Bail Corning Balletin.

GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

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EVENING BULLETIN

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PEVENING BULLETIN ASSOCIATION"

THE NEW GEROME.

Gerome's Napoleon III. receiving the Siamese Ambassadors-the great picture of the salon of 1865-has been minutely copied in photopraphy at Paris, and in that form has reached this country. As one of the great historical pictures of the century, we deem it worthy of the following notice, collated from the French press, from an essay by Marcel Devert, and from a magnificent impression which we observe at our print stores, among their recent importations for the holidays.

The scene is in the Palace of the Luxembourg, where the audience was held, and includes more than eighty portraits of dignitaries, courtiers and guests. The subject was not the choice of the artist, and might be thought rather obscure for history; but Gérome, having received a commission from the throne, remembered that thrones are always prone to set genius at carving snow, and applied himself to redeem the subject by its treatment. He has used the occasion to give prominence to the interesting court of Louis Napoleon, permitting the orientals to play as a ray of bizarre and fantastic light across the modern scene. The old pictures of Rosso and Nicolo dell'-

Abbate, softly browned by time, enrich the vast window-arches. Two huge, deep casements serve to admit a cloudy daylight, while a third is almost hidden in the sweep of the grand dais-cloth of purple velvet, sparkling with bees. In the foreground are thrown the ceremonial gifts, multitudes of superb umbrellas, a singular chair, &c. The first ambassador, in a broad hat bound with gold and surmounted by a jewel, is half rising from a kneeling posture at the throne. The Emperor is inclining forward from his seat; the little Prince stands looking on with all his might, and the lovely eyes of the Empress are slightly widened with a very natural astonishment. Behind the chief envoy the other members advance on their hands and knees acording to rank, like great beetles of embroidered silk, in every color. The younger ones are peeping, while their elders studiously fix their eyes on their clasped hands. Beyond them, ranged in a double line, is the Court of Napoleon III., in a mass of portraits, among which it is easy to distinguish Cambacérès, Thouvenel and Walewski: while the lovely ladies of the Empress, all in white, stand behind her chair in a bevy, at the extreme right of the composition.

To harmonize and blend into picture a quantity of portraits elaborated one by one in the studio, is the hard problem set before the great artists severally, as their fame begins to rise to the level of the royal ear. Many famous men have abjectly failed, and Gérome is only prevented from failure by the lover-like attachment for realism which he combines with his profound imagination. From a skilfully-selected point of view he has arranged his ranks so as to receive a nearly even degree of light; managing the chiaroscuro of his picture by other means. The two-thirds of the figures which form the right-hand majority are arranged in what is truly a pictorial effect, and an artistic eye will love to trace the many graceful curves, which, radiating from the diamond in the Empress's hair flow through the soft lines of her pose and over the pure snow-bank of her robe, out through the ranges of prostrate figures and the cunningly placed-oblations. The motive of this arrangement loses itself among the objects to the left of the picture, which seems tacked-on and de trop; yet that left hand portion we should be sorry to lose; for it includes, among many other portraits of interest, two figures most appropriately introduced, and most immortal. Last of the line of guests, there stands Gérome himself, the creator of all this magical semblance, lowering his piercing black eyes upon the Siamese, and trying to conceal his immense forehead by dropping the sable locks across it; and next him, hat in hand, the great Meissonier lifts his broad chest and terrible shoulders, as his eyes wander across a hundred spectators towards the

The Imperial portraits are strangely interesting. The Empress, without the impossible angelhood of Winterhalter's popular profile, is extremely beautiful and unconsciously graceful. The Emperor is handsome, with that trussed and barbered appearance observable in all the portraits. In the stately figure of the Prince Napoleon, the artist has taken pains to emphasize his subject's marked likeness to the first Emperor. The illusion is so persuasive that it seems as if the uncle had risen to be present at this scene, so indicative of the far reverberation of the Napoleon name. In the ladies behind the thrones it is pleasant to pick out the likenesses many of us are familiar with; while the round-checked Imperial Prince, with a face full of health and hope, seems to pronounce the stability of the dynasty.

