would certainly be in favor of the latter.

Whatever the combinations may be, the fact that a great war is at hand is admitted upon all sides in Europe, and the public mind is wrought up to the fearful expectation of the outbreak. That it will be a great and terrible contest cannot be doubted from the vastness of the forces which will be engaged. We in this country can only look on and hope that the result of the struggle will be a victory for the masses and for constitutional liberty. With the despotisms of France, Austria and barbarous, effete Turkey on the one hand, and liberal Russia, enlightened Prussia, and progressive Italy on the other, our sympathies must be entirely with the latter. If the battle is between them, therefore, Americans will give the full measure of their sympathy and support to the free powers, as the best representatives of American principles upon the continent of Europe.

PROGRESS.

There are in all civilized periods of apathy and periods of progress, and the present is a period of progress of most unusual activity. We living in Philadelphia, whose walks are at all extended, can fail to perceive how rapidly the city is expanding in area, and what important changes and improvements are taking place in the outlying parts of the city. Magnificent churches, large and handsome stores, imposing dwellings, extensive manufacturing establishments are being erected at many different points of the city. Amongst the proposed constructions are four large and elegant buildings, at the corners of Broad and Market streets. These buildings are now under consideration of a Committee of Councils, and a few words may be appropriately said on the subject.

If this city is to be metropolitan in its character; if it is to hold out inducements to strangers to adopt it as a place of residence, if its manufacturing interests are to hold their own, the question of the promotion of scientific and special education cannot safely be neglected. The experience of the last few years has so completely proved this to Europe that the governments of the European countries have expended money for this purpose to an extent that has hitherto been unknown, seeing plainly that such expenditures repaid themselves a hundred-fold, and that no country now can afford to be behind in the advance of scientific education, any more than it can be in the race after material prosperity; in fact that the two things are tied up together to an extent only now understood.

Here, however, no such expenditures are asked for or needed. There are amongst us active and useful societies, an extension of whose usefulness will give us what we need. It is proposed that the city shall carry out the intention of William Penn in laying out those squares, by permitting the institutions in question to use them for the erection of handsome edifices devoted to the cultivation and aid of Literature, Science and Art. These institutions ask for no pecuniary aid from the city, nor is their object the acquisition of money, either directly or indirectly. They aim at the promotion of science, and those composing these bodies give liberally of their time and means, and without the expectation or the wish of material gain. The question now simply is this: Whether they shall be stimulated to new efforts and exertions by giving them the opportunity of working on a larger sphere. It seems impossible that any one of enlarged views should hesitate one moment in replying, and we trust that all such in this community will give their aid and influence in promoting this most excellent movement, which is to give us at once a great public library, an art gallery and scientific institutions such as will be an honor to the city.

SCRATCHING THE TICKET.

In all ordinary local elections, we hold that it is the duty of the voter to erase the name of every ill-chosen candidate from his ticket. So long as the imperfect and objectionable delegate system lasts, the right man will not always be chosen, and to scratch all such names is the duty of the patriotic voter.

But there are times when elections have a deeper significance than lies upon the surface. The struggle next month has assumed a very different aspect from that which it seemed likely, but a few weeks since, to wear. Then, Republicans were ready, without hesitation, to select those whom they individually preferred, even if their names were presented, in some cases, by the other side. And *then*, we should have thought them justified.

Things have changed now, since Andrew Johnson has commenced his new crusade against the North. *Now*, every vote cast for a Democratic candidate, however great may be his personal merits, is inevitably received as an approval of Johnson's ruinous course. In California and Maine, side issues were allowed to exercise a powerful influence, and now these elections are held up as Democratic triumphs.

Let every Republican then reflect that every vote cast for a Democrat is inevitably misinterpreted into an endorsement of Johnson. Can any of us afford to be so misinterpreted? We say without hesitation that every Republican who has at heart the interests of good government and the support of Congress, should at this election allow himself to be actuated by but one consideration, the overpowering necessity of rebuking the would-be Presidential Cæsar. Let it be understood that before another election, the Republicans are determined to have a thorough reform in the method of selecting candidates, whatever such reform may profitably take. But let them consider that something infinitely more important than the choice of local officers stands before the country. Congress, by vote for a single Democratic candidate is to encourage, just so far, the President towards some mad attempt at a *coup d'etat*.

