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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1866.

TO ADVESTISERS.

In order to secure the insertion of advertisements 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 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.

TWO WESTERN STATES. Illinois and Wisconsin are two of the richest and most progressive of the younger States of the Union, and they are typical especially of the great West Their political character is, therefore, of more than usual importance, and their voting last fall is especially significant. because in the greater State of the two, Illinois, President Johnson swung around the circle, and scattered the constitution and the stars and stripes broadeast over the prairies, hoping to get a rich crop of votes in favor of his reconstruction policy. The general result is well known, but the official count of the votes of the two States has just been completed and is worth looking into-The total voting on the Congressional candidates was as follows:

282,368 202,474 79.894 484.837 Here are two of the most important of the Northwestern States, polling about 485,000 votes, and giving a joint majority of about 80,000 against the Democratic candidates. And yet Illinois and Wisconsin were once strong Democratic States. They both cast their electoral votes for Cass in 1848, and for Pierce in 1852. Illinois even cast hers for Buchanan in 1856. There is no more striking illustration of the progress of liberal ideas and enlightenment, than the fact that these two comparatively young, but great and growing States. should have cast off the influence of the pro-slavery Democracy and have taken the lead of all the other States, not only against the Democratic doctrine, but also against the mongrel doctrine which the President, using all his official influence and patronage, strove to turn into a national policy. The State where Douglas and Lincoln lie buried has repudiated Andrew Johnson. The State which elected Doolittle to the Senate, repudiates him along with Andrew Johnson, because he was weak enough, or vain enough, or wicked enough, to he and Johnson were elected.

Illinois and Wisconsin have a popula. tion as heterogeneous, perhaps, as can be found in any part of the United States. There is a very large proportion of people of foreign birth, or born of fereign parents, the Germans preponderating, the Irish coming next, the English and Scotch next, while there are also many Norwegians, Danes, Swiss and people of other European countries. These people differ in race and in religion, and they must constitute nearly one-half the population The other half consists of persons native born, and chiefly of New England and New York stock. They are the preponderating portion, filling most of the professions, moulding the laws and the social institutions, and establishing and carrying on the educational systems that are preparing a still more enlightened population for the future. They are sending out to the further. Western regions people trained in their ideas, and the younger States of Minnesota, Iowa and Kansas are already creating for themselves a similar political and social character, while even Missouri, now redeemed from slavery, is springing forward in the race of enlightenment and competing with her older sister, Illinois, in all that goes to make a great State.

It is only for the sake of illustration that Ikinois and Wisconsin have been chosen as a text for this article. The ideas they enunciate at the polls are those that prevail all through the Northwest, and that are the true ideas, the practical development of which is making this nation stride forward more rapidly than ever to its destiny as the greatest and freest republic the world ever knew. These ideas have heretofore been rejected at the South, and they are still stubbornly resisted by a large portion of the people who strove to destroy the republic for the sake of saving and perpetuating slavery. But the sooner these stubborn resistants yield to inevitable destiny, and invite to their States people like those that have made the great Northwest rich, intelligent and happy, the sooner will they have a reconstruction that will be sure and steadfast, under which their States, too, will become rich, intelligent and happy. Unfortunately the race of Southern party politicians was not extinguished by the war. They survive, while tens of thousands of innocent, deluded young men were slain, who might have received more readily the impress of modern ideas of enlightenment and freedom. But the time must come when these shall prevail, and then the South and the Southwest may overtake the North and the Northwest, and move on, with equal pace, with them, on the road of

COOKERY AT WEST POINT

The official report of the Board of Visitors to the United States Military Academy, at West Point, has just been made public. It will be seen by a perusal of it that the prominent gentlemen composing the Board, did not consider it beneath their dignity to go among the pots and pans of the institution, and after overhauling the kitchen, they determined to speak out plainly and publicly, and give their views concerning the management

of things culinary. They say: "Great complaints exist, and with some apparent foundation, that the food is improperly cooked and very badly served. The cooking arrangements are of the rudes, and most primitive kind, large iron kettles being mainly employed. The coffee cooked in this way is so blackened that it has nei-ther the appearance nor the taste of coffee Fresh beef of excellent quality is rendered unpulatable and unwholesome by this method of cooking, from which soups are made and served on the same day with the meats. It is a well-established fact in hy-giene, that fresh meats are rendered more palatable, digestible and nutritious, when rossied or broiled, than when cooked by any other process.

