Daily Evening Bulletin.

GIBSON PEACOCK, Editor. | OUR WHOLE COUNTRY. | F. L. FETHERSTON, Publisher.

VOLUME XXI.—NO. 217. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19 1867. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE EVENING BULLETIN
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING
(Sundays excepted),
AT THE NEW BULLETIN BUILDING,
607 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia,
BY THE
EVENING BULLETIN ASSOCIATION.
PROPRIETORS.
GIBSON PEACOCK, ERNEST C. WALLACE,
F. L. FETHERSTON, THOS. J. WILLIAMSON,
CASPER SOUDER, JR., FRANCIS WELLS.
The BULLETIN is served to subscribers in the city at 15 cents per week, payable to the carriers, or $6 per annum.

FOR PRESENTS—FINE POCKET WALLETS AND Diaries, Writing Desks, Stationery Boxes, Pocket Cutlery, Gammon and Chess Boards, Chess, Gold Pens, Office Ink Stands, Juvenile Books, Stereoscopes and Views. W. G. PERRY, 728 Arch street. de4

WAX FLOWERS, AUTUMN LEAVES AND FRUIT, taught at 1302 Brown street. Crosses, Harps, Moulds and material for sale. de18-4t*

MARRIED.

CAPELLE—BRYSON.—On Tuesday, Dec. 17th, 1867, at the bride's home, Philadelphia, by the Rev. A. Rittenhouse, Mr. A. A. Capelle, of Wilmington, Del., to Miss Maggie A. Bryson. No Cards.

DIED.

BACHE.—At Montpellier, France, on the 23d of Nov., 1867, Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Francis Markoe Bache, U. S. Army, late Captain 16th Infantry, and A. D. C. to Major-General Meade.

The male relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, Dec. 20th, at 11 o'clock, from his father's residence, 1023 Spruce street.

MENTZ.—Suddenly, on the morning of the 19th inst., Mrs. Catharine, widow of the late George W. Mentz, in the 79th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Edward Maule, 1409 Spruce street, on Sunday, the 22d inst., at 2 P. M., without further notice. Interment at South Laurel Hill.

MILLS.—On the 15th inst., in Baltimore, Robert Mills, in the 67th year of his age.

BURIAL CASKET.
PATENT FOR DESIGN GRANTED JULY 9, 1867.
E. S. EARLEY, UNDERTAKER,
S. E. CORNER OF TENTH AND GREEN STREETS.
I claim that my new improved and only patented BURIAL CASKET is far more beautiful in form and finish than the old unsightly and repulsive coffin, and that its construction adds to its strength and durability.
We, the undersigned, having had occasion to use in our families E. S. EARLEY'S PATENT BURIAL CASKET, would not in the future use any other if they could be obtained.
Bishop M. Simpson, Rev. J. W. Jackson,
J. H. Schenck, M. D., E. J. Crippen,
Com. J. Marston, U. S. N., Jacob S. Burdsall,
Rev. D. W. Bartine, D. D., Geo. W. Evans,
Benj. Orne, Wm. Hicks,
J. W. Claghorne, D. N. Sinn. oct3-3mrp

EYRE & LANDELL HAVE THE FIRST QUALITY Lyons Velvets for Cloaks, Lyons Velvets, 22-inch, for Sacks.

EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH AND ARCH, KEEP A fine assortment of Cassimeres for Boys' Clothes, Cassimeres for Business Suits.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN THE
AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office S. E. corner of Fourth and Walnut streets.
CASH ASSETS NEARLY $2,000,000.
ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE.
The American is prepared to issue Policies of every description affecting Life Insurance, and would call especial attention to the various attractive features presented in its Prospectus, which can be had at the Office of the Company and of all the Agents.
ALL MUTUAL POLICIES ISSUED PRIOR TO JANUARY FIRST will participate in the dividend at that time.
Now is the time to insure.
ALEX. WHILLDIN, President.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary. de13 1m15

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE CONSOLIDATION NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 14, 1867.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:
Resolved, That the Board, in accepting the resignation of JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL, Esq., Cashier of this Bank, made necessary by his call to the responsible position of Treasurer of the City of Philadelphia, desire to express their regret at the severance of an official tie which has existed from the origin of the Bank, and from which it has derived substantial and enduring advantage.
Resolved, That in parting with our old associate officially, we claim a continuance of his friendship personally, and of his interest in the Bank, and trust that the many pleasures of association, and the mutual anxieties and cares and trials encountered in the management of the Bank within the past twelve years, have so impressed the memory of all as to insure a continuance of regard for the Institution, and of mutual respect and esteem.
Resolved, That the best wishes of the Board, officially and personally, accompany our retiring friend in the responsible trust confided to him by the people of his native city.
Resolved, That the above resolutions be entered upon the minutes, a copy furnished to Joseph N. Peirsol, Esq., and that the same be published.
JAMES V. WATSON, President.
1t5

