BUSINESS NOTICES.

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WALLACE BROS.,
No. 806 Chestnut street.

EVENING BULLETIN.

Friday, January 21, 1870.

## THE LAST TERRITORIAL SPECULATION.

The indications are that the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations will report adversely to the ratification of the treaty for the purchase of San Domingo. Even if the Committee should take contrary action, we have reason to believe that a majority of the Senators would vote against ratification; while, in the House, a disposition is shown to attempt to defeat the measure by affirming the right of the House to have a voice in such treaty-making as requires appropriation of money. If the San Domingo scheme is defeated, the country will have reason to be grateful to the men who voted against it. In many respects it is the most unpromising annexation project that has been devised recently. Americans, Even if the Dominican people were unanimous in desiring absorption into our body-politic, it would be a grave question whether we ought to confer the privileges of citizenship upon a strange population differing from us in race, in manners, ideas and language, and so far removed from any possible influence that we could bring to bear upon them that they must forever remain distinct and peculiar. But it is entirely certain that so far from unanimity of opinion existing in San Domingo in favor of annexation, there is really a large and powerful faction that is opposed most bitterly to such a scheme. This party has protested against the action of President Baez, and accused him of rascality and treachery and an intention to further selfish interests by pressing this measure. This may or may not be true; but this much we know: Baez is but the creature of the last revolution; he may be the victim of the next; and the consummation of this bargain and sale will probably provoke just such a crisis. If he is overthrown, his successor will be likely to repudiate his bargain, and then we shall either have to make a humiliating retreat after losing our money, or else fight for the possession of the island. If we could hold it forcibly, simply by an exhibition of power, we should find the undertaking troublesome and without profit; but the experience of other nations in the island proves that the natives can carry on a desperate guerilla warfare for years against an enormous force of disciplined troops. We had better look this possibility in the face, and calculate its cost before we undertake to ratify the Baez treaty.

There is another consideration. The treaty provides for the payment of the Dominican national debt by the United States Government, besides the payment of the purchase money. Nobody seems to know exactly the size of that debt. The friends of the measure assert that it is not more than half a million dollars; but in view of the fact that no island has been under Spanish dominion for many years, and that there is this very suspicious uncertainty about the amount, we take the liberty of believing that it is very much larger. We ever is, however, there is an impression among thoughtful people that we had better pay our own debts before undertaking to assume the obligations of our neighbors; and there is the general need for the practice of this principle, in the San Domingo business, because certain American speculators, counting upon the ratification of the treaty, are already trying to negotiate with Baez at usurious rates a loan which we will have to pay at par. It is rumored also that this entire annexation scheme was originally inspired originally by certain speculators who have obtained control of the enormous mineral wealth of the Island, and are anxious for the purchase, so that they may run in their produce free of duty.

Admitting any one of these objections, even if we repudiate the rest, we have a sufficient reason for declining to undertake the purchase. It is a laudably necessary to provide for the safety of the country, to the happiness of our people, and to the satisfaction of the administration that we should buy a West Indian island, we should do better to ratify Mr. Seward's Danish treaty for the purchase of shaky St. Thomas. We do not perceive the necessity for any such speculation at present; but if we do undertake it, it will be better to treat Denmark honorably and generously, and to take an island where American citizens will stand a chance of being agitated by earthquakes, scalded with lava, drowned in the waves and blown away by hurricanes, than to waste our money upon a bankrupt people, who do not care for our beneficent institutions and who will be likely to cut our throats whenever they get a chance.