If there is any truth in the saying that Providence sends victuals and the other party furnishes the cooks, there must be special Intelligence Agencies under Satanic influence, established all over the United States. The Board of Visitors found it so at West Point, and the readers of their report have found it so everywhere else. There is no country in the world where there are more delicious fruits, finer vegetables, more excellent meats, better fish, or more savory game than in the United States; and it is doubtful whether in any other country less savage than Dahomey or Greenland. there is so much bad cookery and shameful waste of good food as in our own otherwise favored land. In fact, it is questionable whether the Dahomeyites would not do better in getting up a missionary stew than many of our Biddies do at cooking a beef-steak, while an Esquimaux could scarcely make a more horrid mess of his walrus chops and seal cutlets, than is daily made of christian provender in half the hotels and nine-tenths of the eatinghouses of the land. The humiliating fact is patent that the American people are not, as a general rule, at home in the culinary department. American men can build the best ships in the world; they stand A 1.as machinists, they beat all creation in mechanics, they excel the rest of humanity in the way of labor-saving machinery, from appleparers to mowing-machines, and they astonish the world in the way they carry on war, bring about a peace, roll up a big debt and arrange to settle the little bill in the speediest way possible and upon the most satisfactory terms to the public creditor. But the men do not cook, and the women will not, so this important branch of domestic economy falls into the hands of Biddles fresh from the bogs and as green as their native soil, where their Hibernian Francatellis and Blots never abandon the principles on which both aspire to any higher art than the boiling of a potato or the roasting of a herring. Bridget being overweening in her own conceit, and most Bourbonish in her

> and a fretting of tempers, both masculine and feminine. We have Agricultural societies, Horticultural societies, Mechanical institutes and all sorts of encouragement for all sorts of things except cookery. Certainly next in importance to the production of a good thing is the proper preparation of it for use. We encourage the raising of fine cattle and the production of choice vegetables, and then we allow some bungling Incompetent to spoil and waste these good things that a kind Providence has bestowed upon us. When a costly public institution, like West Point, has good food spoiled by bad cooks, what may be expected in thousands of private families, where Biddy rules the roast, and (most terrible of all) in eatinghouses, where the prescribed peck is accomplished, while the victim of sloppy soups, underdone or overdone meats, and fish spoiled in the cooking thereof, continues to linger out a miserable existence? Who will be the Peter the Hermit of Christian feeding, who will arise equal to the occasion, and preach a crusade against the Infidels of Cookery who spoil us in our flesh-pots? Let us by all means have a reform in the West Point

unwillingness to learn, and somewhat

of an autocrat withal, in the matter of

keeping the mistress out of the kitchen,

things culinary consequently go to the

bad, and there is great waste of meat

kitchen, and then let those who "Greatly daring dine" at a restaurant or in a Biddy-ridden home, look hopefully forward to "the good time coming," when private amendment will follow in the track of public reform, and when the Imp of Indigestion and the Demon of Dyspepsia will no longer squat "Moping and Mowing" at the chair-back, over every mouthful swallowed.

THE POSTMAN'S CHRISTMAS. Almost every one that has any correspondence must feel, on these bitter mornings, that the postman, who delivers his letters, is entitled to some little mark of gratitude. The Government salaries to the letter-carriers are very small, and their duties are fatiguing and at times very trying. If each householder would enclose in an envelope a small sum for his postman, to be delivered on one of his morning calls about Christmas time, it would, without taxing any one heavily, produce a snug amount to make the postman and his family happy in the holidays. Similar deposits for the collectors of letters, placed in the lamp-post box that each one uses most frequently, would be similarly grateful to an equally worthy and ill-paid class of men. A dollar, or a half, or a quarter, thus expended, would not be thrown away.

