BUSINESS NOTICES.

Beautiful. If you desire beauty, should use Hagan's Magnolia Balm.

It gives a lady, refined, natural, attractive appearance. Rougeless, Redness, Blotches, Sun-Burn, Tan, &c., and adds a charm of Purity and Delicacy. It brings the Bloom of Health to the Faded Cheek and changes the sallow complexion of Youth to the Clear Brunette. A Fashionable City Belle.

"Is the use of the Magnolia Balm Beauty. No lady need complain of her Complexion who will invest 75 cents in the Magnolia Balm. Lyon's Kathairon is the most elegant and best Hair Dressing in use. 9rp,th,lm]

BIRD'S ACADEMY, S. SCHMIDT, FIRST CLASS PIANOS, SQUARE PIANOS, UPRIGHTS. Warerooms, No. 48 NORTH Street, Philadelphia.

Decided Bargains. Pianos Rooms—First Class Pianos, CONCERT PIANOS, Grand, Square and Upright. Also, a Small Grand, well-seasoned Piano; Marshall & Wendell Piano; Chickering Piano; Steinway Piano, all price to suit everybody. WM. H. DUTTON, 1124 and 1126 Chestnut Street.

Pianos received the highest Prize from 23 competitors, at the International Exhibition, 1867. See Official Report, at the Warerooms of WM. GEORGE WOOD, No. 1006 Chestnut street.

EVENING BULLETIN.

Thursday, September 30, 1869.

Owing to an unusual pressure of advertisements to-day, we have been obliged to transfer a number of them from their usual place to the inside pages.

REPUBLICANS! The Canvassers will meet in each election division on Saturday, next, October 2d, for the purpose of adding names to the Registry Lists. If you have not been assessed do not neglect the last opportunity, or your vote is lost.

THE DEPECUNIOUS ARISTOCRACY.

The "Democratic Association of Pennsylvania," which holds forth at the corner of Ninth and Arch streets, is suffering from a severe attack of impecuniosity. Its members do not pay up their annual dues, and the Association is in embarrassed circumstances. It has circulated the faithful on the subject, and begs piteously that they will come up to the help of the Aristocracy or to the help of the Aristocracy will be the mighty. The Democracy are called up to the duty of paying their annual dues and contributing such sums as will enable the "gentlemen" having the management of it to preserve the organization and continue its libers." The "gentlemen" of the Democracy consist of S. J. Megargee, John C. Janes, James Page, Charles Ingersoll, F. M. Bingham, E. Coppée Mitchell, Joseph Megary, James B. Nicholson, Isaac Leech, Charles Rogers, Peter Lougstreth, Simon W. Arnold, W. C. Patterson, John McCarthy, John Bell Robinson, Robert Creswell, D. E. Morwitz, Gilles Dallas, John D. Miles and T. D. Pearce. Among this aristocratic array of "gentlemen" it will be noticed that one or two democratic workingmen have been insinuated; but they have probably been promoted to the Aristocracy for "gallant and meritorious conduct in the presence of the enemy."

There is nothing very remarkable in the impecuniosity of the "Democratic Association." But there is something very touching in the appeal for money on the peculiar ground that it is needed "to check the wanton use and abuse of power in political affairs." The fun of this appeal lies in the fact that the "gentlemen" have been indulging in the most "wanton abuse of power in political affairs" ever known to the Democracy. They have just bought up the Democratic candidates, and substituted their "gentlemen" in their place, in square defiance of all the rules and traditions of their party, and it is no wonder they feel rather poor after such a trade.

But this is not the only humorous passage in this piteous appeal for money. It calls upon the faithful to come down with their cash in support of "citizens not actuated by thirst for office, nor controlled by plundering political rings." Whereupon we look again over the list of the gentlemen in search of these despisers of public office. There we find Joseph Megary, Clerk of the Orphans' Court; W. C. Patterson, a remarkably thirsty old office-seeker; James B. Nicholson, defeated office-seeker in the Fourth Congressional District, not to mention several others who have long been known as willing to serve their country in places of honor and emolument.

We condole with the "gentlemen" at Ninth and Arch on their penniless condition. It is sad to think that the Democracy have been so careless about their annual dues, and that contribution to the corruption fund of the Aristocracy has become what the circular calls a "blank virtue." We fear that it is hopeless, however, but trust that the "gentlemen" will not forbear to "cry aloud and spare not," for who knows but that they may at least scrape together enough to pay their running expenses? Do not be discouraged, most excellent gentlemen! And do not forget to send several circulars to the "Pride of the Valley." Hedged and always pay up promptly, perhaps, but a good, steady dun will undoubtedly bring an extra contribution.