## BAD AND GOOD.

Common Council did some bad and good things yesterday. The bad thing was the surrender to the fire-roughs, which was not only very bad, but very foolish. It is a backward step taken at a time when popular feeling is almost unanimously in favor of the reform toward which this vetoed bill tended. It is a recognition of a noisy lobby which should never be allowed to have weight with any legislation, matched with the progress of a reform in which the whole community is interested. It is a foolish step, because its only moral effect is to strengthen Mayor Fox's hands and to weaken the influence of Councils with the people. The citizens of Philadelphia are reasonable people, and of Common Council they gave any satisfactory reason for retreating from the position it had taken in regard to these useless hose companies, there would be no fault found with its action. But no such reasons are given, and the public is left to its own inferences as to the motive of this retrograde measure. Mr. Fox's veto was, no doubt, correctly understood as a bid for the firemen's votes, and the action of the Councilmen who sustained him yesterday must be credited to the same motive. We cannot believe that it will pay in either case. The firemen as a class, now exercise very little political power. The Department is too much divided within itself to make it an important element in election. Even upon this very question, a poll of the Fire Department would probably show a majority in favor of reducing the force, and of any other measure that will tend to increase the respectability and efficiency of the Department. I these are not yet a majority actually in favor of a Paid Fire Department, there is a very strong leaven of reform working among many of the best companies which is much more worth cultivating by our municipal authorities than is the rowdy element that crowds the galleries of Council Chambers, and strives to bully their members into compliance with its demands by threats and noise.

The good things done yesterday, in the same Chamber, were the passage of the ordinance for a special loan of one million dollars for the increase of the water-supply, and the permission granted to test dummy engines on Market street. If anything is to be done to avert another water-famine next summer, very little time is left to do it in. Four or five months have been lost in doing nothing, and while there is every reason to anticipate another dry season, during the coming summer, it is evident that, for this year at least, the necessities of our citizens must be met by such temporary expedients as can be devised by Mr. Graeff. If Select Council, however, will promptly pass the loan bill, we are very sure that the Chief Engineer will lose no time in giving the community the benefit of the improvements indicated in his recent report.

The resolution in favor of testing dummy engines on Market street is a good one, because it offers the prospect of getting rid of a very great nuisance in one of the principal business thoroughfares of the city. The long teams of struggling and often stalwart mules, now used for the freight trains on Market street, are a perpetual source of hindrance and annoyance both to vehicles and pedestrians, and if they can be superseded by dummy engines, it will be a great improvement and relief. We can imagine no practical difficulty in the way of using these small locomotives. Being coal-burners, they can be constructed to produce very little smoke or sparks, and will be far less dangerous in all respects than the steam fire-engines which are now permitted to dash, at full gallop, through the streets.

Mr. Scofield's insinuation in the House of Representatives yesterday, that the opposition of Mr. Dawes to the League Island bill was inspired by a desire to revenge himself upon the Pennsylvania members, was in very bad taste, and doubtless altogether unjust. We do not believe Mr. Dawes capable of the petty meanness of yielding himself utterly to the influence of such an unworthy motive, and for the gratification of miserable spite sacrificing the public good. But like many other pure men, he is not superior to sectional jealousy. Mr. Dawes' speech was made in the interest of New England. As in the case of some other individuals from that part of the country, he entertains a belief, that is doubtless sincere, that a great naval station, if created at all, should be given to New England, and he is willing to make a desperate effort to secure that result. It is not very creditable to such a man that he permits his judgment to be warped by such a consideration, and that in endeavoring to sustain himself in what he feels to be an untenable position, he should make a bid for Democratic votes by assailing an administration that he knows is pure, and a true representative of his own party. Upon these latter points Mr. Scofield might have attacked Mr. Dawes fairly and forcibly. But it is not only ungenerous, but hurtful to his own cause, to impute to his adversary motives which could not be proved, and for which indeed there seems to be not even the slightest foundation.

It is hard to say whether the joke falls heaviest on Virginia or upon the Government authorities, but there is something mirthful in the announcement that a battery and a detachment of United States artillery have been sent from Fortress Monroe to Richmond to burn public gunpowder over the admission of the state of Virginia into the Union. Suppose Mr. Bingham's "mother of Presidents" should not be admitted, after all! Suppose Mr. Fitch's denouded maiden should be warned away from the doors of the Capitol, and send home to dress herself decently! The horror of the thought is only equalled by that of the young Crackits over the possibilities of their Christmas pudding. "Suppose it should not be done enough! Suppose it should break in turning out! Suppose somebody should have got over the wall of the back yard, and stolen it, while they were merry with the goose,—a supposition at which the two young Crackits became livid! All sorts of horrors were supposed."