DOCTORS DISAGREEING. It is always difficult to get legislators to see clearly or act impartially when the question before them is one directly personal to themselves. This difficulty

was illustrated by a cuffous running debate, yesterday in Congress, upon a bill introduced by Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, to repeal the act of last July, which increased the salaries of the members. From this debate it appears that the question of an increase of salaries, entered actively into the late elections in some portions of the West, and very conflicting testimony was borne by different members as its effect upon the result. Mr. Driggs, of Michigan, asserted that he received a largely increased majority, because he had voted for the increase, while Mr. Harding of Illinois, said that his majority had been quadrupled because he had voted against it. With such a diametric difference of testimony, it is not likely that Congress will ever repeal, the act, and they would do a very unwise thing if they did. To the effort to keep expenditures down to what; is believed to be the correct standard of Republican simplicity, may be referred the greater part of the political corruption and dishonesty that now, prevails in almost every branch of the government, and that has extended itself into almost all the business relations of society. It is an awkward thing for Congress to increase its own compensation while it refuses to do the same thing for other officers of the government on the plea of economy; but the principle of paying the laborer his just hire is undoubtedly the true one. The railway conductor robs his employers simply because he cannot live decently on his scanty salary. Other officials receive bribes in various shapes for the same reason. The corruption of legislative "rings" comes from the same cause. In all grades and walks of life, from the day-laborer up to the Senator or President of the United States, inadequate compensation is an unceasing source of temptation, which comparatively few resist. The practical result of this state of affairs is the gradual exclusion of really upright men from office, simply because they cannot live upon their salaries, and because they will not steal and cannot be bribed. Honorable instances might be easily cited of most valuable members of Congress who have been compelled to decline a re-election, because they could not live in Washington upon their salary and had not private means sufficient to supply the defici-

Extravagant salaries may fairly be denounced and prohibited everywhere, but there should be in all public offices such a compensation as will enable those who serve the public to live respectably and comfortably and as becomes the servants of the greatest nation of the world. Private business men have no right to corrupt and tempt their employes, their salaries that almost compel them to become thieves, and the affairs of the nation should be conducted on the same principle. The principle of voluntary service is still worse. The frightful corruption of the city government of New York finds a feebler reflection in every large city of the United States, and is not to be wondered at. Unpaid service is always the most expensive, and if our city governments were so constituted that in legislative as in manual labor, there should be "an honest day's wages for an honest day's work," there would be a class of men induced to administer civic affairs who would do the work better, and in the long run, at a very much less cost to the public. Why the City Councils of Philadelphia, for example, should be expected to devote so much time as is necessary for their duties without pay, is very hard to understand or explain, and it will only be the truest economy when the voluntary system is broken up and moderate, decent salaries are substituted in its place.

THE GIBARD ESTATE.

A report was made to City Councils. yesterday, by the Committee on the Girard Estate, which gives a flattering view of the affairs of the estate. The confusion and disorder in business and values growing out of the war caused some embarrassment for a time, and the College doors had to be closed against the admission of new pupils. These difficulties have been happily overcome, and the income from the estate has been largely increased by the enhancement of the value of real estate. The coal lands are becoming more and more productive, and the rents of the valuable property in the city belonging to the estate have been largely increased. The dwellings in the row on Chestnut street. above Eleventh, are gradually being altered into stores, and the Committee are of opinion that this change will result in the property yielding five times as much rent as it did in 1865.

Mr. Girard's wisdom in limiting leases to five years has been vindicated by the experience with his estate in the city, as the short leases have enabled the Trust to increase the old low rents, so as to keep pace with the constant and rapid increase in the value of real estate. The rule has worked badly, though, in repect to the coal lands, and the managers of the estate have experienced much difficulty in making this valuable portion of the property productive. In the course of a few years the income of the estate will be increased enormously, and the Trustees of the College will be enabled to greatly enlarge the facilities afforded by that institution to the objects of the princely bequest.

THE FIRE ORDINANCE. The Fire Ordinance was not called up in Select Council yesterday. How was t? Did the Rulers prevent it?—or were members anxious that it should be smothered? The public would like to understand the matter, and know

whether the government of the city is in the hands of the legally elected representatives of the citizens, or in the power of an organized body of men who insist upon their right to do as they please. Musical.

