THE DAILY EVENING BULLETIN .- PHILADELPHIA. TUESPAY, PECEMBER 18. 1866 -TRIPLE SHEET

EVENING BULLETIN.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1866.

TO ABVEBISSERS. In order to secure the insertion of ad vertisements in our regular edition, it is absolutely necessary that they be sent to the office before 12 o'clock, noon. The paper must be put to press at a particular moment, so that supplies to agents in the country may besent off by the earliest trains in the afternoon, and with our present large edition, we cannot delay for advertisements or anythingelse. Our friends will therefore please send their advertisements at as early an hour in the day as possible. Those sent after 12 o'clock are likely to be omitted.

PENNSYLVANIA COAL.

King Cotton having for some time been dethroned, the people of Pennsylvanishave's good right to throw up their hats and hurrah for "Old King Coal." That "jolly old soul" is gaining power and respect everywhere, and in this State especially is he looked upon as a mighty benefactor. The statistics of the business of the year 1866, in Pennsylvania anthracite coal, are sufficiently advanced to make it an ascertained fact that the production has been nearly thirteen millions of tons. This is nearly two millions eight hundred thousand tons more than the production of 1865. But for a depression in all kinds of business, during the last few months, and a consequent falling off in the demand for coal, the production of the year 1865 would have been larger than it is. But thirteen millions is such an enormous quantity to be mined and sent to market in about haif a dozen counties of one single State, that our people may truly throw up their hats in honor of King Coal.

State.

terprise.

Think of the good this huge quantity of coal has done and is doing. It has given bread to hundreds of thousands of people. It has fed furnaces, forges and rolling mills with their food of crude or partially wrought iron. It has supplied vitality to thousands of steam engines, that work thousands of mills, factories and other industrial establishments. It has driven locomotives and steamboats, millions of miles. It has warmed millions of homes in various parts of the United States. Its beneficent effect is felt in scores of ways of which the unthinking take no heed; and every year its area of usefulness is expanding; for a progressive, aggressive and inventive people, like the Americans, are sure to find new uses for all the products with which Providence blesses them.

In 1820 the first anthracite coal of Pennsylvania was mined and sent to market. It amounted to the modest quantity of three hundred and sixty-five tons a year, or an average of about one ton a day. The hard, black stone was a marvel, and people were incredulous about its ever being combustible enough or abundant enough to become valu-

question of how much soundness there | war poetry, is "only evil and that con was in the refinement, and how much tinually." orndence and honesty there was in the

SOUTHEBN LOSSES DURING THE bospitality, and how much foundation. It would be interesting to know, apthere was for the claim of a superiorgentility in the "fine old Virginia genproximately, the loss suffered by the tleman," it might be worth while to conrebel States during the war, though it is scarcely to be supposed that anything sider whether Virginia would be greatly like a fair estimate will ever be arrived benefitted by a return to her "Golden at. The New York Post, in speaking of Age," and whether the dreaded influx of Northern immigration will work any the matter says: "The loss of Texas by very serious disaster to her social or the war, as shown by the property rematerial interests. Few will deny that turns by the assessors in 1866, as compared with the value in 1861, is reported to the recuperative powers of Virginia are be about \$250,000,000. We do not believe so enfeebled that it would require a contury of unaided effort to restore her to in the accuracy of this return. Texas suffered scarcely at all from the direct any like material prosperity. Slavery has done its full work in enervating ravages of the war, and made money during the war by furnishing supplies to her population and disqualifying her the Confederacy, and by the contraband people for enterprise or labor. Her lands are impoverished and exhausted. Her traffic across the Mexican border. She great mineral resources are scarcely dealso gained greatly by immigration, both in money and in laborers." veloped at all. The war has left its au-There is no doubt that this Texas rethors stripped and poor, as it should have