THE PHILADELPHIA POST-OFFICE.

An unnecessary prominence has been given to the character of Post-office removals in this city, on the part of editors who are entirely ignorant of the facts. We learn from the best authority that John Brown is not discharged from the Post-office, and it is not intended that he shall be. His politics are not objectionable, for he voted for Mr. Lincoln during the war and at the last election did not vote at all. Mr. Stearn is not discharged, nor was it ever intended that he should be. He was a consistent Republican throughout, on the whole war.

Mr. Fenton was not in the Post-office during the war, but was re-appointed during the Andrew Johnson Administration, by the late Postmaster, Charles M. Hall, Esq. The department in which he has worked will not suffer by his absence for the same time past his ability to perform his labor has not reached the necessary standard.

Mr. Fredericks' services can be readily dispensed with, because of a change in the working of the office which the Postmaster effected, and which will save an entire handling of all letter matter that comes into the office, and in addition, will reduce the expense of the clerk roll. The box section of the office, over which Mr. Fredericks heretofore has had charge, now does not reach in boxes posted 200 in number, while two years ago they numbered almost 3,000. James McCann is the Postmaster's Office Messenger, and the only person inconvenienced by his removal will be the Postmaster himself. General Bingham has been too valuable and too mindful of the public interests to sacrifice those interests to mere political claims.

THE THIRD TERM QUESTION AGAIN.

The N. Y. *Sun* declares that President Grant is bound by a solemn promise to robbing the rebel government of Cuba on Friday next. The *Sun* bases its assertion upon the report that General Sickles represented to the Spanish government that unless Spain acceded to the proposed sale of Cuba to the Cubans by the first of October, our government would give the rebels belligerent rights. We question the truth of the story, and the probability of any such action on the part of the administration. If General Sickles did make such a threat as this to Serrano, we would have a reasonable explanation of the recent outburst of indignation against the United States, from the Spanish people. But we have been informed upon good authority from Washington, that Secretary Fish denies having authorized Sickles to do more than offer the services of the United States as a mediator in carrying on negotiations for the peaceable transfer of the island to the Cubans. We incline to believe this, because the President and Secretary of State are fully aware of the gravity of the act of acknowledging the Cuban rebels at a time when we are pressing against England heavy claims for damages for doing nearly the same thing—claims which will be invalidated if we admit the error of our own theory by recognizing the Cuban rebels as England treated our Southern rebels. If General Sickles made any such threat, he did so, in all probability, upon his own responsibility, and his Government is not bound by his action; it can repudiate it without any loss of self-respect.

The *Sun* asserts that Mr. Fish did authorize the threat to be made, and gave as his reason, that popular opinion in this country would compel the government to such recognition if Spain persisted in rejecting a proposition for settlement. We do not perceive how Mr. Fish can entertain such an opinion. When the rebellion began in Cuba, our people naturally gave their sympathies to the insurgents, and, for a while, there was eager demand for recognition. The administration, very properly, refused to heed the popular clamor, and proceeded with utmost caution in the matter. It is not the least creditable thing about President Grant's conduct of the government that he was not moved by popular passion and prejudice, but in the face of nearly universal demand for such action, refused to jeopard our Alabama claims, and to repudiate our own doctrines by giving the Cubans belligerent rights. This courageous action has since met with popular approval; and, while our people still are eager for Cuban success, we know that the majority of intelligent Americans do not favor recognition of the rebels at this time. There has been a return to reason; and so far from any violent pressure existing, against which the Administration will be unable to struggle, there is a very decided feeling in favor of non-interference, unless a contrary course is made necessary in order to put an end to the inhumanity which has disgraced Spanish conduct of the war in the island. When the Cubans have organized a substantial government, have secured control of important portions of the island, have defeated the Spanish troops in pitched battle, and have gained some of the sea-port towns, justice and international law may permit us to recognize them without injury to ourselves. But they have done none of these things yet, and if we venture to give them belligerent rights, such action will be construed, properly enough, into a manifestation of hostility to Spain.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S LAST OPINION.

Attorney-General Hoar seems to have made up his mind—to do everything in his power to help the Virginians through the embarrassment of the reconstruction process, even if he has to stretch the law beyond its intent. The difficulty in Virginia, as we have explained in former articles, is this: The old reconstruction laws make certain persons in the rebel States ineligible to office, and declare the incapacity, even of an elected Legislature, until he has taken the test oath. Last April Congress passed an act authorizing the registered voters of Virginia to vote at the same time for Congressmen and Assemblymen, for a Constitution, and upon the question whether disqualification and disfranchisement of certain rebels should be continued under the new Constitution. The disfranchising clause was rejected, but the Virginia rebels, in their eagerness, elected to the Legislature several men who cannot take the oath; consequently, as the Constitution will not be operative until it is accepted by Congress, and as the reconstruction acts are still in force, the Virginia Legislature cannot transact any business until the meeting of Congress. But it is necessary that one thing should be done by the Legislature before Congress can accept the Constitution. The Fifteenth Constitutional Amendment must be ratified; and as the present Legislature manifestly cannot do this, there is a deadlock out of which there is no way provided for by law.