The singular minuteness of Gérome's manner gives to each of these historic figures the exact appearance of being photographed from life; only the magic of art enters to give that ennobling air that presentment at the best, which is the dream of the portrait-

painter. In the presence of a picture like this, we

credible strides of science in our favored day. To be able to possess, at the mere price of a photograph, a copy, beyond the beauty of the best engraving, of the greatest historical picture of the day, in which is included a gallery of a hundred portraits, seems like some diabolical enchantment from Faust. To exchange the labor of genius for years for a mere trifle, and imprison it in our parlors or send it as a token to a friend, seems hardly honorable; but art has bestowed on us this high boon for our enlightenment and the culture of our taste, -and the chef d'œuvre of the immense Gérome is a marketable commodity at Earle's and Robin-

[For the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.] The Late Episcopal Convention. A communication signed by "A Member of the Convention," which was published in three of the morning papers of the 18th, and industriously circulated, cannot be allowed to pass without comment.

The "Member of the Convention" opens with the following from President Johnson: "Here, religion released from political connection with the civil government, refuses to subserve the craft of statesmen, and becomes in its independence the spiritual life of the people." He then proceeds to characterize this as "a forcible and beautiful description, of the action of the Protestant Episcopal Church, at its late memorable Convention," in not only refusing to pass, but in hurriedly and violently strangling, and that repeatedly, certain resolutions. And what were they? They simply proposed to thank God for the restoration of the National authority throughout the country, and for the removal of that which had been the great cause of dissension and estrangement among us. For thus softly worded were the resolutions which the Convention tabled as soon as possible. They spoke neither of the suppression of the rebellion nor of the abolition of slavery in terms: and this out of a tender anxiety, which was shared by all parties, lest the feelings of our Southern brethren should be

And does a mem ber of the Convention think that for a religious body to adopt such resolutions would be, in President Johnson's opinion, or in the opinion of any heartily loyal man, prostituting itself to "subserve the craft of statesmen?" If such had been the view of President Johnson, what could he have meant by his Thanksgiving Proclamation, in which he called upon the people of the whole United States—the people in their religious capacity, I suppose, to return thanks to Almighty God for the re-establishment of the national authority, for the restoration of national Union and harmony, "with a great enlargement of civil liberty?" Does the release of the church from political connection with the civil goment mean that the church may not council from them? What else is a Church council for? When such a council assembles, the majority straightway to gag the for national blessings, but only when called upon so to do by the civil authority? Neither, it is true, would imply "political connection;" but which of the two is the nearer approximation to it? Had the Protestant Episcopal Convention, in the fulness of devout thankfulness, spontaneously poured forth their prayers to God for inestimable national benefits, with one heart and voice, is it possible that President Johnson, when he wrote his message, could have regarded it as savoring of the "political connection" of Church and State, or as a 'subserviency of religion to the craft of statesmen?" If so, one may ask again, how statesmen?'' could he, in his proclamation of a month or or two before, have called upon all Christian people to do that very thing? Or, does "the member of the Convention" suppose that, between the issuing of his proclamation and the sending in of his message, President Johnson per formed as much of a somerscult on thi

subject as did sundry "members of the Convention" sometime between the first and the fifteenth of October last?

But "a member of the Convention" proceeds to say—"as slavery had been so freely availed of to subserve the craft of statesmen, the Church [save the mark] determined" to keep out all reference to that 'politico-religious' subject. And he adds that a certain resolution offered by Dr. Meade proposing to thank God for "the Meade, proposing to thank God for restoration of peace and the national autho rity throughout all our land," would have been carried with great unanimity, "if the few friends of a discussion on the slave question had allowed it first to pass before they introduced their hobby.

The first phrase cited above, by a peculiarity of its English, points with great dis-tinctness to a certain prominent member of the Convention as its author, who was also one of the delegation from Pennsylvania. But whether that gentleman was, in every sense, the writer of the communication or not, it was he who procured its being printed and who has taken special pains to give it a wide circulation.
Now the "hobby," be it observed, to which

"a member of the Convention" sosneeringly refers, was not the resolutions of Mr. Binney, but a series of resolutions previously intro-duced by Dr. Howe. And will it be credited that this same "member of the Convention" (or, at least, the distinguished gentleman who stands as his sponsor), procured the calling of a little caucus just before the meeting of the Convention, at which little caucus he was prominent in urging the importance of preparing and bringing forward some such resolutions as Dr. Howe presented; and that, when at a subsequent meeting of the same little caucus, a draft of the resolutions, thus prepared at his suggestion, was read, he fully and earnestly endorsed and approved of them? The present writer did not assist at any of those little caucuses, though invited and urged to come by the same distinguished gentleman; and, therefore, he now speaks, not from personal knowledge, but from information received from those who were present. And shall the same authority that first called for and approved of those resolutions, now turn round and contemptuously treat them, or help to their being treated, as "the hobby of a few friends of the slavery discussion?"

