## Bailo Chrana Bailein

GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

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Photographs by Magnesium Light.

Every one has had a photograph taken. All know that a "clear day" is considered the best for such a purpose, for a certain amount of light is absolutely necessary to make a good picture. There are persons, however, who can never leave their business on a clear day; there are those who cannot leave the gleominess of their sick rooms, and there are at times parties who would be glad to have a picture made of them on some grand occasion, in their own parlors. But, heretofore, all such have had to deny themselves the privilege for want of sunlight, just at the time they desire to employ it. This need be no longer so. An artificial Sun, full of beautiful, glorious light, has been discovered. It may be lighted and handled and managed at the pleasure of the operator. By its wondrous help the photographer may make your picture at any hour of the day or night, and he can creep into dark interiors, mountain caves, or ancient pyramids, secure a picture of them, return to his dark room, and bring his light along,

This new source of light is derived from the metal Magnesium, which is a brilliant, white metal, somewhat brittle at common temperature, but malleable at a heat a little below redness. Its specific gravity is very light, being but about one-sixth that of silver. It melts at a full red heat, and in combustion it emits a most brilliant, bluish white light, marvelous for its beauty and actinic power. Gas light turns vellow with jealousy at its presence, and even the beautiful oxohydrogen light looks almost yellow when burned with Magnesium.

Almost the first experiments made in photographing with it were by Prof. Piozzi Smith, in making pictures of parts of the interior of the great Egyptian pyramids. The scarcity of the metal made the cost of it very great, and prevented extensive experiments. This barrier has been removed however. The American Magnesium Company of Boston, have entered into its manufacture on a large scale, and it can now be had in various forms at a comparatively low price. It is sold by various dealers in this city in a toy-like form, that enable every person to readily exhibit the intense

The most successful photograph we have yet seen made by this light was presented to the readers of the Philadelphia Photographer, published by Messrs. Wilson and Hood, with the January number of that elegant Journal. It represents a parlor group of four persons, looking at an album. The whole picture is beautifully arranged and with its massing of shadows reminds one of the compositions of the best of the old masters, and presents a softness and richness which belong to no other style of photograph. The negatives from which this picture was made by Mr. J. C. Browne. one of our best amateur photographers, and Mr. Edward S. Wilson, editor of the Philadelphia Phonographer.

By special invitation we were present a few evenings ago, at similar experiments by these gentlemen and sat for a picture. We were "posed" in the usual way, focussed and fixed: the mimic sun was lighted and the negative was made just as it is done every day. The metal was twisted into tapers about 12 inches long. These were hung to the number of four or five in a tin shade or reflector shaped something like an old fashioned cooking "kitchen." They were eset on fire and after burning for a few minutes they left a pure white deposite' which is oxide of magnesia, or the simple magne sia of the stops. They burn very rapidly and it is curious to see metal lighted by common taper and burn so brisk and with such brilliancy. What is generally called a well-lighted room by gas looks dark and dismal for a few moments after this wonderous light has ceased to burn.

Soldiers' Mass Meeting.—The mass meeting of returned soldiers, of which notice was given in the public press a day or two since. was held at Commissioners' Hall West Philadelphia, Thursday evening. The meeting was largely attended by the soldiers and their friends, and it was very enthusiastic. Several prominent speakers addressed the veterans with words of sympathy and encouragement. It will be seen that in the resolutions adopted the veterans have unanimously endorsed the nomination of their old commander. The mention of the name of the gallant Geary was received with tumultuous bursts of applause.

After a preamble urging the hardships of the system of unequal bounties, and dwelling upon the sacrifices made by the soldiers of the Republic who first entered the ser-

vice. the following resolutions were adopted: Resolved, That we earnestly enjoin upon our brother soldiers throughout the city and State to unite with us, and upon our fellow--citizens to sustain us, in a claim which we

are confident will be met. -Resolved, That speaking for our late com-rades in arms throughout the loyal land who have patiently endured the hardships and privations of many a weary march and encountered the dangers and shared with us the triumphs of many a well fought field, we can, with pride and exultation, point the people of this nation to the events of the last four years, which testify to the indomitable courage and the stern resolution of the

NOTICE.

STAKE

THE WASHINGTON

soldiers of the Republic, who, amid the roar of artillery, the shricking of shell and storms of the deadly grape, together with the gleam of the sabre and bayonet and the war of elements, resolved that no traitor flag should flaunt defiance to true men within the limits of the land which th

heroes of the Revolution gave to their children as priceless heritage forever.