THE SOCIETY FOR SUPPLYING THE POOR WITH SOUP,
No. 528 GRISCOM STREET
Being dependent upon the yearly contributions of the benevolent for the means to carry on their operations, inform the public that they have no paid Collector employed, but that any of the members will thankfully receive donations. The extreme severity of the season already, with the short supply of work, will probably greatly increase the demands upon the resources of the Society, and necessitate an appeal this year for largely increased contributions.
JOS. S. LEWIS, President, 111 Walnut street.
WM. L. REHN, Vice President, 619 Walnut street.
WM. EVANS, Treasurer, 613 Market street.
de16 12trp5

THE NORTHERN SOUP SOCIETY WILL open their house, situated at the corner of Peter's alley and Fourth street, above Brown, for the gratuitous distribution of soup to the Poor on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18. Donations in money or materials will be thankfully received at the house, or by either of the undersigned:
CHAS. J. SUTTER, President, 304 Callowhill street.
SAMUEL T. CHILD, Secretary, 834 N. Second street.
T. MORRIS PEROT, Treasurer, 631 Market street.
RICHARD W. BAGON, 423 N. Fifth street.
SAMUEL JEANES, 1023 Spruce street.
JOHN O. JAMES, 239 N. Third street.
Or by any other Manager of the Society. de12-6trp5

CITY OF ALLEGHENY, PA.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, December 9, 1867.
Notice is hereby given to the Holders of the
SIX PER CENT MUNICIPAL BONDS OF THE CITY OF ALLEGHENY,
That the Coupons on said Bonds, coming due January 1st, 1868, will be paid on said day (less the State tax) at the BANK OF PITTSBURGH, in the City of Pittsburgh, Pa.
de10,t31,rp5 Treasurer of the City of Allegheny, Pa.

CITY OF ALLEGHENY, PA.
TREASURER'S OFFICE, December 3, 1867.
ALLEGHENY CITY COMPROMISE BONDS WANTED
Persons holding Compromise Bonds of the City of Allegheny, Pa., are hereby notified that the Sinking Fund for 1867 will be invested in these bonds at the lowest rates offered. Proposals will be received by the undersigned, until WEDNESDAY, the 1st of January, 1868.
D. MACFERRON,
de10t31rp5 Treasurer of the City of Allegheny, Pa.

CONSOLIDATION NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec 18, 1867.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, WILLIAM H. WEBB, Esq., was unanimously elected Cashier, in place of Joseph N. Peirsol, Esq., who resigned his position to assume the duties of Treasurer of the city of Philadelphia.
J. V. WATSON, President.
1t5

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY RE-opens THURSDAY, January 2d, 1868. Application for admission should be made previous to that time, so that new Cadets may enter with the classes upon the regular course of instruction. For Circulars apply to
COL. THEO. HYATT,
President P. M. A., Chester, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. de13-1mrp5

LADIES' FAIR.—A FAIR FOR THE SALE OF useful and fancy articles, in aid of the Alexander Presbyterian Church, will be held in the new church building, N. E. corner Nineteenth and Green streets, commencing on Monday, December 16th, at 5 o'clock P. M., and continuing during the week.
Tickets of admission—season, 50 cents; single, 25 cents. Children, 10 cents—to be had the door. de13-3trp*

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE DALzell Petroleum Company have this day declared a dividend of Two per cent. on the Capital Stock, clear of State Tax, payable on and after the 27th instant, at the office of the Company, 218 WALNUT street. Transfer Books close at 3 P. M., 18th: open 30th.
EDWARD P. HALL, Secretary.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 18, 1867. de19,6t5

WOMEN'S NATIONAL ART ASSOCIATION.
Second Annual Exhibition of
WORKS OF ART
EXECUTED BY WOMEN,
NOW OPEN
At 921 CHESTNUT street.
Single Admission, 25 cents.
Season Tickets, 50 cents. de11-9trp5

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, 723 ARCH street.
PHILADELPHIA, December 7th, 1867.
The annual election for Directors will be held at the Banking-House, on TUESDAY, January 14th, 1868, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M.
SAMUEL J. MACMULLAN, Cashier.
de19-4t,s,tu,t1a14

MARYLAND KAOLIN CO. OF BALTIMORE and Cecil Counties.—A meeting of the stockholders will be held at their office, No. 7 North Calvert street, Baltimore, on MONDAY, 30th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
WM. HANNA, Secretary.
BALTIMORE, Dec. 19th, 1867. de19-1t*

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF STECK & CO.'S and HAINES BROS.' Pianos, Melodeons, &c., &c., to suit the times.
J. E. GOULD,
de13 1mrp 923 Chestnut street.

HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518 AND 1520 Lombard street. Dispensary Department.—Medical treatment and medicines furnished gratuitously to the poor.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Bethlehem Moravian Christmas
"PUTZ,"
OR MINIATURE REPRESENTATION OF NATURAL SCENERY,
OPEN ON EXHIBITION EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, COMMENCING MONDAY, Dec. 23d,
AT NATIONAL HALL, MARKET Street, above Twelfth. For the Benefit of the Bethlehem Young Men's Christian Association.
Admission 25 cents. Children 15 cents. de12-9t5

OFFICE OF THE FIRE ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA.
At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees, held December 13, 1867, the following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted:
Whereas, Intelligence has reached us of the death of our late esteemed fellow-member and associate, Mr. JOHN PHILBIN, who has for many years been connected with this Board, and believing it to be our duty to pay that tribute of respect to his memory to which he was so justly entitled, be it, therefore,
Resolved, That in the death of Mr. Philbin the Board sustains the loss of a most useful and efficient Trustee: one whose whole heart was devoted to the success and prosperity of the institution, and who at all times, and in all seasons, was ever prompt to give his time and services for the furtherance of its best interest.
Resolved, That we deplore the loss of our late associate, being endeared to us for his many noble virtues, securing from all with whom he was connected a deep affection for his sterling integrity, manly courtesy, conscientious discharge of every duty, and his devoted friendship, making us feel the loss of one whose memory we shall ever cherish.
Resolved, That the Board of Trustees tender to his afflicted family their sincere sympathy in this most afflicting bereavement; and that a committee be appointed to transmit to them a copy of this preamble and resolutions.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK,
JOHN CARROW,
PETER A. KEYSER, } Committee.
WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
WM. T. BUTLER, Secretary. 1t5

OFFICE OF "THE RELIANCE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA," No. 308 WALNUT street.
PHILADELPHIA, December 18th, 1867.
At the annual election held at this Office on the 16th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors of "The Reliance Insurance Company of Philadelphia," to serve for the ensuing year, viz.:
Clem Tingley, Thomas H. Moore,
William Mutzer, Samuel Castner,
Samuel Bispham, James T. Young,
H. L. Carson, Isaac P. Baker,
William Stevenson, Christian J. Hoffman,
Benjamin W. Tingley, Samuel B. Thomas,
Edward Siter.
And at a meeting of the Directors, held this day, CLEM TINGLEY, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.
de19 3t5 THOS. C. HILL, Secretary.

GRAND VOCAL CONCERT
IN THE
CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR,
(Eighth, above Noble st.)
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Dec. 19, 1867,
Under the direction of Mr. JEAN LOUIS, and assistance of
MRS. HENRIETTA BEHRENS,
MISS E. PEOL,
MR. G. F. BISHOP,
MR. TH. E. HARKINS,
MR. J. O. K. ROBARTS,
MR. L. P. GROPENGIESSER,
The Church Choir, and a large Chorus of Lady and Gentlemen Amateurs. 1t*

NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, WASTE Paper, &c. Bought by E. HUNTER,
de17 1m5 No. 613 Jayne street.

CONFECTIONERY.

1867. CHRISTMAS. 1867.
FINE CONFECTIONS,
PUT UP IN NEAT BOXES,
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
Delivered in any part of the city.
E. G. WHITMAN & CO.,
318 Chestnut Street.
de10-tu th s-7t5

CHOICE FINE CONFECTIONS,
PUT UP IN NEAT BOXES SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS,
HAINES & LEEDS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CHOICE FINE CONFECTIONS,
906 Market Street.
Also, a splendid assortment of French Fancy Boxes and glaced Fruits. de10-tu th s 1jal-rp5

BONBONS DE PARIS.
NOUVEAUTES POUR ETRENNES.
C. PENAS,
CONFECTIONER FROM PARIS,
No. 830 Walnut Street.
A splendid variety of
FANCY BOXES AND BONBONNIERES,
Of the newest style, just received from Paris.
de11-12trp*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CHALLEN'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY, 1308 CHESTnut street.
DAILY SUBSCRIBERS buying any book, new or old, can exchange for another of equal value.
REGULAR SUBSCRIBERS can obtain any new or old book desired, selecting from my entire stock of Books, as well as Library.
Quantities of EVERY NEW BOOK bought the day issued; offer advantages no other Library can.
EVERY NEW BOOK called for is at once added.
FOR 60c. PER MONTH YOU CAN HAVE 10 TO 30 BOOKS, NEW AND OLD.
FOR $1 50 PER QUARTER, 100 TO 200 BOOKS.
FOR $3 PER YEAR, 200 TO 500 BOOKS.
BOOKS CHANGED DAILY, IF DESIRED.
NEW BOOKS ADDED IN QUANTITIES.
BOOKS LOANED BY THE DAY.
POOR BOOKS can be bought elsewhere.
GOOD BOOKS can be had at CHALLEN'S,
de19,7t-5 1308 Chestnut street.

