# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XV.-NO. 44.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1871.

DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

# FIRST EDITION

# BUILDING RAIL ROADS BY SUBSIDIES

How Roads are Made in California.

The San Domingo Commission

A Division of Labor.

Death of Mad'lle Schneider.

Sketch of the Lovely Sinner.

Stc., Stc., Stc., Stc.

### THE SUBSIDY QUESTION.

How Subsidies Built a California Rajiway. Henry George, of San Francisco, in a pamphlet entitled "The Subsidy Question and the Democratic party," tells the following amusing

"In November, 1865, thirteen citizens of Los Angeles associated themselves to build an eighteen-mile railroad, under the title of the "Los Angeles and San Pedro Raitroad Company." The capital stock was fixed at \$500,000, each of the original thirteen subscribing \$2500 in gold coin. It does not seem that any of these stockholders paid in a single cent, though some of them advanced a little money for printing, ad-vertising, and lobbying at Sacramento, etc.

'Why should they have paid a cent? Their object was to own a railroad, not to pay for one, and to own a railroad nowadays it is not at all necessary to pay for one; all that is necessary to do is to get the people to pay for building it for you. So these gentlemen, instead of putting in their own money, went to the Legislature and got through a bill authorizing the city of Los Angeles to subscribe \$75,000 to their stock, and the county of Los Angeles to subscribe \$150,000. Both city and county voted to subscribe, for it was proved to the people very clearly by the advocates of the road not only that it would cause a great increase of taxable property, and all that sort of thing, but that they would not be called upon to pay the interest on the bonds, as the road could not fail to pay, and the divi-dends accraing on the stock of the city and county were to be paid into a fund to meet the interest on the bonds.

"So our railroad builders, the directors of the Los Angeles and San Pedro Railroad Company, went to work. And now Phineas Banning appears on the scene, though it is probable that he had been behind the scenes from the be-ginning. The bids came in the lowest from a Mr. Ives, being for \$342 000; the highest, from Mr. Phineas Bauning, being for \$467,000. Of course, Mr. Banning got the contract, for it is an invariable rule with railroads to be built by the people's money that the highest bidder gets the contract. Having let this contract, the next step of the directors was to buy a piece of land and a lot of lighters, and other things that Mr. Banning had lying around, for the sum of \$70,000. Then these directors mortgaged the whole road, all its property and franchises, and issued first mortgage bends to the amount of \$300,000 to help to pay Mr. Banning. And the building of the road commenced, and the city and the county were called upon to issue their bonds, and did issue them, though none of the other stockholders paid in a cent; and before the road had been completed Mr. Banning had all the county bonds and all the first mortgage bonds, and his partner had all the stock, and things went along beautifully.

'And now the people of Los Angeles have got a little one-horse local road, which their money, and nobody else's, has built, for which they must pay as much as they used to pay the And they have a debt of \$225,000, the interest of which they have to pay every year, and the principal of which it is certain they must ultimately pay. They can't sell their stock, for the road is heavily mortgaged, and they fear they can't assess other stockholders who have never paid anything without assessing themselves."

# SAN DOMINGO.

The Commission Dividing up their Work. Writing at Samana on January 30, a corres-

pondent of the New York Tribune says: -The commission had not been in Dominican waters twelve hours when they had equipped and sent out three independent expeditions—two of them scientific, the third for the purpose of conveying despatches to President Baez at Sante Domingo. One scientific party, under Professor Ward, started for Cape Cabron, on a general geological survey; while Professor Blake went to the head of the bay to explore the region where coal has been said to abound. The party conveying despatches to President Baez was accompanied by Mr. Jacobs, a practical farmer, who was requested to report on the agriculture of the great valley of the Yuna, named by Columbus La Vega Real, "the royal plain,"which name it still preserves. Prof. Newcomb was requested to report on the sanitary condition of Samana, and the physical condition of the natives; Mr. Frederick Douglass to examine into the condition and ideas of English-speaking colored emigrants of the Peninsula, and General Sigel to report on the Bay of Samana in relation to its protection of American interests in adjacent waters. The commission ers are determined to make a thorough investigation, no matter at what expense of time and trouble, and I shall endeavor in this letter to give a slight idea of the method adopted by them, which, if known, must inspire confidence in their thoroughness and impartiality.

