THE DAILY EVEN NG BULLETIM, PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1866.


The New Amendient.
The proposed amendment to the Con
stitution, modified by the Reconstruc tion Committee, was taken up in the
House yesterday and, after a brie eibate, was adopted by the hand
vote of 120 yeas to 46 nays.
modififed form it reads as follows:


 The alteration of the oritinal proposi-
tion made by the Committee coossists in
leaving out all reference to the leaving taxes. In its present shape the State representation in the lower house
of Congress. It is substautially such a amendment as the President suggested which was published.
This question of representation must
be settled with reference to the new
condition of effor condition of affairs at the South since
the aboilition of slavery. Under the apportionment of the census of 1860 , the
Southern States are entitled te population. on acount of their slave population is no
longer in siavery, and therefore portionment ought not to exist any
longer. At the same time, if the whole population were taken as the basis of has less than 300,000 white inna, whitionts
would have more representativives than Maine, which has abeotat 6000,000 ; for
fouth Carolina would be entitled to fall representation for her 400,000 negroes, to
whom she denies nearly all civil rights, a condition of $v$ The only proper way to correct this
anomalous condition of antairs is to pake the voting population the basis of nent adopted by the House simply pro
ides for this. By adopting this method Congress waives all claim to control
ver the suffrage question in the severa States, which is precisely what President Johnson desires. There will be oppo
sition to the amendment, of course, especially from the Democratic politioians,
who would like to use for their party

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 to say whether it wiil have a represen .
tation of the Whole or only a part of tis.
population. We hope the senate will act promptly on the amendment, $f$, otha
it may be submitted to the vario
as $S$ Stat Legay be submitted to the vario as states now in session be fore they
Legiourn.
$\underset{\text { "The mean of the, saton }}{\text { There is a singular fat dity by which }}$ There is a singular fat dity by which
many publicmon attar ch to themselves
particular phrases, v , ti particular phrases, ${ }^{\mathrm{V}}$, hich, uttered in
moneent, are associ forever. Mr. R' asyond, of New York
has been has been dou ,ly fortunate in this re ownership of two phrases, from whic his public reputation will reap a very
unpleasant fame. "The elbows of the Mincio," that wonderful strategic e
pression which the New York Tim pression which the New York Time
invented inidescribing the battle of Sol
ferino, sticks most ferino, sticks most tenaciously to Mr
Raymond, in his editorial relation although the real author of it was ona
of his assistant editors, Mr. Hurlbert In Mr. Raymond's elaborate speech, o
Monday, in opposition to the Amend ment to the Constitution, he pronounce
the boldest eulogium upon the rebellion
Which has yet been hear Which has yet been heard on the flo
of Congress.
speech closes with theseraration of ords:-

 hnshe, ammon fing; their hos they nation the dead of the nation
forevermore," Language like this from Garret Davis,
or Baulsbury, from Brooks or Voorness,
would not surprise anybody. It is the would not surprise anybody. It is the
language which they have learned in
their politiciang and would sound very natural
from their lips. But Mr. Raymond, widely as he seems to have drifted from
the position he once occupied, broadly as
he has separated himself from those who he has separated himself from those who
sent him to Congress,
to sis onew, as yet, to his Democr
will read thes
astonishment. Sterens says and does in Coagrasts, but
we heartily approve the castigation which he administered to Mr. Raymond
yesterday. It is an insult to the whole yesterday. It is an insult to the wh pro-
North to have Euch sentiments pro-
claimed in our National Legislature and they richly deserve the canstic rebuke
Which they have reeevied. How are we
to expect the South to repent of her Which they have received. How are we
to expect the Southto to repen of her
crimes while Northern men elected by crimes Fane vores are thus thrusting
Repulican vetir plenary absolution upon her in
thein
advance? Why should the South call advance? Why shoumhen men like Mr.
the rebelion wrong, wen
Raymont take such pains to gloss over
ity iniquity and to exalt its actors and Raymond take such pains to gloss over
its iniquity and to exalt its actors and
agents to the grand leve of the heroes
who died for the preservation of the tre Who died for the preservation of the
Union? We Want no such .hollow re-
construction as this. We want a Union construchion as this. We want a Union
which shall forever recognize the im
meas measureable gulf which yawns between
those who were for and those who were against us; between those who gathered
with us and those who scattered abroad. with us and those who seattered abroad.
Mr. Stevens did not exaggerate the audacity of this amalgamating doctrine
of Mr. Raymond when he said: "If the loyat dead whoare thus associated with
the traitors who murdered them, put by the gentleman on the same footing with
them, to be treated as the common dead
the nation, I say, sir, if they could of the nation, I say, sir, if they could
have heard the gentleman they would
gave broken the cerements of the tomb have broken the cerements of the tomb his eye-balls were seared."
In what noble contrast with Mr. Raymond's apology for the soldiers of the
Rebelion, are the im mortal words of
Abraham Lincoln, at the dedication o Abraham Linneoln, at the dedication o
the cemetery at Gettysburg:" "It is rather
To us to be dedicated to the great tast remaining before us, that from these
honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the
last full measure of devotion;
we hathe hat highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain that thi
nation, under God, shall have a ne birth of freedom, and that the govern-
ment of the people, by the people, and the chiestnutatideft bride. Our citizens should be gratified to
learn that the Supreme Court of the
United Stotes but United States har decided that out
Chestnut street bridge need not betake down, nor built at an impossible heigh
nor be encumbered with a draw, whie
would impair if it id and $\begin{aligned} & \text { would impa } \\ & \text { usefulness. } \\ & \text { Strange }\end{aligned}$
Strange as it may seem, we we
seriously threte seriously threatened with some one
these calamities. It may excite a smil
with theititizens of P mild with the citizens of Philadelphia to leara
that it was solemnly asserted and
argued that neither the city nor argue could lawfully briage the Schuy kill river. True, the State had autho
ized the dam at Fairmount, and th bridges at Callowhill street, and Miarke
street; but when
she une
undertionk
to go go square
at Chestnut street, a storm of oppositio
was raisel own Supreme Court, by Pennsylvanians interested in the navigation of the river,
and by the Port Wardens. These being
disposed of in disposed of in . favor of the city, the
forum was changed, and the jurisdiction forum was changed, and the jurisdiction
of tikit United States Court for this Dis-
triet was invoked by citizens of another