Though a hobby be but a childish toy, con-

sistency-not to say simplicity-is a manly Is it, then, possible, that a Convention of the Christian Church should assemble in an enlightened and Christian country, in the nineteenth century, and not only have no syllable to utter either of congratulation or of gratitude over the greatest event of the age, the striking off the shackles of slavery from four millions of human beings in their own country and within their own bounds, but are apt to be lost in amazement at the in- the slightest allusion to this subject that,

lest they should be drawn into it, they, though earnestly loyal men, steadily refused to render thanks to God for having given success to their country in suppressing a most dangerous and bloody rebellion and restoring the national authority throughout their borders? Nay, more, that their merit in the former respect should be converted by a long sufficient of the suppression of afterwards be gravely urged as alone suffi-cient to cover and justify their delinquency in the latter? An assembly of the follow-ers of the meek and lowly and compas-sionate Jesus, could find hours to discuss whether a comma or a semi-colon should be placed between certain words, could solemnly express their "profoundest grati-tude to God," because a few representatives of the former slaveholders had condeof the former stavenoiders and condescended to attend their sessions, but have not one gush of human feeling, not one tear of thankfulness, at the falling off the shackles of an ignominious and cruel bondage from four millions of their neighbors and fellow men! Truly such a convention may well be styled "a memorable convention." perchance it 'a memorable convention;" perchance, it may be, as Pope says, "damned to everlast-

But if, in sober truth, Dr. Meade and his friends had been in earnest for passing any loyal resolutions, how could this "hobby" have hindered them, seeing they had a full "working majority" in the House, and, therefore, could have adopted as well as rejected what resolutions they pleased? This "hobby" of our insignificant "few" cannot screen them. But, in fact, how could they have passed any loyal resolutions at all? For if, for example, they had adopted Dr. Meade's, would they not have manifestly exposed themselves to the charge of "subserviency to the craft of statesmen" Or is the subject of slavery more strictly political than the restoration of the nations authority? That subject is, on all hands, allowed to have a deep moral significance, and "a Member of the Convention" himself denominates it a "politico-reli-gious" question. Shall we, peradventure find the true explanation of the course this business took in the Convention in this: that he and Dr. Meade and others discovered for the first time in their lives the meaning of he great principle of non-interference of the Church with the State-after coming to the Convention?

But what the minority complain of is not so much that precisely Dr. Howe's or Mr. Binney's, or any other particular resolu-tions were not adopted, as that all discussion of them was sought to be ruthlessly stifled by an immediate vote to lay them on the table. Was this more like men consulting together as Christian brethren, or like those whose business it is to "subserve the craft of statesmen"? Those who voted in the majority have found it very important, in sermons and in newspaper articles and in various ways, to explain and defend their course to the Church and to the public. If they are, after all, so sensitive to outside opinion, would it not have been simpler and manlier, more christian-like and more church-like, to have made minority, push through their own views without discussion; and then go before the world to discuss and defend their action or their refusal to act?

It would seem to be intimated by "A

Member of the Convention," that those who voted to lay on the table a resolution "offering the profoundest gratitude to God" for the presence of certain Southern delegates, were not disposed to welcome back their Southern brethren. Nothing could be farther from the truth. They cordially welcomed them. They were ready to say so. They never said one word to the contrary. Their only hesitancy was as to how far it was proper to go in special acts of thanks-giving and praise because their Southern brethren had condescended to present themselves in the Convention-to present them-

selves there, not only without expressing my regret for their complicity in the rebel lion, but openly defending it as right, and even glorying in the manliness with which they had maintained it. There were some who did not think it necessary to rise and sing the Gloria in Excelsis as was proposed by a member of the Convention, upon the appearance of their delegates at the Board appearance of their delegates at the Board of Missions. But "is it at much cost," said Dr. Hare, "that we declare our gratification at their appearance here?" Certainly it was not, and would it have been at much cost, one may ask, that the Convention should also have declared its gratification at the restoration of the national authority over the whole land, "with a great enlargement of civil liberty?