This is simply the consequence of rebel folly. The Virginians, in their anxiety to honor their rebel friends, did not perceive the absurdity of voting at the same time for disfranchisement and for the act which was to remove their disabilities at some future period. When Congress provided for the election, it expected, of course, that loyal, eligible men would have been placed in the Legislature. The other contingency did not present itself to the minds of the members, and no provision has been made for it. Attorney General Hoar, however, tried to unite the knot by declaring that while the Legislature was not competent to transact ordinary business, it had a right to vote for the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment. Yesterday he further asserted, in an official opinion, that the same body might elect U. S. Senators. This seems to us to be a very singular method of getting over the difficulty. If the Virginia Legislature has not power to pass a petty bill, certainly its action in such grave matters as the ratification of a Constitutional Amendment and the choice of Senators cannot be valid. If the body can legally do either of these important things, it can perform any other of the functions belonging to such an organization. Mr. Hoar's action is a direct opposition to the spirit of the legislation of Congress, which clearly intended to entrust this work of reconstruction to loyal men and not to disfranchised rebels. The Attorney-General's opinion does not pretend to have foundation in law; it is only an ingenious suggestion of a method of escape from a difficulty. There is no gate, and so Mr. Hoar advises the Virginians to climb the fence. In our opinion it would be a proper punishment for the rebels to compel them to wait until Congress meets, and then have new elections held in those districts which obstinately chose disqualified men for the Legislature. This would furnish a decent and orderly solution of the difficulty, and we think it likely that Congress will pursue such a course, repudiating entirely the Attorney-General's plan.

A letter in the *Age* this morning charges that the Republican members of the Legislature were responsible for the defeat of certain measures which were introduced to that body for the better protection of the lives of miners. This is an attempt to make capital for the Democratic party out of the disaster at the Avondale mine, but, like many similar political stories, it is entirely false. In January last a petition from the citizens of Schuylkill county was presented to the Legislature, praying for the passage of a law compelling more perfect ventilation of the mines. In March a bill to this effect passed the House, every Republican member voting for it. But as the law referred only to the mines in Schuylkill county, objection was made to it upon that ground in the Senate, and it was proposed to extend its operations. It was in answer to this proposition that Senator Turner of Luzerne county, a *Democrat*, representing the section in which the Avondale mine is situated, opposed the bill upon the ground that such a law was entirely unnecessary in his district. This is the true history of the whole matter; and the miners of Luzerne can thank their Democratic representative that a Republican Legislature last winter did not adopt a measure which would have made the Avondale accident impossible.

Bonting, Dorlemann & Co., Auctioneers, No. 232 and 234 Market street, will hold regular sales of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Rubbers, Felt Goods, Cotton and Woolen Dry Goods, by catalogue, on four months' credit, commencing on Tuesday, October 5th, at 10 o'clock, including 3,000 cases Men's, Boys' and Youths' Calf, Kip, Grain, Brogan and Thick Boots, Women's, Misses' and Children's Calf, Kid, Goat, Morocco, Buskin, Balmoral and Congress Boots and Shoes.

CARPETINGS.—Also, arranged on first floor, 250 pieces Ingrain, Venetian and Cottage Carpetings, &c., at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit.

Elegant Residences, Superior Furniture, Mirrors, Pianos, Bronzes, Statuary, Silver, &c.—On Thursday morning, October 7, at 10 o'clock, at the Auction Store, Nos. 1020 and 1022 Chestnut street, will be sold the elegant household furniture, comprising Parlor, Library, Dining Room, Chamber and Kitchen Furniture, Mirrors, Pianos, Bronzes, Statuary, Silver, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Miscellaneous Books, &c. Full particulars at the Auction Rooms, and of Thomas B. Smith, Esq., Auditor, 1107 Chestnut street. See advertisements on the seventh page.

Orphans' Court Sales, by JOHN A. BRERAN.—On our last page will be found the following sales: Estate of Simon W. Arnold, late of Hanover, deceased; Charlotte Lindsay, deceased; Estate of Jacob Ridgway, late of Spring Garden, deceased; Estate of Jacob Ridgway, late of Spring Garden, deceased; Estate of Jacob Ridgway, late of Spring Garden