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TUESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1871.

SAN DOMINGO.

WAR, treaties, and political controversies, when they hinge on territorial acquisitions, furnish wonderful incentives to geographical and statistical studies; and at this moment a variety of circumstances have combined to render San Domingo such a specially interesting object of investigation that everybody who wishes to keep pace with the times must book himself up, after some fashion, in the history, characteristics, resources, and prospects of the proposed new sister.

Down in the Caribbean Sea there is an island variously called Dominica, or San Domingo, divided politically into the Republic of Hayti and the Dominican Republic, by a line identical with a boundary established many years ago between the French and Spanish parts of the island.

The inhabitants of the Spanish portion of the island, or the Dominican Republic, have had a rough time of it. In past times they have been subjected to the rigors of Spanish rule—for nearly twenty years, from 1795 to 1814, they were under French domination; after Napoleon's downfall they were transferred back to Spain; subsequently they declared their independence and set up a government for themselves as the Dominican Republic, and since then they have suffered alike from internal revolutions, occasional hostilities with the neighboring power of Hayti, and (only a few years ago) from an attempt of the Spanish Government to resume its ancient sway.

Grant, in dabbling in the Dominican business, by no means adopted a new idea. He merely continued labors previously begun by Seward, under Johnson's administration. Nor was Seward the first American statesman to cast longing eyes on San Domingo. The coquetting commenced with Polk, in 1845. He was elected on an annexation platform, and not satisfied with gobbling up the "Lone Star" of Texas, together with many leagues of outlying Mexican territory, he took sufficient interest in the condition of Dominica to send down to it a special agent to inquire into its condition, etc., and to despatch thither D. D. Porter, then a lieutenant of the navy (now Admiral), to travel over and report upon it.

After this early negotiation was broken off, nothing further was attempted in the same direction until 1865. Our consular officer there wrote that the influence of our Republic in Dominica was well-nigh omnipotent, and in November, 1866, the Dominican Secretary of State addressed a confidential letter to Mr. Seward, then the American Secretary of State, stating that money and arms were badly needed to continue the fight against Spain, which was then progressing, and he desired to know on what terms our Government would furnish such material aid.

one-half in cash and one-half in arms and munitions, for the cession to us of the peninsula and Bay of Samana, which offer was made in January, 1867. The Dominican Government, in reply, avowed its readiness to lease to us the coveted acquisition, but refused to sell it; and soon afterwards it was alleged that Dominica had made a treaty with Hayti by which both those powers mutually agreed that neither would alienate any portion of its territory; but Secretary Fish says, in his report to Congress, that he "now learns with pleasure that the treaty thus referred to does not absolutely conclude." Whether binding or not, at all events, the President of the Dominican Republic, after declaring in a public proclamation that he would not cede to us the bay or peninsula of Samana, reported an offer to lease it, and while this was under consideration, revolutions meanwhile occurring in Dominica, a change in our Government occurred by Johnson's exit from office and Grant's inauguration. By this time it is claimed that an annexation party had sprung up in Dominica. Instead of being so hostile to territorial cessions that even the bay and peninsula could not possibly be alienated, it is claimed that the mass of the population, as well as the rulers, became anxious to transfer themselves bodily, bag and baggage, to our supreme control. It must be confessed that this change of sentiment seems suspiciously sudden, but Grant has sent several agents down to see about it, and they have reported everything all right. The Senate of the United States, however, practically adopted a different conclusion when they rejected the treaty negotiated by Babcock for the annexation of the whole Dominican portion of the island; and now, since in face of its rejection the present effort to annex by an act of Congress is being made under the auspices of the administration, we shall soon have not only the President and his commissioners, but a host of Congressional debaters telling what they know about Dominica, and the abundance of their comments will probably lead to a disclosure of the whole truth, as well as to an animated discussion of all the controverted points involved. Prominent among the latter are the desirability of the territory to us, the willingness of the Dominicans to yield it, the extent of their debt, and the nature of their complications with Hayti and other powers. Sumner contends that the project involves a bloody lawsuit; Grant claims that it is a grand speculation.

THE LUXEMBOURG PALACE.

A cable despatch announces as one of the results of the bombardment of Paris that the works of art in the Luxembourg palace and its museum have been destroyed. This statement must be taken with many grains of allowance, as it is understood that all the portable works of art in the various palaces and museums of Paris were long since removed to places of safety, and even if the Luxembourg palace has been penetrated by all its art treasures have as yet been destroyed. Even if the palace should be made a ruin, with all its contents, the loss will not be so great as if some of the other palaces of Paris were the sufferers, as the paintings in the Luxembourg are by modern artists, and few of them are of equal value with those deposited in other places.