turn exaggerates the devastation and dedone. The training for secession has raised up a generation hating the North struction since 1861; but in the States in which military operations were carand all that belongs to or comes from it. ried on, the loss must have Virginia has no power to save herself. been fearful. Sherman's march to the Her salvation must come from abroad. Northern people, Northern capital, sea was accompanied by the most fright-Northern enterprise, Northern educaful destruction of property, and the fields of Virginia, many of which lie tion, Northern inventions, Northern inbarren to-day, give terrible evidence of stitutions must leaven the whole lump, the dire evils of war. In these days war if it is ever to be good for anything. All the influences of the "Northern invasion" is not carried on after the manner of "Attila, the scourge of God;" but even of Virginia, upon its simply material in its mildest aspect its visage is grim. interests, are admitted to promise well As an example of the destruction from for the future good and prosperity of the 1861 to 1864, it is stated that by the casu alties of war alone, three hundred and But the people still cry out "ah, but twenty-seven steamboats were lost on will you leave us our fine old Virginia the Mississippi river, one hundred and gentleman? Shall we see once more our fifty-three of which were valued at about ancient hospitality, gentility and refinefour millions of dollars! The value of ment?" Possibly not. But there will the rest has not been estimated. The be something far better in its place. South has received back from the Leaving out that dubious quality, which according to its root, gentilitas, somegovernment, since the close of the rebellion, railroad property valued at times means good breeding and somefrom \$160,000,000 to \$200,000,000. The times heathenism, there is a better loss on this description of property must growth of hospitality and refinement to be found North of the Potomac than have been immense.

CLEAR THE SIDEWALKS.

There is a city ordinance which requires that snow shall be cleared from the and almost barbaric character of the sidewalks within a stipulated time after lavish hospitalities about which so it has ceased to fall. Citizens who have a much has been said. Without going regard for private cleanliness and some consideration for the comfort and safety of the public generally, need no compulthose appliances of a refined hospitality sory ordinance to induce them to clear their side-walks; while others, who do North, it is risking nothing to assert need such a municipal hint, should have that the true type of the Northern gentlethe penalty of the law imposed upon them when they fail to comply with its clearer, better educated sense of the rites provisions. The ordinance seems to have and duties of a refined hospitality, than become a dead letter, judging from the that which has so long been vaunted by, number of pavements that remained and foolishly conceded to the "fine covered with snow yesterday, to be conold Virginia gentleman." Virginia will verted into ice, to the peril of the limbs suffer no more from an infusion of of wayfarers. There is no excuse Northern society than she will by the for this neglect, for the work of shovelinfusion of Northern capital and ening off snow is eagerly sought for by hundreds of men and boys who are willing to perform the job for a mere

Phi adelphia St am Chocolate JAMES S. CLAXTON, AND COCOA WORKS. The subscriber has recently erected the most exten sive and complete works in the State for the manu facture of all kinds of CHOCOLATE, Of the Finest Variety. CHUCOLATE CONFECTIONS FOR CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS. As follows Chocolate Creams, St. Nicholas, Americanos, Almonds, Jellies, Pistache, Pralines, Cordials, Drops, Jim Crows, Rolls, Portuguese, Figures, Medallions, Paste and Chocolate Caramels.

THE VARIETIES OF CHOCCLATE TABLE ARE Breakfast, Commercial and Double Ex'ra Chocolate.

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN, No. 1210 Market Street CHRISTMAS.

LINFORD LUKENS,

FANCY GOODS FOR GENTLEMEN. Comprising.

FUB GAUNTLETS. DRIVING GLOVES. ROBE DE CHAMBRES. TOILET ARTICLES, Etc.

LINFORD LUKENS.

GOLD SPECTACLES.

BLUED STEEL SPECTACLES.