DICKENS'S CHRISTMAS STORIES.
PETERSONS' PEOPLE'S EDITION, ILLUSTRATED.
CHRISTMAS STORIES. Containing "A Christmas Carol," "The Chimes," "The Cricket on the Hearth," "The Battle of Life," "The Haunted Man," and "The Ghost's Bargain," being the eighth volume of "Petersons' Peoples' Edition, Illustrated, of Charles Dickens's Works," with Twelve Illustrations by Leech and Maclise, is published this day. Price $1 50.
Send for our Mammoth Descriptive Catalogue.
Address all cash orders, retail or wholesale, to
T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
306 Chestnut street, Philada., Pa.
Books sent, postage paid, on receipt of retail price.
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF HOLIDAY BOOKS NOW READY.
STORE OPEN IN EVENINGS. de19-2t

SKATING PARKS.

SKATING! SKATING!!
WEST PHILADELPHIA SKATING PARK, Thirty-first and Walnut streets.
Ice in splendid condition.
Single admission ..... 25 cents.
Park open until 10 o'clock at night.
The celebrated WASHINGTON BAND. 1t*

FINE SKATING! FINE SKATING!
AT THE
HARRISON SKATING PARK,
BERKS street, between Second and Front streets.
Take Fifth and Sixth, Union, and Second and Third Street cars.
THE SNOW IS ALL REMOVED FROM THE ICE.
Brilliantly illuminated with Gas, and additional Ladies' Accommodations have been provided. Arrangements having been made with Mr. E. H. Hayhurst to be at the Park daily, all applications for instructions should be made to him.
A Band of Music afternoons and evenings.
Season Tickets, $6.
Single Admission, 25 cents. 1t*

BALTIMORE
IMPROVED BASE BURNING
FIRE-PLACE HEATER
WITH
MAGAZINE & ILLUMINATING DOORS.
The most Cheerful and Perfect Heater in Use. To be had Wholesale and Retail of
J. S. CLARK,
no21-1m5 1008 Market street, Philada.

ISAAC NATHANS, AUCTIONEER, N. E. CORNER Third and Spruce streets, only one square below the Exchange. $250,000 to loan in large or small amounts, on diamonds, silver plate, watches, jewelry, and all goods of value. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. Established for the last forty years. Advances made in large amounts at the lowest market rates. jm5trp

FINANCIAL.

525 MILES
OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD,
ACROSS THE CONTINENT,
ARE NOW COMPLETED.
Running West from Omaha
This brings the line to the eastern base of the Rocky mountains, and it is expected that the track will be laid thirty miles further, to Camp Pass, the highest point on the road, by January. The maximum grade from the foot of the mountains to the summit is but eighty feet to the mile, while that of many eastern roads is over one hundred. Work in the rock-cuttings on the western slope will continue through the winter, and there is now no reason to doubt that the entire grand line to the Pacific will be open for business in 1870.
The means provided for the construction of this Great National Work are ample. The United States grants its Six Per Cent. Bonds at the rate of from $16,000 to $48,000 per mile, for which it takes a *second lien* as security, and receives payment to a large if not the full extent of its claim in service. These Bonds are issued as each twenty-mile section is finished, and after it has been examined by United States Commissioners and pronounced to be in all respects a first-class road, thoroughly supplied with depots, repair-shops, stations, and all the necessary rolling stock and other equipments.
The United States also makes a donation of 12,800 acres of land to the mile, which will be a source of large revenue to the Company. Much of this land in the Platte Valley is among the most fertile in the world, and other large portions are covered with heavy pine forests and abound in coal of the best quality.
The Company is also authorized to issue its own First Mortgage Bonds to an amount equal to the issue of the Government and no more. Hon. E. D. Morgan and Hon. Oakes Ames are Trustees for the Bondholders, and deliver the Bonds to the Company only as the work progresses, so that they always represent an actual and productive value.
The authorized capital of the Company is One Hundred Million Dollars, of which over five millions have been paid in upon the work already done.
EARNINGS OF THE COMPANY.
At present, the profits of the Company are derived only from its local traffic, but this is already much more than sufficient to pay the interest on all the Bonds the Company can issue, if not another mile were built. It is not doubted that when the road is completed the through traffic of the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States will be large beyond precedent, and as there will be no competition, it can always be done at profitable rates.
It will be noticed that the Union Pacific Railroad is, in fact, a *Government Work*, built under the supervision of Government officers, and to a large extent with Government money, and that its bonds are issued under Government direction. It is believed that no similar security is so carefully guarded, and certainly no other is based upon a larger or more valuable property. As the Company's
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
are offered for the present at 90 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR, they are the cheapest security in the market, being more than 15 per cent. lower than United States Stock. They pay
SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,
or over NINE PER CENT. upon the investment. Subscriptions will be received in
PHILADELPHIA BY
WM. PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street.
J. E. LEWARS & CO., S. Third street.
THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK.
in Wilmington, Del., by
R. R. ROBINSON & CO.
JOHN McLEAR & SON.
And in New York at the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau street, and by
CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 Nassau st
CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers, No. 51 Wall st.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 33 Wall st.
And by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States. Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express.
A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP, showing the progress of the work, and resources for construction and Value of Bonds, may be obtained at the Company's Office or of its advertised Agents, or will be sent free on application.
JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer,
November 23, 1867. NEW YORK.
de12-th s tu-t1jal5