Resolved, That relying upon the proverbial generosity of the American people, which has disproved the slanderous adage that "Bapublics are always prograteful"

which has disproved the slanderons adage that "Republics are always ungrateful," and receiving in good faith the oft repeated expressions of gratitude from a rescued people at their public meetings in the convention, in their legislative assemblies, and in their gatherings for common exultation, when that magic word "victory" flashed over the wires from the headquarters of the Union army, we feel an assurance that, now the danger is passed and the nation saved, they will give substantial evidence saved, they will give substantial evidence of their sincerity and second our efforts to obtain justice with as cheerful a spirit as everyet assumed by the people of this

Resolved, That we would urge upon our fellow soldiers to effect permanent organizations in every precinct for mutual protec-

tion and support.

Resolved, That our thanks are due, in an eminent degree, to those noble patriots who have ever befriended the soldier and his interest, and have stood by us for our good, and who have never tired in patriotic labors and that we shall ever hold it a sacred duty

and that we shall ever hold it a sacred duty of gratitude to stand by and support those who stand by and support us.

Resolved, That, disclaiming political intermeddling as any part or intention of our organization, we would nevertheless be recreant to our feelings did we not give some expression of our approbation at the recent evidence of the people to do justice to those who have borne the bruntof battle, by elevating them to positions of honor and profit. It is in this light then, as soldiers, not politicians, that we endorse the nomination of their collections of the collections. nation of that gallant soldier, the late com-mander of the famed White Star Division, and promise him our support as soldiers.

Resolved. That our thanks are due, and cheerfully rendered, to those editors of the daily press of this city who have generously lent us their columns for advertising and

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be placed in the hands of each member of Congress from this city, and that upon their efforts in our behalf success will mainly de-

Reception of the Belgian Minister. Baron Aleinor Beauliett, Envoy Extra-ordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the King of Belgium to the Germanic Confederation, was yesterday in-troduced to the President by the Secretary of State, and delivered letters from his sovereign announcing the decease of Leo-pold I., and the accession of Leopold II. to

The Baron made the following remarks on the occasion:

Mr. President-I have been intrusted by the King, my sovereign, with the mission of notifying your Excellency of the death of his venerable father and his own accession

to the throne of Belgium. The late King had evinced on man sions the true interest he took in the affairs of your country. His successor, King Leopold II., entertains the same sentiments. He is a sincere and an affectionate friend to the United States, and the great and good things they have done are the objects of his

warmest admiration.

His Majesty's most ardent desire is not only to maintain the cordial relations which Belgium, since her independence, has established with this great Republic, but also to increase and enlarge them for the welfare and the commercial interest of both countries, which, having free institutions, have natural and great affinities in common. Belgium occupies but a small place on the map of Europe, but on that spot is concentrated a population whose motto is religion, labor, liberty—those real sources of true civilization and moral greatness. By all this I feel confident, Mr. President, that the assurances of friendship and good will I bave the mission to express will be echoed here. Allow me to add, in my own behalf, how proud and honored I feel at having been chosen by my sovereign to convey these assurances to this country, with which a former mission, twenty years ago, had made me familiar, and which, in the interval, has grown so much in material greatness as well as internal power. I have the honor of presenting to your

Excellency two letters containing my credentials and the notification I have spoken

To which the President replied as fol-Baron: Belgium is chiefly known in history as a country which has continually suffered by being involuntarily chosen for a battle-ground on which foreign States maintained conflicts of irreconcilable ideas and ambitions. For that reason I never meet a representative of Belgium without feeling a desire to congratulate him upon the repose, the tranquillity, the prosperity and the dignity which his country at last attained under the sway of her sovereign

Leopold.

I trust that the history of the times in which we are living will show that the Government and people of the United States duly appreciated the friendship with which were favored by the Belgians during that reign. I am profoundly affected by the good-will and kindness which have moved the new King to give us an assurance, at the beginning of his administration, and in so marked a manner, that he entertains for the United States the same sentiments of sincere and affectionate friendship by which his predecessor was in-spired. It is little that the United States can do directly to reciprocate benefits with

European States. Indirectly, however, all those States may derive advantages from the practice of a wise, just and liberal policy on this side of the Atlantic.

