BUSINESS NOTICES:

MEYERS NEWLY IMPROVED CRESCENT PIANOS, OVERSTRUNG PIANOS, Acknowledged to be the best. Lowest price. MELODEONS and STOOLS. PIANOS received. MELODEONS at EKSON'S, 1103 Chestnut.
Pianos to rent. Wood & Ashton, 1103 Chestnut.

EVENING BULLETIN.

Monday, January 20, 1868.

TRAIN.

Scarcely anything can be imagined more delightful to George Francis Train, than his present condition. He has alarmed the Majesty of Great Britain; he has been arrested and imprisoned by Her Majesty's Government; he is the subject of cable telegrams which are printed all over the United States; his name is to-day in the mouths of millions of men and women; and he has the felicity of believing himself a grand international difficulty. He must, with his love for notoriety, be supremely happy, and if he should come near a crown of martyrdom, with an assurance still that his life would be safe, he would unquestionably be willing to endure imprisonment and many other hardships.

The seizure of Train and two other passengers on the Scotia, at the time of her arrival at Queenstown, on suspicion of being engaged in the Fenian cause, is an event that needs to be told with more detail than that of the cable, before it can be well understood. But every one knows that he has been raving in behalf of the Fenians in this country for a long time, and his ravings have, of course, been well known in Great Britain as here. It was characteristically audacious in him to sail for Liverpool on the heels of one of his wildest and most harmless raves, and he fairly challenged arrest by his departure under such circumstances. As for the two other persons arrested, named Grimard and Gray, their Fenianism has not been so widely published as his, but they were probably judged by the company they kept.

The arrest of Train himself cannot be regarded by him as a personal grievance. The inconvenience of it is more than counterbalanced by the distinction it gives him. American people may be rather amused than offended by it. Most of the sensible among them will say, "Served him right." But, after all, there are principles of justice and international law that must even be applied to him, and our government will have to make him and his comrades in confinement a subject of diplomatic correspondence. Danger to his life is not to be apprehended; for the Queen's government is not going to martyrize him. But, after confining him awhile, and then sending him out of the country, under recognizances to avoid it in the future, it can afford to be indifferent about him. The greatest aspect of the case is rather ludicrous, and he must enjoy so much his notoriety as a prisoner of state that it is premature to offer him any condolence. Further news concerning his case, and the evidences against him, will, however, be looked for with interest.

SHOWING THEIR HAND.

Andrew Johnson's crop has grown rapidly, and the harvest which has sprung from his sowing is rank and luxurious. Discontent and disorder at the South, and all the bitter malignity of the Democracy at the North, which was blown into flames by the suppression of the rebellion and the triumph of the Union cause, have overywhere sprung up again. Treasonable sentiments become as venomous and as fully bent upon mischief as when the war was at its height. For this, thanks to the almost unaided efforts that Andrew Johnson has labored day and night, sowing his seed of discord and disaffection and dropping every root and fruit of bitterness at the North and the South, until he is rewarded by seeing every element of hostility to the principles of liberty and Union actively arrayed against the cause of a loyal people. This hostility has gradually taken more and more definite shape. It has moved from secret keeping to open, and Johnson's factious opposition to the will of the people, until, encouraged by partial success at the elections, it openly proclaims its revolutionary designs upon the very floor of Congress itself.

Perhaps the most distinct enunciation of these designs which has yet been made was the speech of Mr. Brooks, on Friday last. Mr. Brooks has been a consistent copperhead throughout the war and since its close, and no doubt fairly represents the general tone and spirit of his party at the present time. He does not hesitate to declare it as his hope and purpose of his party, to overturn all the legislation of the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses. "Everything which has been done is to be undone," is the unqualified language of this audacious manifestoe of Southern rebels and their Northern sympathisers, and the language finds an echo in the breast of every enemy of the Union throughout the land. It is this hope of a coming revolution which buoys up Mr. Johnson, and which has inflated so much animation into the spirit of factious opposition to the laws on the part of the President and his followers. It is the belief of the leaders of the Democratic party that by maintaining a steady howl at the Republican Congress they can gradually persuade the people that the laws of that Congress are unconstitutional, and that they, the Democrats, are the conservators of the public peace and liberty. The game is a bold one, but it is being badly played.