WILLIAM H. BACON,
STOCK BROKER,
426 Walnut St. (East Penn Building).
STOCKS AND LOANS bought and sold on Commission.
INTERESTS AND DIVIDENDS collected and disbursed for ESTATES OR INDIVIDUALS.
Attention given to the PURCHASE AND SALE OF REAL ESTATE, IN GERMANTOWN AND ITS VICINITY. de9-th,s,m,1mrp*

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS, WARranted of solid fine Gold; a full assortment of sizes. FARR & BROTHER, Jewellers,
324 Chestnut street, below Fourth, lower side.

TURKEY FIGS.—35 CASES NEW CROP, VARIOUS sizes landing and for sale by JOS. B. BUNSIER & CO., 108 South Delaware avenue.

POPULAR PRICES
FOR
DRY GOODS.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
727
CHESTNUT STREET.

BATEMAN'S POINT, NEWPORT.

BY CHARLES J. PETERSON.

Where the water-lilies blow,
In a seaward pond I know,
There, on breezy days, I go:
Blue the ocean gleams below,
Crisp with crests of drifting snow;
And the freshening wind, like wine,
Thrills the blood with joy divine;
All things are so bright and fair,
Life so gay and debonair!
This is what I feel and know,
Where the water-lilies blow.

Where the water-lilies blow,
There, at set of sun, I go,
Stately ships are sailing slow,
Sea-birds winging to and fro,
Faintly fades the Western glow,
Then, along the dark'ning coast,
Twilight steals, a shadowy ghost,
And 'll night the reefs complain,
Out at sea, like souls in pain.
This is what I hear and know,
Where the water-lilies blow.

Where the water-lilies blow,
Tie near graves of long ago;
And the breakers, surging slow,
Tell the tale of wreck and woe.
There, on stormy nights, to go,
When, in every tempest blast,
Drowning cries seem carried past,
And from out the awful gloom,
Ships come driving to their doom.
This is what I see and know,
Where the water-lilies blow.

Where the water-lilies blow,
Fashion holds her glittering show;
Horses prancing to and fro,
Liv'ried coaches, row on row,
Maid and matron, belle and beau.
And I look and think, some day
All these gauds shall pass away:
But the wrecks and graves remain,
And the reefs like souls in pain.
This and only this I know,
Where the water-lilies blow.

[From the N. O. Tribune.]

Letter From the Hon. J. R. G. Pitkin to Gen. Hancock.

