EVENING BULLETIN. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1865.

THE EVENTS OF THE YEAR. On the 2d, 11th and 12th pages of today's BULLETIN will be found a carefully prepared summary of the important and interesting events of the year just closing, arranged chronologically. It will be found useful for reference, and especially interesting in the future, and is therefore worth preserving.

ANNUS MIRABILIS. Before another number of this paper is printed the year 1865 will have run its course. It is searcely fair to say that it has been the most memorable year of our history, for that might be doing injustice to the memories of 1861, 1662, 1863 and 1864, each of which was big

with events of tremendous consequence to the American people. But for the glory, the honor and the happiness of the United States, the year 1865 is the one that will probably take the first place in their history. It was the year of final victory over rebellion; the year of a peace that is not likely to be ever disturbed; the year of absolute, final, universal freedom among all the people; the year in which was re-consecrated the

perpetual Union of the States.

There was one black and dismal period of the year, when the American people suffered the greatest sorrow that ever befel a nation. The assassination of Abraham Lincoln, their beloved, twice-chosen President, not only excited universal horror and indignation, but it created a profounder and more wide-spread grief than was ever known probably in any country of the world. We can all recall, with swelling hearts and moistening eyes, the fearful, oppressive sorrow that hung over every community; the sudden, spontaneous cessation of all business; the universal closing of houses and hanging them with mourning emblems, as if every family had lost a father; the solemn services of the churches, and the grand national obsequies, at which millions of mourners followed the remains of the martyred President in the long funeral journey from Washington to Springfield. No such sorrow ever before befel a people, and we may safely predict that the Americans will never again mourn for any man as they mourned for Abraham Lincoln.

Except for that time of horror and grief in the spring of 1865, the year has been one that we may always look back upon with pride. Grant and his heroic lieutenants and their noble armies finished the work assigned them, by a few well-directed blows, and the monstrous rebellion collapsed with a suddenness and completeness that even yet excite wonder. Then followed the gradual disbanding of the vast army and the reduction of the enormous navy that had done such glorious deeds. This has been effected with a quietness that is amazing, and about a million of men that were engaged in war have gone back to their homes and to the pursuits of peace, without creating any disorder. Most of them are all the better citizens, and they are respected by their brethren who did not go into the field or the fleets, all the more for thus combining good civic with good military qualities.

The recession of Andrew Johnson to the Presidency, after the terrible shock of the murder of Mr. Lincoln and the attack on Mr. Seward, is another of the great events of 1865 that make us prouder than ever of our people and our government. There was no popular disorder of any kind, and the machinery of state went on, in the midst of all the national done had Abraham Lincoln lived. The work of the executive has been done with great prudence, and thus far with entire success. The defeated Southern States are complying with the terms of the President on which they are to be reestablished, and are awaiting the action of Congress by which their representatives can take seats in the capitol. When we think of the immense difficulties of the situation last April, and of the vast progress that has been made in restoring the South from the terrible prostration produced by the war, we cannot but congratulate the country that the succession to the executive chair was so wisely ordered.

The development of every kind of wealth in all the States of the Union, and especially in our own, during the year of mark. Agriculture has been prosperous and profitable; but in manufactures, in internal commerce by railroads, canals and rivers; in mining and oil-boring, and in other branches of enterprise, the year has been one of extraordinary prosperity. In the far West population and capital are establishing themselves and preparing for an annual product of mineral and other wealth that has had no parallel in any other country. When, in addition to all the marvels and blessings already enumerated. we add the recollection that the country has been free from pestilence, although other countries have suffered, we may well claim that Providence has favored us especially during the year 1865.

The events of the year in other lands are dwarfed by those of our own country. Nothing that has occurred in Europe, Asia or Africa can be compared in magnitude or importance with any of the chief events of the United States. Even the anomalous condition of Mexico excites interest only in view of the possible way in which it may be regarded and treated by the United States; and trol the labor and the wages of other the various wars and revolutions of the | men. South American continent scarcely elicit comment from the public men or journalists of this country and Europe. If degenerated into the broadest and most we were disposed to be vain-glorious as a absurd farce. They are, in most cases,

people, we might exult in grandiloquent terms over the exalted position which our history in 1865 has given us among the nations of the earth. But the disposition is sufficiently developed, and each reader can exercise it according to his individual fancy. Onr office was simply to indicate a few of the mighty facts of the year, and having done this, we can leave the subject, wishing for every reader and every good American citizen a Happy New Year.