The cable this morning brings information of a serious Fenian riot in the streets of the city of Manchester, England. Kelley and Deasy, the two Fenians recently arrested in England, for alleged participation in the late disturbances in Ireland, were rescued from the police by the mob, after a severe contest, in which one man was killed, and several were dangerously wounded. This affair is to be deplored by all friends of the Irish people and of Irish liberty, as most unfortunate. The English Government stated the rigor of its punishment of treason in the case of the other convicted Fenians, and both of these rescued men would at least have escaped death. But there is great danger to fear that in the event of their recapture now, it will be thought necessary to make an example of them by visiting upon them the extreme penalty of the law. The influence of this riot is hurtful in another sense. The Liberal party in England are striving earnestly to enlist the sympathies of the English masses in behalf of the oppressed Irish people, and it is not unlikely that many of the evils of which the latter complain will be removed when the Reform bill has made Parliament the true representative of popular sentiment. Such an outbreak as this one of yesterday, in the very streets of an English city, can only serve to harden the hearts of the people against the Irish and to defeat the good intentions of the Liberal leaders. This is the legitimate fruit of the insane Fenian agitation in this country. If Irish Americans would quietly attend to their own affairs and leave the question of the redression of Ireland's wrongs to the good and patient men of England, the desired end would be much more likely to be attained, and the evil of strife and bloodshed.

When once Mr. Horace Greeley did anything wonderfully wrong thing, and perhaps, in view of his recent claims for Secretary Stanton, a republican thing, it was he wrote a letter to President Johnson, recommending the appointment of Gen. Sheridan as Secretary of War. But the President is making public a private letter, which he was kindly was marked "confidential," a breach of expression contemptible. It is not, however, such a breach of propriety, which not be tolerated for an instant on the part of an editorial writer aimed to be a gentleman. Those who hereafter have intercourse with Mr. Johnson will understand that they must not presume too much upon his sense of decency or his knowledge of the proprieties of life.

Soldiers who think of casting their votes with the Democratic party should not forget that when the bill giving them the right to vote in the field was presented in the State Senate, Senator Wallace, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, said: "I vote against this bill from principle. A voter disfranchises himself and ceases to be a citizen when he takes upon himself the duties of a soldier." Let them remember also that the Democracy polled one hundred and six thousand votes against the Constitutional Amendment conferring the right of voter upon them. This is the party that now professes an ardent and exclusive affection for the soldiers.

The difficulty with the Democratic party is that its members do not work in sympathy with each other. Every now and then a leader or an organ breaks through the artificial barrier of professed loyalty and love for the country, with which the party has hedged itself, and displays the true principles which animate the men who control the machinery of the organization. The party has made a desperate bid for the soldiers' vote in the North, and is striving to the uttermost to cover up its dark record as the bitter opponent of the soldiers and of the cause for which they fought. The Republican press has already given part of this record to the world, but a Democratic paper in the South comes out now and displays in its most hideous aspect the true feeling of the Copperhead leaders for everything loyal and patriotic. The Union men of Georgia have formed an association for the erection of a monument to Abraham Lincoln, and the Augusta *Chronicle*, a Democratic paper, suggests that it "be made of the bones and cemented with the blood of the brave and patriotic Southerners who fell by the bullets of Lincoln's hirelings," and that the following inscription be placed upon it:

"Formed of the bones, and cemented by the blood of the glorious patriots who fell by hireling bullets, while fighting for their country's cause. This monument is erected to the memory of Abraham Lincoln, by one hundred thousand widows and orphans, who recognized in him the bloody murderer of their husbands and fathers, and the fanatical destroyer of free government in America."

Let it be remembered that the journal which proposes this infamous sentiment is an ardent advocate of Andrew Johnson and his policy; that it supports and defends the Democratic party of the North, and grows jubilant over its victories, and that it is the writer of the Republican party, and of every patriotic man whom the Republicans delight to honor. Can any honest soldier have any affiliation or sympathy with a party whose organs thus insult him, and slander the memory of Abraham Lincoln? In the presence of such facts as these the pretence of the Democrats to affection for the soldier is an outrage against reason and common sense.

The Naval Engineers appointed to examine League Island with a view to ascertaining the practicability of establishing a Navy-Yard thereon, decided that it would be absolutely necessary for the Government to own that portion of the main land lying along the back channel immediately opposite the island. An attempt was made by the city to purchase this ground, but the owners, conscious of the importance of their property, and thinking that the people would be willing to pay any sum for it rather than not have the Navy-Yard there, held it at a most exorbitant and unreasonable price. This the city declined to pay, and an appeal was made to Councils for permission to appoint a jury to fix the true valuation of the property. The owners, driven to desperation, intend to attack the constitutionality of the act of Assembly giving the city the right to purchase at an assessed value, and in the meantime they have applied for an injunction to restrain the city from proceeding with the assessment.

The conduct of these men cannot be regarded otherwise than as contemptibly selfish, and shameful to the last degree. Before the selection of League Island for the site of the Navy Yard, the land owned by this party dispute was not worth a dollar an acre. Whatever value it possesses now, it has derived from the efforts made by the people to secure the erection of the yard. The city does not pretend to expect to purchase the property at its old value, but at an advance somewhat in proportion to the improvements it has lately gained, and it is beyond expression mean and narrow-minded to demand it.