We give below a letter from the Hon. J. R. G. Pitkin to Gen. Hancock. It was written before Congress decided to impeach Mr. Johnson. By an unexpected delay the publication of the letter was deferred:
Major General Winfield S. Hancock, Commanding Fifth Military District:
GENERAL.—I have the honor to request that the recent appointment of myself as Secretary of State, contained in the suspended order of Brevet-Major-General Joseph A. Mower, may not be confirmed. When that appointment was announced by our local prints, no one could have been more surprised than myself. I had sought nothing at the hands of that worthy officer, and a regard for the political friends whose opinion I hold dear, will certainly dissuade me from ever obtruding upon his successor. Had the former been continued in command, I am persuaded that the appointees would have cordially and materially assisted him in the labor of reconstruction, and I am equally certain that not one of them would have consented to be miserable stewards of an apostate President.
There are rebels, numerous and abject enough for this service, buzzing like wasps about your headquarters and stinging loyal reputations—dogs, easily won to fawn on any man. The officer who suffers them and instals them in public place, accepts a desperate risk. You are here, sir, as a national servant, not as an autocrat whose action we may not question. The law of reconstruction is at once our guarantee and your peremptory order. If we be not insured that guarantee, the loyalist here will charge the bitter reason where it may belong. Andrew Johnson, your temporary commander-in-chief, may misinterpret your duties for you, but the reproach of the last count of the indictment about to be pronounced against him, it is to be hoped, by the Congress of these United States, to wit: that he has continued in places of trust and emolument persons who have been engaged in an attempt to overthrow the Government of the United States." This reproach, our loyal element stand equally resolved to shun at the hands of a misguided instrument he who has thus far made or damned every military custodian of her honors. She teems with retributions. Every official indirection is a danger, for which the best field credit does not compensate. The political class, which I represent, may perhaps be pardoned for the surmise that the terms of the law mentioned fail to recognize a rebel's demerits as special qualifications for office. If this be an error, there is another quite as unwarranted. It is when a soldier commands in the initial order, that the military should defer to a civil authority, which is forthwith recommitted to rebel hands, either that he has suddenly ceased to aspire to high National ends or that his patient waiting since 1861 for a chance to surrender to the enemy at length fully rewarded. That enemy is at least consistent, has not changed its front, has not forborne its old heresies.
That I cannot capitulate with you suffices as a reason why my name should no longer be entertained at headquarters with reference to a bureau of this State. Your advent, sir, has lent renewed cheer to one class of our people—it is a class which, by its practice upon one Convention, can fondly dream a grim murder of another now in session in this city—which has already bescoughtout public trusts for its Monroes and Abelis anew, which impatiently seeks to render loyalty again a discredit and a peril, and which may reasonably confide its schemes to him, whose cavilable distinction it is to be the only one of the five district commanders that can discover more force in a mad whim of a President than in a solemn decree of Congress. If you are content with eulogists from such an element, we are content not only to have you so acclaimed, but to concede that you amply deserve it. But

"Better conquest never canst thou make
Than arm thy constant and thy noble parts
Against these giddy, loose suggestions.
Upon which better part our prayers come in
If thou vouchsafe them; but if not, then know
The peril of our curses light on thee
So heavy, as thou shalt not shake them off."