THERMOMETERS, BAROMETERS, &c. RICH LACE CURTAINS Also Presentation Bibles, for Suitable for Holiday Presents. trifle. Those who are too careless or too IES, CLEBGYMEN, SOCIETIES, TEACHERS, de, For a Holiday Gift: E. BORHEK & SON, LARGE PURCHASES AT AUCTION ENABLE US New and Superb assortment bound in Rich Levant Turkey, Paneled and ornamental Designs, equal to the London and Oxiord editions, at less than half heir prices. TO OFFER RARGAINS IN OPTICIANS, 402 Chestnut Street. LACE CURTAINS. WM. W. HARDING, JUST RECEIVED FROM GENOA. No 326 Chestnut Street. CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER, SILVER. PERFECTION ATTAINED. FILIGREE JEWELRY, Nos. 450, 452 and 454 North Second St., ALSO, Beauty! Strength! Cheapness ABOVE WILLOW. del8-3t2 Now Opening HARDING'S PATENT CHAIN-BACK An invoice of PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS. FINE GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS. JET GOODS, The Trade and dealers supplied at the lowest rates, Purchasers should ask for Harding's Patent Chain Back Albuma as they are far superor to any others, WM. W. HARDING, 325 Chestaut street. del5-814 SMYTH & DREER, Sets, Buckles, etc. S. B. corner ARCH and TENTH Sta KITCHEN & CO., A NEAT DOG COLLAB with his name engraved on it would be an acceptable gift to a friend who owns a dog. A variety to choose from at TRUMAN & SHAW'S, NO. 325 (Right Thirty-five) Market street, below Ninth. Have now on hand a well-selected stock of JEWELERS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER, AND SILVER-PLATED WARE. S. E. cor. Tenth and Chesinut streets. IF YOU DESIRE THE LATEST AND MOST IM-proved style Locking Glass and Picture Frames, resort to REIMER'S Emporium, Arch street east of Seventh. del8-tuths8 Suitable for the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS. HAINES HEOS.' PIANOS-Moderate in price, and sold with five years' guarantee, J. E. GOULD, no10-tf. P. SEVENTH and CHESTAUT. A call is respectfully solicited. de18-65 CHICKERING SQUARE PIANOS, 514 OHESTNUT STREET. 005-1110 W. H. DUTTON. HROBOBE SNYTH. FREDERICK J. DECES. JR. A. D'HUYVETTER'S A. D'HUYVETTER'S A. D'HUYVETTER'S Third Special Sale Third Special Sale Third Special Sale HIGH CLASS IMFORTED HIGH CLASS IMPORTED HIGH CLASS IMPORTED OIL PAINTINGS, OIL PAINTINGS, OIL PAINTINGS, TO BE SOLD AT TO BE SOLD AT TO BE SOLD AT SCOTT'S ABT GALLEBY, SCOTI'S ABT GALLEBY, SCOTT'S ABT GALLERY, 1020 Chestnut Street, 1020 Chestnut street, ON Wednesday, Thuisday and Friday Wednesday, Thursday and Friday Wednesday, Thursday and Friday Evenings, Evenings, Evenings, Dec. 19, 20 and 21st, at 7 1-2 o'clock. Dec. 19, 20 and 21st, at 7 1-2 o'clock. Dec. 19, 20 and 21st, at 7 1-2 o'clock. NOW CPEN FOR EXAMINATION; NOW OPEN FOR EXAMINATION, NOW OPEN FOR EXAMINATION. B. SCOTT, Jr., B. SCOTT, Jr., B.SCOTT, Jr., AUCTIONBER. AUCTIONBER. AUCTIONEEB,

1214 Chestnut Street, OF BRONZES AND-OTHER. Has now arranged on immense counters and read for impection **OBJECTS OF ART WILL COM-**One of the finest Collections of MENCE TO-MORROW MORN-Illustrated Bocks, ING, DEC, 19TH, AT 11 Juveniles and Toy Books, O'CLOCK PRECISELY, AT NO. 1219 CEHSTNUT STREET. Standard Poets, CONCERT HALL BUILDING. Bibles, Prayers and Hymn Books . AND MISCELLANEOUS LITERATURE Ever offered for sale in this City, AT VERY LOW PRICES. A Holiday Catalogue now ready, gratis. del7-6t rp THE OFIGINAL SKATE STORE. ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY. We would respectfully call your attention to our ez-In order that the public may have a longer opportu-nity to examine the fine works in the new Galleries of , THE ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY, the sale which was to have taken place this evening. POSTPONED UNTIL JANUABY, 1867. The precise day will shortly be announced. The pictures will continue upon Free Exhibition, at the Rooms of the cociety, 1334 Chestnut Street, rom 9 A. M. till 7 P. M., until further notice. By order of the Society. W. H. WILCOX. Chairman of Committee de18 Beantifal Japanese Articles, JUST OPENED. **CUTHBERT'S** INDIA STORE, 28 South Bighth Street, ab. Chestnut delf-tu th s6t

Successor to W. S. & A. Martlen,

VITI BROS.' GREAT SALE

B. SCOTT, JR.,

SKATES.

