BUSINESS NOTICES.

With Dyspeptics everything is wrong. Food does not digest; sleep is disturbed; tea does not cheer; smiles do not gladden, and life is a burden. Dyspepsia is the great hindrance to the pursuit of the valuable property. You complain of it, yet do not become practical and convinced, and like will be a burden and a curse. Dyspepsia is a disease that can easily be done away with all this. New life, strength and energy will again bloom in your system. Health and happiness will again be yours, provided you use only that which is known to be as bright as is your healthful, happier and more joyous days.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne. Sold everywhere. feb3-tu,th,s-2t

THE SCHOMACKER PIANO. BUY A FIRST-CLASS PHILADELPHIA-MADE PIANO, MANUFACTURED BY PERSONS WHO STAND PROMINENTLY AND THOROUGHLY ENTITLED TO PUBLIC CONFIDENCE. Pianos are generally sold by dealers at a large profit, and the cheapest that can be found in the NEW YORK ON BOGUS packing and sold at 30 off, easily purchased as much the first class SCHOMACKER PIANO. The great manufacturing establishment of JOHN SCHOMACKER, Warerooms, No. 1004 Chestnut street, is the place to find the best instruments, and there is no reason why they should not be purchased. Our Pianos have established their high reputation as the FIRST CLASS FOR MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS, and are now selling at a little first and low rates than inferior instruments made in the country.

Our large and beautiful Warerooms, No. 1004 CHESTNUT STREET, are crowded with the elite of the city, who are there purchasing the celebrated SCHOMACKER PIANO, which we offer at the very lowest cash prices. Call and examine them, and all will satisfy you are able to purchase. The SCHOMACKER PIANO is sold and this establishment is this city can sell it at the lowest price. THE SCHOMACKER PIANO.

N.B.—New Pianos to Rent. No. 1004 Chestnut street. Tuning and Moving promptly attended to. feb25 1t

PIANO-FORTES. BIEREE & SCHMIDT, FIRST-CLASS SQUARE PIANOS TO RENT, No. 602 ARCH Street. Piano-Fortes for Sale. feb19-tu-th-s-1m-3m

STECK & CO'S AND HAINES BROS. Pianos, Steck & Haines's Cabinet and Choice Organs, Steck's Celebrated Parlor Organs. Sole Agents, No. 914 Chestnut street.

STEINWAY'S PIANOS RECEIVED THE HIGHEST PREMIUM at Paris, Vienna, Boston, and Philadelphia. Warerooms of STEINWAY & SONS, No. 1006 Chestnut street. sel5-tf

THE CHICKERING PIANOS RECEIVED the highest testimonial at the Paris Exposition. DITTON'S Warerooms, 14 Chestnut street. sel5,tf

EVENING BULLETIN

Thursday, February 25, 1869.

THE COMING MAN.

We know who the coming cabinet office[r] from Pennsylvania is, but we do not mean to tell. He is a gentleman who we know have the highest regard, and is an ornament to the Republican party. In the prime of life, that is, not far from sixty years of age, with plain and manners, unblemished reputation and excellent intellectual abilities, Mr. —— possesses just those qualities which might have been expected to attract General Grant's attention and commend him to his sagacious choice. Gen. Grant is distinctly identified with the Republican party, and his peculiar services in the connection deserve the honorable recognition which General Grant thus gives them. Philadelphia knows the Hon. —— well, and across the State at large and Pennsylvania will feel that she is well represented, when she sees her Coming Man seated in the Cabinet. —— Esq., is a married man, and, while a considerable number of very interesting family, and few men will do the honors in the social circle at Washington with more hospitality and grace. We do not feel at liberty to indicate the Department which Pennsylvania is to have. Our private information on this subject is late and satisfactory; but all that we can divulge is the fact that it will be one of the most important departments of the Government, in which the Coming Man,—if he will permit us to refer to him by that phrase,—will find a necessity for a very early and extensive clearing out of dead and rotten wood.