Furthermore I am unwilling to permit a suspicion in Louisiana that I await an order of confirmation from a pen, which so grossly affronted the negro juror on Thursday last. You have been "informed that the administration of justice and especially of criminal justice in the courts, is closely and fiercely contested" by the present Democratic composition of juries. It is easy to determine whence this valuable information comes: "Who are the violets now, that strew the green lap of the new come spring?" Men who have just doffed their rebel uniforms and as proficients in partisan shamming, have been virtually promoted to your civil staff; men, the final chapter of whose biography will be in too many cases an indictment; men to whom the insulted color may cast back the odium of having defeated the ends of justice. A dozen hands, from which, sir, you cannot wash the red smear of rebellion, may shoot erect to a juror's oath as they once did to a citizen's. The fidelity of their observance of the latter vow is, perhaps, the best reason for your espousal of their arbitrary jealousy of the jury box. The view, however, is by no means uncommon here, that complexion is less a sin than treason; that we may still remember the one and not the other; that an officer cannot erase a single title with an angry sweep of his glove, and that the black man's ballot—his certificate as a competent juror—is a stancher weapon of reconstruction than a Major-General's sword and may even shiver that in an aggressive hand. When, sir, not one of your local misadvisers shall no longer couch at your heels in security from his dues, and when a better authority than yours shall have declared, as soon it will, that a temple of justice can question no color except that of crime, you will discover that the black juror will neither "frustrate nor clog the administration of justice," and especially of what some in this community may well complain of not having yet received, "criminal justice."
I need not discuss the quality of the negro's title to a jury-seat with a general who assumes a legislative capacity, ordinarily supposed by those at this distance from the capital to pertain solely to Congress, in abandoning the subject I have but to say in behalf of our colored element, that theirs is the undaunted spirit of him who stole through the night over the angry waters in the guise of a slave, and checred his chief, the boatman with the command, "Row boldly—fear nothing—you bear Cæsar and his fortune!"
Pardon another short digression. Of the opinion entertained of Mr. Johnson by the Republican ranks of Louisiana, it may not be amiss to say a word. He is regarded as a highly successful counterfeit of certain characters in the past. Permit me to cite two or three of these.
Equally defiant of the people, he has said with the Roman Tiberius, "Let them hate me, so long as they obey me;" like Caligula, he has sought to behead the fellowed marbles in our national temple and substitute thereon his own coarse, lowering brow; like Commodus, he has shaken his club of a "Policy" at Congress, wherein too many have thrown sponges rather than stones in return; like the early French King, he has imprudently touched the political scrofula of the South and pronounced it cured. Which, as with Romulus, a Senate shall have accorded him his due, he will but enjoy the satirical finger and comment paid to the rebel Bonosus, "There hangs not a man but a bottle!" The Egyptian in embalming a person of distinction first extracted the brain through the nostrils and after disembowelling, wassed the cavities with wine. The President has assayed us these labors, but I apprehend that no spices n r myrrh can henceforth give him a sweet savor in history.
But some one must soon thrust his feet into the President's shoes, and your evident willingness, General, so to be persuaded by a Democratic nomination, excites less solicitude for the nation than for yourself.
Thoughts tending to ambition, they do plot
Unlikely wonders."
Pardon, however, belongs the uniform upon your back, and I cannot believe they contemplated that it was to be used through this district simply for the purpose of a political canvass, with its pockets distended with summaries of Johnsonian speeches, collated in advance at the White House and issued here as "general orders." Should you so far prosper in your venture as to attain the nomination sought, I have but to wish you as marked a success as was conferred one year ago by your patron, and promise that our colored people, to whom you have so warmly commended yourself, will do their utmost to assist that success. Thus far in your administration here, you have vorily vindicated your distinction as the Tuskegeean's Flaish, and your peculiar claim to his mantle. In conclusion, one may well grieve that the sealed resolve which impelled the pen and sword of the two men whose names so dear to American history, you are privileged to bear, has not yet been exhibited since your occupation of the Fifth District Headquarters.
Our present Convention has two imperative duties to perform—first, to rend with the two hands, white and black, each of your adverse orders to tatters, to decree every local post vacant, and to cancel every distinction of race; and second, to place those hands austerely upon our commander's shoulders, and face to face with him, with the firmness of a just defence, with honor for his stars, and in all charity of spirit, distinctly to admonish him, that the mistaken purpose of his embassy, if unfortunate for Louisiana, is tenfold more so for himself.
Respectfully, your obedient servant,
December 7, 1867. J. R. G. PITKIN

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE ON HANCOCK.

Opinions of the Press.

The *World*, the Copperhead organ, prudently says nothing in regard to the message.

[From the Herald.]

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

"Here we are again, Mr. Merryman!" The President yesterday sent a message to Congress to give that body, for some wise reasons of his own, his views on the life and character of George Washington. He said "the strongest claim of Washington to be first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen is founded on the present fact that in all his illustrious career he scrupulously abstained from violating the legal and constitutional rights of his fellow-citizens." In all this Mr. Johnson seems to have an idea that Congressmen are quite unlike the Father of his Country, but that General Hancock, Commander of the Fifth Military District, bears such wonderful resemblance to the great man that the historian of a thousand years hence may be unable to distinguish between the two. The special reason for telling Congress all this at the present time seems to be that the General has issued an order in which his intention to do his duty is boldly declared. Mr. Johnson suggests that Congress should make the General some compliment for this, which would seem to imply that in the President's opinion General Hancock is the first United States officer that ever did his duty, or ever declared his intention to do it in agreeable terms. Somebody should save General Hancock from his friends.

[From the Tribune.]

The President loses no time in putting in his answer to Grant's celebrated "private letter." Gen. Hancock has scarcely begun his overturning of Sheridan's work in Louisiana; but the little he has already accomplished moves Mr. Johnson to intrude upon Congress a special message calling their attention to the facts, and extolling the heroism, patriotism, self-denial and high Roman virtue of the present commander of the Fifth Military District. It may be all very well for Johnson, but how long can Hancock stand it?

[From the Times.]

THE PRESIDENT AND GEN. HANCOCK.