"A Member of the Convention" gives items of information from the South showing the good effect of the action, (or nonaction) of the Convention in conciliating and bringing back our Southern brethren; and the reunion of the Church is now looked upon (December 18th), not as actually, but "as virtually accomplished." Even in this he may be a little too fast. It is a curious fact that the House of Bishops insisted upon thanking God "for the restoration of peace to the country and unity to the Church, teadily refused to give thanks for the restoration of the Union and the national authority; i.e., they insisted upon thanking God for a blessing which He had not given, and refused to then! refused to thank Him for a blessing which He had given. Of course this must be considered an act of faith, and not an attempted

dictation to Divine Providence.

To show something more of the animus of Southern churchmen than can be seen in the citations made from their communica-tions by "A Member of the Convention," it may not be amiss to place by the side of them the following racy morsel from a South Carolinian clergyman, whom it is not best to name: "We may eventually reunite with the Northern church, but never until the blood-hounds of Zion there are effectually muzzled."
"A Member of the Convention" takes

great pains to leave the impression that, after all, the "working majority" of the Episcopal Convention were a body of loyal men. If they were, they took a very singular way of showing it; so singular that it will require more sermons and newspaper will require more sermons and newspaper articles than have yet been preached or printed to make it clear to the satisfaction of a discerning public. What they are in private, in their hearts, and in the in private, in their hearts, and in the other relations of life, is nothing to the purpose. They may be, many of them undoubtedly are estimable, excellent, loyal men. But as a Convention, they must be judged by their acts; and, judged by their acts, can they wonder or complain that they should be regarded as nothing less than a body of men controlled by pro-slavery copperheads and rebel sympathizers? The present writer has always regarded the Episcosent writer has always regarded the Episco-pal Church as thoroughly loyal. He still believes and trusts she is loyal. He trusts it will appear in due time that

Churchand the Convention are not identical. But the Church can redeem her reputation for loyalty only by refusing to return to the next Convention those who misrepresented and disgraced her in the last. A LOYAL MEMBER OF THE CONVENTION.

CITY BULLETIN.

CHRISTMAS AT THE NORTHERN HOME FOR FRIENDLESS CHILDREN.-For some time past arrangements have been in progress for the purpose of giving to the 320 little children, who are inmates of the Northern Home of Friendless Children, and of the Home for the Ornhans of Soldiers and Saily Home for the Orphans of Soldiers and Sailors, at Twenty-third and Brown streets, a liberal Christmas entertainment. The exercises connected with the festival will conaist of singing and recitations by the children, brief addresses by popular speakers, and the distribution among the children of the various articles which have been donated for the purpose. Each child will receive a pair of shoes and stockings, and a handsome woollen comforter. Each boy will receive a book, and each girl a neatly dressed doll, together with the usual supplies of candies, cakes, &c.; the whole to conclude with a fine Christmas dinner. In addition to thes marked tokens of a disposition on the part of the public to sustain these most praise-worthy institutions, there has been pre-pared in one of the large parlors of the Home,a Christmas scene, covering a space of about 120 square feet, and embracing all the leading features of a genuine American landscape, such as villages, farm houses, barns, grain and hay fields, mountains, valleys, streams of water, lakes, fountains, mills and railroads in operation, and, in fact every thing necessary to render it one of the mest elaborate and beautiful landscapes in miniature ever prepared in this city. This will be thrown open to visitors on Christmas morning at 11 o clock, and will be kept open during the whole of Christmas week. It is proposed to give entertainments in singing and recitations by the children on several afternoons of Christmas week. mas week, also on New Year's afternoon. The Ninth street Passenger Railway carries

visitors directly to the door of the Northern Home. MISS DICKINSON'S LECTURE LAST EVEN-No.-Miss Anna E. Dickinson delivered her lecture on "The Floodtide," at the Academy of Music, last evening, before a large and intelligent audience. The fair lecturer adapted the Shakspearean text; "There is a tide in the affairs of men," &c., to the present condition of to the present condition of the country. She urged that now that the war was at an end, and a bright future opening before the pation we should seize the favoring tide and float the ship of state to a safe haven. Miss Dickinson spoke at length of the danger of reconstruction upon the "conservative' basis, and insisted that the effect of the abolition of slavery, without according the right of suffrage to the colored man, would be to increase Southern representation in Congress, and to put the Government once more into the hands of men who have so recently been in arms to de-