We would gladly relieve the anxieties of our many friends by giving the name at once, but it would be an unpardonable breach of confidence, and they must wait patiently for a few days longer, when the Coming Man will have been nominated, and they will acknowledge that he is a gentleman, in all respects worth waiting for.

BROAD STREET AND THE CITY.

Questions connected with Broad street have always been too much discussed in connection with the feelings and interests of those who live upon it. Without in the least intending to deny their right to have much to say in respect to the disposition of that street, it is unquestionably now beginning to be felt that Broad street belongs to the city at large.

It is the common interest of all the citizens of Philadelphia to make our city attractive as a place of residence. Otherwise, those who have retired from business would be tempted to move to other cities, or Philadelphia, instead of capital in this way may become serious: the prosperity of a community depends upon that of those who make it up, and upon their numbers. And a city that is not only prosperous, but agreeable as a place of residence, attracts both men of business and men of leisure, and induces them to make it their home.

If Philadelphia is ever to have a remarkable street, it must be Broad street, and everything should be done, in the common interest of all citizens, to preserve it from invasion. There has been some talk of an application being made to the Legislature for a passenger railway along it. We earnestly protest against this. Not in the interest of the owners of ground along it—it is not they who will be injured, but the public at large. All our streets running north and south have been given up to the railways, and one more has been kept free from this invasion at any cost. To charter such a road would be simply an outrage. We understood some years ago that legislation had been obtained such as would protect the city against such repairs, and we now invite the attention of Councils to the subject. If Broad street is not now safe, legislation should be obtained at once that will render it so.

Councils should also see to it that the entire line of the street should be placed at once in complete order, with an assurance that the good pavement from the present end of the good paving at Coates street south to Spruce is farther. The business interests of a city may be in its hands, but are not its only interest. If the city is to have every line of street filled up with railroads, so that those who take pleasure in horses and driving have no pavement left them, they will naturally go to other cities and take their means with them. The value of attraction is not as well understood here as it should be. A principal source of the wealth of Paris lies in the enormous expenditure of money made there by strangers, and if the amount of Philadelphia money that is expended there could be shown in figures, it would probably surprise many. Many persons of independent means are attracted to New York by its liveliness and gaiety; many to Philadelphia by its comfort and moderate cost of living, but not so many as might be, and as we hope will hereafter be. There is a great quickening in the city; its extension advances rapidly, the character of its dwellings steadily improves, its new edifices are in better taste and more costly than hitherto; there are also prospects of enlargement in the facilities of institutions of various kinds that are of great importance. A re-organization of the University of Pennsylvania is proposed; the Legislature is considering bills authorizing two great public institutions to erect handsome buildings on Penn Square. Of course all this, though apparently disconnected from purely business interests, reacts powerfully upon them. Every one who is induced to reside in the city, purchases at its stores, rides in its cars, and represents another consumer of the agricultural products raised around it. So all interests are bound together, and none but the most short-sighted will disregard the importance of making Philadelphia beautiful as well as busy.

THE HENNEZY DOCTRINE.

Senator Henezey is new to the business of legislation, and it is no more than fair to set some of his errors down to inexperience. What proportion of them should go to this account would be hard to determine; but it is evident, from the apology which he has caused to be made for his connection with the weighing bill, that his ideas as to the duties of a Senator are very confused and imperfect. Accepting the Associated Press version of his views as correct, we find Mr. Hennezy laying down the doctrine that a Senator is not to be held responsible for the bills he presents. Such a doctrine as this is a very dangerous one, and should be everywhere condemned. It is true that a legislator is not bound to vote for every bill that a constituent asks him to present. He may sometimes offer a bill of which he may not approve; but he is bound, in such cases, to say to whom he presents it. He is not bound to present all bills, irrespective of their merit. He is placed in his responsible position to exercise a wise discrimination between good and bad legislation. He is not a mere machine, to be run for the pleasure or profit of every private corporation or individual. Every Senator or representative is expected to use his best judgment for the benefit of the whole community which he represents, and if his intelligence or his judgment are not equal to such duty as this, he is, of course, out of his proper place.