The message which Mr. Johnson yesterday addressed to Congress is another instance of the bad judgment which has marked his course on the Reconstruction question. His recent message was in many respects sufficiently extraordinary. It was a gratuitous attack upon the congressional policy, without novelty in form or substance, and having no other tendency than to revive irritation and provoke barren and angry discussion. Not the most credulous could suppose that the recommendation to repeal the law would excite any other response than derision. And this has been its only tangible effect. By a strict party vote, without debate or delay, the House has affirmed its resolve to abide by the law as it stands.
Now comes a similar but shorter document from the same source with reference to Gen. Hancock and his late order. The order itself is excellent in spirit and sound in principle, but its expediency is to be tested. It may or may not be justified by results, and till these be reached the General's judgment must remain on trial. Mr. Johnson, however, in his injudicious haste to strengthen Gen. Hancock, has taken the step most likely to impair his usefulness. For the light in which the President places the General is that of an opponent of the law—an enemy of the policy which he is required to administer. To make the matter still worse, the President seizes the opportunity to censure, by an implication, the other District Commanders, and to exalt Gen. Hancock above all other officers by comparing his conduct to Washington's.
It is not surprising that the reading of this message in the House elicited shouts of laughter. In its conception, in its temper and purposes, it is so preeminently funny that the inquiry as to its genuineness was not unreasonable. We shall be glad if merriment be the only answer which it elicits. If considered seriously, it would be condemned as uncalled for, if not impertinent; and in either sense its influence would be mischievous. Mr. Johnson's duty, like Gen. Hancock's, is to administer the law as it is, whether he like it or not; and there is nothing that we know of in the Constitution which makes it incumbent on him to fling the charge of unconstitutionality or despotism in the face of Congress as often as a pretext for doing so can be found.

A Vindication of Philadelphia Gas.

To the Editor of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin:
The newspapers (or a majority of them) of this city are making complaints of the quality of the gas furnished from the City Works. The injustice and ignorance displayed in some of the articles published must surprise many readers. It would seem reasonable to expect that any one writing an article for a newspaper should, before doing so, make himself in a measure familiar with the subject of which he wishes to enlighten the public, and before he condemns an article in daily use by nine tenths of our citizens, and which is necessarily furnished to all alike, he should be quite certain that the article he complains of so bitterly is as inferior as he represents it to be. The writer of this has been actively engaged and interested in numerous gas works in this country; is intimately acquainted with all the gas engineers, and familiar with the operations and management of the principal gas establishments in the United States, and has been so associated for more than fifteen years. He, therefore, believes he has some knowledge of the subject.
The charge made in the newspapers against the Philadelphia Gas Works is: supplying an inferior quality of gas. This is not the case, and can easily be proved. The gas now furnished is better than was supplied last year, or for several years past, and has a higher illuminating power. If any person doubts this statement, and takes sufficient interest in the subject to satisfy himself as to the truth of my assertion, he can have the illuminating power tested by Professor Booth or Dr. Charles M. Cresson, who have complete apparatus for such a necessary experiments. A complete apparatus is also at the Philadelphia Gas Works, where I believe the gas made is frequently tested.
After reading the numerous articles published in the Philadelphia newspapers, condemning in such strong terms the "miserable stuff called gas" now furnished to consumers in this city, I was surprised that I had not noticed a diminution in the illuminating power of the gas; and as much of my time is occupied in reading, having by an accident received an injury which confines me to my bed and chamber, I naturally was anxious to know why such complaints were made. As I was unable to make the necessary experiments in person, I requested a friend who is in every way reliable and capable to test the illuminating power of gas, to make the test. He reports to me that his experiment showed, what is termed in gas parlance, "16 candles gas," better gas than this is not made in this country, and I doubt if any gas works, with the exception of those of Pittsburgh, can show as high an illuminating power.
I recently saw the published results of a trial made of the gas furnished by the largest gas company in New York. It was between 13 and 13 candles. In this country the standard is rated 13 candles. I have many friends calling to see me, and usually bring the gas question to their attention. I have found but two who complained of the gas. One stated that they were compelled to use candles, as the gas would not give light; yet he admitted that his next-door neighbor's gas burned brightly. The other lives in the next square to me, and we both take our gas from the same main pipe. I leave it to any reasonable person if he can charge either of these complaints to "bad gas."
I would suggest that any person finding his gas "only makes darkness visible" should apply at the gas office, where the matter would receive immediate attention, and the cause of complaint would be remedied.
I will state another case. One of the largest and most respectable newspapers in this city made bitter complaint in its columns of insufficient light. An officer of the gas works visited the establishment and was shown the "bad gas." In the cellar he found a "regulator" attached to the meter, but so adjusted as to "choke off" the gas supply. As soon as this was corrected they had plenty of "good gas." I would here remark that all fairness this fact should have been published in the columns of the paper, so as to correct the impression which will now go abroad that Philadelphia has lost the reputation for excellent gas for which she has so long been noted.
It is my intention to have further photometrical experiments made with the gas now supplied by the Philadelphia Works, and I would suggest that the Trustees of the Gas Works have the gas tested daily by a competent person, in whom the community have confidence, and test the same be published in the newspapers daily. I am sure they can have nothing to fear if they