Time was,—and not so very long ago, either,—when the Government offered to send several batteries to Richmond, and Richmond positively refused the offer. "*Tempora mutantur, &c.*"

A good many newspapers in this country have adopted the motives that have induced Prince Arthur's visit, conjecture that the royal youth intends to finish up the *Alabama* business, negotiate a Canadian reciprocity treaty, dispose of Winnipeg, and arrange for the cession of British Columbia before he returns to his regiment. These theories are about as reasonable as the supposition that the Prince proposes to bargain for the sale of the United States to Canada. The truth is that his visit is inspired by motives of curiosity like that of any other tourist from Britain, and he will not be required to do anything more important than to dine and dance, and submit to be stared at and touched by curious Americans, and American flunkies. If report tells the truth, this is about the highest kind of work for which this young man is fitted. It is just possible that he knows of the existence of such things as *Alabama* claims, but we doubt if he is at all competent to discuss the planest legal point involved in the controversy. When Mr. Gladstone desires to have his government represented in Washington, pending negotiations upon any of the above subjects, it is likely that he will send a statesman for the purpose, and not trust the matter to the hands of a pulling prince, who belongs to a family not at all remarkable for sagacity or common sense.

Another of the periodical attempts to defeat the erection of the public buildings was made, in Select Council, yesterday, by Mr. Shoemaker, who wished to re-open the whole question, with the avowed view of separating the public buildings from each other as widely as possible. The movement, we are glad to see, was promptly defeated, and it is to be hoped that Councils will now take hold of this grand municipal improvement with decided good will, and further the action of the Building Commission with their hearty and substantial support.

## Death of Gottschalk the Pianist.

The last Brazilian mail steamer brings news of the death of Louis Moreau Gottschalk, the celebrated American pianist. It appears that during a concert at Rio Janeiro, while playing one of his newest compositions, called "La Morte," he fell senseless. He was taken to Tupua, where, after lingering three weeks, he died on the 18th of December. He was about forty years of age, having been born in New Orleans in 1829. He was educated in Paris, and made his first public appearance as a pianist in April, 1845. He traveled for several years in Europe, giving concerts, and in January, 1853, gave his first in America, at New York. In the following spring he came to Philadelphia, and we well remember how he delighted and astonished a choice company at a private reception at Jones's Hotel; and how at his subsequent concert in the Musical Fund Hall he made a sensation such as no native artist had ever before created. From that time he had a succession of triumphs in Europe and America. Three or four years ago he went to San Francisco, and from there to Lima, Valparaiso, Santiago, and other cities of the Pacific South American States. Last summer he went to Rio, where his success was splendid, and he was expecting soon to return to the United States, when his career was ended in the very prime of life and in the perfection of his great powers. Gottschalk has had few if any superiors as a pianist. His brilliancy of fingering was marvelous; and yet in delicate passages he could make the piano "sing" in a way surpassed by no other artists. As a composer he was decidedly original. Among his earlier efforts were arrangements of Creole melodies, such as the "Savane" and the "Bananier," which were very quaint and beautiful. Among his later and more ambitious works are his "Marche de Nuit" a "Grande Marche Solennelle," the "Chant du Soldat," "Murmures Eoliens," "Ojos Criollos," an arrangement of the *William Tell* overture for four hands, besides many "ballades," caprices, nocturnes, and some songs. Most of these are very popular and are in the repertoire of every competent and ambitious pianist. Mr. Gottschalk was never married.

