THE DAILY EVENING BULLETIN.-PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20.1866-TRIPLE SHEET

EVENING BULLETIN.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1866.

TO ADVERTISERS.

In order to secure the insertion of advertisements in our regular edition, it is sbsolutely 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 anything else. 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.

THE BARGAIN WITH THE SOUTH. An impression has got abroad in the country, and has been industriously fostered by those who were in sympathy with the rebellion, that Congress is under some sort of a pledge to admit the rebel States to representation upon their ratification of the Constitutional Amendment. Where this idea started it is difficult now to decide, nor is it of much consequence. It is very satisfactory to see that the Senate is taking an early opportunity to put itself right before the country upon this subject, and that Senators have returned to their seats all the better for their interviews with the people of the several States which they represent. It would be the height of absurdity for Congress to commit itself to a policy which might admit South Carolina to its old power in the Government, without any legal evidence that the State Government had any right to adopt the amendment, and even before it had been ratified by the constitutional three-fourths of the States.

Leading Senators, such as Howard Sumner, Fessenden, Wade and Wilson, yesterday declared emphatically that neither Congress nor the Republican party holds itself bound to admit any rebel State upon this condition. Mr. Fessenden, who is a cool, deliberate man, often exciting the fears of his ${\bf friends} \, {\bf by} \, {\bf his} \, {\bf apparent} \, {\bf excess} \, {\bf of} \, {\bf timidity}$ and caution, was very clear upon this point. He declared that:

"His understanding was that he had a right to inquire whether the amendment was adopted by a loyal legislature which he was bound to recognize. It might be a question preliminary with him, after these States had adopted the amendment, whether they had a government which gave them the right to adopt it. He would not yield one iota of the guarantees insisted upon, and such further guarantees as might be needed,"

Mr. Wade was equally positive in asserting that:

"He did not state, or intend to be understood, that when these States adopted the constitutional amendment they were entitled to come in here at all hazards. The proposition to which he (Mr. Wade) ad-hered was that when the constitutional amendment was adopted by three-fourths of the States, and adopted by the seceded

rate of \$18,000! This includes \$8,000 for the rooms for the Corporation Counsel, which he has not used for three years, and as Mr. Pullman says, will never use, as they are notoriously unfit for the purpose for which they are hired. Thus it seems from the statement of competent authority, that the city government of New York coolly hires rooms it does not want and cannot use, in order to give Mr. Wood the handsome income of \$80,000 in the next 10 years, exclusive of an additional exorbitant rent of \$100,000 for rooms in the same building. Judge Barnard granted the injunction asked for, and there the matter rests for the present.

There are, unfortunately for the cause of public morals, other localities besides New York, where scoundrelism in public office is practiced. Our own Legislative "ring" at Harrisburg is not composed exclusively of saints, as a general thing, and we once had here in our own city a condition of affairs when common thieves and pimps held places in the employ of the city, and when the official associates of men high in place were dogfighters, cheats and ballot-box stuffers; but these were exceptions and not rules. But the worst scoundrelism of any other locality under the sun becomes milk and water, petty larceny, mere child's play and two-penny peculation, when compared with the wholesale villainy practiced by the city officials of New York. The cause of the evil is evident enough, but the remedy is not so clear. A huge mass of ignorant foreigners and brutalized natives, who are engineered by such men as Fernando Wood for their own purposes, control the city by the force of overwhelming numbers, and honest citizens lie helplessly at the mercy of the piratical leaders of a mis-called democracy. There have been but two great munici pal reforms accomplished in New York since this rule and ruin party got in the ascendant. One of these reforms was the establishment of the Metropolitan police, which took this important department out of the control of Mozart and Tammany, and the other was the establishment of a responsible paid Fire Department to take the place of the old pernicicus concern. Both of these reforms came from Albany, and to Albany the great city of New York must look for relief, either in the way of amending the suffrage laws of the State, or in putting the government of the city in the hands of commissioners appointed by the State. New York is confessedly the worst-governed city in the civilized world. It is powerless to help itself in its dilemma; and its only hope for relief is in Albany.

A PUBLIC SPIRITED PHILADEL-PHIAN. Every reader of the newspapers has

Mr. Wood's rooms for a period of 10 years, | In addition there is a great variety of agreeing to pay for them at the yearly | other things, such as tents, models, splints, &c. &c., embracing, in the aggregate, a collection which will probably surpass in interest and variety any similar collection in the Exposition. The cost of the collection has exceeded \$30,000, all of which has been paid by Dr. Evans, out of his own means, and the Imperial Commissioners have so evinced their appreciation of his selfsacrificing labors, and of the importance of the collection, that they have set apart for it a special section outside of the space allotted to the United States. Dr. Evans is already favorably known upon both sides of the Atlantic, for his "La Commission Universelle" in which he has eloquently told the story of selfsacrifice and popular philanthrophy which characterized the late struggle. In this new effort he is but extending a plan which he has long conceived of making his native country and his adopted country better known to each other.