The onslaught which these hungry politicians have made has begun too soon and has been pressed too rapidly. They have betrayed themselves by their rabid barking and howling, and instead of frightening the loyal people of the land out of their senses, as they hoped to do, they have simply aroused them and set them on their guard. Such threats as those of Mr. Brooks do good service. They call the attention of the quiet, peaceable people to the mad designs of the men who, like him, would tear down the temple of liberty, if they may only be enthroned upon its ruins. Men, everywhere, begin to see that if these are the designs of the Democratic party, no man who really loves his country and desires to uphold her honor and to promote her prosperity can cast in his lot with plans and purposes so destructive and revolutionary.

If everything which has been done, is to be undone," then all those tests which distinguish between loyalty and treason, between union and secession, between honor and dishonor, between right and wrong, are to be swept away. Men are to be brought into the Congress of the United States whose hands are red with blood of the brave soldiers of the United States, and who will be ready to spend half the rebel debt in buying votes enough to assume the other half. This is a part of the programme which Mr. Brooks has not yet announced, but it is nevertheless in the programme, and has been rehearsed in many a Southern conclave. The South is to be made whole for all her losses in slaves and money, by this grand scheme of undoing all that Congress has done. A people forewarned by such out-spoken threats as those of Mr. Brooks, and not found fore-armed against them, would be a nation of dreamers or of fools, and that the American people are not. They may need some much clear definition of the purposes of the Democratic party to arouse them to action; but being warned, they will at once more "highly resolve that the dead shall not have died in vain." The people are undoubtedly weary of the strife which was begotten by the rebellion, and would gladly see the whole vexed question of reconstruction soon and forever settled; but they will tolerate no such bargain as Mr Brooks proposes to make with the South; nor purchase peace at the fearful cost of national honor, prosperity and liberty, which he and his colleagues desire to pay.

THE SUPREME COURT BILL.

The bill which has already passed the House, in reference to the Supreme Court, will, doubtless, be carried through the Senate and, after undergoing the regular ordeal of a veto, become a law. At first sight, many persons, honest and intelligent persons have been startled by the introduction of a bill which qualifies the powers of the Supreme Court, but calm reflection will show not only the legality but the wise expediency of the measure. The bill, as passed by the House, provides that not less than five judges shall constitute a quorum, and that no case pending before the Supreme Court, involving the action or effect of any law of the United States, shall be decided adversely to the validity of such law, without the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of the Court.

That there is nothing unconstitutional in this measure is evident. The Constitution creates the Supreme Court, but does not, in any way, determine such questions of its methods of operation as the one now involved, and the very fact of the tremendous power and responsibility vested in that Court suggests the principle that there must still be lodged with the people the power of self-protection against the possible abuse of that power and responsibility. It is absurd to suppose that this great nation would ever permit the Supreme Court to establish a quorum of one or two, for instance, and then allow any one judge, perhaps tottering on the verge of his doting, or given over to the control of some bitter partisanship, to pronounce the final verdict upon the gravest interests of the nation. Congress sees this danger and proposes to avert it in a perfectly legitimate way. There is a bitter and desperately revolutionary purpose on the part of the Democratic party to undo the whole legislation which the rebellion has made necessary, and, as the Supreme Court now stands, it needs but the loss of a single individual to overturn the whole fabric of reconstruction, to restore slavery to the South, or to pay millions upon millions to the slave-holders for their lost property in human beings, to load the backs of the rebel debt on the American people, to glorify treason by law and to surrender all the fruits of the glorious victories which have cost the nation such an incalculable price.

It is in the face of these probabilities, that Congress would screen the nation from the fatal results of the prejudice, or passion, or incompetency of any single judge on the Supreme bench. The dangers are not exaggerated, nor are they slight. Many of Johnson's factious opposition to the will of the people, until, encouraged by partial successes at the elections, it openly proclaims its revolutionary designs upon the very floor of Congress itself.

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Webster was Secretary of State when John Tyler turned traitor to his party, and for reasons of his own he retained his place when the other members of the Cabinet of the apostate Virginian handed over their official portfolios and retired in disgust into private life. Mr. Webster, afterwards, on the floor of the Senate, advocated the so-called Compromise Measures of 1850, Fugitive Slave Law and all, and he thus helped to dig the grave of the great Whig party. These later acts of his eventful public life were what commended him to the Philadelphia Tooleyites and are what caused his illustrious name to be dragged prominently into an absurd glorification of a presidential candidate whose chances for a re-election to the office he now disgraces are scarcely more promising than the chance for the same office of the most insignificant Ward politician the country can produce.

