BUSINESS NOTICES.

Best Filling Clothing in Philadelphia.
Best Fitting Clothing in Philadelphia.
Best Selling Clothing in Philadelphia.

A. Tyndall Hall,
At Tower Hall,
At Tower Hall,
At Tower Hall.

Our stock is manufactured with especial care for this season's sales. We buy CONVENTION IN EXTENT AND VARIETY of manufacture, and IN STYLE, FIT AND WORKMANSHIP, that defies competition. Prices always guaranteed lower than with our opponents. Our full establishment comprises the largest clothing, cutting, trimming, and merchant tailoring establishment, or the sales somewhat and merely retail.

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FALL CLOTHING.
WINTER CLOTHING.
MEN'S CLOTHING.
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603 AND 605 CHESTNUT STREET.
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EVENING BULLETIN.

Friday, November 15, 1867.

THE POPULAR MOVEMENT IN ITALY.

All the world saw that Victor Emanuel made a mistake and fatal blunder when he determined to permit the French to march in and occupy Rome, instead of seizing it himself, frustrating Garibaldi's schemes by anticipating them. Without doubt, his resolution was the offspring of his timidity; the shadow of a war with France, frightening him from the consummation of a wish which he, in common with every true Italian, entertains. But it seems now, that he has escaped the penalties only to tumble into the pit. There are significant and alarming rumors of continued and of threatening popular outbreaks in Italy, which have all the character of a revolutionary movement. Many of the Italians were comparatively lukewarm in their immediate support of Garibaldi, and regarded his movement with them as extremely rash and unpromising. But these men were no less earnest in their wish to have the Papal dominions annexed to Italy by the action of the legitimate government, and they experienced a bitter disappointment when the King placed himself by the side of Napoleon and gave his sanction to the government interference of the French. This feeling was strengthened by the deep dislike of France, which exists in Italy, to nearly the same degree that it does in Germany.

Victor Emmanuel's humiliating and unpatriotic policy has prevented the rupture of his friendly relation with Napoleon, but it has produced a commotion in his own kingdom, which may prove more disastrous to him, and his prerogatives, than the most destructive war could possibly do. The people, boldly and fiercely denounce him and his unpopular cabinet, and Ratazzi, with other leading and able men, have joined the popular party. The revolutionary spirit has gained such ground that it has become necessary for the king to use force in suppressing the outbreaks, and to fill the large towns with troops. This will, of course, add intensity to the hatred of the masses for the creatures whom they called to the helm of state; and, unless some measures are taken to conciliate them, Victor Emmanuel's position will become as dangerous, as it is now uncomfortable.

Napoleon, foreseeing the probable issue of the clamorous demand of the people, has sent more troops to Civita Vecchia, to defend the Papal territory, if the King should yield, and attempt to remove the Pope. This adds to the embarrassment of the former, for he will now find the road to Rome full of obstacles if he should determine to attempt it, while on the other hand, he refuses to yield to the almost unanimous demand of his people, he may become the object upon which disappointed national pride will vent itself in fury at a revolution. The Italian Roman question is by no means settled yet, and its satisfactory adjustment may involve more startling characters than even Garibaldi, with his radical Republican ideas, anticipated.

WISE VERSUS PULLARD.

Ever since the representative-chivalry of the late Confederate capital have been without Yankees to starve and shoot on Belle Isle, or in Libby prison, and since they have been deprived of the legal right to wallop darkies at pleasure, they have been getting more and more wolfish about the head and shoulders, and in the absence of anything or anybody else to beat they have taken to lathering each other. There is no end to the fun they find in fistiana. Why the hatred between the Capulets and the Montagues was dove-like affectionate regard alongside of it, and Gloucester's dislike of the Harry he cause of "his blood of Lancaster," was an amiable emotion in comparison to the virulic feelings of the Pollards and the Wises towards each other. They have cut and slashed at representative Wises and Pollards with bowie knives in the streets of Richmond; they have blazed away at each other with revolvers, even within the sacred precincts of the State House of the Old Dominion; they have sent to each other multitudinous challenges to pistols and coffee for several, and if ink were blood they have shed enough of it to incarnadine the James river from Rocketts to Fortress Monroe. But the latest exploit of these fiery Southrons has been the carrying of the war into Maryland, and it came about in this wise:

Mr. Edward A. Pollard is an editor by profession, and he has varied the monotony of his editorial labors in denouncing Yankees, fulminating edicts against the Union, and glorifying the blessed institution of slavery, by writing several books. Among these productions of his facile pen is a History of the War, some accounts, with natural regrets, of "The Lost Cause," and a book entitled "General Lee and his Lieutenants." All these works the southern reader spoken very plainly of Henry A. Wise, formerly member of Congress and Governor of Virginia, and more recently a general in the rebel service. Mr. Pollard doubted the statesmanship of H. A. W., and he expressed those doubts in his book; he questioned his soldierly qualities, and he plainly said so; he even had misgivings as to his personal courage and he blurted out these misgivings. In short, he went so far as to intimate that he considered the ex-Congressman, ex-Governor and ex-Confederate General a quixotic old ass, and if it will afford Mr. Pollard any satisfaction to know that the BULLETIN entirely agrees with him in this opinion, we hasten to give him that gratifying piece of information.

The Hon. Henry A. W., being naturally aggrieved at the attacks made upon him by the grumbling Pollard, rushed into print, and said some very severe things concerning the historian. As writing for the newspapers is a game that two can play at, Pollard put in a counterblast, and, as he repeated his old charges against the ex-statesman and soldier, the Wise faction became greatly angered. Yesterday, it so happened that the offending Pollard was in Baltimore, and a son and nephew of H. A. W., John and George by name, having followed him thither, another scene in the Wise and Pollard *vendetta* took place. Pollard made his appearance in front of the Maltby House, with his wife hanging upon his arm, when the two Wises, with that peculiar kind of chivalrous regard for the weaker that has always distinguished the patent chivalry of the South, fired at their adversary. The ball that was intended to perform a murderous work caused a painful wound, but one which is not necessarily fatal. The cowardly avengers of an affront to a coward then walked off, and they were subsequently arrested and held to bail to answer at court, some half-dozen of the sympathizing members of the Baltimore bar having volunteered to defend the would-be murderers.

This thing is becoming alarming. In the old time before the war, when it was made tenable for Southern statesmen to speak of Northerners as so many spaniels who were shrinking with fear of the Southern lash, this same Henry A. Wise made a speech at Richmond in which he announced his intention of heading an army of a hundred stout Virginians and, marching them through the North, he would sweep all the Anti-slavery people into the St. Lawrence, and he would then cross over into Canada and having sent back all the colored "fugitives from service and labor" that had taken refuge there, he would proceed to exact from the Canadian authorities such security for the future as would put an effectual stop to runaway darkies finding an asylum in the American dominions of the British Queen.

Supposing the later generation of Wises to be inspired with such blood-thirsty sentiments and views, and imagining them setting out on a crusade to shoot all persons who consider their prosperous career dependent on the Nigger, and thereby, what then would become of the great majority of the Northern people who are committed to that view of the question? But we caution both the Wises and the Pollards that they had better give Philadelphia a wide berth. We do not permit any rioting here among non-residents, and as for murderers, whether they be residents or strangers, we have a habit, of late, of letting the law take its course with them. If the difficulty of yesterday had been in Philadelphia instead of Baltimore, and the ball intended for Pollard's heart had fulfilled its mission, Messrs. George and John Wise would have stood an excellent chance of making their exit from this world through a hempen medium, spliced within the enclosure at the rear of Moyamensing prison. Not all the blood of all the Wises would serve to save them.

BROAD STREET.

Upon such a question as that discussed by Mayor McMichael in his veto message yesterday, there is fair ground for difference of judgment and opinion. But a careful and impartial consideration of the subject will show that His Honor has done wisely in thus interposing to prevent the narrowing of the drive on Broad street. There is so much cogency and clearness in his arguments that we are not surprised to find that Common Council declined to pass the bill over his veto. A liberal view of the wants of the general public demands that the thoroughfare which is soon to become the grandest avenue on this continent, shall not be cramped into the narrow proportions which are the blemish of almost all the other streets of Philadelphia.