AUCTIONEER.

The assortment comprises every variety of Ladies', Gents', Misses' and Boys' N. W. Corner Sixth and Chestnut, SKATES, Have just epened fresh invoices of Steel Skates, Wood-upper Skates, Shoe Skates, We are determined now, as heretofore, to keep tha-argest and best assortment of Skates in the div, Ekste by the Thousand, call and see them. Ekste Firaps, Skate Reels, Skate Plates. Et ates Ground and kepared. Call at the Old Original Skate Store, 611 MARKET STREET. BICH CASHMERE SCARFS. WINDSOR NECKTIES. J. FREDERICK SMITH. GLOVES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. (Late Smith & Richardson) OPEN EVENINGS. SMOKING JACKETS. WRITING DESKS To which he desires to call attention of those por. chasing Heliday Gifts. AND PORTFOLIOS. N. W. Cor. Sixth and Chestnut. HARDING'S EDITIONS GOLD EYE GLASSES. HOLIDAY PRESENTS THE HOLY BIBLE. АT Family, Pulp't and Photograph Bibles SILVER SPECTACLES. MOSS & CO.'S, FOR CHRISTMAS, WEDDING, and BIRTHDAY PRESENTS. delistial rp 432 CHESTAUT STREET OPERA GLASSES OF BARDOU'S MAKE.

1020 Chestnut street

able as a fuel or an article of commerce. But in the very next year. over twenty-three thousand tons were sent to market, and the increase has been steady ever since, until now, fortysix years after the first ton was sent to market, we have thirteen millions of tons mined in one year. Thousands of millions of dollars have been invested in the business during that time; hundreds of miles of railroad have been laid and relaid, all in the service of King Coal. Fortunes have been made and fortunes have been lost in the same service. Many of the pioneers, who ventured most in the development of the anthracite treasures of the State, died in poverty. But now King Coal is established as a great power, and those who have served him faithfully and intelligently are now rich and prosperous. If the Congress of the United States should act wisely, and adapt its laws to the fostering of this business of coal-mining and coaldealing, on which so many others depend, the growth of the power, the importance and the beneficence of Old King Coal will go on beyond all estimate.

THE VIRGINIA GENTLEMAN.

Some of the Virginia newspapers are greatly concerned at the threatened decadence of one of their pet institutions, "The Fine Old Virginia Gentleman." They stand aghast at the threatened irruption of the Yankee. They dread the settingup of the kingdom of New England thrift and progress. They are, to use the language of a Richmond paper, "overwhelmed, confounded and demoralized by an invasion of washing machines, cooking stoves, codfish, cold meats, pickled pork, poor cheese and Yankee notions generally," and they regard as a calamity worse than the war itself, the annihilation of the "rites of old-fashioned Virginia hospitality." The one millennium to which they look forward. when they shall emerge from their present depressed condition, is that they "shall see re-sketched, in all the glory of its former splendor, the old picture of Virginia life and hospitality." They base their hopes of the future of their proud State upon the "hospitality, gentility and refinement" of their people; and if these can be preserved, all is to be well. In the perpetuity of these great qualities of the "true Virginia gentleman," they have an abiding faith, and the paper already quoted winds up an article devoted to comforting those who mourn over "the good old times," with the following great blaze of verbal pyrotechnica:

"A thousand years of war may roll over us: earthquakes may shake down our mountains and swallow up our dry land; floods may dash their wild waves over the places of our abode, but as long as there floats a true son of the Old Do-minion upon a plank of the wreck, he will be a Virginian still!"