We have examined with much pleasure a eries of musical compositions by Prof. J. Remington Fairland, published by William A. Pond & Co., New York, and C. W. A. Trumpler, of this city. Mr. Fairlamb, during his residence abroad, as Consul at Zurich, has made admirable use of his time in pursuing his musical studies, and shortly before his return to this country received the high compliment of the King of Würtemburg's gold medal of art and science. In the department of Sacred Music, especially, Mr. Fairlamb has developed a very high degree of musical genius, and has produced several Te Deums of great merit; a fine Jubilate, and a number of anthems and other sacred pieces marked by much purity of style and sound and classical harmonies. Amongst his secular compositions are an exquisite little "Cradle song," and a very original and beautiful song, "The Faded Rose." In instrumental music, Mr. Fairlamb has published a 'Mazurka de Salon," a brilliant "Im promptu" and a grand "Wedding March." Mr. Fairlamb has re-established himself

in Philadelphia and is a very valuable addition to the ranks of our professional musicians as a thorough teacher, an accomplished composer and a highly cultivated pianist and organist.

MME. RISTORI'S BENEFIT will take place this evening, at the Academy of Music. The fine tragedy of Pia dei Tolomei will be produced for the first time here. Of course all the admirers of the great actress will endeavor to be present on this occasion. Tomorrow she will make her last appearance in Philadelphia, at a matinée, when the splendid drama of Elisabetta will be played.

MR. B. Scorr, Jr., had a fine attendance of people of taste at his Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chestnut street. The second evening's sale of Mr. D'Huyvetter's beautiful collection of pictures was a decided success, though many were sold at very low prices The cream of the catalogue, comprising some exquisite works, remains to be dispesed of this evening.

PROF. BLOT.-The celebrated Prof. Blot announces that he will deliver a series of ten lectures on Cookery, at Assembly Building. The opening discourse will be delivered next Thursday. Each branch of cookery will be illustrated during the series of lectures. See the advertisement for details.

Book Sale This Evening.

A fine collection of hands, mely bound his cellaneous Books will be sold by Favis & Harvey, at their rooms, 421 Walnut street, this evening. Also, an invoice of Photograph Albums.

Holiday Presents

Holiday Presents.

PRICE & WOOD,

N.W cor. Eighth and Filbert, HAVE JUST OPENED.

Several lots of Goods suitable for Holiday Pre-Several 1018 of Goods Buttaute for Lagrang and sents, consisting of Handsome Worked Hdkfs. Ladles' Hemstlich Hdkfs. from 25c, up to \$1 25. Genta' Hemstlich Hdkfs. 20, 25, 28, 30 and 40c. Gents' Colored Border, Hdkfs., 21 Linen, 37%, 45, 50

Gents' Colored Border, Hdkfa., all Linen, 57%, 45,50 and 62%.

Boya' Colored Border Hdkfa., 15 and 20c.
Ecveral lots of Ladies' Companions, Purses and Portmonnaies, Glove Boxes, Penull Boxes, and Tollet Sets, Fancy Perfumery, ac.

Paris Rilk Fars of our own importation, very cheap A large Assortment of Ladies' and Genta' Cloth Gloves, Misses' Cloth Gloves, Ladies' and Misses' White Cloth Gloves.

A large lot of Ladies', and Genta' Merino Vests and Pants.

Bargaiss in all-weol and Domet Flannels. Heavy Sbaker Flannels. Heavy Grey and Real Willed Flannels.

Price & Wood, N. W. corner Eighth and Filbert sts

N. B.—Just opened, 10.000 yards Bleached and Un-bleached Muslins, at the very lowest prices; low-r than they have been sold for several years. dzi-2t rp.

Greatly Improved For Tourists' Satchels. Reticules, Port Ouvrages, Porto Packages, Shawl
Straps
Betalling at Wholesale Prices, at
Keep Near East A feer Seeing Seventh. In MARKET Street, 631, Big Herse in the door.

