Monday next being Christmas day, no paper will be issued from this office. CHRISTMAS.

For the first time in five years, Christmas-tide comes to us again with its old, old message of "Peace on earth-goodwill towards men." The Christmas of 1860 came to us as the clouds of war were gathering thickly upon the Southern horizon, and when the next Christmas season rolled round, the vast army of McClellan was surrounding Washington, preparatory to its forward movement upon the enemy. The Christmas of 1862 came close upon the heels of the disastrous battle of Fredericksburg, and closed the year that had witnessed the heroic deeds of the Army of the Potomac before Richmond and in the fatal "Seven Days" of McClellan's retreat. Another year passed by, with all its changing fortunes of war, and when the next Christmas came, the same gallant army had again swept backward and forward across the battlefields of Virginia, and was resting upon the Rapidan, preparing for the grand campaign in which it was to win its crowning glories and crush the power of the rebellion forever. Last Christmas was gladdened by the successful issue of Sherman's Great March, and the reception by President Lincoln of Sherman's famous Christmas present of the captured city of Savannah.

Last year we ventured, in our Christmas greeting to our readers, to predict that the blessings of peace and re-union would be bestowed upon us before this festal season should come around again. It needed no inspiration to make the prophecy. Everywhere the clouds were breaking away. The forces of the rebellion were fading away. The resources of the South were hopelessly exhausted. The ability of the North to overwhelm and crush the rebellion was demonstrated more clearly, day by day, and almost as the "Three wise men of Orient" followed the star that led them to the scene of the first Christmas, the heart of the loyal North followed, with daily increasing confidence and joy, the star of victory which marked the onward career of Sherman's conquering legions, until it came and stood over the spot where the war was crushed out and Peace and Good-will were again proclaimed to all the people of the land. We have a right to a most merry and happy Christmas. A nation like ours, restored to tranquility and union from the turmoils of civil war, with our national rights unimpaired and our name more illustrious than before, has good cause to rejoice. A country, for the first time in its history really free, must be glad. And we see those tokens of grateulgladnesseverywhere. The busyshops, tion to those who may otherwise conthe crowded streets, the bustling markets, the bright faces of happy children, the Christmas garlands all tell the one tale of good news, that our Christmas season has come back to us in its old way, and that the sadness that was inseparable from our time of civil war has

forever passed away. Christmas brings one duty with it, which should never be, and rarely is, forgotten-remember the poor. In a city, blessed as ours is with such abounding prosperity, there should be no dwelling so lowly, no household so poor as not to be remembered in the general rejoicing and thanksgiving. Let our sense of the blessing of returning Peace manifest itself in a practical Good-will to the poor and destitute and friendless, wherever they may be found.

NORTH AND SOUTH. We hope for the time when we shall "know no North-no South." We hope for the speedy removal of all those roots of sectional bitterness which have tronbled us as a nation for these long thirty years past, and which have borne such bloody fruit in these later days. But we can only hope for a real national harmony and fraternity when the causes of dissension are thoroughly done away. There must be a radical change in the attitude of the South towards the North, and there must be, on the part of the North, a quiet, uncompromising, invincible adherence to those principles of freedom and truth upon which the great battle has been fought and won. The South must not hope to rule the North, nor the North desire to rule the South. as such. Each, according to its proportionate size and power, must exert its proper influence upon the general affairs of the country, and the extent of that influence must be determined by the relative industry and enterprise of

the different States.

We have always opposed everything like a compromise in the adjustment of these new relations of the rebel States to the Union, and we are glad to see that the leading members of Congress are determined that the wounds of the country shall not only be healed over, but that the diseases of the country shall be radically cured. The speech of Hon. Mr. Wilson, in the Senate on Thursday, was a bold and eloquent expression of this determination, and it will stir the whole North with its patriotic and fearless utterances. Every day's intelligence from the South is new evidence that while the fact of the failure of the rebellion is Cverywhere accepted, and while it is everywhere admitted that by while it is everywhere admitted that by its chosen arbiter, war, the policy and purpose of the South has been forever condemned, there is much for the South yet to learn, particularly in its relations of the four million of its newly freed citizens. The Government is bound to, and means to protect these people and not leave them altogether to the tender mergies of their recent masters. When

we find martial-law proclaimed in Georgia, because a city marshal assaults negroes with a hatchet, because they were, in some way, concerned in the arrest of an aristocratic cotton-swindler; and when the mayor of a Georgia city public confesses himself "unable to suppress the lawlessness of many of the leading citizens," there cannot be much doubt of the propriety of Federal inter-

ference. The rebellion has cost the country too much to allow of any mistaken conservatism in the settlement of the questions and relations to which it has given rise. Senator Wilson speaks simple, albeit unpalateable truth, when he