ASSUMPTION OF STATE AND CITY WAR DEBTS. A telegram from Washington announces that the assumption of State and City war debts by the government is being strongly pressed; also that Secretary McCulloch opposes it.

This assumption by the national government appears to us eminently just and right. The debt was incurred to put down a rebellion. We should be justified by the laws of nations in putting the whole cost of its suppression on the guilty. To offer to share it with them is liberal and generous. To undertake to bear the whole burden of any portion of it, is utterly wrong. It is not a measure which the people themselves would sanction. nor one which the government is justified in requesting them to bear.

The temporary condition of matters tends to conceal their real position. The South is, for the moment, poor and suffering, and the feeling is that that region is not in a condition to make its portion of taxation a very available one. But this is very temporary. The South has been, and will be again, enormously rich. The war has demonstrated that the Southern States have practically a monopoly of the cotton crop; it is only at enormously enhanced rates that other countries can compete even at the present exaggerated prices. India and Egypt can hardly produce it profitably. With every year the demand for cotton will increase, until every available acre in every Southern State is brought under cultivation. The elements of wealth are at least as great South as North, and now that slavery is dead, the future of th Southe is to be magnificent. We are legislating now, not for the present alone, but for the future. Even at the present time, the South is eager to bear a portion of the cost of supporting the rebellion. Shall they not then pay their fair share with us of the expense which

they, not we, have entailed? Again, the general government has enormous sources of revenue to draw upon which individual communities have not. The revenues from duties, all paid in gold, come from us as much as if we paid them direct to the treasury, since we pay them in purchasing the articles on which they are levied. Our States and cities are wholly debarred from these sources of revenue; consequently our taxation falls with enormous weight on those interests that support it. In our own city, taxes must act unfavorably upon industry. We see that the city of New York, under this and other loads, is actually declining in population.

We cannot help thinking that Secretary McCullough is too anxious to lighten the burdens of the South. His recommendation to remit to the South the taxes that have accrued through the war years was, we think, mistaken lenity. But opposition to the assumption of the war debt is a graver mistake, and one less easy to be explained.

TESTIMONIALS. The "Testimonial" is one of our curious American institutions, which has risen to a perfection almost amounting horror, as smoothly as it would have to a science. Everybody who occupies any sort of position which enables him to dispense favor and patronage receives a "Testimonial," when he retires from office, or is advanced to a higher position of emolument or honor. All foremen of workshops, all managers, superintendents, office-holders, everybody who can give anything to anybody else, is entitled to a testimonial. The more profitable his position has been to him, the more substantial is his claim upon the dear little "public" of which he is the particular little "head centre." The nature of the Testimonial varies according to the taste, means and patronage of the recipient. It is of course a profound secret to the happy man, and he receives it at the proper time with an outburst of enthusiastic surprise, and so neatly is this fiction preserved, that the fact that year 1865, will give it a new claim as a he is himself usually the largest subscriber to the "Testimonial Fund" is never alluded to in the festivities which, in a properly ordered presentation, accompany the gift.

When the proud recipient has gracefully retired from his office, whatever it may happen to be, his successor, who has been a joyful contributor to the "Testimonial," makes a note of it, and when his turn comes, Official No. 1 is expected to come down with a similar amount in his behalf. An official who retires from office, or an occupant of any important post who moves up to a higher rank and larger salary without having a "Testimonial," is wanting in the first elements of proper self-respect. He evinces a want of enterprise as well as a disposition to undervalue his personal importance which should close the avenues of success and promotion to him forever. A man who employs other men. and has not the wit to convey to the bluntest perception the simple idea that a contribution to his Testimonial will be a cheap and profitable investment, ought not to be allowed to con-

Seriously speaking these testimonials to officials and other public men have

gotten up by the recipients themselves. to gratify their own conceit and vanity, and are paid for, partly by themselves and partly by poor employes and others who can illy afford the expense. People,upon whom the Testimonialized individual has no claim whatever, are applied to for subscriptions, and we recently heard of a case where an individual was called upon to contribute to a policeman's service of plate or goldheaded billy, or whatever it might be, on the ground that the officer had on one occasion taken him to jail with much civility!