The Luxembourg is situated south of the Louvre, on the other side of the river Seine. It was built by Marie de Medici, and it was bequeathed by her to her second son, the Duke of Orleans, from whom it was called the Palais d'Orleans. It subsequently passed into the hands of a number of lordly owners, and at the breaking out of the revolution of 1791 it was occupied by the brother of the king who afterwards became Louis XVIII. The Directory held its sittings there, and it was afterwards occupied by the Consul and the Senate. In 1848 it was tenanted by Louis Blanc, who held his socialist meetings in it. The palace is in the form of a regular square. In the centre of the facade of the Rue de Tournon is a pavilion, capped by a cupola and embellished with statues. The front towards the gardens presents three principal buildings connected by two galleries, one of which was used as a museum for the exhibition of the work of living artists. The Senate of the late Empire held its sessions in the Salle du Senat, a semicircular hall of ninety feet in diameter, the ceilings of which are decorated with allegorical pictures of Patriotism, Wisdom, Justice, and Law. The Salle du Trone is a magnificent saloon, covered with sculptures and gilding. The most important pictures in this hall are "Napoleon I at the Invalides;" "Napoleon I inspecting the forty flags taken at Austerlitz;" "The Return of the Pope to Rome in 1849;" "Napoleon III visiting the new Louvre;" and "The Distribution of the Eagles in the Chateau de Mars in 1852." These paintings are by Hesse. The Cabinet de l'Empereur, which adjoined the Salle du Trone, contains several good paintings, the principal of which are portraits of the Emperor and Empress; "Napoleon I signing the Peace of Campo Formio;" and "Napoleon III returning from St. Cloud." The library of the palace, which is very complete, contains about 49,000 volumes. The bedchamber of Marie de Medici, a splendidly-furnished apartment, contains some valuable works by Rubens, Poussin, and Philippe de Champagne. The chapel of the palace is small but richly decorated and contains some fine paintings, conspicuous among which is an altar piece by an American artist, Mr. Simon White, the subject being the "Adoration of the Shepherds." The Museum or Gallery of Modern Art was founded by Marie de Medici, and formerly contained twenty-five pictures by Rubens, which have been removed to the Louvre. These were allegorical representations of the history of that queen. This gallery now contains a number of the best works of living French artists which were purchased by the Government, after each annual exhibition under the

selection of a jury of the members of the Institute. The ceiling of the grand gallery is ornamented with thirteen paintings, the centre one, entitled "The Dawn of Day," being the work of Antoine Francois Callet. The others were executed by Jordens, the pupil of Rubens, and represent the signs of the zodiac. This gallery contains many great paintings by Horace Vernet, Le Sueur, Granet, Doyere, Eugene Delacroix, C. L. Muller, Rosa Bonheur, Guadin, Ingres, Gerome, and other brilliant representatives of the French school of art. This description of the Luxembourg palace and its art treasures of course represents it as it was previous to the breaking out of the present war and the downfall of the Empire. There is reason to believe that some of the paintings in which the two Napoleons were glorified were destroyed by the people of Paris themselves, and it is to be hoped that as many of the other works of art as were movable have been placed out of the reach of the Prussian shells. The ceiling and wall paintings, however, and the numerous decorations of the palace must have suffered, if the statement in the cable despatch alluded to is correct, and there is really great reason to fear that irreparable injury has been done to a beautiful building which was both a historical and artistic monument of the greatest interest. If the Luxembourg palace has been reached by shells, there is much to fear that the Louvre and the Tuilleries will next suffer, unless a surrender puts an end to the bombardment.

We were unfortunately among those who imagined that Mr. Dechert, notwithstanding the fact that he is a Democrat, would as a member of the Legislature set an example of honorable and fair dealing that would make his attendance at Harrisburg a matter for congratulation with right-thinking men of all parties. Mr. Dechert, however, disappointed his best friends by nominating Aherm for the important position of Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate; and yesterday he did a thing that it is impossible to imagine a man with any self-respect could do. Mr. Dechert's seat was contested, and in order to prevent the subject from being discussed in the usual manner, it was proposed to refer it to a special committee of five Democrats and two Republicans, before whom it was certain that Mr. Dechert's opponent would have no chance whatever of a fair hearing. The question of reference to this partisan committee was decided by Mr. Dechert's vote. In other words, he voted himself entitled to his seat in defiance of any evidence that might be brought forward to support the claims of Mr. Lyndall. With regard to the merits of the contest for the seat from the First Senatorial district we have nothing to say at present, but Mr. Dechert has disgraced himself in the eyes of all honorable men by voting in his own case, and deciding that case in his own favor. In a similar instance to this in the Senate of the United States, another Democrat, Mr. Stockton, of New Jersey, attempted the same trick, but he had the grace to be ashamed of himself, and, upon a final vote, very properly declined to disgrace himself by going upon the record as a judge of his own cause. Mr. Dechert's performance yesterday was not a very happy augury for the future of his career as a legislator; and if he does not blush for himself, we can assure him that all his friends in this city whose good opinion is worth having blush for him.

