

# Daily Evening Bulletin

GIBSON PEACOCK, Editor.

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OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1870.

F. L. FETHERSTON, Publisher.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

**WEDDING CARDS, INVITATIONS**  
for 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

**FINEST SPRING OVERCOATS.**  
"Ready-Made" as Good as "Custom" Work.  
AT JOHN WANAMAKER'S  
Chestnut Street Clothing Establishment,  
818 and 820 Chestnut Street.

**ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS,**  
1025 CHESTNUT STREET.  
THE FASHIONABLE RESORT.  
**SHERIDAN'S RIDE**  
STILL ON EXHIBITION.  
FIFTH WEEK OF THIS GREAT OF MODERN PAINTINGS.

**OFFICE OF THE MORRIS CANAL AND BANKING COMPANY.**  
The interest on this company, due April 1st, 1870, will be paid on the 1st of April, 1870, upon the basis of the amount of the interest on the 1st of April, 1870, and on the 1st of April, 1871, and on the 1st of April, 1872, and on the 1st of April, 1873, and on the 1st of April, 1874, and on the 1st of April, 1875, and on the 1st of April, 1876, and on the 1st of April, 1877, and on the 1st of April, 1878, and on the 1st of April, 1879, and on the 1st of April, 1880.

**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS**  
of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company has declared a dividend of two and a half per cent. on the capital stock of the company, payable on the 1st of April, 1870, to the holders of the common stock of the company, and on the 1st of April, 1871, to the holders of the preferred stock of the company.

**THE RUSSIAN CAPITAL.**  
Statistics of St. Petersburg.  
The St. Petersburg correspondent of a French paper gives information as to the results of the chief of police of that city for 1869. It appears from these returns that St. Petersburg is divided into thirteen districts, each of which is presided over by a superintendent of police with the rank of field-officer. The fire brigade includes a chief, 12 assistants, 144 under them, 51 non-commissioned officers, 400 firemen, a fire-boat, with two assistants, an engineer, and 478 horses. In addition to these there is the fire brigade attached to the Imperial Palace, comprising two officers, six non-commissioned officers and 100 men—1,136 men and 378 horses.

**GUY FAWKES IN SAN FRANCISCO.**  
Hoists of the Belgian Consul Blown Up with Gunpowder.  
The Belgian Consul in San Francisco has secret and inveterate enemies in that city, who last week attempted to take his life. Several gentlemen were dining with him, and after dinner they passed on to a body to a rear house, and as they went out they heard a terrific explosion. They waited, startled and even terrified, but all was still after the report. They finally ventured back into the house and found that in the dining-room table had been hurled from the position it had occupied, while everything on it and around it was utterly destroyed. In the parlor all the furniture was demolished, and the floor torn in pieces, all the glass in the windows, as well as in the windows of the adjoining parlor. The caustic would hold about ten pounds. It had been split and torn by the explosion. Beneath the floor were marks of hands, and were observed, bits of a fuse, and a quantity of half-burned powder. It had evidently been intended to blow up the whole house while the Consul and his dinner party were at the table.

**ANOTHER SHOT AT THE MONOPOLY**  
The "Vagaries" of the Associated Press.  
COMMENTS OF A VICTIM  
Bogus and Nonsensical Paragraphs

As the Philadelphia Press this morning has undertaken to defend the Associated Press monopoly, we will give to-day an editorial from that paper, in which a characteristic series of despatches is printed and complained of. If anything more ridiculous than these contradictory telegrams were ever put into type, we should be glad to hear of it.