Our testimonial hunters might take a sound lesson from the sturdy republicanism of President Johnson, who will not accept gifts from anybody, much less encourage their presentation. In its popular form, this testimonial business is a humbug and a sham, and ought to meet the same fate which awaits, sooner or later, the numerous family to which it belongs, and which seems to flourish so naturally and prolifically upon our American soil.

THE PAYMASCER GENERAL'S REPORT. The report of Paymaster General Brice, lately submitted to the Secretary of War, bears strong testimony to the zeal and fidelity of the various paymasters of the army. It shows, too, that the enormous disbursements have been effected with remarkable economy. During the four years of war, the whole amount disbursed by the Department was \$1,029,239,000. Of this vast sum only \$541,000 was lost by defalcations. The total expenses for disbursement, including pay and allowances to paymasters and their clerks, mileage, traveling expenses, &c., for four years and four months, were only \$6,970,000. So that the total expense for the enormous disbursement was less than seven-tenths of one per cent. We doubt whether the history of any war shows such remarkable economy. It proves the excellence of our system and the fidelity of the numerous paymasters and their clerks, through whose hands these vast sums were expended.

AN OPERATIC CENTRE.

The Chicago papers give the particulars of the failure of U. H. Crosby, of that city, with liabilities amounting to about half a million of dollars. This heavy indebtedness was chiefly incurred in building the splendid opera house which bears his name, and which, according to the New York Herald, has made Chicago the great operatic head centre of America. But the truth is, the opera has not paid at all in Chicago, and the building itself has been a losing concern to its owner. The Chicago Republican says, as a business speculation, notwithstanding its numerous and costly offices, and the splendil basement of stores, it is "a failure for the present, and is likely to continue so." This is a rather uncomfortable confession, in view of the claims set up for Chicago as the great "operatic centre" of America.

The Italian Opera. The success of the opera season, that is to begin on Monday at the Academy of Music, is assured in advance, by a season subscription exceeding any ever known before in Philadelphia. The manager opens wisely by giving us an opera that is popular and not hacknied-Faust, for the first time in Philadelphia in Italian, and with an admirable cast that is also new to us. On Tuesday Meyerbeer's great posthumous opera, L'Africaine, will be played for the first time here. All the scenery, machinery, dresses, &c., that were prepared for it at heavy expense in New York, have been brought on to this city. This will be sure to attract a great audience. It is not likely to be repeated, as the season is short and other operas must be played.

SILVER MINING.-The silver mining in Nevada is being prosecuted with a degree of energy and enterprise which warrants the most sanguine expectations of the largest returns. Of all the various mining projects in that region, that of the "Revenue Extension" company is rerhaps the most promising. This enterprising company, as will be seen by the advertisement in another column, has recently extended its field of operations by the purchase of several large and valuable properties, which are to be worked by means of the Hopkins Tunnel. which cuts twenty-five distinct silverbearing ledges, and which has already been opened to a distance of two hundred feet. Few investments at this time promise larger or more certain returns than the mining companies of Nevada, and the "Revenue Extension" has established itself so judiciously and is prosecuting its work so vigorously that we are not at all surprised that it is proving so attractive to our enterprising capitalists.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CHESTNUT.—There is no diminution of the desire to witness "The Sleeping Beauty," if we may judge by the immense audience which thronged the house last evening, filling the seats, aisles and every spot from which a view of the stage could be obtained. The drama is eminently spectacular as well as wittily burlesque, and it combines the finest features of a "show piece" with the funniest imitations of th piece" with the runniest interactions of the opera and the most dashing takings-off of the Ethiopian Minstrels. That it is fully up to the times one can easily see by the love scene between Lady Abigail (Mrs. Keach,) and Baron Factotum (Mr. Lennox, in which the latter pronounces on such questions as Fenianism, the eight hour law, the salaries of the school teachers, the Broad Street Railroad, &c. In the hands of artists Street Railroad, etc. In Approximate Foster and Mrs. Josie Orton, Chapman, Foster and Mrs. Chapman, with fairies like Teresa Wood, Mrs. Mordaunt, Miss Cooper, &c., the play went off beautifully. Of the scenery and appointments we can say nothing save in hearty eulogy. No detail was omitted which could add brilliancy to the mise en scene, and no costume was spared which could contribute to the gorgeousness of the spectacle. Of the puns, puffs and local allusions we have heretofore spoken: we can only add that they now run as glibly as in Sam Weller's phrase, "a wheelbarrow with the wheel greased," and they can be enjoyed by every one without offence politically or otherwise. This latter statement is more than can be made of all burlesques. "The Sleeping Beauty" will be given at to-day's