## DRAMATIC.

At the Walnut the romantic military drama *Not Guilty* is still drawing immense audiences, and it is peculiarly unfortunate that Mr. Hemphill will be compelled to withdraw it shortly in the very climax of its success. This is made necessary by the fact that another play was purchased for some time past. As the remaining weeks of the season are filled with engagements made last fall, Mr. Hemphill will be compelled either to sacrifice his new drama, which has cost a great deal of money, or to withdraw *Not Guilty* when it is most profitable. The new play was written by Messrs. Harry Leslie and Joseph S. Clarke. It is entitled *London, or Lights and Shadows of the Great City*. It is of a romantic, sensational character, and is said to contain many very powerful situations, excellent characters, and opportunity for strong dramatic effects. The scenery was painted in London under the immediate supervision of the authors. It is uncommonly handsome, and some of the effects are novel. The day of the production is not definitely fixed, but it will probably be presented during next week.

HASELTINE'S FINAL SALE.—Mr. Scott will conclude this evening the sale of fine art stock at the galleries of Mr. C. P. Haseltine. The collection to be scattered to-night is of the highest quality, exceeding in value that already dispersed. Connoisseurs will observe the fine work of Schaeffels, a little in the archeologic style of the late Raven Leys, representing an Antwerp market-scene in the sixteenth century; the works by Plassan, Hamman, Hoguet, Coomans and other artists, for whom a mention of the name is almost criticism enough.

At the sale last evening there was a large attendance of some of the best judges and richest collectors of art-treasures in Philadelphia. Most of the pictures, however, went at low prices. We append a list of the most important works sold, with their prices:

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 28. By A. Schaeffels | $850 |
| " 17. " W. S. Haseltine | 500 |
| " 15. " S. McMillan | 450 |
| " 29. " C. Herbst[illegible] | 350 |
| " 42. " A. Brendel | 300 |
| " 40. " H. D. Kozoczewski | 370 |
| " 44. " C. Hoguet | 300 |
| " 52. " T. Buchanan Read | 300 |
| " 30. " Paul Seyer | 300 |
| " 38. " Victor Chavet | 270 |
| " 33-34. " E. Hamman, each | 220 |
| " 36. " F. Sauvelet | 220 |
| " 41. " H. Sonderman | 180 |
| " 32. " A. L. Somlag | 170 |

A NEW ORPHEUS, of small and convenient size, is now for sale at Earle's. It is called "Dottie Dimple," and is from a painting by Mrs. Elizabeth Murray, the distinguished water-color painter. She encountered the original on the wayside while traveling last summer in New England. A little girl, quaintly attired, and with her old straw bonnet decorated with natural flowers, is offering a plate of ripe cherries for sale. It is a pretty subject, well treated. The publishers of the chromo are H. W. Dubois & Co., of New York.

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING TEETH WITHOUT PAIN, AT THE WEST ELEVENTH STREET DENTAL PARLOR. DR. F. E. THOMAS, formerly Operator at Colton Dental Rooms, exclusively, the only Office in the city entirely devoted to extracting teeth without pain. Office, 614 Walnut street. mh17 tf

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# SECOND EDITION

BY TELEGRAPH.

## CABLE NEWS

### Financial and Commercial Quotations

### The New Senators from Mississippi

### By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 21, 11 A. M.—Consols for money 92½, and for account, 92½. American securities quiet and steady; United States Five twenties of 1862, 87; of 1865, old, 86½; of 1867, 85½; Ten-forties, 84½. American stocks quiet: Erie Railroad, 18½; Illinois, 104; Great Western, 26.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 21, 11 A. M.—Cotton quiet. Middling Uplands, 11d.; Middling Orleans, 11½d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 104,000 bales, including 12,000 for export 14,000 and speculation, 17,000 bales. The stock in port is 461,000 bales, including 152,000 bales of American. The receipts of the week have been 62,000, including 55,000 bales of American. Red Western Wheat 7s. 8d a7s. 9d.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—The Bourse opened quiet. Rentes, 73f. 55c.

LIVERPOOL, January 21.—Petroleum opened firm at 60f. 75c.