Mr. Hennezy has very properly bowed to the storm which this weighing scheme has raised, and reports the bill with a negative recommendation. We trust that the treatment which this bill has received at the hands of the public will serve as a warning to private speculators that there are some limits to the patience of the people, and even to the liability of the legislature, and will also suggest to our legislators that all their official acts are closely scrutinized by those who are honestly endeavoring to promote the interests of the public, and that neither personal nor political considerations will suffice to screen any man who makes himself the vehicle of such atrocious legislation as has been attempted, with more or less success, at Harrisburg, this winter.

RAILWAY RENEFACTORS.

Our pleasant friends, the railway corporations, are engaged just now in an effort to get rid of the one obligation to the city of Philadelphia which they have not hitherto been able to escape. A suit, which has for its object the abolition of the $50 license on each car, was argued in the Supreme Court, yesterday, and Mr. Cuyler, for the railway corporation, got off one or two brilliantly original arguments for his clients.

The first was the point that while earriage and omnibuses might be required to pay a license because they damage the roadway, the railway companies should be exempt because they do not damage the roadways. Now, considering the fact that these corporations not only damage the roadways by monopolizing almost one-third of their width, but still more by their neglect to keep the streets in anything like the condition required by their charters, this argument is certainly bold, brilliant and original.

But Mr. Cuyler soared much higher than this. He argued that "the purpose of these highways was to facilitate easy and rapid transit from one all section and from the centre to the outer districts; and, in thus providing facilities, the city but added to its own wealth and prosperity. The passenger railways then stepped in, and still further added to these facilities by means of rails, in carrying out the purpose of the corporation." Through all these years, this secret purpose of the railway corporations to add to the wealth and prosperity of the city has been carefully concealed. The Board of Presidents have patiently borne all the criticisms, all the burdens of abuse that have been heaped upon them, as the representatives of corporations without souls, knowing all the time that they were devoted to a great benevolent work. Philanthropy and not fares; duty and not dividends; mercy and not monopoly; prosperity and not profits, these have been the great motive powers of our railway companies, during all this time. Thanks to Mr. Cuyler, we know all this at last, and we call upon the people of Philadelphia to recognize at once what have so long been our "blessings in disguise."

CHRISTIANITY IN THE EAST.

There is something very strange in the systematic apathy which Christian governments show towards the spread of Christianity. Not only is no government aid ever given to Missionary enterprises, but there is a total absence of that care and interest for Christians living in heathen countries which might be naturally expected.

Several striking instances have happened of late. The Turks have been allowed to oppress the Cretans after an heroic resistance on the part of the latter. This Mohammedan conquest might have been stopped at any time by a word from the European powers acting in concert—not a man need have been sent, nor a musket discharged. Again, in the recent threatened difficulties between Greece and Turkey, all the influence of the European powers has been cast against the Christian and in favor of the Mohammedan nation. No really efficient protection has ever been given to the Christians dwelling in Turkey, and from time to time massacres have taken place for which no sufficient punishment has been administered.

In the kingdom of Corea, a persecution commenced several years ago against the Christian inhabitants. It has continued ever since, and at the present time the unrelaxed destruction of life amounts to three thousand. There seems a probability that every vestige of Christianity will be rooted out.

There is something strange in the perfect apathy with which these matters are watched, Whilst governments are zealous for the protection of their own citizens abroad, they seem to feel no call to protect those who hold the same religious faith as themselves and who have no other protectors to look to.

It is quite time some action had been taken in the case of the rebel pirate Beaine. This man has been confined in the penitentiary at Brooklyn, New York, for three years, without being tried for any offence, and it is said that his health is so broken that he is a hopeless invalid. Now we have not one particle of sympathy for Beaine in his sufferings. He deserves them all, and much more, for if he had not died they would be hanged. He murdered innocent men, and destroyed private property with the recklessness of a true freebooter. For these crimes he should be punished; but it is altogether unjust and scandalous that he should be punished without even the formality of a trial. We know of no reason why this war not continued to him—long ago, and a righteous judgment meted out to him. It is not too late yet. We must admit, however, that there is a certain kind of justice in arraigning and punishing this miserable wretch, while Jeff. Davis, Semmes, and a vast multitude of guilltier men are permitted to go free. It is not like to select the meanest rebel of all as the object of vengeance, while the great scoundrels enjoy perfect immunity. On the whole, there is, in this case, ground for it would be better to let man's case as we have the others, and pardon him. Certainly we must either do this or try him and put the present imprisonment is entirely indefensible upon any just grounds.