# A PERILOUS ADVENTURE.

A Horse and Wagon Back Off a Ferry Boat-The Driver Narrowly Escapes Browning. A thrilling scene was witnessed yesterday morning about ten o'clock, from one of the ferry boats which ply between Saw Mill Bun and the Point. Louis Aurin, of West Pittsburg, and Joseph Minick, started with a light spring wagon from Saw Mill Run and boarded a ferry

boat to come to this city. When the boat got opposite Painter's "dump" a team in front of the one driven by Aurin and Minick got unmanageable and caused the horse attached to the latter to back. Before the azimal could be stopped the backing wagon had broken the safety bar of the boat siding and the wagon dumped into the river, draggingithe horse along with it. Minick had got out of the vehicle after the ferry boat started, and left Aurin sitting in it. When the borse and wagon went over the side of the boat Aurin was carried with them into the river. The horse and wagon floated to below the landing, where they struck the coal barges moored there and the animal was drowned. Aurin managed to keep himself above water until he had floated opposite Singer, Nimick & Co.'s works, where a couple of men—Joseph Kestner and James Sterling—seeing the state of affairs, pushed a plank to him. Aurin was so powerless that he could not hold with his hands, but managed to get his arms over the plank and was pulled ashore. The distance he had floated was some three hundred yards. He was completely exhausted when taken out, and could not have kept above water for half a minute

longer .- Pilisburg Commercial, yesterday.

#### OBITUARY.

PUR BALLEY

Mad'lle Schnelder. Intelligence has been received by cable of the death of the queen of opera-bouffe performers, Hortense Catharine Schneider. She was born at Bordeaux, France, about the year 1835, and displayed an inclination for the stage at a very early age. She made her first appearance when only fifteen years old, at the Athenseum in her

native city, and was received with flattering applause. An old professor of music named Schaffner took her in charge, and trained her in singing, and then she set out on her professional career. Her first stopping place was Agen, where she remained three years, playing secondary parts at a theatre of no great pretensions. She then determined to try her fortunes at the she then determined to try her fortunes at the gay capital of France, and on her arrival sought an engagement at the Varieties. Although her provincial success had been great, she had scarcely been heard of at Paris, and her application was unsuccessful. She obtained a place, however, in the troupe of the Bouffes Parisiens, which was formed about that time, and was not long in making herself recorder in parts which long in making herself popular in parts which afforded an opportunity for the display of a charming Iperson and a really fine talent for dashing comedy and rollicking song. Having proved her powers of attraction for French amusement-seekers, an engagement was offered her at the Varieties, and she made her debut on its somewhat famous stage on the 19th of September, 1856, in Le Chien de Garde.- Her popularity increased rapidly, and in August, 1858, she made her first appearance at the Palais Royal, where she quite took the town in La Beaute du Diable, Danae et sa Bonne, and other

pieces of a similar character. She found a style

of performance exactly suited to her talents in

the now celebrated works of Offenbach, and in La Belle Helene and La Grande Duchesse de Gerolstein she created a decided furore, which did much to give opera bouffe that feverish popularity which sent it across the ocean, to afford Americans a taste of the highly-spiced and unwholesome entertainments of the Parisian stage. She appeared in La Belle Helene at the Varieties in 1864, and found ample scope for the free and dashing action for which she had become noted, and the bewitching and seductive song and dance which seemed to exert over the public mind and taste something of the influence of the alluring strains of she ancient sirens. It was in the Grande Duchesse, however, that she reached the climax of her power in captivating the popular fancy, and won for herself a world-wide celebrity. She performed in this piece at Paris throughout the Exposition of 1867, and was one of the strong attractions at the capital of the French Empire on that memorable occasion, captivating princes and aristocrats, as well as the profamum vulgus, with the witcheries of her performances. It is stated as a historical fact that the Czar of Russia and his two sons hurried off to see her on the first night of their arrival, scarcely waiting to pay their respects to

their imperial host. Afterward she visited the

other European capitals, whither her fame had

of course preceded her, making her appearance

in London in July, 1868, where she was greeted

with the same frantic demonstrations of delight which she had called forth from the volatile French. She performed there also in the summer of 1869; and it was on this occasion that she narrowly escaped serious injury from a fire which occurred on the stage during a perform-ance of *Orphe aux Enfers*. In July, 1870, she again began an engagement at the Princess Theatre, which proved more successful, if possible, than the previous seasons. It was said that negotiations were on foot to bring her to this country, but her untimely death will disappoint thousands here who would have been glad to have seen the amusement of the day in its most artistic Her charms of person, as well as her undoubted talent as a singer and actress, have been descanted on in glowing terms, and she had occasioned no little scandal in families