The lecturer also urged colored suffrage upon other and higher grounds than public policy. She described with her accustomed power the sacrifices made, and the courage displayed, by black soldiers for the cause of the country, and she put it upon the ground of simple justice that the right of suffrage should be given to colored men who never faltered in the cause of the Union and of freedom, when it is enjoyed by white men whose hands are dripping with the blood of those who fell while resisting the mad attempt to destroy the nation

In concluding her lecture Miss Dickinson gave a graphic and touching description of a visit she pafd to Libby prison and to the battlenelds around Richmond immediately after the close of the war. The gifted lady was frequently interrupted with applause during the progress of her discourse.

DEFRAUDING THE GOVERNMENT.-Refore . S. Commissioner Sergeant, yesterday John B. Snyder, who was arrested by Gen. Baker, government detective, had a hearing upon the charge of presenting false claims o Government officers. It was in evidence that on the 11th of December, he presented at the office of Paymaster Col. Saml. Bell, claim in the name of James P. Pratt, First Lieutenant, 11th U. S. Infantry, for \$257 62. At the same time he showed what purported to be a leave of absence for Lieut. James P. Pratt, for twenty days from the 28th of Nov. No suspicion was entertained of the genuineness of the claim, and the money was When the accounts of Paymaster Bell were sent to Washington, the fraud was discovered, as a similar claim had been presented there, and it had been discovered that Lieut. James P. Pratt is dead. Snyder was committed in default of \$5,000 bail for his appearance at the next term of the U.S.

District Court. THE NORTHERN HOME FOR FRIENDLESS CHILDREN.-The twelfth annual report of this institution shows that during the cur-rent year there have been admitted into the Home 390 children, viz-Boys, 241: girls, 149. Of these, 216 were assigned by parents or friends, 32 committed by judges, and 51 returned for various reasons by masters. During the same period the number of disons was 259. Of these, 118 were provided with places: 118 restored to their parents; 3 escaped; 3 sent to the House of Rufuge; 1 abducted by mother: 1 sent to e; 2 to Episcopal Hospital; 12 died. Total admissions, 390; dismissions, 259; average number of children in the institution, 195; orphans of soldiers and

A QUEER AMUSEMENT .-- Wm. Cooper, a colored individual, amused himself last evening by assaulting every person who happened to pass along Chestnut street, between Sixth and Seventh. He would also extend his arms and push people off the sidewalk. He was finally arrested by Reserve officer Hess, and while the latter was conveying him down Chestnut street, he seized the officer by the finger and attempted to bite it off. The officer was forced to use his club over the head of his prisoner to make him loosen his teeth, and before h succeeded in forcing the brute to let go his hold, he had nearly severed his finger. Cooper was committed this morning by Ald. Beitler.

SPLENDID GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS. Edwin Hall & Co., No. 26 South Second street, has for sale now one of the largest and choicest stock of goods he has ever had in store. For the holidays they are particularly inviting. No present is more suitable than a fine shawl, cloak or dress pattern. Such a one is handsome, lasting and economical. Besides their usual varied stock this house has on hand, suitable for the pre sent skating season, a very desirable article for Ladies' Winter Dresses and Skating Skirts—to wit: Wincey Cloths. They are dressy and waterproof, and worthy of the attention of the ladies. All persons dealing should have had such a holy horror of even she was grievously misrepresented in with Messrs. Hall & Co. may rely upon retie slightest allusion to this subject that, "the late memorable Convention." The ceiving courteous attention and fair dealing.

PRESBYTERIAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY .-This Society held a public meeting last evening at the West Spruce Street Church. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Drs. Dales and Breed, of this city, and Rev. Dr. McLean, of Monmouth county, N. J. The object of the Society is the collection of printed books, manuscripts, sermons, &c., relating to the history of the various branches of the Presbyterian Church, and it is now proposed to erect a fire-proof building for the accommodation and safe preservation of their history.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING .- The Philadelphia Bible Society held its twenty-seventh annual meeting yesterday afternoon. The report of the managers for the past twelve months was submitted. In the last year 2,431 bibles and 9,357 testaments were circulated making at 15114 (1818) culated, making a total of 116,469 bibles and 242,040 testaments since the organization of the Society. The receipts of the past year

McCoy & PHILLIPS open their new Saloon, No. 107 South Tenth street, to-morrow evening, where they will be pleased to see their numerous friends. They were both formerly connected with the Continental Hotel, and it is scarcely necessary to inform their friends that they have opened business for themselves, at the above place.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

IN CHINA AND GLASS.

