BUSINESS NOTICES.

John Strobel, 2715 Old York road, Philadelphia, says: I have been sufferer for more than 4 years with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint. I finally tried a bottle of your Hop Bitters, and was induced to try the second bottle before I had used the first. One bottle cured me entirely, and I take pleasure in recommending your valuable medicine to my fellow-sufferers. Sent free of charge, on receipt of letter, 452 Arch street.

Wolf's Aromatic Schnapps.—The memory of Dr. Wolf is cherished by the hearts of thousands of his patients. Wolf's Schnapps has cured of cougha, colds and pleurisy, or any other form of pulmonary disease. It is now over forty years since this preparation was first brought before the public, and yet the demand for it is constantly increasing.

GRAND PIANOS.—NEWLY IMPROVED GRESSER & DETMOLD'S PATENT SUSPENSION SOUNDING BOARD PIANOS, adopted to be the best. London Prize Medal and Highest Awards in America, received HAZELTON BROTHERS'(late Gresser & Detmold) Warerooms, 762 Arch st., Phila.

EVENING BULLETIN.

Saturday, April 25, 1868.

GEN. SCHOFIELD'S NOMINATION.

Since his accession to the Presidential office Mr. Johnson's course has not been characterized by any shrinking modesty, by diffidence in asserting his personal importance, or by entire forgetfulness of himself; but his insolence reached a climax yesterday when he presented the name of John M. Schofield to the Senate for confirmation as Secretary of War in the place of Mr. Stanton. It is not supposable that Mr. Johnson deludes himself with the belief that General Schofield will be confirmed by the Senate. No man in the country better comprehends the precise situation than he does. He is upon trial for his unlawful attempts to eject Mr. Stanton from office, and he knows that the Secretary holds the position now, in compliance with the spirit of the loyal people, to foil Mr. Johnson's wicked schemes to gain control of the army, and to aid the test which the legislative branch of the government is applying to determine the exact constitutional powers of Congress and the government. The President is at bay. Beaten at all points, and utterly powerless, he turns upon his pursuers, and vents his impotent rage in petty insolence, which only merits contempt.

The attitude of the President does not in any degree lessen the aggravation of the President's action. This officer has been in Washington during the greater part of the last fortnight, and has held frequent interviews with Mr. Johnson; whether he came to the capital prepared to offer himself as the ally of the great criminal, does not appear. But his record in the past as a loyal and efficient soldier, induces the belief that he is only a recent convert to the creed of the latter-day Democracy. He seems to be one of the military men singled out by the President for present use and ultimate ruin. Those who refused to play puppet, and kick when Mr. Johnson pulled the strings, have earned for themselves the respect and admiration of all loyal men; but those who, like Hancock and poor old Lorenzo Thomas, have submitted themselves to their master are irretrievably ruined. Mr. Johnson has the Circean faculty of utterly perverting the nature of those who yield to his persuasions. It is only safe to be his enemy. General Schofield bids fair to be the latest victim. Simultaneously with his nomination to the War Office, he gives expression to his known animosity to the new Constitution of Virginia by issuing an order suspending the election until June next, upon a plea that will not be likely to be accepted by Congress and the people as the true motive of his action. It is the first step in his downward career. He has joined himself to the Democratic Ephraim and his idols, and the Senate will "let him alone," at least as far as the War Department is concerned.

It is to be sincerely regretted that this last piece of insolence on the part of the President was possible. It would have been far better for the country and for the interests of justice if he could have been suspended from the exercise of the high prerogatives of his office during the progress of the trial. This impertinent nomination gives evidence of the defiant feeling with which the President regards his adversaries, and proves him to be in the proper mood to do other and more serious things. If he is unrestrained to the last hour of his tenure of office, he may, as conviction seems to become a certainty, have to grant a pardon to all the criminals under his jurisdiction, from Jeff. Davis down to the latest counterfeiter in the penitentiary. He is bold and bad enough to do this, and yet, and to inflict any other injury upon the country within the remnant of his power.

His behaviour in the matter of nominating Gen. Schofield, will not be likely to awaken any sympathy in the hearts of his most gentle opponents in the Senate. It proves too conclusively the temper and disposition of the President. If it serves to strengthen the convictions of the wavering, and to fix the determination of those who questioned the expediency of a verdict of guilty, we shall have no reason however to regret Mr. Johnson's latest bit of brawls.

HOW SHALL THE VOTE BE TAKEN?

The Copperhead organ North and South, is clamoy at the certainty of the conviction of the false President, are making a concerted demand that the vote on each article shall be taken by secret ballot. The New York *Times*, which somehow is generally found using its influence in any direction that will screen Andrew Johnson from the just punishment of his crimes, seconds the movement and urges several reasons for the adoption of such a rule. Among other things, it says:

"It is the best possible means of enabling Senators to vote conscientiously and without regard to the 'tremendous pressure,' which, according to all accounts, is being brought to bear on the minds of members. There are a thousand Thad. Stevenses in Washington, shaking their fingers in the face of the Senate, and daring any member to vote otherwise than Thad. Stevens desires. There are a thousand influences brought into play—not altogether on one side—to induce those who are considered 'doubtful' to vote one way or the other; and the political fortunes, social interests and future hopes of Senators, are referred to as though they were in the market for the advantage of the highest bidder or the most bully. This is certainly a most disgraceful state of things; and the Senate would be justified in taking any honorable step that would put a stop to it, or make it of the slightest."