matinee and until further notice at the

THE ARCH.-We have never seen a play more finely cast by a single company than "Lost in London." In addition to Mrs. John Drew as the heroine, we have the following in the main parts: Owen Marlowe, McKee Rankin, Stuart Robson, J. B. Everham, T. A. Crees, Mrs. C. Henri, Miss Fanny Reeves, Miss Griffiths, Miss C. Reed. The scenery is of unsurpassed beauty, and the effects are superb. In each act there is at least one scene which alone would repay the spectator for attending during the entire evening, while the denouement is really thrilling. It will be repeated till further notice.

THE WALNUT.—We have our usual report to make of full and delighted audiences at the Walnut. The mysteries of "Faust and Marguerite" and the comicalities of "Brother Sam" have given the greatest satisfaction to the holiday crowds who have filled the house. The same bill will be repeated until further notice. SIGNOR BLITZ holds forth at Assembly

Buildings, giving extra performances to delight the children and youth. "DRIFTING ABOUT" is the title of the lecture to be delivered by "Jeemes Pipes, of Pipesville" (Stephen Massett), at Assembly Buildings next Friday evening. It is the regular lecture of the Press Club course, and

will be one of the most popular. NEXT MONDAY AT CONCERT HALL .- It of referring to our advertising columns that of his arrangements and will open his Salle des Seances Magiques on Monday evening next—i.e., he will commence the new year by making it a matter of peculiar uncertainty to those who visit him, as to whether they stand upon their head or their heels. Nor is it only in his diabolism that him. He will enchant his hearers by the utterance of the liquid notes which he calls from the piano, and prove to them that the poet who called music the "Magic of Heaven" was not altogether wrong. At all events, his unparalelled success in New York, where he was a success in New York. York, where he remained for more than : year, justifies us in believing that he will more than delight those who may not hith-erto have had the chance of hearing him in our sister city. We consequently commend him heartily and frankly to public appre-

Facts and Fancies. At the party last night was Stimms, whom we tempted with dry Verzenay. The poor fellow shook his head, indicating his opposite spouse, frowning Caudlously across the table, and whispered, "I have partaken thrice." "Ha!" we recklessly replied. "it is a question of drei or fier, is it?" Easy joke for German beginners.

ciation and advise those who wish to secure

seats for the first evening not to delay visit-

ing Trumpler's Music Store and obtaining

The foreign news is that four gunboats have proceeded to Cork. Why are they like General Butler at Bermuda Hundreds? No cards.

Senator Nye, of Nevada, is to make a speech on reconstruction. But how can a ever-dar Senator be a Senator nigh. The National Sorghum Convention is now in session in Washington. It is expected that Sozodont will be the favorite with the

Sore gums. Under the supervision of Major Gardner, of the regular army, the batteries in Beltast and at other points on the coast of Maine are to be dismantled. The guns are to be carried to Fort Knox. The guns in Charleston harbor were carried to Knock Forts.