Some of our cotemporaries, in taking ground against the views of the BULLETIN in respect to the rights of ice cutters and skaters on the Schuylkill, hold that the river is a highway, and that when it is frozen over the ice bridge becomes a portion of this highway which cannot legally be disturbed. By the same token ice boats are unlawful institutions, for ice certainly converts the surface of the Delaware into a temporary highway, precisely the same as it changes the condition of the Schuylkill. Nay, more than this, active efforts have been made quite recently to procure the services of an ice boat to clear the Schuylkill of wrecks and obstructions south of the dam at Fairmount. Whether the skating interest, or the coal, lumber and oil interests that are concerned thickly along the banks of the river, from Callowhill street to Point Breeze, are to carry the day, will probably soon be tested, for it is indeed time another winter will be suffered to pass without an effort being made with the aid of steam to raise the periodical ice embargo of the river. It will be understood that the BULLETIN has never claimed that ice-cutting should be done without any legal restrictions, any more than it would claim that water should be drawn from the river without any regard to the rights of others than the drawers. No person has a right to stir up the mud at the bottom and spoil the entire stream every time he needs a drink, nor has the ice-cutter a right willfully to spoil the business or pleasure of others when he desires to fill his ice-house. There should be reason in all things, but there is no reason in putting an absolute interdict upon all ice-cutting upon the Schuylkill above Fairmount, because it interferes with the amusement of skaters or sliders.

The Teachers' Institute, of this city, has secured the services of Dr. Chapin for a lecture to-morrow evening. On Tuesday evening of next week, January 28, Professor Agassiz will also lecture before the Institute, his deep interest in its objects inducing him to come once more before the public as a lecturer. There was always a high appreciation of Professor Agassiz in Philadelphia, and his re-appearance for even a single evening will be welcome.

Mr. Bailey's Collection of Pictures, which has excited so much attention in the Academy of the Fine Arts, is to be sold at public auction by M. Thomas & Son, in Horticultural hall, on the evenings of Monday and Tuesday, Feb. 3d and 4th. The catalogues are now ready. There have rarely been offered to the public more many master-pieces of the best foreign artists.

DEATH OF HON. JOHN H. CAMPBELL.

Hon. John H. Campbell, a well-known citizen of the Thirteenth Ward, died yesterday at his residence, Northwest corner of Sixth and Vine streets. Mr. Campbell was a member of the bar, and for many years he was identified with the old Districts of Spring Garden and Northern Liberties; and, after the consolidation of the city in 1854, with the Thirteenth Ward. He represented Spring Garden and the Northern Liberties (which then formed the old Third Congressional District) in Congress from 1845 to 1847. He declined a re-nomination for the office, although his course had been most acceptable to his constituents, and he devoted himself to the practice of his profession. For many years he was the Solicitor of the Bank of Penn Township. He enjoyed a large private practice, which was principally in the line of real estate cases. He was a gentleman of unblemished integrity, and a most useful citizen. He was in the sixty-eighth year of his age at the time of his death.

Very Valuable Paintings.—Catalogues of Messrs. Bailey & Co's collection of Paintings, now on exhibition at the Academy of Fine Arts, are to be sold at Horticultural Hall on the 3d and 4th February, by M. Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers, are now ready.

☞ Catalogues of the valuable Real Estate and Stocks to be sold to-morrow, at the Exchange, may be had at the auction rooms.

TOWNINGS' AMERICAN LIQUID CEMENT, FOR 1/2 mending broken ornaments and other articles of glass, China, Ivory, Wood, Marble, &c. No matter by what accident the article may be mended, or the Cement. Always ready for instant use. Price 25 cents.
TOWNINGS' DAGUERREAN ALBUMS, Stationery, for sale at 910 South Eighth street, two doors ab. Walnut.

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No. 604 Chestnut street.

WASHBURN'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the approved fashionable styles of the season. Chestnut street, door to the Post-office.

NEW YORKERS WILL FIND A VARIETY OF STYLES of hats in our stock, such as Box Cloths, Llamas, Vicuna, Beaver, Nutria, Silk Hats, Opera Hats, Boys' Hats, Boys' Caps and Gents' Glazed Cap, Cotton Sanspareils, Felt Hoods, Tam Shanters, Mohawks, Saxons, Scotchs, Tweeds, Velvets and Cloths, Gentlemen's Fine Hats, WARBURTON'S, No. 516 (Eight Thirty-five) Market street, below Ninth.

DRIED BEEF!!!