### From Mississippi.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 20.—*An Arabian* Jackson, Miss., special to the Avalanche says the Legislature has elected Governor Alcorn U. S. Senator for the long term, beginning March, 1871, and General Ames for the short term, and W. H. Revel, native of Ohio, colored, State Senator from Natchez, for the term expiring March, 1871, to which Stanyarne was elected but not admitted. The Legislature adopted a resolution memorializing Congress to remove the political disabilities of all Mississippians, to be presented by Revel, together with his credentials. Shall he be admitted? Legislature adjourned to meet on the second Tuesday after the admission of the State.

### State of Thermometer This Day at the Bulletin Office.

10 A. M.....43 | 12 M.....45 | 2 P. M.....46 | 6 P. M.....46

Weather clear. Wind Northwest.

### FOREIGN ITEMS.

From late foreign files we clip the following items of interest:

One of the fathers of the Œcumenical Council, it is said, has been arrested and sent to the prison of the Holy Office. The detended prelate is accused of having assumed the name and title of a bishop of a distant see, whether by consent of the prelate in question or by an audacious usurpation, may perhaps be ascertained by a secret inquiry, but the result will probably never be made known. It is fancied at Rome that the culprit is a spy of some foreign government.

The Paris *Gaulois* announces the death of Mme. Gallas, wife of the former Director of the Colonels under Louis Philippe, and daughter of General Foy. She has been interred at Père-Lachaise, in the grand sepulchre, the well-known work of David of Angers, erected in 1826, by national subscription, for the great orator of the Liberal party.

The Cologne *Gazette* publishes the following: "We are informed that the Government had recently under consideration a proposal to authorize all Polish refugees, either during the last revolt or in previous insurrections, to return to their homes. The suggestion, after a serious deliberation, was declared to be inadmissible and ill-timed."

The Prussian Government has given orders for the construction of a new iron-clad frigate for the North German navy in the naval establishment at Dantzic, to be called the Hansa, and to be called King Frederick the Great. It is to draw nine feet of water, and will be provided with an engine of 800-horse power. Like the iron-clad the Crown Prince, which is now in course of construction. The artillery equipment of the new frigate will be made up of two revolving turrets, with four rifled muzzle guns, each weighing 36 cwt., and three twenty-pounds each weighing 30 cwt. The Great Elector is now being fitted out at Wilhelmshaven.

The Madrid *Politica* of December 31 makes the following announcement: "The Marquis of Havana, Prime Minister, has drawn up a decree for the formation of a company to wind up its affairs and distribute its assets.

The Senate bill authorizing the Royal Insurance Company to increase its capital stock.

The Senate joint resolution providing for the final adjournment of the Legislature on the 17th of March.

The following new bills were introduced and referred:

One by Mr. Brooke, authorizing the West Chester Academy to become a Normal School.

One by Mr. Wahrel, authorizing the Insurance Department, and to provide for the incorporation of Life and Fire Insurance Companies, and for the control of these agencies.

These bills were ordered to be printed.

One by Mr. Rutan, fixing the third Tuesday of March for holding city, ward, borough and township elections.

One by Mr. Lowry, fixing the salary of the Chief Justice at $8,500, and of other Judges of the Supreme Court at $8,000.

One by Mr. Howard, creating a Board of Control, consisting of the Attorney-General, State Auditor and Attorney-Generals, and State Treasurer, which shall require the State Treasurer for the long term, beginning March, 1871, and General Ames for the short term, and W. H. Revel, native of Ohio, colored, State Senator from Natchez, for the term expiring March, 1871, to which Stanyarne was elected but not admitted. The Legislature adopted a resolution memorializing Congress to remove the political disabilities of all Mississippians, to be presented by Revel, together with his credentials. Shall he be admitted? The Legislature adjourned to meet on the second Tuesday after the admission of the State.

### Prince Arthur's Journey to New York.

PUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., January 21.—Prince Arthur passed here this morning on the President's car of the New York Central Railroad, on his way to New York city.

### Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 21.