A man has been convicted in New York of keeping a gambling house for children. Poets must now stop talking about the inno-cent gambols of children. The colored people of Rich "resolved" that they do not intend insurrection. They mean, however, to rise as

fast as they can. Since Mr. Carlyle's election to the Lord Rectorship of Edinburg University, he has suddenly taken to speaking English. His note of acceptance as a first effort, is won derfully intelligible. He says: "Mr. Carvle desires it to be made known to the elecors and others concerned, that he is very sensible of the great honor done him, tha he cheerfully accepts the office of rector, and that he will to the best of his ability, endeavor to discharge its duties.'

Jamaica is populated by three colors, whites, blacks and maroons

The title of Sir, given by the Queen of England lately to Mr. B., the inventor of Gas Candles, is generally considered scandalous. What was the use of be-Knighting such a man?

The seamen belonging to a Neapolitan brig, lately wrecked on the coast of Sicily, pear Catania, turned banditti; two of their number being arrested they impudently asserted their right to rob, since their Captain

The French and English Ambassadors left the court fête at Berlin immediately after the marriage of the Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, because no places had been provided for them at the table of the King. Thus they left the Dutch Duke swearin'. The Chinese Government reports now

state that Burgweine was drowned while in irons. That is, he was ironed before he was washed;—bad for his clothes. The English Government are likely to make a muddle of their colonial affairs. The Governor of Malta is about to take charge offa little Old Jamaica and the inhabitants

that unhappy island are expected to live hereafter without Eyre. Mrs. R. E. Lee wants to go back to Arlingt n even if she has to "live in the black quarters." Her ladyship would be a good deal better off there, than our poor soldiers who were left by her amiable husband in the "Black wholes" of the South.

DROWNED .- Mary Sawyer, a young lady of Oldtown, Me., was drowned on Saturday last. She had been visiting across the river. and started to go home in company with a young man on skates, who drew her on a sled, but skated into a hole and drew her after him. He got upon the ice and gave his hand to the young lady to help her out, when his glove came off, and she was carried under the ice and drowned.

Sale of Store, Church Alley. James A. Freeman, Auctioneer, will sell on next Wed-esday the Store No. 238 Church alley, without any re-erve, by direction of the Court.

N EW YEAR'S PRESENTS.—Photographs of supe-for quality of style and execution, just the thing for presents, prices reduced, go early, days short. B. F. REIMER, 624 Arch street. F. REIMER, 524 Arch street.

TORE TOOLS, such as Tinned Cheese Knives,

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Butter I esters, Tap Borers, Box Chisels, Saws, Mai

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35 (Eight Thirty-five) Market street below Ninth. TIFTS FOR NEW YEAR—Go to REIMER'S Gal Jiery. Second street, above Green, and obtain a fine and naturally colored Photograph. Prices reduced, to early, days short.

FA PUDDING is proved by its eating, why not a Clothes Wringer by its use? The wide-spread use of these labor and clothes-saving articles has placed the question of their usefulness and 'economy beyond cavil. Several of the best kinds are for sale at TRUMAN & SHAW'S, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market street, below Ninth.

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Cartes de Visite made by F. R. R. R. R. Arch
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SHELVING, Counters, Show Cases, Glass Sashes,
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TYSON LEDGE 2.000	**
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SULPHURET LEDGE 2,400	**
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QUAKER CITY LEDGE 2,400	**
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Which consists of Eighteen different Ledges or Mines and amounting in the aggregate to about 40,000 feet

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Which is already opened about 200 feet. Work upon this Tunnel is now being prosecuted with the utmost vigor, and will CUT IN ITS COURSE ALL THE ABOVE NAMED LEDGES, and also the Revenue Providentia, Savage, Morgan and Muncy, Hooker. North tar, and, in fact, all Ledges situated upon Lander Hill. These properties have been secured from the original locators, which only could be done by giving them a large interest in the Company. Uniting thes properties with the Revenue Extension without increasing the Capital Stock, or the price per share stamps this as one of the best enterprises ever offered to the public.
Samples of the Ore and Mars of the Property, and

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Also his wonderful imitation of Anna Bishop and
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