says: "We have had a conflict of twenty-five years of ideas and of thoughts—words and thoughts stronger than cannon-balls, and we have had four years of bloody war. Slavery and everything that belongs to or pertains to it, lies prostrate before us to-day, pertains to it, lies prostrate before us to-day, and the foot of a regenerated nation is upon it. Sir, I hope no words are to be uttered and no steps to be taken of a reactionary character. I hope nothing that goes by the name of the worst word in the English language—conservatism—is to be allowed here. If there is a word in the English language that means twenty years of servility, it is that word conservative. It ought not to be on the lips of an American citizen. I hope, too, sir, that we are not to make apologies here. The way to settle the question is to say to the rebels, "We don't want to degrade you. We have resisted you twenty years—your aggressive policy of slavery, and your aggressive policy of slavery, and your barbarian robbers. We bore the dishonor and disgrace of your policy; you plunged us into four years of bloody civil war to perpetuate slavery, to make the ideas of slavery dominant in Christian and Reof slavery dominant in Christian and Republican America. We resisted your aggressions before the people. We shrank not from civil war. We met the contest. You fought bravely—worthy of a better cause, but you were defeated, crushed, annihilated, ground to powder. Not a flag of yours waves between the Capitol and the Rio Grande. Not a rebel soldier bears a bayonet anywhere."

This is plain, honest talk, and it conveys nothing more nor less than what the loyal masses of the country wish to have said to their fellow-citizens, whom they are bringing back to their "practical relations to the Union." Our past history of compromises and conservatism is such a record of humiliating failure that nothing but the purest folly and madness will desire to repeat those experiments. We must base our future policy only upon what is right, "whether men will hear or whether they will forbear,' and Mr. Wilson's key-note will meet with a perfectly harmonious echo from right-minded people throughout the country. He fells the South what we have done, and also what we yet mean to do, and we believe that this present Congress will not adjourn before his words have passed into the form of law. The freedmen of the South need the protection which he promises them, and they will surely receive it. It is in a spirit of the simplest justice to the oppressed, and not of unnecessary dicta-

tinue to be their oppressors that he 88 VB: "We do not seek your lives or your blood and you have but little property for us to seek if we would. All we ask is this, and this we shall ask, as sure as God rules the world. The men emancipated by war, emancipated by legislation, emancipated by the proclamation of the martyred President, emancipated by that grand amendment of the Constitution, we shall have these men as free as you are, to tread proudly their native hills. I want every rebel, and every rebel sympathizer, every repentant and un-repentant rebel in the land, to understand that the loyal men of this country who yoted their blood and treasure, and who gave their sons for the preservation of the Union and the cause of liberty, have sworn it. They have written it on the lids of their Bibles, they have engraved it on their door posts, that these men shall be free-indeed not serfs, not slaves—and that no black laws or unfriendly legislation shall live on the statute books of any community in

LAWLESSNESS. The inevitable demoralization resulting from war is exhibiting its fruits at present. Crimes committed not only against property, but against persons, are frequent, and scoundrels have assumed a boldness or a desperation in the commission of outrages that amaze and alarm good citizens. Burglaries are common, highway robberies have been committed in broad day in the vicinity of the beautiful suburb of Germantown; footpads stop citizens in our most frequented streets, and there plunder them, and last night as early as eleven o'clock a gentleman was seized by two highwaymen, at Twelfth and Spring Garden streets, and robbed of the valuables about his person. This is an alarming condition of things, and it calls for prompt and decisive remedies. The judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions do not fail to do their duty by imposing the full penalty of the law upon all who are convicted of violent crimes, and the rest must be a matter of police. We have frequently urged in the columns of the BULLETIN that the authorities should act upon the principle of prevention being better than cure, and rid the community of the notorious vagabonds and ruffians who swagger though the streets and crowd into the city railway cars. This, we are persuaded, would be the. most effectual way of checking the evil, and if our present vagrant laws are not sufficient for the purpose, we trust that the Legislature may be induced to pass more effective enactments during its coming session. We trust, too, that Mayor McMichael will see to their vigorous enforcement when made, and that there may be no mawkish tenderness in dealing with the crew of ruffians who, cut off from their trade of bounty-

persons and property of citizens exposed to thieves and ruffians for the sake of saving a few feet of gas. Philadelphia must recover its good name as an orderly city and the authorities should leaves no means untried that will tend to accomplish this result.

AMERICANS IN PARIS.