even of royal raak. In 1865 considerable noise was made in the Paris papers over the legacy of 50,000 francs left to her by the Duc de Caderouse-Grammont, and on her visits to London there were whisperings of too frequent appearances in the green room of the heir apparent of the throne. Whatever her faults may have been, Schneider was a hard student of the art which she had chosen, and a careful and conscientious actress. Some of Offenbach's most popular pieces were written for her, and with especial reference to her talents. Among these are La Belle Helene, Barbe Bleue, La Grande Duchesse, and La Perichole. Although her action was always free, and indeed the artistic expression of the most sensuous charms of human nature. both physical and emotional, yet she never appeared coarse or vulgar. Her avowed motto in studying for success was:-"Canaille tant qu'on voudra; mauvais genre, iamais."

Maria Clemm, the Mother-in-law of Edgar A

On the 16th instant occurred, in Baltimore, the death of Mrs. Maria Clemm, the aunt, mother-in-law, and never-failing friend of Edgar A. Poc. Mrs. Clemm was born in Baltimore on the 17th of March, 1790. Her family was one of the oldest and most distinguished in Maryland. Her father, David Poe, was Quar-termaster-General of the Old Maryland line during the Revolution, and the intimate friend of Washington, Lafayette, and the leading men of the time. In 1838, while editing The Southern Literary Messenger, Edgar A. Poe married his cousin, Virginia Clemm, a lovely and beautiful girl, whose memory he embalmed in "The Raven." the "lost Lenore" of that extraordinary poem. From the time of Poe's marriage to her daughter, Mrs. Clemm adopted him as her son, and never had son a more devoted mother. To have won and kept the love of such a woman through all the vicissitudes of such a career as Poe's, shows more forcibly than words can tell that the innate goodness of the poet was not lost even in the midst of wasted genius, unparalleled

misfortunes, and utter misery.

To her Poe wrote the sonnet "To My Mother," in which he testifies to her care and devotion by saying that she had been "more than mother to bim. After the poet's death, on the 7th of October, 1849, Mrs. Clemm resided with different friends in New York and Virginia, until five or six years since, when she was received into the Church Home in Baltimore, a charitable institution under the management of the Episcopal Church, and there she died on the 16th instant, in the eighty-first year of her age. At her own request she was buried by the side of her "darling Eddic," in Westminster Churchyard,

corner of Fayette and Green streets, Baltimore. Admiral Porter's Gas Bill.

Whatever may be the sentiments of the rest of his countrymen, there is at least one man in Washington who cannot complain that the guests of our newly constituted Admiral are not received with ceremonious honor. On reception day it is currently reported that a Chinese ser-vant in the employ of Admiral Porter, having to attend the door, estimated the rank and consequence of the visitors, according to Chinese custom, by the size of their visiting cards. Of course the one-inch-by-two bits of cardboard were thrown into the basket with silent contempt. Presently the gas collector presented his monthly bill. Yellow is the royal color in China. With profound and reverential salaams the almond-eved functionary received the long. yellow slip of paper, and, confident that he was conducting a prince of the blood-royal, ushered the collector into the presence of the astonished family. It is said that the genuflexions of the awe-struck Asiatic surpassed anything ever seen at the capital since the Admiral got his appoint-

-Albany has a female brass band, composed of twelve beautiful young ladies.

French ports are filled with provisions bound for Paris, but which cannot be forwarded for want of transportation.

#### COUNTRY CRITICISM.

What Wilkesbarre Connoisseurs Think of Beethoven-Miss Mehlig's "Bel Canto"-Her "Rending" of Liszt's "Symphonic." Mr. Theodore Thomas has been giving a concert in Wilkesbarre, and this is what a native

Mr. Thomas assumed the baton at 8 o'c'ock precisely, and the programme was falthfally adhered to. Miss Mehlig's piano playing, following so closely upon that of the great Wehll, occasioned considerable criticism, many considering her performance superior in every way to that of the sterner champion. Miss Mehlig unquestionably possesses a very expressive touch and a rapid and clear execution, but there is hardly enough of the bel canto in her playing to allow of her carrying off the laurels. Her rending, however, of Liszt's symphonic from "Les Preludes" was extremely affecting.