USEFUL ERRISTMAS PRESENTS If you want to buy a Christmas Gift that will be appreciated in a family, go to 727 MARKET STREET

And buy one of LASH'S Improved Brass Cog Wheel ' Clothes Wringers, OR ONE OF LASH'S FIVE DOLLAR WASHING MACHINES, J.S LASH SCO. de21-3t rp2

DLACK LACE VEILS FOR CHRISTMAS PRE BELTE,—Real Thread Lace Veils, round, suitable for the middle aged lady. Short Square Veils, suitable for the aged, exceedingly scares, measuring 33 inches by 18 inches, price only \$1.23 currency, worth much more in gold: also the Square Veil for the young, about 27 inches each way, at reduced prices, at WORNE'S Lace and Embroidery Store, No. 38 North Eighth atreet.

RIGHT SITES.

CHEER LINEN LAWN HANDKERCHIEFS.—A
Specialty for Christmas Presents, at #4 50 and \$6 a
dozen, or half price for half dozen, a very decided
bergain; the same quality cannot be purchased for the
same amounting old. WORNE'S Lace and Embroidery
Store, 33 North Eighth street.

INFANIS' ROBES FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
Tanging down from \$16 50 to \$5 75, very good for the
various prices, at WORNE'S Lace and Ambroidery
Store, 33 North Eighth street.

HEMSTITCHED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS for Hadles, # 50 and \$5 25 a dozen, or half price by the Laif dozen, tuperfor to any in the market for the price, two RNE's Lace and Embroldery Store, No. 38 N. Eighth street.

Righth street.

NOTTINGHAM CURTAIN LACE BY THE
N ysrd—Just received, one case, containing three
very choice patterns, really beautiful, only 30 cents a
yard. This is about the gold value.
NOTTINGHAM OURTAINS, for Christmas Pre
sents from \$1 to \$12 50 a pair, the best for the price
and the largest assortment from which to select.
WHITE TARLATAN, for evening dresses, about
twenty different qualities, from 40 cents to 95 cents;
better than regular goods for the price.

*REAL VALENCIENNE LACE HOKFS, for the
H. idays from \$6 to \$13 50, just the wholesale price
for them. for them.

"EMBROIDERED HDKPS, for the Holidaya.

GENTS' HEM-STITCHED LINEN HDKFS., for

NICE CHRISTMAS PRESENT OF I REAL VALUE. EDWIN HALL & CO.,

28 South Second Street,

Have on hand yet a good assortment of OPEN-CENTRE LONG SHAWLS, PILLED-CENTRE LONG SHAWLS. SQUARE, OR BOTH KINDS, DO. BLANKET SHAWLS, &C.

28 INCH REAL LYONS SILK VELVET. Of very superior qualities, imported by ourselves

VELVET CLOAKS

ALSO,

MADE UP TO ORDER IN THE BEST STYLES 'PIM BROS.'" CELEBRATED

EDWIN HALL & CO. 28 S. Second St.,

IRI8H POPLINS.

Will open this morning another small invoice of PIM'S" IRISH POPLINS, in Modes, steels, Leather and Wises,

Which, with the colors we had on hand, still make our stock good of these desirable goods. Also, A FEW CHOICE STYLES OF PLAIDS

DRY GOODS. SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.

EDWIN HALL & CO. 28 South Second Street,

ARE OFFERING THEIR WINTER STOCK OF LRESS GOODS.

CALICOES.

At very low prices, to close them out.

CALICOES.

10,000 Yards BEST QUALITY CALICOES AT AT 25 CENTS PER YD.

3 000 YARDS CALICO, Fine Napkins and Doylies,

BEST MADDER COLORS.

At Eighteen Cents Per Yard.

C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

N. W. (OR. EIGHTH AND MARKET. FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN

OVERCOATINGS,

OF ALL GRADES FROM LATE AUCTION SALES,

Reduced Prices. HEAVY AND MEDIUM

COATINGS FANCY GOODS, FOR SUITS.