In the published accounts of the grand Thanksgiving Dinner at the Grand Hotel, in Paris, only partial justice is done to our townsman, James L. Claghorn, Esq., to whose public spirit and energy the Americans in Paris were almost exclusively indebted for the splendid fête which proved the handsomest affair ever attempted by our countrymen in France. Mr. Claghorn had so recently arrived in Paris as to be almost an entire stranger there; but upon learning that no public demonstration was to be made upon the day of our National Thanksgiving, he immediately addressed himself to supplying the omission. He was promptly and ably seconded by Mr. Munroe, the Paris banker; Mr. C.S. Bowles, the well-known representative of the Sanitary Commission; Hon. John Jay, of New York, and other American gentlemen, and the result was the superb banquet, the details of which we published yesterday. The "hymn" referred to, as sung at the close of the evening, was Mr. Boker's hymn, written for the Union League celebration of the last Fourth of July, printed copies of which were furnished to the guests.

Mr. Claghorn is one of our live men, who, while traveling abroad for his own pleasure, never forgets that he is an American citizen, and his numerous friends will be gratified to see how vigorously and successfully he is doing his part to maintain abroad the credit of his native city and country.

CHOICE CHRISTMAS PRESENTS .- At the establishment of Mr. S. S. Fetherston, No. 270 South Second street, there is a stock of useful and fancy articles, extensive and varied enough to suit every taste. His china sets, for the table or the toilet; his glass ware, comprising all the articles of ornament and utility that modern tastes require; his Roman and other vases for the parior or bed-room; his Parian and other groups of figures are chosen with most excellent judgment. He has also the beautiful statuettes illustrative of the war, by Rogers, and the exquisite one by Samuel Conkey, called "In the Wilderness." Any one in search of artistic or useful articles for nolivay presents, can be suited at Mr. Fetherston's.

Facts and Fancies. As a specimen of what can be accomolished by the employment of freedmen Col. J. J. Williams, a planter of Florida, inter that with a force of about 100 colore hands he raised during this year from 200 to 250 bales of cotton, each bale weighing 500 pounds. We have known a stevedore to halse twice that many in a single day, with half-a-dozen men. But these Southerners ill brag.

There is a child in Detroit with two perfectly formed noses, one Roman and the other Grecian. He is like the Fenians, who have two head scenters just now. Only both of them are supposed to be Grecian. The wife of a German surgeon died re-

cently in Paris. When his friends came to in dissecting her body. It is difficult to say which of the affectionate pair was most cut up by her decease. A French savant says Adam was 123 feet 9 inches tall, and Eve was 118 feet 97 inches.

Noah, he declares, was an equally large young man. Measured by that scale, neehighmiah may not have been such a little fellow as is commonly supposed. A line of oil transports between Erie, Pa., and Europe is projected. There are not so many oil transports in this region as there were about a year ago.

Large and Attractive Sale—1,500 Cases
Boots, Shoes, Brogans, &c.
The early attention of buyers is called to the large
and attractive sale of 1,500 cases Boots, Shoes,
Brogans, Balmorale, Congress Gatters, Slippers; &c.,
for men's, boys', youthe', women's, misses and children's wear, to be sold by catalogue, on Tuesday mornis, commi-neing at its vicious precisely at the store
of Philip Ford & Co., Auctioneers, E3 Market street
and 522 Commerce street.

James A. Freenat's sale on wednesda, next, in-ludes the usual proportion of peremptory sales. Fulf jestifitions are in the catalogues, to which our rea-ers are referred. Sale of Real Estate and Stocks.

\$500 REWARD.

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All persons are hereby forbidden to purchase or nervitate any of the following UNITED ATATRS BONDS, they having been stolen on the morning of the for of December, less, payment of the same maying been stopped.

The following FIVE TWENTY Bonds:

No. 23,960 for \$500.

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" 55,816 do. do.
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" 55,819 do. do.
" 55,819 do. do.
" 155,433 do. do.
" 125,433 do. do.
" 125,433 do. do.
" 127,476 do. do.
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VERY ELEGAN'I WHITE POINT LACE SHAWLS.
V-GEO. W. VOGEL, No. 1016 Chestnut street, has just received from Bruxelles, six very superb "Point al'Agnille," and Point Application Lace Polates (half Shawls), fresh designs of real merit, to which he invites the attention of judges of what is truly good and beantiful in Lace. Shawls), fresh designs of real merit, to which he inrites the attention of judges of what is truly good and
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Open Sunday morning.

ISAAC S. ATKINSON, Attorney at Law, late of Franklin, Venango county, Rennsylvania, has resumed pratice at the Philadelphia bar. Office, 223 walnut street, Philadelphia. THEREBY CAUTION THE PUBLIC AGAINST
Larboring or trusting any person or persons on my
account, as I will not be responsible for any debts so
contracted. C. D. ROBBINS.
PHILADELPHIA, December 22d, 1865. de23-81

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