SENATE.—Among the bills reported favorably from committee the following:

One by Mr. Hunsicker, from the Judiciary Committee, authorizing the Governor to pardon officers in the State House Row, reported by the committee adversely, and ordered for a new trial.

Senate bill authorizing the Phœnix Insurance Company to wind up its affairs and distribute its assets.

The Senate bill authorizing the Insurance Commissioner to increase the capital stock.

The Senate joint resolution providing for the final adjournment of the Legislature on the 17th of March.

The following new bills were introduced and referred:

One by Mr. Brooke, authorizing the West Chester Academy to become a Normal School.

One by Mr. Wahrel, authorizing the Insurance Department, and to provide for the incorporation of Life and Fire Insurance Companies, and for the control of these agencies.

These bills were ordered to be printed.

One by Mr. Rutan, fixing the third Tuesday of March for holding city, ward, borough and township elections.

One by Mr. Lowry, fixing the salary of the Chief Justice at $8,500, and of other Judges of the Supreme Court at $8,000.

One by Mr. Howard, creating a Board of Control, consisting of the Attorney-General, State Auditor and Attorney-Generals, and State Treasurer, which shall require the State Treasurer to keep a set of books for the State and which shall select depositories of the State money, and shall take receipts for the money of the State, and shall be deposited in Philadelphia, one-quarter in Harrisburg and one-quarter in Pittsburg, the banks or exchange brokers with whom the funds shall be deposited shall give bonds that will pay the highest rate of interest and give satisfactory security.

One by Mr. Hensrey, authorizing any corporations which have accumulated their earnings, whether in the form of improvements, buildings or otherwise, to issue capital stock equivalent to such accumulations.

Mr. Davis called up the Senate resolution for a final adjournment on the 17th of March, which was passed.

Mr. Billingfelt offered the following:

That the State Treasurer be requested to furnish the Senate with a statement showing the balance in the Treasury on the 1st inst.; the amount of the same that belongs to the sinking fund; what proportion of the same belongs to the school fund; what proportion of the same belongs to the redemption of the loan; what proportion of the same belongs to the general fund. The resolution was laid over one day, under the general rule governing resolutions calling upon Heads of Departments for information.

In House—Mr. Webb moved to appropriate five hundred dollars, or as much thereof as is necessary, to pay for the postage on documents received by the members.

Mr. Miller wished to amend it by substituting $50. Lost, and the resolution was also lost.

Numerous petitions were presented from different parts of the Commonwealth for the passage of a law prohibiting the voters of each district to determine whether drinking shops shall be licensed in their bounds.

Mr. Thomas presented a petition of citizens of Philadelphia, for the incorporation of Fifteenth street, between Carpenter and Reed streets.

### THE COURTS.

SUPREME COURT—Chief Justice Thompson and Justices Strong, Sharswood, Williams, Agnew, Paxson, Thayer and Mercur.—The bar for Chester was resumed.

No. 2. PHILA.—Justice Agnew—The Buck Mountain Coal Company vs. The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. An action to recover for an alleged breach of contract between the parties in regard to the toll for carrying coal. In trial.

Jermon vs. Rhoads, et. al. Before reported. Jury sworn.

### FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

#### Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales.

FIRST BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | BETWEEN BOARDS | | |
| 200 Penn Co 1 wn | 37 | 200 Sch Navigation | 23 |
| 100 City 6s new | 100 | 100 Sch Navigation 5s | 75 |
| 1000 do do | 100½ | 100 Sch Navigation 5s | 75½ |
| 1000 do do | 100½ | 100 Sch Navigation 5s | 75½ |
| 1000 do do | 100½ | 100 Sch Navigation 5s | 75½ |
| 1000 Phila & Erie 7s 1st | 85½ | 100 Sch Navigation 5s | 75½ |
| 200 Leh Nav 5s | 75 | 100 Sch Navigation 5s | 75½ |
| | | 100 Sch Navigation 5s | 75½ |
| | | 100 Sch Navigation 5s | 75½ |
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