USEFUL AND OBNAMENTAL.

ROMAN VASES.

Egyptian Vases.

Fancy Colognes.

Fancy Colognes.

Fancy Card Stands

Fancy Decanters.

New goods, at low figures.

SAMUEL S FETHERSTON & CO...

270 South Second street, above Spruce.

BONNETS REDUCED TO CLOSE THE SEA-SON.—E.P.Gill & Co. No. 720 Arch street, are cleaning out their handsome Velvet Bonnets and Hats, regardless of cost. Please examine goods and prices before pur chasing elsewhere. E. P. Gill & Co., 720 Arch st.

CHRISTMAS CARAMELS, and Chocolate Creams of such great celebrity, are now being prepared in immense quantities, at A. W. Holt's Caramel Depot No. 1065 Walnut street, where can also be inad Fancy Boxtes Bon Bons, Toys for Trees, Christmas Bags, &c. in great variety.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
Christmas Presents.
The Last Day:
The Last Day:
Make a Present to Yourself.
Make a Present to Yourself.
A New Overcoat.
At Chas. Stokes & Co.'s, under the Continental.
At Chas. Stokes & Co.'s, under the Continental.

You cannot applifilate the fragrance of GIFTS.--If you want a handsome pocket

inite. Rodger's or Wortenholm's make, superior encors, Ladies' scissors in cases—finest quality—go to MADEIRA'S, 115 Teath street below Chestnut. THE LATEST NOVELTY is the new Skating THE LATEST NOVELTY IS the new SKREIDS Hat just introduced by Messrs. Wood & Cary. 725 Chestnut street. They are pretty, stylish, tasteful—just the idea for the Park, and are sold at moderate prices. W. & C. are closing out their stock of Winter Haus and Bonnets at and below cost. Now is the time

A MOST ACCEPTABLE PRESENT, to a gen. lemen, is a box of Fragrant Cigars, CAFFEE, at IROAD and CHESTNUT, imports all of the BEST

GENTS' Undershirts and Drawers, of

Do you intend purchasing a Holiday Gift

SQUIRE'S OLD ESTABLISHED DRUG STORE SQUIRE'S OLD ESTABLISHED DRUG STORE, opposite Town Hall, Germantown. In consequence of the death of the late Wm. H. Squire, M. D., the undersigned assumes the sole and entire control and management of the above well known Pharmaceutical establishment, aided by the valuable advice and counsel of the proprietor, Mr. Heury John Squire. Having been in practical management of the business during the last five years, the undersigned deems the fact a sufficient guarantee of the future careful conduct and high professional character of the store. He will, as herecyfore, give his entire personal attention to the details of the business, assisted at all times by the croughly educated and competent Pharmaceutists IOS. P. BOLTON, Graduate in Pharmacy.

HOLIDAY GOODS. Our Ladies' Furs,

Gents' Hats, every style, Wrappers for gents. Furnishing goods for gents, Misses' Hats, Children's Hats,

Hosery, Gloves, etc., For Presents, OAK FORDS, Under the Continental Hotel.

GIFTS.—If you have a deaf relative or riend get them an instrument to assist the hearing MADEIRA'S,
Tenth street, below Chestout. CHRISTMAS, WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY PRISENTS.—Harding's Edition of Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bibles, in beautiful styles of Turkey morocco and antique Bindings. A new edition arranged for photographic portraits of families.

Photograph Albums, in every variety of style, rich Turkey morocco, antique, ivory mountings, ornamented edges, &c. &c., holding from twenty to two hundred photographs.

andred photographs.

WILLIAM W. HARDING,

26 Chestnut street, below Fourth, south side. Music Folios and elegantly bound

Music books for Christmas Presents.
C. W. A. TRUMPLER,
Seventh and Chestnut streets. CARDIGAN JACKETS .- The most Comforta-

article to wear in the house. C. Henry Love, at corner of Fifth and Clrestnut, has a handsome "OLD ABE" CIGARS .- Just imported, per

Stars and Stripes"—a new brand and very fine. Als SENUINE Figures. Portagas, Cabanas. Espanoli CAFFEE'S, BROAD and CHESTNUT streets.