**COLLISION IN THE BRITISH CHANNEL.**  
DREADFUL LOSS OF LIFE  
A Fact Not Known to the Associated Press.

The Cork (Ireland) Examiner, of March 18, says: The screw steamer Mary came into collision with the mail steamer Normandy, from Southampton, thirty miles off the Needles, yesterday morning. The Normandy sustained some injuries and sunk. Seven gentlemen passengers were saved in boats, named Bulson, Sheardale, Cooper, Greene, James and Brownette. Eleven lady passengers were also saved, named Kinloch, Roche, West, Glast, Wright, Roberts, Fox, Clayton, Burrows, Gifford and Warden. Five sailors and one fireman, the stewardess, and the second mate were also saved. The crew and passengers were rescued, but about twenty passengers, including General Grantman, Mr. Westaway, Mr. Kinloch (brother to the lady saved), four ladies, and ten deck and forecastle passengers. The Mary stood by for two hours, but nothing more was seen of the Normandy.

**COLLISION ON THE NORTH RIVER.**  
Loss of Life.

At seven o'clock last evening the ferry-boat Weehawken left the slip at the foot of Barclay street for Hoboken, and when in the middle of the river ran into the tug-boat Joe, the pilot-house of which was carrying away the pilot-house of the tug. The tug-boat was piloted by one who perceived that a collision was inevitable, but he was unable to stop the vessel. The tug-boat was struck on the side, and the pilot-house was completely destroyed. The tug-boat was carrying a full cargo of coal, and the collision resulted in the loss of life and property.

**THREE MISSING MEN.**  
Human Life Apparently Unsafe at Fort Mifflin.

Within one month three well-known persons have mysteriously disappeared from every to his home and put back in his hands. The first was James J. Fox, who was last seen by his wife on his way to the depot to take passage on the milk train due at Fort Mifflin at 9 P. M. He had on his person about one thousand dollars in greenbacks. He was just too late to catch the train, and he had to leave the depot, and has not been seen since. At the time of his disappearance he was slightly intoxicated. He was 37 years of age, was about five feet ten inches in height, and wore red whiskers and red moustaches. A reward has been offered for any information concerning his whereabouts. His brother firmly believes that he was not seen, but he was murdered and his body secreted. The next person to disappear was Abraham Stockton. He left his home in Crandall street on Friday evening, March 18, and was never seen. He seemed to feel downhearted, and was fearful that his business would be dull. After having a settlement with his employer he went to his home and put back in his hands the family table. After tea he would take a walk out, which he did, and never returned. It is probable that he committed suicide, but it is not known. The third missing man was John J. Fox, who was last seen by his wife on his way to the depot to take passage on the milk train due at Fort Mifflin at 9 P. M. He had on his person about one thousand dollars in greenbacks. He was just too late to catch the train, and he had to leave the depot, and has not been seen since.

**FIFTH EDITION.**  
4:30 O'Clock.  
BY TELEGRAPH.  
**CABLE NEWS.**

**ARRIVAL OF STEAMERS OUT EUROPEAN MARKETS LATER FROM WASHINGTON**  
NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT  
(By the American Press Association.)  
FRANCE.  
Steamship Arrivals.  
HAVRE, March 30.—The steamship Paraguay, from New York, arrived late yesterday afternoon, on her way to London.

**FROM WASHINGTON.**  
(By the American Press Association.)  
Nominations by the President.  
WASHINGTON, March 30.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: George R. Kibbie as Collector of Internal Revenue for the Thirtieth New York District; Alfred E. Lee Collector of Internal Revenue for the Eighth Ohio District; Horatio Hunt as Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth Texas District.  
Confirmation of Officers.  
The following officers were confirmed in Executive session to-day: Thos. Cummings, Capt. of Infantry, to be Capt. of Infantry, to date from the 15th of February, 1867; Jno. F. Trout, 1st Lieut. 10th Infantry, to be First Lieut., from Nov. 10th, 1867.  
The Cherokee Lands.  
The House Committee on Indian Affairs, this morning, heard the argument of W. L. Laffin, agent of the settlers of the Cherokee Lands, in reply to the argument of Mr. Joy, Secretary of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, relative to the bill providing for the disposal of the Cherokee neutral lands in Kansas to actual settlers only. The bill repeals the treaty with the United States and the Cherokee Indians of August 11, 1866, and gives authority to the actual settlers to purchase lands on the reservation.  
Colonel Craig, of Kansas, was present, and requested the bill providing for the disposal of the Cherokee neutral lands in Kansas to be referred to the committee on the Cherokee Lands.

