BUSINESS NOTICES.

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EVENING BULLETIN.

Tuesday, July 28, 1868.

☞ Persons leaving the city for the summer, and wishing to have the EVENING BULLETIN sent to them, will please send their address to the office. Price, by mail, 75 cents per month.

THE RECESS.

The fortieth Congress has taken a recess, not adjourned. It will reassemble on the 21st of September, to resume its supervision of an Executive whose untrustworthiness is so fully established, that the whole of the party that elected him to the Vice Presidency feel that it is not safe to leave him in exclusive charge of the Government for a longer period.

While all the legislation hoped for has not been accomplished during the session just closed, it is surprising that so much has been done, and that it has been done so well. Resisted at every step in the work of reconstructing the late rebel States, by a false executive, Congress has had extraordinary difficulties in that work as well as in the ordinary legislation required to carry on the Government. In spite of this resistance, most of the States have been re-organized on the Congressional plan, and have been admitted to representation in the two Houses. Their re-organization has secured the adoption of the Fourteenth amendment to the Constitution, which even Mr. Johnson's Secretary of State has been constrained to proclaim, though with the reluctance, and in about a week Mr. Wallace was obliged to issue another address, which is now kept standing in the Seymour and Blair newspapers, the first one being suppressed. In this second and supplementary address, the Democracy are invoked to give their enthusiastic support to "Seymour, the statesman, and Blair, the gallant soldier." This is all that Mr. Wallace could be induced, under great pressure, to say of Mr. Blair.

In his former address, from which Blair's name was pointedly omitted, Mr. Wallace said some severe things about "government by the sword" and "military rule," which go up with a statement of issues before the people, viz.: "the statesman against the soldier, intellect against force; the law against the sword." These were all accepted by the public as flings at General Blair, and public curiosity has been much excited to know what is the cause of Mr. Wallace's grudge against the nominee of his party for the Vice Presidency. Probably, as a prominent politician, he knows the Blairs and their unremitting hostility as well as the Republicans. Or, perhaps, Francis P. or Montgomery P. inflicted some especial wrong upon Mr. Wallace or his friends, at the time when they were Republicans or something else, and he avails himself of his present position to take his revenge or vent his spite.

The situation is altogether a very peculiar one, and perhaps there has never been a time when a party nominee was so pointedly assailed by a high party authority. The tardy and niggard allusion, in the second of Mr. Wallace's papers, to Blair as "the gallant soldier," is rather an insult than a compliment, when one remembers the first, with his severe allusions to "the soldier," "the sword" and "the oppression of military rule." It is a very pretty quarrel as it stands, and though it is not of much consequence to the Republicans, we ask, in behalf of many perplexed Seymourites, what is the matter between Wallace and Blair?

MR. BURLINGAME IN ENGLAND.

The most difficult portion of Mandarin Burlingame's task lies before him. In his country his way has been pleasant and easy, first, because we appreciate the value of the concessions which he is commissioned to yield to us in our intercourse with China, and secondly, because we are not a little proud that an American, and a stranger in the Flowery Land, should have been the instrument chosen to break down the barriers which for a thousand years have excluded a peculiar people from the outside world. In other countries these considerations will not operate, and in the case of at least one European nation, they will prove decidedly prejudicial to the success of the mission.

"Already the English journals are filled with violent abuse of Mr. Burlingame, with protests against the Chinese liberal policy, of which he is the exponent and interpreter, and with appeals to the government not to listen to any of the proposals which he may have to make. This bitter feeling seems to have universal existence, and may be attributed to two causes—to the fact that Englishmen think the foreign trade of China, and being acquired that mastery by a vast superiority of blood and treasure, cannot bear that Mr. Burlingame should come to offer freely to all the world even greater advantages than she possesses, and also to the fact that Mr. Burlingame is an American. If an Englishman had won the honor the rest might have be a forgiven and accorded to, but the whole nation is chagrined that Brother Jonathan should have won it by open fair prize ground. Mr. Burlingame, then, can make up his mind to a very ungracious reception at the hands of the British Government, and, perhaps, is actually to negotiate a treaty which will admit other nations to an equal footing in China, and make all Europe a peaceful struggle for the pre-eminence similar to that which ended in the Crimean war. She has had the labor, and too often the impunity, and yet no material are to reap the harvest.

The action of the British Government in this matter is important, but in no means alarming. Every other nation in Europe, and even China, is ready to give us a fair field and every man is ready to give us a fair field and every man is ready to give us a fair field and every man