BROAD and CHESTNUT streets.

JEWELRY.—With the approach of Christmas the demand for jewelry becomes very general. The object of each person who intends purchasing is to buy the best article at the lowest possible rate. But as the number of jewelry stores in Philadelphia is legion, inexperienced parties are quite at sea to know where and with whom to deal. No kind of business offers such inducements for extortion as that of jewelry. Very few can distinguish the real from the counterfeit diamond, and fewer still can guard against the dishonest dealer in the precious metals. Unhesitatingly we reccommend Mr. John Brennan, No. 13 S. Eighth street, as a business man of the highest integrity. His stock is most varied and select. It consists of the rarest goods, offered at reasonable prices. His selection of diamonds, precious stones, gold and silver watches, plated ware and fancy articles is really beautiful; and if any reader, intends purchasing a Christmas present he should first pay a visit to Brennar's No. 13 S. Eighth street.

A MAGNIFICENT seven-octave, first-class

A MAGNIFICENT Seven-octave, first-class rosewood Piano for sale at great sacrifice. Cost \$000 five months ago; will be sold for \$500 as the owner is obliged to leave the city. Good as new. Call at residence No. 704 S. Washington Square.

ONE WORD.—"Sire, one word," said a soldier one day to Frederick the Great, when present ing to him a petition for brevet of lieutenant. "If you say two," answered the king. "I will have you hanged." "Sign." replied the soldier. The king stared whistled, signed, and added "and be sure you get all your Sunday clothes at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 683 and 605 Chestnut street above Sixth."

EVER ACCEPTABLE TO A LADY. - Bough poles, and any smoont of perplexity saved in the choice of a Girt, by the simple purchase at Needles Drug Store, 12th and Race sts, of a box of "Whitman's Choicest Bon Bons, Physic and Doctors are at a discount at this season, so C. H. N. says. Confection shall rule at his counter for a time. I has been intimated that he is only working up an active demand for his Pills and Potions after Holidays. Be that as i may, be has a beautiful lot of Caskets, Boxes, &c. silled with the choicest Confections, at a range of price to suit all.

PIANO COVERS, TABLE COVERS

and
WINDOW SHADES,
Of every desirable style or color.
I.E. WALRAVEN,
719 Chestnut street, Masonic Hall,

PATENT SHOE-BLACKING BOX.—Thi

Do You wish to gladden the heart of your dearest lady friend: Just purchase her a Florence as a Holiday Gift.

GENTLEMEN'S DRESS HATS!

GENTLEMEN'S DRESS HALE.

Two new styles out.

The "WINTER" and the "HOLIDAY."

Both graceful and unique.

Gentlemen who are in the habit of deferring the purchase of their hats until the Holiday zeason, will find these exactly suited to their wants.

W. F. WARBURTON,

330 Chestnut Street.

430 Chestnut Street. Next door to Post Office JUST THE THING FOR SKATERS.—C. Henry Love has a spiendid stock of mnillers, gloves, ganulets, wrist-comforts, etc., etc., which are now in requisition. LOVE, N. W. corner of Fifth and Chestnut streets.

Does your mother own a Florence? If

not, purchase her one, by all means, for a Holiday MANY of the Holiday Gifts merely please be fancy for a few days, and are then laid aside and orgotten. The Florence will last a lifetime, ELECTRO - SILVER PLATED WARE, best quality for family use, and holiday presents. Campbell & Davidheiser, 1317 Chestnut street.

LUBIN'S EXTRACTS AND SOAPS, POMADES, Sachett Powders, Fine Cologne, &c., &c., CAFFEE, BROAD and CHESTNUT streets.

THE POCKET-FOLDING LANTERN.—No raveler should be without one, Wholesale and retail egent, S. Macferran, 721 Chestnut street. HOLIDAY PRESENTS-PERFUMERY.-Harris & Oliver, southeast corner of Tenth and Chestnut streets, beve laid in a fine supply of Perfumery, put up in form suitable for Christmas presents. Ladies would do well to step in and examine the stock. In addition to this they have a large assortment of drugs, care-hilly prepared. Pharaoh's serpents, 50 cents; by mail, 55 cents.

Do You desire something stylish in the way of scarfs, ties, or gloves, call on Harry Love, at the northwest corner of Fifth and Chestnut atrees.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.—

LACEY, MEEKER & CO..