State, ${ }^{\pi}$ heir bin being dismissed by
Judge Grier , they apealed to the Su-
preme . Court at Washington, and this
 ever be questioned, we may regard our ever be questioned, we may regat our
selves as fortunate in escaping the
adverse decision which compelled the Wherse decision which compelled the
Wheling Bridge to apply for Congress-
ional aid. The Albany Bridge case,
argued last winter, was sustanined by a tie vote of the Judges, and in our Phila-
elphia case three members of the Court Justices Clifford, Wayne an
sented from their brethren.
ented from their, brethren.
The thanks of our citizens are due to
he taw the Law Department, which has watched eal and success. F. Carroll Brewster
Esq., City Soilicitor, conducted the case on behalf of the city, and his suceess
against an array of briliant coungel is gainst an array of brimiant cound. DRainage. asysten of drainage which permits th
treets of a great city to be in the pligh theets of a great coly own thoroghares are in a
that our ond that they are usually in preving the winter season. We are no
during of enginerrs to suggest an
enough on
practical remedy forthe evil; butcommo nougial remedy forthe evili, butcommon
pranse points to under-ground drainage sense points to under-ground drainage
where the water-courses would not be Labbe to the aetion of frost and would
be freer from the contingencies which
lead to choking up than surfige drin age. It may seem strange, but it is non
the less true. thatitie policy of the city
authorities is directed to the discourage
ment of cleanniness and deconcy in
his respect. Very many moder

 in front of them, by the absence of ice
and slush in winter, and the lack o
vater and slop in summer: upon the water and slop in summer; upon the
oter hand, citizens who have not the
adrantage of private drains to their drantage of private draiss in the use
hounes, and who are careles in the user in winter generally pavements and giter, generaly corered with with ic
in winter, to the great annoyance of al
pedestrians and the pedestrians and the constant peril of the
limbs of passers by. A stranger wh
was not was not fassers by. A stranger whith our municip
regulations, and who should witness th condition of things, would at oure infe
that the tidy citizen was encouraged i his cidine:s, while the slovenly youse
keper owould be expected to pay some
penaity for his disregard of private de
cency and public penaity for his disregard of private de
cency and publie comort; but therei
he strauger would he stravger would show his ignoranace
of Pinadelphia municipal tactics. The
fact is, we drainless citizen esces scot iree, paying vothing to the city treasur
it the covering of the side walks av
choking the gutters with ice whil choking the gutters with iee, while the
man who has a drain to his bouse has to
pay a yearly mulct because he convey pay a yearry mulct because he conveys
the waste water directly into the calvert
ustead instead of allowing it to run over the
ground and find its was to the sewer
inlet! This discrimination private decency and public spirit may seem strange, vutit is uone the less true.
We repeat that there are radical defects
in our entire system of draine our entire system of drainage that en-



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$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { At His Old Establihhod } \\
& \text { ann and empriuna }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\underset{\text { On }}{204} \text { Chestnat street }
$$

$$
\frac{\text { In }}{\text { Toportsmen! }}
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