> THE NAVAL INQUISITION. Everybody remembers the special Naval Board, consisting of Commanders Harris and Adams and Engineer Owen Jones, which sat last summer in inquieition upon the master-workmen of the Philadelphia Navy Yard. These navy officers catechised the mechanics as to their political opinions, and upon their report, most of the men were discharged from their work in the Yard. This action was entirely in accord with the known sentiments of the Secretary of the Navy, and the Board has always been understood as emanating directly from Mr. Welles, and he has received his share of the opprobrium which necessarily fell upon the officers who allowed themselves to be used for this un-officerlike and very dirty work. Yesterday Mr. Randall asserted on the floor of Congress that this discreditable proceeding was the work of the Commodore of the Yard, and was unknown to the Navy Department. It would be satisfactory to know if this is the case or not. It seems equally remarkable that a Commodore of the Navy should impose such extra-official duty upon his subordinates, and that the fficers themselves should have submitted to the degradation without a protest and without application to the Department for relief. Commodore Selfridge owes it to himself to get rid of the responsibility if Mr. Randall has imosed too much of it upon kim, and the flicers of the Board owe it to themselves to clear this matter up fairly before the community. Let us know where the the edium of this business belongs, and 'en there will be no injustice done to anybody. THE FIBE ORDINANCE. There is a prevailing mistake that the action of Select Council, on Thursday last, precluded the taking up again of the



States, their relations to the general government were such that if they applied for admission in a loyal form, all other things being equal, they ought to be admitted, if represented by loyal men."

Theseutterances may safely be taken as defining the present attitude of Congress upon this important question, and there can be no donbt that any change of this attitude will be in the direction of still more stringent interpretations of the powers of Congress and the rights of the loyal States. Indications multiply that the rebellious spirit now being manifested in every one of the rebel legislatures will require and will receive asterner and more radical treatment than any that has yet been resorted to. The poisonous influence of Mr. Johnson's false policy found the South predisposed to be infected with its virus, and the result has been disastrous to the present hopes of the South and most ominous of a long period of probation yet in store for those who have failed to appreciate the leniency of their conquerors, and who choose to be driven rather than led. The South has no one to blame but Mr. Johnson and its own obstinate and unfounded pride, if Congress is compelled to go back to the beginning and cut up by the roots the fresh growth of rebellious sentiments original design. which is cropping out in every part of its extended territory.

METROPOLITAN MUNICIPAL MOBALS. In the Supreme Court of New York, during the present week, one Christopher Pullman, a member of the Gothamite Common Council, made applition for an injunction. The said injunction was asked for to restrain the Metropolitan government from completing a contract with Fernando Wood for the renting of certain property belonging to the gentleman last named, greatly to his own advantage and to the corresponding damage of the honest tax- fitted up and furnished will make it as payers of the city. The specifications filed by Mr. Councilman Pullman, in his application for the injunction, set forth, substantially, that from 1863 to 1866, Fernando had been fortunate enough to rent certain rooms for the use of the city, for the sum of \$8,200 per annum, of which those hired for the Corporation Counsel cost \$5,000. These were never occupied. and, with the sanction of the city, other rooms were leased during the three years for that purpose, for which an annual payment of \$11,000 was made. In other words \$16,000 yearly, or \$48,000 for the term, have been paid by the people for accommodations, and \$15,000 for empty the Philadelphia Fire Company, which rooms. Both the buildings are taxed upon a valuation of but \$55,000.

This would seem to be pretty strong; but the Common Councilmen of the Commercial Metropolis have shown that they were equal to something considerably stronger, for they afterwards renewed | mission coffee wagon; one that was in the lease on terms much more satisfac- actual use in the field at the to F. W. According to Mr. Pullman, the time of General Lee's surrender;

ordinance regulating the Fire Department. Many of the most realous friends heard of the name and lame of Docto Thomas W. Evans, a native Philadelof the firemen urge the passage of the phian, who after gaining a knowledge bill, and a large portion of the best class of of surgical dentistry at his own home, firemen are in favor of the ordinance. As went to Paris, where his skill at once for the property owners of the city, if the became known, and fame and fortune. to his heart's content, became his. But Doctor Evans, in his adopted home, was not unmindful of the reputation of his native land, or of the interests of humanity, and when the plan of the great French Exposition of 1867 was determined upon, he conceived the idea of making a complete collection, at his own expense, of whatever surgical or sanitary material had been employed with success by the U.S. Government, during the late war. Application was made to the Im-

perial commissioners for sufficient space for the proper exhibition of the proposed collection, and this having been accorded him, he at once proceeded with his selfassigned duty. The original proposition was made in view of the possible nonacceptance of the United States Government of the invitation extended to it by the French Government to co-operate with it and other Governments, in the Exposition. The subsequent action of the authorities at Washington, in appointing Commissioners, did not, hownumerous advantages possessed by the ever, deter Dr. Evans from pursuing his Nicolson invention.