The proposition to extend the side-walks on Broad street, so as to cover twenty feet more of the street width IS an unwise one in every point of view. Thirty-six feet of side-walk on a street of one hundred and thirteen feet is an ample accommodation for all the purposes of the public, while the remaining seventy-seven feet are barely sufficient for the demands that are soon to be made on that main thoroughfare. A fact, not referred to in the Mayor's message, bears strongly upon this subject. The principal drives of the New York Central Park were laid out sixty feet in width. These drives are reserved exclusively for vehicles, and, of course, only for pleasure carriages. Pedestrians and equestrians are furnished with separate and appropriate "rambles" and "bridle-paths." But with all this exclusion of business teams and vehicles, and of foot and mounted passengers, the Park Commissioners have long since found the width of the original drives wholly inadequate to the demands of the public, and the extension of these avenues is now being made upon a guage of eighty and one hundred feet. Upon Broad street there will be no distinction of travel. Trade and agriculture will pour unceasing tides along its entire length, while the pleasure and health-seeking community will gravitate toward that grand central avenue from every section of the city.

The real trouble about the sidewalks of Broad street lies in an entirely different direction. With a clear sweep of eighteen feet of uninterrupted sidewalk, an army could move comfortably on that street. But, like many other parts of Philadelphia the square which, of right, belongs to the public is now monopolized by private citizens who obstruct and deface it with huge lights of door-steps, and lines of iron railings, which crowd the public to the curb-stone and give to the really ample *trottoir* a cramped and meagre appearance. It will be an era in the history of Philadelphia when the much-needed reform in this respect is accomplished. There is no real architectural difficulty in commencing building-houses with their doorways confined to the line of the building front, and the sooner an ordinance can be passed compelling new buildings to a line which will leave the public sidewalks unobstructed by steps and cellar-ways, the sooner will our posterity "rise up and call us blessed."

Another suggestion grows out of the wise acquiescence of Councils in the reasoning of Mayor McMichael's message. From Poplar street north there are about seven-eighths of a mile where the sidewalk infringes upon the drive. This should not be. It produces irregularity of effect; it drives all the great future tide of travel suddenly into a narrowed channel, in a way that will lead to infinite annoyance, confusion and difficulty, and it prevents a constant source of dissatisfaction to house-holders above and below this favored spot, who would be perfectly satisfied with their eighteen-foot sidewalks if they were not continually brought into comparison with the broader privileges of their neighbors. If the short-sighted citizens and legislators-elect, who now advocate a narrowing of Broad street throughout its entire length, will widen their own views and Broad street at the same time, they will show that they comprehend the future requirements of Philadelphia, and are ready to adopt now the only policy which will be created when Broad street has realized, as it soon must, the indications and predictions of the present day.

A few nights since, a burglar was found concealed under a bed in the dwelling of a citizen in the suburbs of the city. He had in his possession the usual implements of his rascally trade, and also a "billy," a murderous contrivance, designed for silencing opponents by knocking them in the head. The possession of a weapon of this description, under such circumstances, argues an intention of using it should occasion call for it, and the possessor of it, morally, is as much a murderer as though he had used it to dash out the brains of a screaming woman whose slumbers had been broken by the midnight marauder. English burglars, reckless and desperate as they are reputed to be, generally go armed with a sort of sand-bag with which to defend themselves, and to stun those who while felling their victims, do not inflict permanent injury upon them. Our American burglars go prepared to main or kill, and if the judges of the country come to the extent of their ability under the law, punish such fellows for the probable contingents of their crimes, they would check this propensity to prepare for the commission of murder while setting about the perpetration of a robbery. Our laws, while jealous of the security of property, are less careful of persons, and the filching of a watch or pocket-book is held to be almost as great a crime as knocking its possessor in the head for the purpose of securing the coveted prize.

The eternal House of Correction question was up, in Select Council, yesterday afternoon, and after a long debate as to who should have the superintendence of the contract for the necessary labor, the entire duty was entrusted to the hands of the committee which already had the matter in charge. The bill must go back to Common Council for concurrence in the amendment. We are now at the threshold of winter and there is no probability of the work making much progress during the present season. It is an even chance whether, with the opening of the spring, there will not be further delays, and whether this reformatory Will of the Wisp will not continue to recede as we advance toward it. Many public-spirited citizens and worthy city officials have gone down to their graves in sorrow at the non-fulfilment of their hopes and aims in the House of Correction line, and other citizens and city officials growing gray and bald while wearing out their patience and numerous boxes of steel pens, and giving themselves the bronchitis in writing and talking in advocacy of this much-needed institution. The child yet unborn may live to see a House of Correction a substantial and undeniable fact. We scarcely have any hope of witnessing this consummation so devoutly wished for.