It is creditable to the patriotism and honesty of the Provisional government of Spain that they so readily surrendered their extraordinary powers, at the bidding of the Cortes. Into the hands of General Serrano, who is to act as the executive of the constitutional government until an occupant can be found for the throne. It was feared that jealousy and selfish ambition would have made these leaders loth to part with their authority. It augurs well for the future of Spain that it has not been so; but that these men have demonstrated their intention to yield everything to the public good. Much will depend, however, upon the character of General Serrano. His powers are very indefinite, and if he indulges any personal aspirations he can cause infinite trouble. Probably he will act as his friends and his late colleagues have done; but it will be prudent to choose his successor, and define the powers of the executive as soon as possible. It is not safe to trust such a high position for a long time to the honesty of any one man.

It is positively asserted by several of the passengers upon the Juniata, which arrived at this port yesterday from Cuba, that there are twenty American citizens imprisoned in Havana upon the charge of being connected, in some indefinite manner, with the rebellion. Mr. Uly, the Secretary of the United States Consulate at Havana, is said to be among these prisoners. This story is not, by any means, incredible, for we have already had authentic information of maltreatment of Americans by Dulce's government. At any rate, after the experience of Messrs. Bliss and Masterman in Paraguay, the matter is worthy of investigation by the Secretary of State. It is time for us to have a position to the end of the outrages perpetrated against American citizens by Lopez.

Art-lovers will not forget that Mr. Scott will dispose this evening, at his Gallery, No. 1020 Chestnut street, of a little collection of seventy pictures, which really represents the personal taste of a cultivated connoisseur. Mr. Calvert only reconciles himself to this separation from the companions of his choice in view of its contemplated residence abroad for a number of years. The principal competition at the sale to-night will probably be for the large female figure by Rauch; for the "Weighing in the Hill," by Nordenberg; the "Teaching the Tune," by Wieschebin; the "Amonoonock Valley," by Lewis; the "Playing in the Stream," by Bondermann, and the decorative pair by Von Seben, "Snow-balling" and "The Bird's Nest."

The sale, we are positively assured, is to be absolutely without reserve.

Large Auction Sale of New and Second Hand Furniture.—We desire to call the special attention of all our readers to the sale of Elegant New Cabinet Furniture, to be held to-morrow (Friday) morning, at the well-known Auction Rooms of T. A. McClelland, No. 1219 Chestnut street, commencing at 10 o'clock, when will be sold the several finely finished and valuable articles, which represents goods from some of our best manufacturers, will be sold through without reserve.

JOHN CRUMP, BUILDER, 191 CHESTNUT STREET and 140 LODGE STREET, Mechanics of every branch required for housebuilding and fitting promptly furnished. fe22tf

HENRY PHILLIPS, CARPENTER AND BUILDER, 305 JAYNE STREET, BETWEEN SANSOM AND MARKET streets, PHILADELPHIA. feb19-tf

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED, VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented) in all the fashionable styles of the season, Warburton's Hat Store, next door to the Post-office. ord 17tr

WINDOW SHADES, CURTAINS WE HAVE PLAIN and fancy Linen Shades, Alby Blue Rods and Brackets, Alby Blue Rods and Brackets, Gilt Cornices, Cord and Tassels, Gilt Cornices, Cord and Tassels, Gilt Mouldings, Curtain Materials, Lace Curtains and Shades, Fringes, Tassels, Gilt Fixtures, Trimmings, etc. EMBROIDERED LINEN SHADES, Plain Linen Shades, Linen Shades, Cord and