We endeavor to respect the rights of sovereign States to be exempt from foreign intervention or dictation. We seek to illusintervention or dictation. We seek to illustrate how a people can be free, and yet by the exercise of their own strength maintain their independence. How they can extend their commerce, and yet abstain from aggression. How, without forming entang-ling alliances, a free people can co-operate with other nations in advancing the great interests of civilization, and how nations may, from time to time, become persuaded to bring within the reach of appeal to just and peaceful arbitration, controversies that otherwise must necessarily be referred to

the trial of force.

I reserve for some other occasion and a more conventional manner, a special answer

to the letter of his Majesty, which you have delivered to me. In the meantime, I will thank you to inform him that it will be the desire of this Government to preserve and cherish the most friendly relations between the United States and Belgium. Reminiscences of Grant and Sherman

Professor Mahan, in a recent letter, thus refers to Lieutenant General Grant: I have thought that it might while away an idle moment at the fireside of some

evening readers to learn in what point of view this celebrated person, and his equally celebrated friend, General Sherman, were regarded by one of their old professors at West Point. Larochefoucauld, or Voltaire, both profound judges of French nature has said that "no man is a hero to his valet de chambre," and I suppose it is no easy mat ter for an old teacher to look up to, as a great man, a person whose every menta weakness he has probed as a boy. Most o your readers may recall the anecdote of the famous old English pedagogue, who, upon one of his pupils being named before him as having achieved a great name, chuckled with satisfaction over the recollection that he had been under his ferrule liberally; so suppose there is something of this spirit

o pedagogues generally. Of the student life of each of these men during their last year at the Academy I have a distict recollection. Brought under my supervision frequently in daily recitain supervision frequently in daily recitations, and for about three months three bours daily working under my eye, my opportunities for gaining an insight into their characteristics were passably good. Professor Coppee describes Grant as a "middle man," a phrase new to me. He was what we termed a first section man in all his cientific studies; that, is one who accomplishes the full course. He always showed himself a clear thinker and a steady worker. He belonged to the class of com pactly strong men who went at their tasks t once, and kept at it until finished, never eing seen, like the slack twisted class, yawning, lolling on their elbows over their work. as if just ready to sink down

from mental inanity.

Sherman was the reverse of this in manner. Eager, impetuous, restless, he always worked with a will. Being one of those of

whom Byron says,
"Quiet to quick bosoms is a hell. If he wasn't at work he was in for mischief. It, while explaining something to the class at the black-board, I heard any seldom wrong, in turning round, in holding up my finger to Mr. Sherman. But one was more than repaid for any slight annoyance of this kind, by his irrepressible good nature, and by the clear thought and energy

That he should accomplish something great, I was prepared to learn. But not as in Grant, whose round, cheery, boyish face, though marked with character and quick manner, gave none of that evidence of what he has since shown he possesses.
Grant's mental machine is of the powerful

low pressure class, which condenses its own steam and consumes its own smoke; and which pushes steadily forward and drives all obstacles before it. Sherman's belongs to the high pressure class, which lets off both with a puff and a cloud, and dashes at s work with resistless vigor, the result

a sound boiler and plenty of fuel.

The question is often put to me whether I look upon Grant and Sherman as great men. To this there is but one reply. Posterity alone, when the clouds, raised by passion, prejudice and partisanship, shall have been dissipated, and truth revealed in all her distinctness, will be competent to pronounce upon this point. But, if great deeds, the results of high mental and moral powers, of magnanimity and generosity towards public and private enemies are characteristics of greatness, then cannot the meed of this ennobling patent be withheld, in our own day, from either of these men.

the selection of subordinates to carry out their plans, and in discrimination of character, the faculty without which no man can become a successful leader in anything, both have shown themselves equally happy. And of that other faculty, directness of pur-pose, equally essential to success, which keeps the mind intent on the great object pefore it, and rejects all side issues, however

tempting, that might divertit from this object, each has furnished striking examples.

Their place in the class of generals may perhaps be settled more readily now; for their professional acts are as fully before the public as they possibly ever will be. Grant will take a conspicuous place in history—in that one to which William of Orange, Turenne, Frederick, of Prussia, Washingion, Massena, Wellington and Scott belong. Sherman, if below, not far from that galaxy, brilliant with the scintillations of genius, n which Alexander, Hannibal, Cresar and

apoleon are found. Wherever placed, they will go down to all time as names dear to and honored by the American heart, as connected with the in-

tegrity of the republic.