The gem of the evening was Schumann's Traeumerei. As a piece of instrumentation alone it was wonderful, the bowing, stopping, and position of the instruments being as exact as if moved by one hand. But the melody its strains had tears in them. Its liquid murmur steeped the brain in dreamy unrest, and its critic has to say about it:-

steeped the brain in dreamy unrest, and its whole effect was heaven inspiring. Why had we not more of such instead of the "Sth Symphony," from Beethoven? Such selections, if not altogether incomprehensible to ordinary minds, are at least not such as to attract connoisseurs or to please the general public. Deep thinkers, 'tis true, might trace, or affect to trace. throughout such clouds of sound, ideas and forms of singularly characteristic beauty
—impetuous strains of marveilous breadth and
effect, but to ordinary people there is in such
productions a want of continuous idea and an absence of definite feeling which leaves them more perplexed than pleased. 'Tis true there are throughout such productions passages at times delicate, brilliant, and legitimately mysterious; graceful and refined; large and at times colossal; but they are yethwanting in that tenderness and genuine solemnity which catches the ordinary ear and moves the soul. Altogether, however, the impression produced by the con-cert was good, and it is not too much to say of the audience that their extreme attention throughout the entire performance merits especial comment, as at once flattering to the performance and creditable to themselves.

SPAIN. Attempt to Assassinate the Minister of the Interior.

A Madrid letter in the London Echo, dated February 1, says:—"While the unfortunate Duchess of Prim was yet wretched with sorrow the assassins of her husband wrote to her, saying that they were well satisfied with what they had done, and should continue their task to the end. It was believed that the King was thereby indicated heved that the King was thereby indicated as the next victim, but there was no surmise as to who the others were. It is now thought that the Munister of the Interior, Sagasta, was intended for the next sacrifice. Last night, as his carriage was returning at a late hour to the office of the Home Department, it was attacked by a party of some dozen or more men, whose faces were concealed by mufflers. The coachman used his whip freely, and the footman shouted for help with such success that the police came up in time to arrest six of the aggressors, who were immediately taken to prison. If their intention was to mur-der Sagasta they would not have succeeded, for the carriage was quite empty, and was on its way to the stables for the night. Nothing further is known of the criminals, for the Spanish system in such cases is to retain the prisoner in solitary confinement, none but his indges being allowed access to him for weeks and months, until everything has been ascertained with regard to his crime, and then he is either remanded for trial, if deemed guilty, or set free. All the investigations connected with the crime up to the trial are surrounded with inquisitorial mystery. In my private opinion, although the Ministerialists seem inclined to make a great deal out of last night's attempt, it will prove to be of uo political significance, and only an outrage committed by a band of street

## brawlers, who had taken more wine than was A HEAVY WEIGHT.

Death of the Heaviest Man in Penusylvania. The Pottsville Miners' Journal says:-The death of Mr. John Boussum, of Schuylkill Haven, which occurred on Thursday night, has been the all-absorbing topic in this community ever since its occurrence.

John Boussum was born in Manheim township in 1819. In the year 1849 he entered the service of the Schuylkill Navigation Co., and it is reported of him that shortly after so doing he met with an accident by the blast of a rock, which raised him in the air some distance, and injured him considerably in his descent. Shortly after recovering from this shock he commenced gaining flesh, and notwithstanding his frame was only of medium stature-about five feet ten inches-he soon pulled down 494 pounds on the scales with perfect ease, and has formany years been considered the heaviest man in Pennsyl-

He has performed the duties of lock-tender at Schuylkill Haven for these many years, and was active and as supple as the majority of those who carried less than half his own weight of flesh, and has usually enjoyed excellent health. He has slept nightly in his watch-box at the canal-lock, where, on Thursday night, he closed his eyes in his last long sleep; and that, loo, at his post of duty, where he was ever found in life. After his death it was found impossible to remove him from the watch-box without enlarging the door, and this was done by tearing out nearly the whole end of the building, when he was removed to the collector's office, near by, where his remains were viewed by thousands of people from different sections

of the country.

The coffin in which he was placed was made of very heavy plank, and securely fastened to-gether with iron bands and braces to prevent the possibility of an accident while moving the corpse. Its measure, inside, was two feet nine inches wide across the breast, eight feet three inches around, and five feet eleven inches in length, being large enough to hold four ordinary sized men, with room for a half dozen

Deceased, at the time of his death, weighed four hundred and sixty pounds, and knew that no hearse could be found large enough to admit his corpse, and previous to his death he requested that his remains should be taken to the cemetery upon a truck wagon, drawn by four white mules, which request was complied with. Eight pall-bearers found it very heavy work in handling the corpse.