THE CHINESE IN CALIFORNIA.—A recent examination of the Custom House records at San Francisco shows that in the three years from the first of January, 1867, to the first of January, 1869, 18,275 Chinese arrived at that port; 78 of these were females, the other sex being divided as follows:—11,417 laborers, 291 mechanics, 123 merchants, 144 carpenters, 123 shoemakers, 97 grocers, 85 tanners, 65 miners, 13 tailors, 4 travellers, 1 physician, 1 interpreter and 447 occupation unknown. In 1867 the arrivals at the same port were 299, divided as follows:—251 laborers, 186 merchants, 58 carpenters, 35 grocers, 27 shoemakers, 5 farmers, and 5 mechanics, all males except two. In 1868 the arrivals numbered 2156 males and one female. In 1867 there arrived 3783 males and 27 females; in 1868, 9563 males and 163 females; in 1869, 12,580 males and 1542 females; and in the first nine months of the past year, 2823 males and 623 females. From January 1, 1867, to September 1, 1870, there departed from San Francisco for China 18,594 Chinese. Deducing the departures from the arrivals, it will be seen that there are not over 18,000 Celestials in the whole country, for it must be borne in mind that nearly all come by the Pacific route, and first touch American soil at San Francisco. That city, too, retains the largest share of them, the census returns showing a Chinese population of 11,817, 977 of whom are males and 9649 females; 877 males and 271 females are under 15 years of age, and 169 males and 131 females were born in California.

THE SHORT LINE TO CHINA AND JAPAN.—Wilkeson, in his "Notes on Puget Sound," says:—"The economy of the shorter line from Asiatic ports to Puget Sound will give to Puget Sound the commerce of transshipment from China and Japan. But the Northern Pacific Road will not take the trans-continental commerce between Asia and Europe unless its line is shorter in time and cheaper in freight charges than the Union Pacific. The time is not far off when the saving of one day in the circuit of the globe will be deemed of importance. In railroad distance governs. The shortness of the degrees of longitude under the route of the Northern Pacific Road gives this line an advantage over all those south of it which cannot be overcome or even resisted. If this advantage shall be thrown away in the location of the road, controlling empire in commerce and boundless wealth will be thrown away."

NOTICES. PROTECTION TO BUYERS OF CLOTHING. BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 615 MARKET ST., HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS., WILL SELL LOWER THAN ANY ONE ELSE. OR WILL RETURN THE MONEY AND TAKE BACK THE GOODS IF DENATIFIED. CALL AND SEE BEFORE PURCHASING.

HEADACHE, LAGNER, AND MELANCHOLY generally spring from a disordered stomach, costiveness, or a torpid liver. Each may readily be removed by Dr. D. Jayne's Sensitive Pills, a few doses of which will be found to stimulate the liver and stomach to healthy action, removing all biliousness, and producing regular evacuations of the bowels. Sold by all druggists.

CLOTHING. A BIG STOCK OPERATION. Our Big Stock is Going Off! ALL THE WINTER GOODS MUST BE CLOSED OUT.

WE HOLD NO STOCK OVER. The public can have all our remaining winter garments at an

AWFUL REDUCTION. Boys can now find every required description of Winter Apparel at

Lower Rates than Ever. Business Men can be accommodated with Business Suits at

Strangely Low Prices. For the house, the street, the store, the church, the wedding, the opera, the social festivity, or any other occasion, the

WINTER STOCK Now so rapidly moving off from the counters of the GREAT BROWN HALL affords opportunity for the most wonderful bargains.

All our Winter Stock Must make way For the coming Spring Stock. Come and see it GO!

ROCKWELL & WILSON GREAT BROWN HALL, 603 and 605 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

HABILEMENS' No. 224 CHESTNUT ST. CHARLES STOKES & CO. UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL PHILADELPHIA: PA.

TAILORS. Evening Dress Suits. Military and Naval Uniforms.

PIANOS. GEORGE STECK & CO.'S GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT. HAINES BROS.' PIANOS, SHADSBURY'S PIANOS, MASON AND HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, An Elegant Stock at Greatly Reduced Prices.