There is but one prayer that now, as their old instructor, I would form for them, and that is, that, having passed through so many perils of the battle-field and of pestilential limate, they may also get, scathless, through that truly American ordeal, the cunningly wrought mesh work of unscrupulous politicians. As the Spaniards say,

Let us hope, that having borne them-selves so modestly and equably, under such profuse showers of public adoration, with the examples of the vituperation poured out upon Scott. Lincoln and Johnson immediately under their eyes; and the grand historic figure of Washington looming up in the past, they will not require the warning of Scripture against the temptings of ambition in the words addressed to the Prophet: "Is thy servant a dog, that he should do this great thing?"

Of all the incidents in the lives of these

two illustrious men, nothing, perhaps, was more characteristic of them, and none probably will be longer remembered by them with pleasure, than their visit to their Alma Mater at West Point, in June, 1865. More fortunate than mortals generally, the lines of Byron do not, in all apply to them: "Green and unfading blooms that school boy spot,
Which we can ne'er forget, though we are there
forgot."

In a room in which the examination for graduation, to which they had also been subjected, was going on, the faculty before whom they had passed their ordeal still sitting in it, a young class of their comrades present, and crowded with an eager enthusiastic assemblage of ladies and many disstastic assemblage of father and many dis-tinguished men, Grant first appeared, lean-ing on the arm of the Superintendent, shrinking and half drawing back, as, with almost feminine timidity depicted on his face, he was led forward, to be presented to

his old professors. Sherman, a day or two Branch Office

after, passed through the same ordeal. With equal modesty, but with that self-as sertion of manner that has become a habit for the occasion mounted the steps of with him, he greeted all around, and in a few moments was busy turning over the specimens of the cadets' drawings that were laced aside on a table, comparing the present with the past. Happy Alma Mater, in having such sons to present to the republic. More happy that the characteristics of her flock, thus far, are personal integrity and devotion to the public interests intrusted to Very truly yours, D. I WEST POINT, March 8, 1866. D. H. MAHAN. A Remarkable Character.—A Frenchman Guillotines Himself.

ever preferred before the tribunals is about to be transferred from the courts of Naples to those of Paris. The subject of litigation is the last will and testament made by a certain M. Couvreaux, a Frenchman, by which a considerable left behind. His will, written in a clear sum was bequeathed to "the people of the hotel" at Castellamare, in which he After disposing of his fortune among his committed suicide. The tribunals of Naples have decided against the bequest, on the plea of the insanity of the testator; but "the people of the hotel," acting under advice, have denied the compe-tence of the Italian law to judge the va-

The most extraordinary suit perhaps

lidity of a Frenchman's will, and have brought the affair before the ourts. The circumstances to light by the French courts. brought brought to light by the trial are curious enough. M. Couvreaux, whose fortunes seems to have been considerable, was the son of a silk merchant of Lyons, who, having married his cook while the subject of the present investigation was still a child, had placed him at his death under the sole and entire control of the promoted cook until he had attained his majority. Hence arose in the nervous disposition and

the youth, ill-treated by sensitive mind of and neglected the mother-in-law, a deeply-rooted aversion to women and terror of all physical suffering. His father's example had warned him of the danger of yielding to the influence of the fair sex, and he was resolved not to trust himself even to the possibility of sielding to temptation. Like Charles III. of Sweden, he deemed it wiser to ly than to combat when danger from right eyes was to be anticipated; and the stories told of his needless alarm when by chance he met any of the serving women on the stairs of the hotel, and of their equally needless alarm at beholding the terror they had occasioned, have furnished the joyous propos of Naples for the last three years with amusement. For nine months, M. Couvreaux had been entirely occupied with the study of every work ever writ-ten on the guillotine. Several books were found in his apartments treating of the manner of death of those who had snffered by this instrument. The quesattention most of all, and, as he possessed some talent for drawing, a vast collection of sketches of heads in every position as falling beneath the axe, with the various contractions of nerve created by the different directions given to the edge, or the degree of rapidity with which the knife was made to descend upon the neck of the victim. The result the inquiry must have been favorable