The distinguished dentist at once employed a special agent to make the collection spoken of, and he has been so diligent in the work that the enterprise has proved an entire success. Among the material collected together, and already partially shipped to France, are many articles that are especially American contrivances. There is a very handsome model hospital car such as was used between New York and Washington during the rebel lion. It is sixteen feet in length, and the magnificent manner in which it is much a specimen of American mechanical and inventive skill as it is an evidence of American humanity. There is also a Sanitary Commission tent to be erected and furnished with a complete assortment of all articles of food and clothing issued by the Commission during the war. Several hundred articles are embraced in this list. There is, also, a Perot's medicine wagon, exquisitely finished in black walnut. This was built in this city. There is also one of Autenreith's medicine wagons, built in New York. There are four ambulances one a fireman's ambulance, belonging to

was used in this city to transport the sick and wonnded from the depots to the hospitals; a Perot's ambulance made in this city; Dr. B. Howard's ambulance. and the "Rucker ambulance" made in Boston. There is also a Christian Comnew bargain provides for the leasing of and a Pinner's ambulance kitchen.

question was left to their direct decision. they would dispose of the whole difficulty in a much more summary way than is proposed by the bill now before Councils. As citizens cannot have what they desire, they must put up with the next best thing, and they will accordingly scan the ayes and nays closely, should the bill come up in Select Council this afternoon, as is expected. THE NICOLSON PAVEMENT. Common Council, at a special meeting held yesterday afternoon, adopted a resolution granting permission to the proprietors of the Continental Hotel to lay a Nicolson pavement on Ninth street, from Chestnut to Sansom streets, st their own expense. Select Council will certainly concur, and citizens will have an opportunity of testing the merits of this new pavement in a central part of the city. It is a safe prediction to say that there will be very few cobble stone pavements laid in Philadelphia after a practical experience of the

Mme. Ristorl. The Italian version of Macbeth is not by iny means a close copy of Shakspeare's play. But it offers some fine situations for the actress personating "Lady Macbeth." and Mme. Ristori made the most of them. In some points her conception of the character is new, and in every scene she is striking and impressive. The sleep-walking scene was grand beyond any representation of it seen here, and it produced a great mpression. The play was as well done, in other respects, as can be expected of a

foreign dramatic company. There will be no performance of the Risori troupe this evening. To-morrow evening the great actress will have a benefit, appearing in the thrilling tragedy of Pia dei Tolomei. On Saturday, at a matinée, she will make her last appearance in Philadelphia, in her grand rôle of "Elisabetta," in the drama of that name.

Mr. D'Hayvetter's Pictures.

The sale of new European pictures, imported by Mr. A. D'Huyvetter, was begun last evening at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chestnut street. The attendance of conncisseurs was large, and the bidding generally spirited. Many beautiful works were, bowever, sold at very low prices. Thesale will be continued this evening and to-morrow evening, and asthe finest paintings are yet to be disposed of, there will probably be a fuller attendance and livelier competition.

John B. Myers & Co., Auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street, will hold on to morrow, (Friday) December 21, a large special sile of Foreign and Don estic Dry Geods, by Catalogue, on four months' credit, including-2000 dczen Hostery, Gioves, Gauntiets, Traveling Shirts, &c. Also, Silk Ties, Scarfs, Suspenders, Zepbyr Goods, Fashionable surs, Fancy Goods, Toys, &c., for the Holidays.

Sale of a Valuable Factory and Machinery Tu-morrow Afters own, James A. Freeman, Auctioneer, will sell on the Pre-mises. to morrow afteraoon the valuable factory and Machinery correr of Foorth and Hackley strets, be-longing to the Kistate of Charles Hemmann, dec'd,

924 HESTNUTSTREET Fine Opera Glasses₂. Christmas Presents. We have now on hand a fresh stock of FANOY' GOODS, which we offer at reduced prices. 624 CHESTNUT Street. FOR THE HOLIDAYS Tollet Scop and Tollet Bores, Cologies and Extracts-for the Handkerchlefs, Verbens, Geranium and La-vender Waters, Almond, Rose and Ambrosial Naving; Ces me.and Taylor's Celebrated Saponaccons Shaving; Compound, all of which may be had at the principal Drug, Trimming and Notion Establiament at resail, and by wholesale only at the Factory, eit and 643 NORTH NINTH STREET. del4 24trpl CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. The best and most useful Present to give a friend, (or the needy) is a barrel of my superior St. Louis or: Successor to Allman & Zehnder, FOURTH and VINE. CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. CHILDREN'S VELVET HATS. GENTS' FUR CAPS, COLLARS and GLOVES. THEO. H. M'CALLA, HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—HEAD DRESSES, DRESS CAPS. Mrs. S. D. WILLITS. No. 137 North NINTHStreet. will open on TUESDAY, Dec. 15. s large and handsome assortment of Head Dresses and Dress Caps, of the latest impor-tations.