When it is remembered how powerful was the influence exerted at the North by some of the stirring songs and poems of the war, it is not remarkable that the South, too, should have been deluged with floods of poetry of all sorts and qualities, intended to "fire the Southern heart" and promote the general cause of the rebellion. Much of this poetry, abstractly considered, was very good, and much more of it was execrably trashy and bad. Every little while some reconstructed rebel, male or female, is seized with the noble project embalming this mass of reof poetry in imperishable print. bel numerous volumes have aland ready been published, or announced for publication, having this purpose in view. The last claimant for public favor in this direction is Miss Emily V. Mason, residence unknown, who has just given to the world an elegantly printed and bound volume of nearly five hundred pages of this precious poetry. The collector of these poems informs the public that her object in publishing them is to procure funds "to fita certain number of teachers that Southern ladies may take to their homes and spread among them the knowledge of those accomplishments which else

South of it. No one has traveled much

in Virginia and other Southern States

without being struck with the primitive

into needless details of the almost uni-

versal neglect or absence of many of

which are everywhere met with at the

man or Northern lady has a truer,

SOUTHERN WAR POETRY.

may be denied them." No one, accepting the rebellion as a fact, can find any special fault with poetically-inclined young men and women for having given vent to their feelings during the war, in verse of greater or less merit; but the collection, publication and consequent perpetuation of this pestilent stuff, now that the South professes to be seeking its way back into the Union, is utterly mischievous and bad. So long as the Southern people are fed upon this highly seasoned and unwholesome diet, it is impossible for any good, healthy, loyal sentiment to get an honest growth. This volume of Miss Mason's has scarcely any of the lowest and worst trash that was circulated at the South, during the rebellion; but it breathes in smoother verse and more decent language the same false notions that brought all the evils of civil war upon the country. All its influence is to foster the pride of traitors and to encourage a renewal of their treason. Copious extracts might be made in support of this assertion, but one must suffice:

"But a day may yet be coming, boys, in future rolling years, Which may bring revenge and triumph-may wipe away our tears-

When the azure cross shall float again, no more to pass away, And the token of our victory be—the wearing of the grey."

There can be no true reconstruction while this sort of sentiment is kept prominent before the Southern mind. Oblivion of the treason and all that was born of it would be a boon worth striving after. But the re-production of this mixture of mawkish sentiment, treason, abuse and falsehood, which form the staple of this Southern which form the staple of this Southern

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stingy to perform their small portion of an important public duty, should have the stimulus of a fine to remind them of what will be expected of them on the occasion of future snow storms. If his honor the Mayor would instruct his officers to report all cases of neglect on their respective beats, the evil complained of would be greatly lessened, if not entirely remedied. There is another branch of this sub-

iect which demands attention, particularly at this season of the year. There are numerous instances where careless persons suffer the waste water from their kitchens and bath tubs to run down the alleyways of their houses, to spread over the side-walks in such a way as to make them almost impassable in freezing weather. The cure for this would be the construction of drains to carry the waste water direct into the sewers. Many citizens have such drains, and they are compelled to pay an annual tax for the privilege of consulting public comfort and decency; those who have no such consideration for the public, go scot free. An ordinance was proposed in City Councils some months since, requiring property owners to construct such drains wherever they might be necessary. What has become of this wholesome regulation?

A OITY NUISANCE.

In nearly every season of the year, but especially in the holiday season, housekeepers in Philadelphia are flooded with circulars and advertisements, sometimes sent through the post office, and sometimes quietly thrust under the door. But more frequently the front door bell is rung, and a servant has to quit work to go and answer it, finding the circular at the door, but the depositor gone. Hard-working women have sometimes to run twenty times a day, to answer such rings at the bell. It is becoming an intolerable evil, and there are many persons who have made a resolve to avoid all establishments that thus attempt to advertise their business. An advertisement in a respectable newspaper would cost probably not one-fiftieth of the sum required to print and distribute these door-sill circulars, and all such would certainly reach, and be read by, more persons, while, at the same time there would be no annoyance to housekeepers arising from them. Good business men would see at once that there is a waste of money in the circular distribution business. It annoys, offends and repels more people than it can attract as customers. These door-bell ringing distributors of circulars are among the greatest nuisances of housekeeping in Philadelphia.