to this mode of exit from the world, for, henceforth shutting himself up in his own room, he devoted his whole time to the construction of a guillotine for his own private use and gratification—a self-acting instrument, effective, easy, and sure in its operation. The pursuit of this object must have been worthy the study of Hoffman or Edgar A. Poe. As success began to crown the experiment. hislabors became more eager and more unceasing. He seldom left his room but for the purchase of the materials necessary for his great work. The knife was tried on living fowls and rabbits, to the great amazement of the inmates of the hotel, who had ended in proclaiming the unhappy man a "Strago" or sorcerer of the deepest dye. None passed the door of his room without making the sign of the cross and muttering a prayer, in the full conviction that the most deadly incantations were being pursued night and day by the "Strago," who had power to hlight with all sorts of curses those who dared to thwart him or oppose his wishes. The master of the hotel alone. who had found his money quite as pro fitable as that of others, denied his magic power, and sent in his bills without the smallest fear of the magic power of his guest. When the instrument at which he had worked with the greatest steadfastness was completed, he set it up in the doorway between the two rooms he occupied. The axe had been duly sharpened and balanced with sixty kilo-grammes of lead, to insure its swift descent. With a Frenchman's taste, he then proceeded to the ornamental part of the design. He enclosed the grim machine beneath crimson velvet hangings,

then placed a table covered with black cloth under the axe, and the bed—steps below the whole to enable him to ascend: and as there is always something of the grotesque mingled with the Frenchman's vagaries, he took the precaution of placing a soft white pillow by the table, so that his head might fall easily and with picturesque grace when severed from the body. When every preparation was thus completed, he sat down to the piano, and played with great sentiment and feeling a hymn to the Virgin, of his composition.

It was heard by those promenading on the quay below. There must have been something peculiarin the sound, for the people stopped to listen, and the landlord, who was lolling against the doorpost, said to the people gathered. "The performer is my French lodger. He plays well enough, does he not? Well, whenever he dies, it will be in the skin of the greatest madman this earth ever bore." When the strain was concluded the listeners dispersed, and ran to witness the performance of Punch a little

Offers More

for the occasion, mounted the steps of his tinyscaffold, and, lying quietly down with his eyes raised so as to behold the descent of the knife, let go the pulley and launched himself into the spirit world from which no man has ever returned. The next morning the body was discovered by the waiter, and great was the consternation of the inhabitants of Castellamare, when this new means of self-destruction became revealed. As may be supposed, the hotel was visited by the whole population until the brothers of the Pieta came to convey the corpse away. By a strange coincidence it was observed that the head had fallen exactly in the position marked as easier of all by the hand of M. Ccuvreaux beneath one of the sketches in the album of guillotined heads he had left behind. His will, written in a clear relations in a completely rational and natural manner, he bequeaths some few thousand francs to "the people of the hotel, and it is this sum which has become the subject of dispute through the miserable cupidity of the family."

Facts and Fancies The last Paris fashion for ladies' evening costume is to abandon hoops, and wear a long, trailing dress, called a queue a la eomète. From this hint our fashionables comète. From this hint our fashionable can take their cue and come-it brilliantly. Total eclipse of the moon, March 30. There was a lick lips of the son of Mr. Higgins, what time the father gave him two cents' worth of lollilop. No observations!

-- Except the fact that the son had thick

Eating an apple made the first Eve-ill. The evil of all time. Every object has an inexhaustible meaning; the eye sees in it what the eye brings means of seeing. Thus when you see a hogs-

head the eye brings through tears the means of seeing tierce. A New York "theatrical manager of a theatre" has writ to a London periodical, denying that he obtained possession by im-proper means, of the manuscript "Lost in The MS. was "Found in New

York.' Madam Paræpa made her firstappearance in London since her return from this country, at Exeter Hall. The amount of salary paid her is not told, but we imagine she had at least an X at her hand, on this night.

The correct name for a hoop skirt is farthingale. Falstaff says to Mrs. Ford—"the firm fixture of thy foot would give an excellent motion to thy gait, in a semi-circled The writer has heard the term used by a country girl in New Jersey, in an isolated place where the spirit of the Revolution still lives. The Jersey girl bought one, but if she had bought four farthing ales she would have been penny-

Every one likes to wipe his shoes on poverty. That's the mat-ter, Matthew.