Several Valuable Estates at Public Sale.

THOMAS & SONS' forthcoming sales will include the valuable *Estate of John Cassidy, Hunter street, west of 40th street*; the valuable *Estate of Thomas Cassidy, Hunter street*; the valuable *Church Property, Spring Garden street*; others to be sold separately by order of the Orphans' Court; *Business Premises, Front street, Germantown*; 31 GAY LEMBERGER—*For sales of Stocks, Furniture, Pianos, Carpets, Oil Paintings, Bronzes, Marbles, Clocks, Silver Plate, &c., at the Auction Rooms, 127 and 129 South Fourth street.*

Rent Estate Sale Next Wednesday.

THOMAS & SONS will sell on Wednesday, November 20, at the Exchange, the valuable property 1, 3, 5 and 7 Ludlow street, between Front and Second streets, Penna. Auditor's one year's tax paid; Building, 60 feet deep; Ground Rent, $1 per foot; Subject to a Mortgage of $1,000. The Rent is a desirable one, and the Property is in good order. See Catalogues.

DOWNINGS' AMERICAN LIQUID CEMENT, FOR mending Furniture, Crockery, and other articles of Glass, China, Ivory, Wood, Marble, &c. Its beauty is equal to its strength. Sold everywhere. Price, 25 cents a bottle. Depot, 704 Sansom street.
JOHN R. DOWNING, Stationer,
oct 17 13 South Eighth street, two doors above Walnut.

M'CALLA'S NEW HAT STORE.

IN E. CORNER TENTH AND CHESTNUT,
FORMERLY CHESTNUT, ABOVE EIGHTH.

Your patronage solicited.
THEO. H. MCCALLA,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
At His Old Established Stand.
no2-tf-rp 804 Chestnut street.

WASHBURNING IMPROVED, VENTILATED and carrying Strong Hats (patented), to the air. Manufactory, 1 and 3 Ann street, second door to the Pennsylvania Hotel. no13-tf-rp

H. P. & C. H. TAYLOR,
PERFUMERY AND TOILET SOAPS,
414 NORTH NINTH STREET.

TAILORS' GUIDE OF THE BROAD OR NARROW pattern, of a variety of styles, for Cutting Pantaloons, Vests, Sleeves, Coats, Clothing, Cap, Hunter and Ruffle Bosom Shirts, for Handsome Sets of TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market street, below Ninth.

BRITANNIA, GERMAN SILVER, SILVER PLATED Tea and Iron Tea and Table spoons, for sale at TRUMAN & SHAW'S, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market street, below Ninth.

COAL SCUTTLES, POKERS, SHOVELS, TONGS, Hearth Brushes, Brass and Japanned Fire Irons, Brass Andirons, Brass and Iron Fenders, for sale at the Hardware Site of TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market street, below Ninth.

A FINE PAIR OF BAY CARRIAGE HORSES, Well matched at HERRING'S, Ninth and Sansom street, on Saturday, November 16th. 1t*

NOVELTIES IN THICK FRENCH BREAKFAST and Dress Toilet Sets.
JOHN C. VOGEL, No. 1051 Chestnut street.
Also, a full assortment of Table and Dessert Cutlery.

TRUMAN, SHAW AND DEVLIN'S TOILET SETS, Cutlery, Silver and Silver Plated Ware, various sizes in the rock, 12s. 12, 12s. 13 and 17s. 18 Ounces.

ISAAC NATHANS, AUCTIONEER, N. E. CORNER Third and Spruce streets. Sales at Commercial Exchange. $25,000 to loan in large or small amounts, on City Property, at 6 per cent. Also, $1,000 and $500 to loan, also other large lots from 4, 5, 6 to 7 per cent. Refer to the last forty years. Advance made in large amounts at the lowest market rate.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS, WAR Ranted of solid gold. Lowest prices. Diamonds. FARR & BROTHER, Jewellers,
524 Chestnut street, Union Publ'g House.