-A lazy chap has found out that working between meals is unhealthy for him.

—A Rhode Island girl wore the skins of ninety-seven other geese to a masquerade.

—A thief, who lately broke open a grocer's warehouse, excused himself on the plea that he only went to take tea.

-An anti-kissing society has been formed by the Galena, Ill., girls. "No kissing before marriage" is their motto. -Arkansas politicians call each other pet names. Parties there are now divided into Min-strels, Brindle Tails, and Republicans. —Immensely rich silver mines have been dis-

covered in the Cradshaw district, Arizona, near Prescott, causing much excitement.

—A Western journal vividly describing an anti-secret society convention, winds up by say ing: \_- "They met—they maudied—they mizzled. The wind blows with such force in Colorado that when a man loses his hat he has to telegraph to the next station to have some one

# SECOND EDITION

# TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

American Relief for France.

Queen Maria of Spain Dying.

Trochu Strongly Opposes It.

The German Entry into Paris.

Chanzy and the Army of the Loire.

Terrible Casualty in New York Seven Men Suffocated to Death.

Destructive Fires and Firemen Injured.

Railway Accident in the West

Celebration of Washington's Birthday.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

# FROM EUROPE.

American Relief for France. LONDON, Feb. 22 .- The Times says New York committees sent yesterday by cable transfer £10,000 for the suffering people of France, accompanied by a request that Benjamin Moran, Hugh McCulloch, Russell Sturgis and J. S. Morgan act as the London committee. The Daily News says

Gen. Faldherbe's Troops continue to embark at Dunkirk for Cherbourg. Trochn Opposes the German Ratry Into Paris. A letter from General Trochu condemns the proposed entry of the Germans into Paris. He

Parls Has Deserved the Honors of War, and advises her to shut her gates and let the enemy open them with cannon.

Tre Removal of the Government Tours or Blois is much talked about, but there is really no belief in its probability. After the declaration of peace

7 he National Assembly will meet in Paris.

Turkey and France. A despatch from Constantinople says the Porte

has recognized the new French Government. It is reported that M. Baude has been appointed representative of France at the Black Sea Conference in London.

Thiers, Favre, and Bismarck.
PARIS, Feb. 21.—MM Thiers and Favre have arrived here, and go to Versailles to-morrow. It is officially stated that Favre has written to Count Bismarck that Thiers will go to-morrow (22d) to Versailles. The Rappel says

A Trenty of Pence may be communicated to the Assembly on Sa-

Proclamation of General Change AMIENS, Feb. 21 .- General Chanzy has issued

a proclamation to the Army of the Loire, in which he urges the troops to put the time of their enforced rest to profit and prepare for resuming the struggle a l'outrance, if arrogant claims are demanded by the Germans. Americans Presented at the English Court

LONDON, Feb. 22 .- The Queen held Court vesterday at Buckingham Palace. Among the persons presented by Mr. Moran, United States Charge d'Affaires, was Mrs. Nicholas Fish, Mrs. Wickham Hoffman, Mrs. Augusta Hamilton, and a daughter of Commodore Rodgers. The Queen has approved

The Appointment of Mr. Livermore as United States Consul at Londonderry.

The Queen of Spain Dyleg. LONDON, Feb. 22 .- The Telegraph has special despatch from Madrid as follows: -

The Queen of Spain is dangerously ill of miliary fever, and has asked to receive the last sacrament. Her case is considered hopeless. Attempted Assassinution of Zorilla.

Several persons suspected of attempting to assassinate Zorilla have been taken into Tonis and Italy.

FLORENCE, Feb. 22 .- The Tunisian Envoy has asked his Government for further instructions, and awaits an answer before concluding negotiations with the Italian authorities.

The Black Sea Conference. LONDON, Feb. 22 .- Paris journals of yesterlay are to hand. The Siecle says Remusat is appointed ambassador to London and will also represent France in the Black Sea Conference. The Missions to Florence and Vienna

emain as at present. Some French Frigates have been sent to Corsica for the purpose of repressing possible deturbances. Senor Olozaga comes to Paris as Spanish

The Pence Commission. Ponyer Quertier has been added to the Peace Commission. A proposition for the Neutralization of Savoy

is under discussion by the Government, as are also commercial treaties with other nations.

# FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Murder and Suicide. San Francisco, Feb. 22.—It is reported by way of Sacramento that Frederick Coombs, proprictor of the great fruit farm in Napa Valley, shot his wife and then shot himself yesterday, in consequence of domestic troubles. They are both dead.