"What do you put that large egg on top
of the others for?" asked a marketter of
a marketman: "Because that egg-sells
the others," Excellent! Venerable as the

Pyramids. "Fine and fine make a poor coat," said the vagrant to the Judge. "They make a super-fine one for me," said his Honor, thinking of the amount he had made that

morning in fines. The Rinderpest is bad, but throwing

orange peel on the pavement is the Rindest Charles Kingsley is writing a juvenile history of England; he will allude to the regicides as Charles 'King-slayers.

The elder Dumas has just completed new play entitled "Gabriel Lambert." The English are very desirous for him to enlarge it so as to take in "Daniel Lambert," one of the greatest men England ever pro-

A Boston journal says:
"At a late picture sale in New York, The
Angels Watching a water-color by Gustave Doré brought \$300." We should think that angels were indeed fallen when they only get \$300 for watching a water color. Put a

stop to that, modern Athens! Returned rebels in Missouri can continue wearing arms, the legislature refusing to prohibit arms. They can, therefore, like Macaulay's cavaliers, 'call on God to sink them, blast them, d—n them and destroy them' Let those s'wearing arms alone. They'll do.

A brigade of juvenile crossing-sweepers has been formed in London. The brigade are not allowed to make charges, they are to support batteries—'sault and batteries. on those who wont give 'way. Brougham is the head.

An "intelligent citizen" of Georgia estimates the next cotton crop at 3,000,000. He is too high. So is the cotton. The estimate is bale-ful. The "opinion" is too high,

and may be to hire. A young lady in Salem, Ind., was frightened to death by a knock at the door. Knocks after this will be regarded nox-

iously. The Quaker meeting house in Nansemond county was burnt on Monday night last. It is supposed the fire was was kindled by an incendiary. The idea of a roast dove's

nest! Snow is three feet deep in Northern Wisconsin, and the stock is suffering very much. Such a stock of snow ought to suffer.

Raw mutton or beef, given in conjunction with diluted alcohol, in small doses, is now used in the treatment of consumption in France. This is establishing a raw in medical practice. After Sheridan sent the rebel Gen, Jubal

Early "whirling up the valley," his caval-rymen used to sing, "The day of Jubal E. has come!"—Army and Navy Journal: The Laureate omitted one of the most dreadful incidents in his version of Enoch Arden. It seems that the catastrophe quite unsettled the wits of his rival, Philip; who, scarcely knowing what he did, stumbled into the mill, and ground his own teeth!

Winter Davis on the Status Henry Winter Dayis, ten days before his lamented death, wrote to the Hon. J. M. Scovel, of New Jersey as follows:

MY DEAR SIR :- The case referred to is Luther vs. Bordon, 7 Howard, S. C. Rep., 1. I did not say that the States were out of the Union in law by rebellion or in fact by

Annota. The Universities and the english this of the great statement of the contract of

To Insurers

the result of arms. On the contrary, I said that the State governments ceased to exist in law by renouncing the Constitution and infact by being expelled by arms. Note the diversity. The States are in the Union, or else we are not bound to guarantee them Republican Governments. They have not republican governments; and that alone gives Congress the right to control the restoration under the power to guarantee. Sumner is getting right on this point.

Congress looks firm; but it must be wise as well as firm. If we go before the people next Fallon a negative issue, leaving John son's government in possessio States, and simply refuse to admit them to Congress, we will inevitable be beaten. Congress must annul Johnson's governments, formally prescribe universal suffrage as the condition sine qua non of recognition, and propose to amend the Constitution, making it the supreme law of the land for all States, and go to the country on these measures, or, the people will accept Johnson's governments as a solution and send. representatives to admit their representa-

iv-s. Sincerely yours, Baltimore, Md., Dec. 21, 1865.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CHESTNUT.-During this week the main attraction at the Chestnut has been "The Fireman of Philadelphia," with Mordaunt as the hero, and with the full strength of the company in the cast. Miss Orfon has been a noble-hearted heiress, though not without trials and troubles. Mr. Lennox has been the "Yankeest" of Yankees, and has been in close confabulation with Mr. Ward, who has been a contraband "fresh from the Bureau." Mrs. Chapman has been a modern Mrs. Malaprop, with an extra shoddy touch. Mr. Lewis has been one of those deep-dyed villains seldom seen save on the stage. Little Katie Baker has been a newsboy. Mrs. Mordaunt has been a female Fenian. Mrs. Keach has looked pretty as the daughter of the modern Mrs. Malaprop. Mr. F. Foster has been a Malaprop. Mr. F. Foster has been a ubiquitous sort of person with a general villainous tendency, and we have had a grand exhibition of fire, hose carriage, steam engine, red shirt, rescue of innocence, etc. This evening, for the last time, "The Fireman" will be the attraction. On Monday "Cartonghe." or The Steam Monday "Cartouche; or, The Stolen Jewels," will be presented for the first time in America. It has been long in prepara-tion, has been finely mounted in every re-spect, and its effects are said to be unu-sually grand and startling. It will be cast to the full strength of the company, and to the full strength of the company, and will add another to Manager Sinn's many successes. We may add that this evening a grand Irish drama will be played in connection with "The Fireman," in honor of the