If this line of argument means anything, it means that there are Senators, and a sufficient number of them, to effect the result, who can be brow-beaten and forced to vote in any way that "tremendous pressure" dictates. Conceding that premise, what follows? Men who are weak enough to vote against their oaths and their consciences, at the dictation of Thad. Stevens or anybody else, would be very apt to be mean enough to cast their suffrages in another direction if other influences were employed upon them. Does not the editor of the *Times*, and every other man of ordinary intelligence, know that Andrew Johnson has notoriously prostituted the patronage of his high office to the work of buying up a party for himself? The certainty of an acquittal, if this patronage was liberally bestowed in a given direction, would enable the accused to pay liberally, and men who have not the nerve to stand a popular or a party pressure might be found to be equally servelees when more pleasant and no less potent agencies were brought to bear upon them. This conclusion is a logical corollary to the reasoning of the *Times*.

We should be sorry to endorse any such sentiment as that entertained by the advocates of the secret ballot as regards the spinal condition of any influential number of Senators; but taking them at their word, the vote by ballot would tend to the encouragement of fraud and injustice, and the idea should not for a moment be tolerated.

But there is another consideration that must not be lost sight of in the contemplation of this question. The spirit of our American institutions is adverse to Star Chamber trials and mysterious convictions. Our courts of justice, from the petitiest county Quarter Sessions to the Senate of the United States sitting as a High Court of Impeachment, are open to the public, and the humblest criminal may claim that his trial shall take place in he broad face of day and before his fellow-men. The trial of Andrew Johnson is progressing upon this principle. He was publicly accused, he is being publicly tried, and whether he be convicted or acquitted, it must be done publicly and in the sight of men. The people of the United States, whom Andrew Johnson has outraged and wronged, are his accusers and prosecutors, and the representatives of the people are trying him for his crimes. The people will demand of their representatives a strict account of how this high duty has been performed, and they will not be content to receive for answer that weak-backedness compelled them to act secretly and by stealth in the momentous crisis of the great trial. The secret ballot at best implies cowardice and the suspicion of something even worse. The people have grown weary of cowardice and corruption in high places, and they will never consent to secrecy in this momentous issue.

MACHINE PARDONING.

There must be a pardon manufacturing machine in operation at Washington, judging from the profuse manner in which pardons are issued and the degree of intelligence with which acts of executive clemency are performed. We have seen how hundreds of forgers and counterfeiters have been set at liberty, to commence their rascally work; to be again convicted and again pardoned; and the readiness with which frauds upon the revenue are compounded, and the wrongdoers permitted to slip through the meshes of the law, has made the collection of the internal revenue a farce and encouraged villainy by the wholesale. But the pardon-producing machine, like all other active agencies that does no thinking, sometimes commits queer freaks, and one of the queerest of them came to light during the present week. It seems that some months since one Arthur Mullen was convicted in this city on the charge of being engaged in the business of illicit distilling. Judge Cadwalader sentenced him to pay a fine of $500, and, failing to pay the mulct, to undergo an imprisonment of eight months. Mullen being unwilling, or unable, or both, to pay the fine, elected to go to prison, and he was accordingly locked up. He soon grew weary of this, and in the course of a very short time the fine was paid and the prisoner was set free. While Mullen was in prison, however, an application was made to Washington for a pardon for him. The payment of the fine of course disposed of that question, and the astonishment of the ex-prisoner and his friends may be imagined upon the receipt, during the present week, of a President pardon, which sets forth among other things that the act of executive grace was performed in consideration of the fact that *of Mullen had been in prison few months, it was deemed that he had been sufficiently punished!* With such consoling words to cheer the disappointed distiller, collecting saints as Mr. McCulloch has in his grand army of ravenous Bread-and-Butterites, and with such eminent good judgment displayed in letting loose upon society convicted offenders, it is no marvel that it should be authoritatively stated in Congress that the attempt of Andrew Johnson to buy himself into power with the Democratic party was costing the country fifty millions of dollars a year in the Internal Revenue department alone.

ENGLISH ROYALTY SHOT AT.

A cable despatch, sent from London at midnight of the 24th (yesterday), states that information has been received that Prince Alfred had been shot at Sydney, New South Wales, where he was on a visit, and dangerously wounded. The assassin was arrested, and he is supposed to be a Fenian. From blowing down prison walls and sacking Marist towers, the Fenians seem to be taking bolder and more decisive steps. The murder of McGee, at Ottawa, the supposed intent to destroy Buckingham Palace by means of Greek fire, and latest and most startling of all, the assassination of the young Duke of Edinburgh show an earnestness of purpose which is calculated to make the nerves of the British throne tremble, and should cause the Prince of Wales to thank his stars that he got off from Ireland with whole bones. The people of that country have no cause to love him, notwithstanding the fact that he allowed himself to be installed a Knight of St. Patrick in the Dublin Cathedral.

While these deeds of blood and violence cause dismay and alarm in the breasts of royalty, they excite among the people of the world unqualified horror and disgust. No extremity or provocation can excuse assassination, and deeds of violence that are committed under such circumstances invariably redound to the damage of the cause which they are intended to aid. If there is any wisdom among the Fenian leaders, they will take these facts to heart and discourage cowardly deeds of violence and bloodshed as a matter of policy, if from no loftier motive.

CLOTHING.

NOTE TO LADIES, AND ALL SELECTING BOYS' CLOTHING

Op — FIRST floor — Special Department — BOYS' and YOUTHS' CLOTHING, for Children, from 3 years upward, GARIBALDIS, BISMARCKS, SCOTCH SUITS, &c. and for — Youth — have all sizes. "Boys' Department" shall be with at Gentleman's 18, THE BEST IN PHILADELPHIA. Prices — lower than anywhere else.

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