COMPOUND CHARCOAL BISCUIT,
Unsurpassed by any Filtering Medium.
Unsurpassed in Health-giving Properties.
Warm Baths, Nursery, Conservatories, and other forms of Self-Acting Stoves. The finest Written Testimonial and other medicinal testimonials are combined in the form of Brian Burnett on Self-Acting Stoves, Ventilation, Warming, Cooking, Bathing, Drying, Purifying, Water, Bread and Spruce Beer, &c. Sold by Druggists generally.

TREMENDOUS BARGAINS
IN
Dress Goods.

DRESS GOODS AT HALF-PRICE.
OUR ENTIRE STOCK TO BE CLOSED OUT.
Plaid Dress Goods, 37½c., cost 50.
Good quality plaid and striped Dress Goods, 16c.
Plain, Plaid and Mixed Poplins, 25, 31, 37½.
Silk Striped Poplins, 50c., cost 75.
$1 25 all-wool French Poplins, reduced to 87½c.
$2 to $3 silk and Wool Poplins, reduced to $1 25.
Rich Printed Wool Poplins, 87½c., cost $1 25.
75 c. French Delaines, reduced to 50c.
Silks at reduced prices.
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MUSLINS AT NEARLY THE OLD PRICES.
All the best brands and sizes.
NEW STYLES OF PRINTS.
All the best makes, 6, 10, 12, 15c.
CARPETS FLANNELS.
All the best makes at greatly reduced prices.
GREAT BARGAINS IN BLANKETS.
Good Blankets, large size, from $3 25 to $4 per pair.
LOT ENGLISH BLANKETS.
Extra large size, slightly soiled.
Cost $10 a pair, cost $10 a pair to import.
FINE BARGAINS SKIRTS.
A large lot of Fine French Balmorals (about one-half the cost of importation.

H. STEEL & SON,
Nos. 713 and 715 N. Tenth St.
no16-2t

Philadelphia and Reading Railroad.
CHANGE OF TIME.
On and after Monday, November 18, 1867,
THE READING ACCOMMODATION TRAIN will leave Philadelphia at 8 A.M. and Reading at 12 M.
THE POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION TRAIN will leave Philadelphia at 4 P.M., arriving at Pottstown at 6 P.M.
CHESTER VALLEY PASSENGERS taking the Pottstown Accommodation Train will arrive at Downingtown at 5 P. M. no15-6t

WHITE ALMERIA GRAPES.
CHOICE.
50 CTS. PER LB.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. cor. Broad and Walnut.
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HONEY BROOK AND HARLEIGH LEHIGH COAL.
BEST QUALITIES
SCHUYLKILL COAL,
ALTER'S
COAL DEPOT,
NINTH STREET
BELOW GIRARD AVENUE.
Branch Office, cor. Sixth & Spring Garden.
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FASHIONABLE BOARDING.
MRS. E. PARKINSON JONES,
formerly of No. 1322 Walnut street, takes pleasure in announcing to her friends and the public that she has taken the large and commodious
No. 1708 GREEN STREET,
and is now ready for the reception of limited number. no13 6t*

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A large and fine assortment of OPERA GLASSES in every style; Bardock and other makes.
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READY-MADE CLOTHING,
In Endless Variety.
CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER,
At the Shortest Notice.
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
BOYS' FANCY SUITS.
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BOYS' WEAR, Latest Styles.
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings.
Chinchilla and Plain Beaver Cloth
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Goods for Hunting Suits.
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
BLACK CLOAKINGS.
BLACK CHINCHILLAS.
BLACK MOSCOWS.
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BLACK BEAVERS.
BLACK CASTORS.
BLACK TRICOTS.
BLACK DOESKINS.
BLACK CLOTHS.
BLACK VELVETEENS.
BLACK LYONS VELVETS.
Something less than "three hundred thousand dollars" worth, all late auction and other panic purchases.
NOTICE.
NOT HAVING A SURPLUS STOCK
OF
HALF A MILLION,
We are prepared to offer
New Goods
AT THE LATEST REDUCED PRICES.
PERKINS.
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