great day of the Fenians. Robson's Benefit.—There will be a grand time at the Arch this evening on the occasion of Mr. Robson's benefit. He gives three hours of "straight out fun," and winds up with an Irish drama, in which Mr. Tilton performs the part of Emmett, the patriot. If there is room for anybody to squeeze into the Arch to-night, we would advise the aforesaid anybody to go there if he likes comedy or broad farce. On Monday we have Mr. Charles Dillon in his great character of Belphegor.

THE WALNUT.—Mr. J. B. Roberts appears this evening in "The Corsican Brothers." The afterpiece is "Rory. O'More." On Monday Mr. Hackett appears as Falstaff in "Henry IV."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.-On Monday afternoon Mr. George Hood's benefit takes place at the Academy. The principal artists of Grover's opera troupe appear, in connection with the companies of the Chestnut, Walnut and Arch street theatres. The bill is one of the most diversified, both musically and dramatically, that can be imagined, and we advise all who wish to secure seets to extend advise all who wish to secure seats to attend to the matter early.

THE AMERICAN.-A very lively programme is offered at the American to-night. NATIONAL HALL.—The panorama of Ireand is still the great attraction at National

ASSEMBLY BUILDING.-Blitz and his duplex Sphynx appear each evening and on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. Wood's Minstrels shortly commence an

engagement in this city.

New Jersey Matters.

CITY COUNCIL.—Last evening the first meeting of the new Council was held, at the meeting of the new Council was held, at the City Hall, and was organized by the election of Jesse Hall, Esq., as President, and Mr. Joseph C. Nichols, as Clerk. Mr. Hall was President of Council last year, but Mr. Nichols takes the place of Samuel W. Thoman, who has been an energetic and faithful Clerk for several years past, and was the careus nominee of the Union party for the caucus nominee of the Union party for the Clerkship, last evening, but the Union members of Council afterwards went for Mr. Nichols, who served during the entire

The Committee, to whom were referred the returns of the election held last Tuesday. eported the following figures as official on the city ticket:

the city ticket:

For Mayor, Paul C. Budd (R.), received 1,305 votes; L. F. Fisher (D.), 1,189. For Recorder, Robert Folwell (R)., 1,362; John B, Thompson (D.), 1,094. For Treasurer, Samuel Hufty (R.), 1,312; Reily, Barrett (D.), 1,182. For Solicitor, General Geo.M. Robeson (R.),1,41; Alfred Hugg (D.), 1,047. For Marshal, John W. Campbell (R.), 1,341; John Laning (D.), 1,112. For Surveyor, Edward H. Saunders (R.), 1,400; Losiah D. Rogers (D.), 461.

Josiah D. Rogers (D.), 461. It was also shown that two Union members were elected from North Ward, two from South Ward, but the Democrats carried Middle Ward by a small vote. After the transaction of the usual business, the Council adjourned.

COMMITTED.-Yesterday afternoon Justice Cassady committed a young girl to answer the charge of stealing articles of clothing, &c., from Mrs. Sailer, with whom she was living. The goods were found in her pos-session. The girl is an orphan, and has set out early on the highway of crime. Her father was killed in the recent war, and her mother died a few months since.

Robbery.-A few nights since a young man named Shields was knocked down; while passing along the street of South Ward, and robbed of about fourteen dollars. by some highwayman, who made his escape.

BREAKING WINDOWS.—A small lad, of rather an unruly turn of mind, named Mitchel, was yesterday committed by Mayor Budd, in default of \$500 bail, to answer the charge of malicious mischief, in breaking the large windows of a restaurant, at Fourth and Federal streets.

Company in the

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, 407 Walnut St., than any other United States. Advantages