The storm drove two vessels through the railroad wharf at Alemeda, carrying away a hundred feet of the structure. The wind also unroofed a planing mill in Oakland, a new railroad office. Thomas & Hunt's warehouses in Vallejo, and a railroad shed at San Rafael. The rain is still falling. Mining stocks are rallying.

### FROM NEW YORK.

Destructive Fires in New York City-Firemen Injured.

New York, Feb 22.—A fire occurred early this morning, which entirely destroyed a five-story brick building, No. 29 Beekman street, owned by William O'Connor, who loses \$30,000. The first floor and basement was occupied by the Providence Tool Company; loss, \$30,000. A. W. McDonald & Co., printers and electrotypers, occupied the second and third floors; loss, \$20,000. A fireman, John Riely, was badly bruised, and nearly suffocated by the smoke. While the firemen and police were fully engaged at the fire in Beekman street another fire was discovered in the rear of No. 132 William street, a large six-story brick building, occupied by Dietz & Co. as a lampware store. The adjoining building, occupied by M. Ward & Co., druggists, was also damaged. Loss on buildings, \$75,000; loss on stock unknown, though heavy. Messrs. Jessup & Moore's paper warehouse, No. 128 William street, took fire, but was little

Flourishing Exhibit of the S. P. C. A. Louis Bernard, a French miser, who died at St. Vincent's Hospital, on Monday, bequeaths \$100,000 to the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The society has also received three other bequests amounting to \$200,000, which, with the \$100,000 pledged by Henry Bergh, places the society on a firm basis. Terrible Case of Sufficiation-Five Men Killed and Two Mon Not Expected to Live.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22 .- This morning seven firemen on the steamship Ismailia, at Pier No.10 North river, were suffocated by burning charcoal in a close room. Five are dead and the others were taken to the hospital, with little hopes of their recovery. All were natives of

Fire in Rochester. ROCHESTER, Feb. 22.—A fire in Medina last night destroyed all the buildings on Main street, from Centre street to Wheaton's store, including Hunt's tin-shop, where the fire originated, a grocery, jeweller's shop, physician's office, undertaker's shop, market, tin-shop, harness shop, millinery, boot and shoe store, cabinet shop, one vacant store, dry goods shop, and an insurance office. Loss and insurances not yet ascer-

### FROM THE WEST.

Another Railroad Accident.
CINCINNATI, Feb. 21.—Last night a freight train on the Pan Handle Rallroad, bound east, broke through bridge No. 39, twelve miles east of Steubenville, and the engine and fourteen cars went down. The fireman, named Hess, was killed, and the engineer was slightly and one brakeman seriously injured. The train was loaded with horses, sheep, hogs, meat, etc. Eight or ten of the horses were killed. It is supposed that the engine struck a stone that had rolled on the track from the embankment, which threw off the tender, and that the tender was thrown across the track on the bridge, causing the other cars to leave the track.

Banquet by Senator Stevenson Louisville, Feb. 22 .- A grand banquet was given at the Galt House to-night by Senator Stevenson, from Kentucky. It Iwas largely attended by the most prominent citizens, irrespective of party. Several speeches were made.

and general good feeling was manifested. \* The "Freres de la Republique Universelle." CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 22 .- The Secretary of the "Freres de la Republique Universelle" in this city has received a letter from the President of the Fraternity in Hungary, ordering him to hold his commandery in readiness for immediate action. The order may arrive by the next mail. The society numbers nearly seven thousand in the United States. Louis Blanc, Kossuth, and Guiseppe Mazzini are leading members. The headquarters in London is in Leicester Square, with branches in Vienna, Berlin, Paris, Naples, and Florence. The President in the United States is said to be ill in New Orleans. All the despatches are sent in cipher.

# FROM BALTIMORE.

Beath of an ex-Rebel General. BALTIMORE, Feb. 22 .- General Arnold Elzey died in this city yesterday afternoon after an illness of three days. He was a graduate of West Point, and at the breaking out of the Rebellion entered the Confederate service.

Business is Generally Suspended To-day. The banks and all public offices are closed in honor of the birthday of Washington. In all the Catholic and Episcopal churches Lent is strictly observed.