1216 CH ESTNUT Street.

Have a large stock of goods suitable for the Holidays. Ladies French and English Reticules. Traveling Bags and Dressing Cases. Gents Trunks, Traveling and Tourists Bags. Dressing and Shirt Cases. Lunch Baskets. Carriage Whigs and Riding Twigs. English Hunting Crops. English Mountings. Rosettes, French Hunting Crops. English Mountings. Rosettes, French and English Lap Rups, Mats, fine stock of Robes. Of our own manufa ture, the largest stock, greatest variety, and the latest styles of Enddlery and Harness to be found in the city.

Goods cheerrully shown.

LACEY, MEEKER & CO., 1216 CHESTNUT Street, above Twelfth. ARE YOU looking for a Holiday Gift for your sister. The Florence will please he a thousand dollars, worth of trinkets. RECHERCHE! ODOR CASES, S Vases, Cut Glass Colognes, &c., &c. CAFFEE.
BROAD and CHESTNUT streets.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS AND CATARRH.—
J. Isaacs, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear, treats affi diseases apperiaining to the above memoers with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office, No. 519 Pine street. The medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has had no secrets in his practica. Artificial eyes inserted. No charge made for examination.

IVORY BRUSHES, SHELL COMBS, &c., &c., &c., in great variety—moderate prices. CAFFEE, BROAD and CHESTNUT streets,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EVENING BULLE-TIE: Sir: You would confer a great favor upon us by inducing the agent of the 'twisted-loop stitch" Sewing Machine to republish that bogus report which appeared in your issue of the 21st.

His attempt to injure the reputation of the Florence has proved a signal failure. Our rooms, although crowded before, are now filled to overflowing with customers, and if the "gloriously simple" will continue his efforts in that direction, he will soon obviate all necessity, on he part of the Florence, of advertising at all.

We do not feel complimented, however. by his attempt to assume a character for his machine by placing it beside the Florence in his statement that the Florence and Bill Cox & Fibs' were the two representative machines on exhibition.

"How we apples do swim."

The Government of South Carolina DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, 21st Dec., 1865.—To his Excellency Benjamin F. Perry, Provisional Governor of the State of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C.—SIR: The time has arrived when, in the judgment of the President of the United States, the care and conduct of the proper affairs of the State of South Carolina may be remitted to to the constituted authorities chosen by the people thereof, without danger to the peace and safety of the United States.

By direction of the President, therefore, you are relieved from the trust which was heretofore reposed in you as Provisional Governor of the State of South Carolina. Whenever the Governor-elect shall have accepted and become qualified to discharge the duties of the Executive office, you will transfer the papers and property of the State now in your custody to his Excellency, the

It gives me special pleasure to convey to you the President's acknowledgment of the idelity, the loyalty and the discretion which have marked your administration. You will please give me a reply, specifying the day on which this communication is I have the honor to be your Excellency's

most obedient servant, WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—To His Excellency, the Governor of the State of South Carolina—Sir:—By direction of the President I have the honor herewith to transmit to you a copy of the communication which has been addressed to His Excellency, Henry F. Perry, late Provisional Governor of the State of South Carolina, whereby he has been relieved of the trust heretofore reposed in him, and directed to deliver into your Excellency's possession the papers and property relating

I have the honor to tender you the co-operation of the Government of the United States, wherever it may be found necessary in effecting the early restoration and the permanent prosperity and welfare of the State over which you have been called to preside.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your most obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

ANCIENT COAT .- The Stanton, (Virginia) Spectator, in the following, gives an account of a family wedding-coat that has proved a veritable heirloom—"Many years since an old German citizen of Pendleton county, when about to lead his fair 'frow' to the hymeneal altar purchased a broad-cloth coat in which he was married. His wife presented him with many children, among whom were eight sons, all of whom vere married in the same coat in which their father married their mother. The youngest of the eight sons had seven sons, all of whom were married in the same wedding-coat; and after the youngest of the seven, or the youngest grandson of the original owner of the coat, had led his blushering by do to the alter in his ways who ing bride to the altar in his venerable grandfather's fashionable wedding-coat, he sold it for the sum of ten dollars. What has become of the coat since it was sold we have not been advised, but suppose that some one is keeping it for the purpose of getting mar-