These men, moreover, stand in their own light. If this narrow strip of land is not secured by the city, the Navy Yard will not be located on Long Island, and the property-holders will find that they have overreached themselves, and lost a chance to dispose of their property at a good price. The one depends upon the other, and a defeat sustained by the city in this matter will not only deprive Philadelphia of the advantages to be derived from the great government work-shops, and the country of the facilities afforded by our vicinity to coal and iron mines, but it will render the disposal ground absolutely worthless, and without the remotest prospect of its ever again appreciating in value.

Now that the Democratic party, utterly ignoring the shameful past, has come forward as the professed champion of the soldier, it is interesting to glance over its record during the years of the country's tribulation, when the soldiers needed the sympathy and support of those who remained at home. The resolutions of the Chicago Convention, in 1864, "explicitly declared that after four years of failure, humanity, justice, liberty and the public welfare demand an immediate cessation of hostilities." At the great Democratic ratification meeting held in Philadelphia on September 17th, 1864, Mr. George M. Wharton said: "The platform of the Chicago Convention stands before the American people as the political creed of the Democratic party." This was the position of the Democrats during the war. Can any intelligent man believe them to be sincere in their present professions of love for the soldiers, when they were the bitter and persistent opponents of the cause for which our soldiers fought? If they considered the war a failure, their admiration for the men who conducted it is hypocritical, and their appeal for the soldier's vote is insulting.

The Washington (D. C.) *Intelligencer* yesterday, in its editorial, says:

"A grand tournament will be held at Anderson Island early in October next, when several young gentlemen in this city will tilt with an equal number of Virginians, who have had considerable experience as equestrians during the late war.

"The arrangements are in good hands, and it promises to be a very pleasant affair, and will redound to the credit of Georgetown."

There is a chance that the muffin-ring chivalry should not fail to improve. The young gentlemen of Virginia "who had a large experience" in whirling through Winchester, and in getting out of the way of Sheridan at Cedar Creek, can now try their hands at poking a long stick through a ring. "A Grand Tournament Show!"

The Democrats profess to fear repudiation, and they persistently charge the Republicans with entertaining such a design. Here is what Wm. B. Reed, a leading Democrat, and a contributor to the editorial columns of the party organ in this city said upon this subject during the war: "Will any man, the veriest optimist that lives, tell me that the public credit is to be sacrificed to the payment—even to the extent of its appalling interest—of the war debt we are now rolling up so fast?" What Republican leader ever uttered such a sentiment as that regarding repudiation? Democratic organs will please answer.

National Sunday School Union.

James A. Freeman, Auctioneer, advertises a majority of the Stock of the First National Bank, Mahanoy City, to be sold on account of whom it may concern, next Wednesday, at the Exchange. Mr. Freeman has been engaged in the sale of the most successful Banks in the State, and the sale will be without reserve.

Sale of Stocks, Loans, &c.,

on Tuesday next, at the Exchange, by M. Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.

DOWNINGS AMERICAN LIQUID CEMENT, FOR mending broken ornaments, and other articles of Glass, China, Ivory, Wood, Marble, &c. No heating required of the article to be mended, or the Cement. Always ready for use. JOHN T. DOWNING, Sole Agent, fel-tf 132 South Eighth street, two doors ab. Walnut.

FRENCH CIRCULATING LIBRARY, PAUL E. GIRARD, French Bookseller, Stationer and Engraver, 20 South Seventh street. Note paper and envelopes stamped neatly and cheaply. s2-tf

MCALLAS NEW HAT STORE, N. E. CORNER FOURTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS. MCALLAS NEW HAT STORE, 516 CHESTNUT ABOVE FOURTH. MCALLAS NEW HAT STORE, 516 CHESTNUT ABOVE EIGHTH. Your Patronage Solicited.

WARBURTONS IMPROVED, VENTILATED and comfortable Dress Hats (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season. Chestnut street, next door to the Postoffice. s2 6tp

FALL STYLE HATS. THIRD STREET HAT STORE. The Old Established HAT AND CAP EMPORIUM, 704 THIRD STREET above CHESTNUT street.

FROM WEAROFF: THE NAP OF A CARPET AND the soles of a pair of Boots. Call at No. 704 THIRD street, and have them put on, and see the difference. Also, throw them into the pans on each side. And, bodice, they do Repairing and with far less labor than formerly. Several of the best kinds for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW No. 704 (Eight Thirty-Four) THIRD street, Philadelphia.

WHAT BEAUTIFULLY-FINISHED FRAMES! IS the cry of all who visit the Rare Engraving Warehouse and Picture Frame Manufactory, wholesale and retail, of JOHN MOSER, 910 Arch street.

DINER BELLS, TEA BELLS, CALL BELLS, at W. WENTZ'S, No. 52 North Second street, Philadelphia.