**FROM THE WEST.**  
(By the American Press Association.)  
Respect to the Memory of Gen. Thomas in Cincinnati.  
CINCINNATI, March 30.—The Chamber of Commerce, to-day, passed resolutions of respect to the memory of General Thomas, and appointed a meeting of the Chamber to-morrow, to take further action.  
A meeting of the citizens will be held to-morrow, to express respect for the memory of the late General Thomas.  
Bank Consolidation.  
The Central National Bank has been consolidated with the First National Bank.  
FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.  
Second Session.  
HOUSE.—(Continued from the Fourth Edition.)  
Mr. Archer's bill donating the Marine Hospital at Natchez, for the purpose of extending it to the State of Mississippi for long-term purposes. The previous question having been decided last week, he demanded a vote on the bill.  
Mr. Randall hoped an explanation would be made. He understood the bill belonging to the Marine Hospital was worth \$15,000. Mr. Scofield also asked for a further explanation, but Mr. Archer refused, saying, "I have no more to say on this subject."  
The bill was then passed—yeas, 73; nays, 73.  
Mr. Hunt, from the Committee on Education and Labor, reported the bill to provide for a general system of education in States which do not by State action provide for the same. The bill was postponed, and made the special order for the second Monday in December next.  
Mr. Arrell, from the same Committee, called upon the bill to allow the school trustees in Arkansas to enter for acres of land, on condition that a school-house should be built there.

On. He yielded to a motion that the bill lie on the Speaker's table for the present.  
Mr. Arrell further submitted a bill to abolish the Freedmen's Bureau, and transfer its property and effects to the Bureau of Education in the Department of the Interior. He demanded the previous question.  
Mr. McNeely asked leave to submit a substitute, but Mr. Arrell refused.  
Mr. Welch hoped Mr. Arrell would not press the vote without debate, as the bill transferred over \$500,000, and ought to be fully debated.  
Pending the discussion the morning hour expired, and the bill went over.

**OBITUARY.**  
Death of Signum H. Horstmann.  
A cable telegram from Rome, received in this city, last evening, brings the sad news of the death of Mr. Signum H. Horstmann. Less than a week ago, we announced the death of Mr. Horstmann's daughter, stricken down by the malarious fever now raging with fatal violence in Rome. The same disease prostrated, as it had attacked, a large proportion of the foreigners visiting Rome this season. Mr. Horstmann's health was already impaired by previous disease, and the worst fears of his countless friends in this city have been speedily realized.  
Signum H. Horstmann was widely known as one of the heads of the old and now famous house of Wm. J. Horstmann & Sons, founded in 1815, by the father of the deceased. As one of our most enterprising, upright and public-spirited merchants, as a liberal and loyal citizen, as a true, genial and hospitable friend, as a man of irreproachable personal character, Signum H. Horstmann had surrounded himself with a circle of friends who will mourn his loss with sincere grief, and with the deepest sympathy for the double bereavement that has thus fallen so suddenly upon his family. The brief telegram tells the whole story of Signum Horstmann's last hours as clearly as the minutest narrative could have done: "Died in full faith, without a struggle, perfectly conscious."  
The loss of the Oneida.  
To the Editor of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin:—Sir: I beg to suggest that a subscription be opened in Great Britain, and in the principal cities of the States, to which the British people may contribute. The said fund to be devoted towards the relief of the widows, orphans and others who were left destitute by the loss of that gallant band who went down in the Oneida.  
It is a reproach to the human race that a man should be so devoid of feeling for his fellow-creatures. But the circumstance must be more severely felt by all who, with myself, are of the same opinion, as Captain Eyre.  
There is one thought, if this is an omission not visited with the punishment it has deserved, the author has earned the condemnation of all men, and must suffer that severe retribution which follows the perpetration of a crime.  
The calamity is irreparable; but we might, in some degree, mitigate the suffering and sorrow occasioned by the melancholy disaster.  
Your obedient servant,  
Edw. Geo. Kentz.  
PHILADELPHIA, March 29, 1870.