CASSIMERES, FROM 80c. to \$150,

With a full line of goods for MEN AND BOY'S WEAR.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452 and 454 N. SECOND ST.,

ABOVE WILLOW. de21-6t≹



We are selling at the very reduced prices our entire Mammoth Stock.

FINEST FROSTED BEAVERS. T CHINCHILLAS. ICENT OVERCOATINGS, STOCK CLUAKINGS, IES IN CLOAKINGS, IES 12-UPWARDS. IMMED CLOAKS, ACQUES, OHEAP, SHAWLS, OHEAP AS EVER, IL MODE POPLINS, OHRISTMAE SUARFS.
BLANKETS LOW DOWN.
BEET BLEACHED MUSLINS, 30 CENTS.

The Cheapest, Best and most Useful Christmas presents, at BAMBERGER & BBO3.', 105 North Eighth street.

Christmas Presents.Christmas Presents.

-BAMBERGER BROS, have received this week avery large assortment of Goods, suitable for Presents, which they sell at unusually low prices. A very large assortment of French Fancy Goods Work Boxes, Focket Books, French Chiva Figures, Satchels, &c., at about half the regular prices. BAMBERGER & BROS., 105 North Righth street.

Hokfs., Hokfs., Hokfs., for Presents. —Just, received, an immense assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hdkfn. plain, hemsitiohed and em-broidered, at extremely lew prices. Also, a fine as-sortment of white and colored Silk Hdkfs. for Gentie-men, at RAMBERGER, BROS, 105 North Eighth St.

Gloves, Gloves .--- Scarlet, White, Blue and all other colors of Cloth Gloves for Ladies and Children. Also, a very large assortment of Men's Gloves at very low prices. BAMBERGER, BROS., 105 North Eighth street.

Hosiery, Hosiery .--- The Cheapest and best Ladies'. Men's and Children's Hoslery in the city, at BAMBERGER BROS', 105 North Eighth street.

Bamberger Bros., 105 North Eighth Street. Importers of Hosfery, Gloves, Undershirts, &c. have the most complete assortment of the above articles, which they retail at Importers' prices.

Ladies' Merino Vests and Drawers. Men's Merino Shiris and Drawers.

Misses' Merino Vests and Drawers.

Boy's Merino Vests and Brawers.

Children's Merino Vests and Drawers, of every size, and quality and description, at Importers' and Manifacturers' prices, at RAMBREGER BROS.' 105 North Eighth street, third door above Arch.

Best Needles and Pins at 4 cents

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE,

828 ARCH ST.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Fine Damask Towels .

Ladies' Handkerchiefs, New Styles,

Gents' Handkerchiefs, New Styles,

The Largest Stock of Linen Goods in

USEFUL CHBISTMAS PRESENTS

Tre subscribers have received some choice articles of Dry Goods, eminently suitable, from their useful-ness at d rarity, to make

Acceptable Christmas Presents. Such as EXTRA BED BLANKETS. The finest

SPLENDID DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, in sets. NAPKINSto match. FRENCH DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS. Union designs.
FRINGED FRENCH TABLE CLOTHS.
FRINGED FRENCH NAPKINS AND DOYLIES.

SUPERIOR FRENCH DAMASK TOWELS, with, and without Fringes.
FANCY AND HUCKABACK TOWELS. French and Finglish Colored Borders and Fringe,
MARSELLLES QUILITS, extra fine,
EMBROIDERED PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.
Also, in our fancy stock, which can be sold at the

LADIES' EMBROIDERED CAMBRIC HOKYS. CHILDRENS EMBROIDERED AND HEMMED with Initials.

EMBROIDERED LACE AND MUSLIN SETS, in very great variety. &c.

Sheppard, Van Harlingen & Arrison,

1008 Chestnut Street.

AT RETAIL, SILKS, SHAWLS. VELVETS AND DRESS GOODS.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

JAMES. R. CAMPBELL & CO, No 727 Chestnut Street.

\$\frac{\text{P1}}{\text{10}}\$ PER REAM FOR COMMERCIAL NOTE; fooliscap paper \$2.50 per ream, and all other articles proportionately low, at CHASE & L+VY'S, 142 South Fourth street.