COULD & FISCHER, No. 923 CHESTNUT STREET, No. 1018 ARCH STREET. J. H. GOULD, Wm. G. FISCHER, 117 1/2 St.

STEINWAY & SONS' Grand Square and Upright Pianos. Special attention is called to their Patent Upright Pianos, With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.

CHARLES BLASINS, WAREHOUSES, No. 1006 CHESTNUT STREET, 913 1/2 St. PHILADELPHIA. FURS. IMMENSE SACRIFICE IN LADIES' FANCY FURS!

In order to close out in the shortest possible time my large and elegant assortment of Fashionable Furs, Preparatory to removal, I have decided to make such A Reduction in the Prices AS TO UTTERLY DEFY COMPETITION. COME ONE! COME ALL! HENRY RASKE, 12 1/2 North St. No. 630 ARCH Street, VIRGINIA. WASHINGTON COLLEGE, GENERAL G. W. CUSTIS LEE, PRESIDENT, WITH FOURTEEN PROFESSORS. The Spring Term of the present session begins on the FIRST OF FEBRUARY. The rearrangement of classes then made enables students to enter the several schools with advantage. Students entering at this time pay only half fees. All the ACADEMIC SCHOOLS of the College, as well as the Professional Schools of LAW and ENGINEERING, are in full operation. For further information, address WILLIAM DOLD, Clerk of Faculty, Lexington, Va. January 1, 1871.

WINES. HOCK WINES. Just received from the house of D. LINDEN, CO. LOUNGE, on the Rhine, an invoice of HOCK WINES, Consisting of JOHANNISBERG, MARKOBRUNNER, STEINWEIN, LIEBFRÄUMLICH, and NIKRSTEINER, VINTAGES OF 1862 and 1865.

For sale by JOSEPH F. TOBIAS & CO., Nos. 206 and 208 SOUTH FRONT ST., 114 1/2 St. PHILADELPHIA. JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.

1124. SILVERWARE.

ARE NOW OPENING AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF Sterling Silver Ware In Plain and Fancy Designs.

ROBBINS, CLARK & BIDDLE, No. 1124 CHESTNUT Street, 117 South PHILADELPHIA.

GLASS AND QUEENWARE. \$200,000 WORTH OF CHINA, GLASS and EARTHEN WARE TO BE CLOSED OUT, REGARDLESS OF COST.

Gay's China Palace, No. 1012 CHESTNUT STREET.

Are obliged to close out their immense stock, in consequence of the building they occupy having been sold at Sheriff's sale, which breaks their lease. The entire stock must be closed out by the 1st of April, as they are obliged to vacate the premises by that time. Below we quote prices of a few leading staple goods. Fancy goods are at a still greater discount from former prices.

White French China Dining Sets, 150 pieces, \$30.00 White French China Dining Sets, 110 pieces, \$25.00 White French China Tea sets, 44 pieces, \$7.00 White French China Tea Sets, 46 pieces, \$8.00 White French China Cups and Saucers, per set 12 pieces (cups with handles), \$1.00 S one China Dining Sets, 96 pieces, \$9.50 Stone China Tea Sets (cups with handles) 44 ps \$3.50 Stone China Dining Plates, per dozen, \$1.00 Stone China Chamber Sets, \$2.00 Stone China Cups and Saucers, per set 12 pieces \$5.00 Stone China Dining Plates, per dozen, \$1.00 Table Tumblers, per dozen, \$1.00 Table Goblets, per dozen, \$1.00 Glass Tea Sets (4 articles), \$2.00 Bohemian Cologne Sets, 2 Bottles and Fruit Box \$1.00 Bohemian Liqueur Sets, 6 Glasses, Waiter and Bottle, \$1.00 An endless variety of Fancy Goods, suitable for Holiday Presents, at an immense reduction from former prices. Goods to go out of the city will be packed and delivered to transportation office free of charge, and insured against breakage to destination. SLOW ROOMS OPEN TIL 9 O'CLOCK AT NIGHT. STORE FIXTURES FOR SALE. 118 South 11th

CLOVES, ETC. 500 DOZEN LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, AND CHILDREN'S GLOVES.

"La Belle" Kid Gloves, \$1.25 per pair, "Hartley" Kid Gloves reduced to \$1.00. Joseph Glove, \$1; best \$1.10. Children's Kid Gloves, all colors and sizes. Ladies' Cloth Gloves, 25, 31, 35, 44, 50 to 70. Gent's Cloth Gloves, 44, 50, 55 to 70. Ladies' Castor Gauntlets, \$1.25. Gent's Underwear, closing out. Ladies' Underwear, 25, \$1, \$1.25 up. A lot slightly soiled Kid Gloves of all brands and all sizes, at 75c. per pair, to close out quick, at BARTHOLOMEWS' Great Kid Glove Emporium, No. 23 North Eighth Street.