# FROM WASHINGTON.

Commerce and Navigation-Important Sta-Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 .- Monthly Report No. 5, of the Bureau of Statistics, now in press, contains the statistics of our foreign trade for the month and for the eleven months ended November 30, 1870, compared with the corresponding periods of 1860. The chief of the bureau, Mr. Edward Young, furnishes the following synopsis:-

Imports, values), exports, Month ended Nov. 30, 1870...... \$41,810,297 \$18,478,631 \$4,198,647 Month ended Nov. 

Nov. 80, 1870......452,676,324 408,335,015 28,821,895 Nov. 80, 1869.....433,131,943 321,914,072 27,118,852 The proportion of the foreign trade carried in American and foreign vessels, respectively, during the eleven months ended November 80,

American vessels...\$145,171,311 \$165,851,878 \$13,539 206 Foreign vessels... \$07,505,013 290,971,679 15,232,889 ELEVEN MONTHS ENDED NOVEMBER 30, 1869.

1870, was as follows:-

Imports. (mixed val.) exports. American vessels...\$185,929,407 \$189,665,885 \$15,289,339 Foreign vessels... 297,202,536 273,266,319 11,829,513 The following tables show the number and tonnage of the American and foreign vessels engaged in the foreign trade which entered into cleared from the ports of the United

TWELVE MONTHS ENDED NOVEMBER 30, 1859.

American vessels. . 10,164 3,384,456 10,025 3,447,999 Foreign vessels. . . 19,576 5,578,636 19,417 5,623,686 Total.......29,740 8,958,082 29,442 9,071,085 TWELVE MONTHS ENDED NOVEMBER 30, 1870.

American vessels . 10,536 3,587,954 18,292 3,570,601 Foreign vessels . . . 18,647 5,608,910 18,627 5,546,421 Total..........29,183 9,196,864 28,919 9,117,022 Among other valuable statistical data of cur-rent interest, this report contains elaborate tabu-lar statements showing the value of the trade of

the United States with the West Indies, Mexico, Central America, Venezueia, and New Granada; the manufactures of Philadelphia and St. Louis; value of dutiable articles entered into consumption in the United States at the different ports during the fiscal year 1870, the duties paid thereon, and the average rate of duty at each port; also, a statement showing the principal articles entered into consumption, together with the values and duties. the values and duties.

"The Society of the Oldest Inhabitants." Despatch to the Associated Press.
Washington, Feb. 22.—The commemoration

of the one hundred and thirty-ninth birthday of George Washington by the Society of the Oldest Inhabitants of the District of Columbia took place to-day. . The Farewell Address of Washington was read. The public departments are closed and but little secular business is

### BERGH'S LUCK.

A Miser's Princely Bequest-\$100,000 Given to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty

The will of Louis Bernard, who died of pneu-monia at St. Vincent's Hospital on Monday last, bequeaths to the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals of the City of New York, \$100,000 in bonds and real estate. The deceased was a native of Rouen, France, but resided in this country for the past twenty years, during which time he rarely left the city. His place of residence was a low tenement in Wooster street, near Prince, where he was taken sick about four weeks ago. He was tended during his illness by Dr. Chauvan, of Houston street, until a few days since, when he was conveyed, through the efforts of Mr. Bergh, to the hospital on Eleventh street, where he died, aged 62 years.

He had lived in all the squalor and wretchedness of the most abject poverty. His room was in the rear end of a miserable building, accesin the rear end of a miserable building, accessible by several flights of shaky stairs, and was only six feet in width by eight in length. It was lighted by a very small widdow, partially covered with heavy wooden bars fastened to the window-frame with strong screws, and on the door were no less than eight different bars and locks. Totally devoid of all furniture, save a broken table, the room presented a frightful picture of wretchedness. A filthy mattress. picture of wretchedness. A filthy mattress, supported by a few boards raised from the floor upon several bricks, lay at the end under the window, and at its side stood a trunk filled with alternate layers of gold and silver watches and jeweiry—such as breastpins (many of them set with diamonds), chains, and rings—separated by sheets of blotting-paper. There were no signs of fire, nor any place wherein to make one, and the disease which caused his death was brought on by the exposure from which he had suffered, as he spent the greater part of his time in this room. He is reported to own large amounts of real estate.—N. Y. Tribune to-day.