WHOever PREFERS PURE COFFEE, AND DELICIOUS Tea, should call at the Depot of Messrs. Jos. Roberts & Son, Coffee and Tea Importers, 1 Ludlow street, and various kinds of Roasted Coffee, ready for use, at 50 cents per pound. Thirty-five Market street, below Ninth.

DAGUERREOTYPES SUCCESSFULLY TAKEN. Ca-ceasfully photographed by R. F. REIMER, No. 624 Arch street, into whose Gallery the Public are invited.

TEA TRAYS, TABLE MATS, TEASPOONS, at W. E. DERRICK'S. No. 407 Arch street. Tea Trays, $2 50 up. s2 6tp

BOXES AND CHESTS OF TOOLS, SUITABLE FOR gifts to kids or gentlemen, for sale at the Hardware Store of THOMAS & SHAW, No. 704 (Eight Thirty-Four) Market street, below Ninth.

CONVING OF OLD DAGUERREOTYPES OR AMbrotypes into small or large Photographs, done with great fidelity, at MEARS' Gallery, 628 Arch street.

WALL PAPERS, 10, 12½ AND 15 CENTS PER PIECE, and a large assortment of Fine Gilt Paper Hangings, $1, $1 25 and $3, with fixtures, manufactured expressly for the Trade. ALBERT ROSENBERG, 1013 Spring Garden street. Below Eleventh. s14-4p

WANAMAKER & BROWN, SOLE AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED PIANOS AND Organs for sale and to rent, No. 704 CHESTNUT street. s4 30tf-6p

INDELIBLE INK, WITH INDELIBLE PENS, EMBRODER Marking, Branding, Stamping, &c. M. A. TORRY, 1027 Market street.

IDO TAPIOCA, BEST QUALITY, WITH FULL DIRections for making delicious desserts. Also, Pearl Tapioca, Sago, Arrowroot, FRESH PHILADELPHIA BUTTERMILK; JOHNSTON'S PATENT BARLEY; BRAZIL NUTS, ALMONDS, CARACCAS COCOA, a pure Chocolate for invalids; LACTOPEDIUM, OR MILK OF LIFE; CONDENSED MILK, CREAM OF MILK, and other delicties. For sale by JAMES T. SHINN, Apothecary, 1 S. Ninth street, Above Market. s2 6tp

TICH! TICH! TICH! SCRATCH NOWHERE! SCRATCH NOWHERE! SWAYNE'S OINTMENT is warranted a quick and sure cure. It alls ye all Itching Humors, from ye nipping Nettle to ye lone Scab on the most fastidious subject.

"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT, Cures Itch! Itch!
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT, Cures Tetter!
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT, Cures Salt Rheum.
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT, Cures Itching Piles.
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT, Cures Scald Head.
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT, Cures Barber's Itch.
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT, Cures Ring Worms.
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT, " all Skin Diseases.

MAYOR MCMICKEN'S CONFIDENTIAL CLERK, J. HUTCHINSON, Esq., of the Philadelphia Exchange, says: "I was troubled very much with an eruption on my face; tried a great many remedies without benefit; finally procured SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT, and in a few days after commencing its use, was cured. I cheerfully recommend it to all troubled with the skin Diseases, as mine was an exceedingly obstinate case." Prepared by Dr. SWAYNE & SON, No. 330 North Eighth street, Philadelphia. Price, 50 cents. s4 7tp-6p

Sold by all best Druggists. s4 7tp-1m,tf,rp

POINT PLEASANT PARK. MONDAY, Sept. 23d, 1867. Fine Horse Race, Mile Heats, best in three, $200 Trotting Match, Mile Heats, best in three, $200 Pacing Match, Mile Heats, best in three, $200 Running Match, Mile Heats, best in three, $200 Dog Fight, $20 Rat Pit, $10. Trains leave Kensington Depot at 9 and 11 A. M., and 1 and 3 P. M. s2 6t

THE NEW ENGLISH DRESSING SALOON, 1 ST. CHARLES STREET, Baltimore, Md., Is the most elegant and complete establishment of the kind in the United States. Ladies can be waited on in the most secluded and fashionable manner. Gentlemen will find the Saloon supplied with the choicest Cologne, Perfumery and Toilet Articles. Shaving, Shampooing, Hair Cutting, Dyeing and Cutting Ladies' and Children's Hair, in the best manner. Ladies' Hair Dressers are in attendance to wait on ladies at their residences. Ladies can be supplied with the Saloon Perfumery, Hair Dye, Hair Oil, Tooth Powder, Pomade, Cologne, &c., by sending their orders to the Saloon. Gentlemen can be supplied with Shaving Cream, Shaving Powder, Hair Oil, Cologne, &c., by sending their orders to the Saloon. Ladies' Hair Switches, Curls, Puffs, Braids, &c., made to order, and warranted to give satisfaction, or money refunded