FURNITURE, ETC. HOVER'S PATENT SOFA BED. In consequence of certain parties representing that their Sofa Beds and Lounges are of my patent, I beg leave to inform the public that my Sofa Bed is for sale only at MOORE & CAMPBELL'S and ALLEN & BROTHERS, and at the Manufactory, No. 323 South SECOND Street. This novel invention is not in the least complicated, having no cords or ropes to pull in order to regulate, or props to keep it up when in the form of a bedstead, which are all very unwise and liable to get out of repair. The bedstead is formed by turning out the ends, or closing them when the Sofa is wanted.

H. F. HOVER, No. 230 SOUTH SECOND STREET, 12 1/2 North St. PHILADELPHIA. OOPARTNERSHIPS. OFFICE OF PHILADELPHIA SUGAR HOUSE, DELAWARE AVENUE AND NOBLES STREET, HARRIS, HEYL & CO. The partnership heretofore existing between HARRIS, HEYL & CO. expires this day by limitation and the death of Wharton & Harris. Either of the surviving partners signs in liquidation. JOHN B. HEYL, GEORGE W. GIBBONS, Surviving Partners.

OFFICE OF PHILADELPHIA SUGAR HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA, January 14, 1871. The undersigned this day enter into partnership under the firm of HEYL, GIBBONS & CO., as successors of HARRIS, HEYL & CO., and continue the business. JOHN B. HEYL, GEORGE W. GIBBONS, EDWARD O. SMITH, 116 St. NOW READY—AN INDEX TO MITCHELL'S NEW SCHOOL ATLAS, by H. D. Gregory, A. M. Published for the author, and for sale with or without the Atlas by R. H. BUTLER & CO., No. 611 MARKET STREET.

SEWING MACHINES. THE WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE, For Sale on Easy Terms. NO. 914 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS. 1871. PRIOR TO STOCK TAKING, February 1, WE WILL CLOSE OUT, Regardless of Cost, BALANCE OF DRESS GOODS,

PAISLEY SHAWLS, BROOCHE SHAWLS, BLANKET SHAWLS, HOOP SKIRTS AND CLOTH SKIRTS, CLOAKING CLOTHS AND PLAIDS, HEAVY FLANNELS, BLANKETS, ETC.

We offer Special Bargains in BLACK SILKS, upon which our customers can now save from 25 cents to 50 cents on the yard.

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POPULAR PRICES DRY GOODS, STRICTLY ONE PRICE. ALEXANDER RICEY, 9 10 South No. 727 CHESTNUT Street. SEWING MACHINES.

THE AMERICAN Combination Button-Hole AND SEWING MACHINE

Is now admitted to be far superior to all others as a Family Machine. The SIMPLICITY, EASE, and CERTAINTY with which it operates, as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in STITCHING, HEMMING, FELLING, TUCKING, COILING, BRAIDING, QUILTING, GATHERING, AND SEWING ON, OVERSEAMING, EMBROIDERING ON THE EDGE, AND ITS BEAUTIFUL BUTTON-HOLE AND EYE-LET WORK.

Place it unquestionably far in advance of any other similar invention. This is the only new family machine that embodies any substantial improvement upon the old machines in the market. It Certainly has no Equal.

It is also admirably adapted to manufacturing purposes on all kinds of fabrics. Call and see it operate, and get samples of its work. We have also for sale our "PLAIN AMERICAN," a beautiful family machine, at a Reduced Price. This machine does all that is done on the Combination except the Overseaming and Button-hole work. Office and Salesrooms, No. 1318 CHESTNUT Street, 10 1/2 PHILADELPHIA. HOLIDAY GOODS.

HOLIDAY GOODS. Spring Horses, Rocking Horses, Children's Carriages, BOYS' BLEDS, WAGONS, VELOCIPEDS, Etc. Etc. H. J. SHILL, Factory, No. 226 DOCK Street, 12 1/2 PHILADELPHIA. BELOW EXCHANGE.

FINANCIAL. DREXEL & CO., No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET, American and Foreign Bankers, DRAWS EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND PRINCIPAL CITIES OF EUROPE. DEALERS IN Government and Railroad Securities, Drexel, Winthrop & Co., Drexel, Harjes & Co., No. 15 Wall Street, New York, No. 5 Rue de la Harpe, Paris.