**New York Art-Sales.**  
We call attention to the art-sale of the famous English expert and collector, Mr. J. P. Beaumont, of New York, advertised for April 5th and the days following, Leeds & Miner, Auctioneers. Mr. Beaumont, an artist himself, and a connoisseur of finished taste, has been accumulating choice treasures for the last forty years, and now, in seeking the repose proper to his time of life, offers a singular opportunity for the collector of curiosities. His handsome house we have seen filled with paintings by the old masters, by the great English names, and by the better modern schools. Some of his furniture, also, which will form part of the sale, we remember as having been in the possession of King Louis XVI. The whole stock is now exhibiting at the Galleries of the auctioneers, 817 and 819 Broadway. Charles Harvey, of Baltimore, left a collection bearing all the seals and the great taste. Church, Boughton, Richards and Johnson, and most of the best native artists contributed to the collection. Mr. Meyer von Bremen, Bosc, and many famous foreign names are given upon his walls. This choice gallery of elegant cabinet pictures is now displayed at the Somerset, 100 Broadway, New York, and will be sold there on Thursday evening, March 31st.

**Max Maretzek's Troubles—Fechter Gets \$12,000 in Gold.**  
(Correspondence of the Albany Argus.)  
New York opera will probably take a funny turn next season; that which was English became Italian, and that which was Italian became English. The success of the Fecchia-Rosa Company in the performance of an English opera has fired the bosom of Max Maretzek to sail to Europe in quest of a more serious English troupe, and in which stage more successful than it has lately been. He has been so unfortunate as to be obliged to leave the country indebted to the extent of \$3,000 to Miss Kellogg, and \$1,500 to Edmund Lumley, the latter of whom has sued him with no very clear prospect of reaping a golden reward therefor.  
So Maretzek is to give English opera, and the Paropa Company (Paris) itself, being ambitious to shine in Paris for which by nature she is unsuited, being essentially a ballet-dancer, will probably turn about and give Italian opera. It is said that in this season her company has cleared about \$100,000, which shows that music is not altogether unappreciated in New York.  
A day or two ago, Fred. Bullman, the well-known ticket speculator, paid Mr. Fechter \$12,000 in gold for an engagement of four weeks at the Academy of Music, which is to begin on the 25th of April, and in which the great actor is to produce his entire repertoire.  
It is rumored also that Miss Kellogg's friends have nearly succeeded in inducing her to appear at Booth's Theatre as "Opheleia" in Ambrose Thomas's *Hamlet*, which opera was to have been produced at the Academy by account of the "hammers."  
—A Michigan boy who was a short time since sent to the State Reform School, was discharged on account of good conduct, and upon his return home found his father and mother both drunk and engaged in a fierce quarrel. He interferred, was pretty severely pummeled, and turned out of doors. On Friday he applied to the officer of the institution for readmission.

**FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE**  
LETTER FROM ROME.  
A New Biography of Liszt—A Sketch of His Remarkable Career—Skepticism Among Tourists in Rome—Impudence of Americans—A Good American Hotel Needed.

(Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.)  
Rome, Italy, March 11, 1870.—A new biography of Liszt has just appeared, translated from the German. But we in our day can hardly have a true life of this remarkable man. We may have exact dates as to his birth; when he composed this or that piece; but the events of his singular and romantic career can hardly be told with the ease and grace which his contemporaries as if he might be, and he looks as vigorous as if he were a young man. The private life of an artist, who had royal princesses for the mothers of his children, could hardly have a correct account of it written during his lifetime. What a career he has had! His reputation began when he was only fourteen. Precocity of genius is more common among musicians than among writers or scientific men. There are exceptions, of course, for example, who, at fourteen, "invented mathematics," as his father expressed it, and arrived at the 32d proposition of the first book of Euclid without ever having seen Euclid, just as Mozars composed a symphony in his boyhood.  
Liszt's success was so great in Germany when he was only fourteen, that Adam Liszt, his father, like the elder Mozart, took his wonderful son to Paris. As they had a powerful letter from Prince Metternich to Cherubini, Cherubini was then the Director of the French Musical Conservatory, which he (Cherubini) had just established in Paris under the patronage of Louis XVIII, and had made it the leading establishment in Europe.  
Strangely enough, Cherubini received the father and son very coldly. Adam Liszt had the boy subjected to a rigorous examination before Cherubini, Paer, and all the great artists in Paris. It was not only satisfactory, but the audience expressed surprise and admiration. Notwithstanding, Cherubini refused to admit young Liszt into the Conservatory, on the ground that he was a foreigner! Cherubini himself was an Italian. The biographer thinks the reason of this strange coldness was jealousy. This could hardly have been the cause. There must have been something in the manner of the boy which made him anticipate to Cherubini. The biographer says: "Precocious talents always give offence to talents on the decline." Precocious talents are apt to make children very disagreeable and presumptuous. There is always a consciousness of superiority about a prodigy which is offensive and rouses one's antagonism. If fancy this was the reason of Cherubini's indifference, Cherubini ought, however, to have been more forbearing, for he had more than enough of his own kind in the youth of Liszt. The first Napoleon treated him disdainfully. But in resenting unconsciously his own wrongs on his successors, he only followed out the instinct of the old Adam which is in all of us, and which Sheridan hit off so capitally in *The Rivals*.

"Sir Anthony rates master," cried the servant, "master abuses me—I'll go and kick Booby!"  
But time makes amends for all wrongs, if rewarded Cherubini for the ill he had suffered; and the very Conservatory whose doors were closed on Liszt so insultingly in his youth, is only too happy to accept any applicant, on any terms, rigorous as are its rules, at a simple request from Liszt;—this I know to be a positive fact. Liszt has less of this vindictiveness of matured reputation than most distinguished men; he does not resent the wrongs of youth on younger artists. Never was there a kinder man than Liszt to unacknowledged and aspiring talent in man or woman. So kind is he, that he is apt to be deceived, and to accept the false for the real in his desire to give encouragement.  
Paer and Reicha, who were present at the examination of young Liszt, interested themselves in his affairs, and not only gave him good counsel but efficient service. The gifted boy was soon sought out by the "best society" of Paris. Indeed, like Mrs. Jarley, Liszt has always been the pet of the "nobility and gentry," and royalty has done more than smile on him. He was presented to King Louis XVIII, and to the royal family. The Duke of Orleans, Louis Philippe, took him under his especial protection.  
We have all heard of some mysterious event which produced a sad effect on Liszt in his youth. He had a dangerous illness, indeed his death was reported throughout Paris. The biographer says it was an unfortunate love affair, which nearly ruined him, as a similar one upon young Keats's death. But Liszt was made of stronger stuff than the young English poet who said so sadly, "The very thing which I want to live most for will be the great occasion of my death." Love, which was such a tragedy to Liszt's youth, became the gay comedy of his manhood, and, like Goethe, he bids his fair to play the god into his old age. The biographer does not give the name of the cause of Liszt's trouble, the "soft impeachment," nor does he give the reasons for the separation. The affair is wound up tantalizingly with these commonplace words:—"Insurmountable obstacles opposed their happiness." Liszt's strange conduct, after his recovery, is well known. He fled from the world, gave up his music entirely, and occupied himself in works of charity and pious reading. Like the little girl in *Funch*, he found his doll stuffed with bran, and wanted to be a nun.  
Paganini it was who drew him out of this morbid retirement into the world. The great violinist exercised a powerful influence, in many ways, over the young man. Then followed a brilliant career, unparalleled in the history of artists, for even Raphael had not such a success—such *bonnes fortunes*, as the French express the sort of admiration that was given to Liszt. It was a peculiar epoch in Europe's music reigns triumphant; a concert or a play was an event, and occupied as much place in minds and thoughts as politics do now.

It is a remarkable fact, too, that many lead