### THE FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY.

Washington as He Appeared in His 47th Year. As this is the anniversary of George Washington's birthday, our readers will be interested in the following sketch of his personal appearance, which we copy from a letter written in New York in 1778, and published in the Kentish Gazette, an English paper:—

'General Washington is now in the forty-seventh year of his age; he is a tall, well-made man, rather large-boned, and has a tolerable

man, rather large-boned, and has a tolerable genteel address; his features are manly and bold; his eyes of a bluish cast, and very lively; his hair a deep brown; his face rather long, and marked with the small-pox; his complexion sunburnt and without much color; and his countenance sensible, composed, and thoughtful. There is a remarkable air of dignity about him, with a striking degree of gracefulness; he has an excellent understanding, without much quickness; is strictly just, vigilant, and generous; an affectionate hus-band, a faithful friend, a father to the deserving soldier, a gentleman in his manners, in temper rather reserved; a total stranger to religious prejudices, which have so often excited Christians of one denomination to cut the throats of those of another; in his morals irreproachable; he was never known to exceed the bounds of the most rigid temperance. In a word, all his friends and acquaintances allow that no man ever united in his own person a more perfect alliance of the virtues of a philosopher with the talents of a general.

- A Pennsylvania chemist proposes to evolve diamonds from petroleum. All the rival chemists make light of it.

# FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE. Wednesday, Feb. 22, 1871. This being Washington's birthday, there was a general suspension of business in all the public offices, and we have, therefore, no market re-ports to make. There is some little borrowing

on the street, but it is of a limited character. LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA ......FEBRUARY 22 STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH

8 A. M...... 27 | 11 A. M...... 85 | 2 P. M...... 40

NEW YORK, Feb. 22. - Arrived, steamship Rapi-

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Tonawanda, Barrett, 70 hours from Savannah, with cotton, rice, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Passengers:—H. A. Birney; Mrs. Nettle Saunders; William Luke; Johnson H. Brown, Jr.; Mrs. James Taylor and two daughters; W. H. Foreacre; John Wright and son; H. Bennett; and H. Cessal. 20th inst., A. M., off Hatteras, passed steamer General Meade, bound south; 21st, 11 A. M., below Bombay Hook, a ship and bark W. E. Anderson, for Matanzas; bark Countess of Fife, for Trieste, and an English brig, bound up Below Delaware City, brig Mechanic, bound up Below Delaware City, brig Mechanic, from Sagua; schr John Shay, from Cienfuegos; and three schrs unknown.

CLEARED THIS MORNING. Schr John S. Detwiier, Grace, New York, Repplier, Gordon & Co Schr Henrietta Simmons, Godfrey, Boston, do. Schr Rachel Scaman, Barrett, Williamsb Schr J. K. Manning, Casey, New York,

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.
Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, 13 hours from Bal-timore, with mase, and passengers to A. Greves, Jr.

BELOW. Brig Torrid Zone, from Demerara via Bermuda.

IMPORTATIONS.

SAVANNAH—Steamer Tonawanda, Barrott—1 bbl 1 box seeds R Buist Jr; 10 bbls 16 half do empty J F. Betz; 10 kegs 83 qr bbls and 6 half do empty J Bergner & Engel; 128 bales cotton 41 do yarn 127 do domestics Claghorn, Herring & Co; 4 do 3 bags cotton Cochran, Russell & Co; 20 hales cotton B M Jones & Co; 17 do do 2 do mats Hiller & Bre; 15 do yarn D McDevitt; 32 do cotton D'Oller, Magee & Co; 39 bbls 71 half do empty W Massey & Co; 39 bbls 71 half do empty W Massey & Co; 11 covered carriage McLear & Kendall; 232 bbls cotton 38 hilds 4 bbls 1 lot iron 2 bbls lightwood order; 18 bales cotton 6 Patterson & Co; 11 do Prantice & Fowler; 76 do Randolph & Jenks; 20 do A Whilldin & Son; 4 bales rags J M Wilcox & Co; 8 ear loads pig iron Whitney & Co; 1 water filter John Wood. Jr; 2 bbls seed Callin, Wetherill & Co; 1 box books Claxton, Remsen & Haffelinger; 1 5bbl oranges H F Carter; 1 trunk 1 case Mrs R W Cavids; 1 pkg umbrellas W A Drown & Co; 1 box hodw H Dission & Son; 1 box boots and shoes T R Evans; 21 bbls ale 18 half bbls empty R Gray; 3 boxes plants John Gibson, Son & Co; 1 box made & Kelly & Moore; 8 empty bbls F O Kaue; 10 qr bbl beer J & P Baltz; 7 bbls flour J S irving; 2 tos shad J H Hopkins; 4 empty crates D & Outer-triege,