Baile Country Bulletin.

GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1870.

F. L. FETHERSTON. Publisher.

VOLUME XXIII.-NO. 300.

ANOTHER SHOT AT THE MONOPOLY

WEDDING INVITATIONS ENgraved in the newest and best manner. LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver, No. 1033 Chestnut fe20 tf

HORS (MANN.—On the 29th instant, in Rome, Italy, ignared II. Horsmann, in the 49th year of his age. DEABODY BLACK MOHAIR.

EYRE & LANDELL.

FOURTH and ARCH streets,

EEP ALL THE BEST BEANDS.

BLACK ALPACA MOHAIRS,

DOUBLE CHAIN ALPAGA. SPECIAL NOTICES.

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OVERCOATS.

"Ready-Made" as Good as "Custom" Work.

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ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, 1025 CHESTNUT Street. THE PASHIONABLE RESORT.

SHERIDAN'S RIDE STILL ON EXHIBITION.

ATILL ON EXHIBITION.

FIFTH WEEK OF THIS GREATEST OF MODERN PAINTINGS,

By the Fost-Artist.

THECHANAN READ.

GALLERIES THRONGED WITH BEAUTY,

WHALTH AND CULTURE.

"With foam and with dust the black charger was gray;
By the fish of his eye, and the red nostril a play.

He seemed to the whole great army to say:
I have brought you Sheridan all the way.

From Winchester down to save the day.

Chromostin size 20125 inches now ready. Price, \$10.

ADMINSION.

Including the entire valuable collection of the Academy.

ncluding the entire valuable collection of the Academy.
Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and from 7% to 10 P. M.
min 3 3.

mhr9 51

OFFICE OF THE MORRIS CANAL

AND BANKING COMPANY.

The Interest Coupons of the First and Second Mortguess of this Company, due April let, 1870. will be paid
to coin, and the semi-annual interest upon the Bont
Loan Bonds, due April let, 1870, will be paid in Lawful
money, attnis Office; and to holders of the Coupons and
Boat Loan, te-ident in and pear Philadelphia, at the
Office of the "P meylvania Company for Insurance on
Lives and Granting Annuties, No. 304 WALKIT street,
in that city.

Minor top?

OUTCRIM RENEVITS

PILGRIM BENEFITS

Wednesday, 2.39 P. M. Evening, South Street
Probyterian Church. Thursday evening-South
Presbyterian Church. Friday evening-West Pederal
Street M. E. Church; and Church of God. SILVER
DAY-Saturday, Between 2.39 and 8 evening, fractional
chappe in effect.

mis 30 Strp5

J. W. BAIN

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company has declosed a dividend of Two and a Half Per Cent. on the
capital stock of the Company, payable at their office,
No. 35 Walnut atreet, on and after FRIDAY, April Eth,
1870. CHAS. C. LONGSTRETH,
mb30-w fm8t* Treasurer.

LIEBIG'S COMPANY'S EXTRACT TUBELISH, RUSSIAN AND PERFUMED BATHS.

Departments for Ladies. Baths open from 6 A. M. to 9 P. M.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIrecture of the Triumpo Silver Mining and Com-mercial Company of Lower California, will be held at the office, 3145, Walnut street, on TUESDAY. April 12, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon. mh30.w.215 The local Leoclock noon.

Inh. W. 21 inh. W. 22 inh. W. DR. BEADLE WILL DELIVER bis Third Lecture in course of Biblical Hinstrations, on WEONESDAY EVENING, 72. March 20. in Whitfield Chapel, Twenty-first and Waintt. mb29 2trp HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518
and 1520 Lombard street, Dispensary Department.
Medical treatment and medicine furnished gratuitously

THE BUSSIAN CAPITAL.

Statistics of ht. Petersburg. The St. Petersburg correspondent of a French paper gives information as to the returns 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 superince tendent of police with the rank of field-officer. The fire brigade includes a chief, 18 maitres de pompes, 14 under them, 51 non-commis-sioned officers, 940 firemen, a farrier, with two assistants, an engineer, and 378 horse in addition to these there is the fire brigade attached to the Imperial Palace, comprising

attached to the imperial Palace, comprising two officers, six non-commissioned officers and 100 men—total, 1,136 men and 378 horses.

The Board of Health of the capital includes one "town physician," one head doctor to the police, one head veterinary surgeon, one chemist, three accoucheurs, twelve district doctors; with nine assistants, eighteen surgeons, fourteen midwives in addition to the geons, fourteen midwives, in addition to the staff of the Committee of Medicine, and that of the "Medical Direction." The number of sick persons received in the ten large hospisick persons received in the ten large nospitals was more than 48,000, of whom 6,700 died. Besides these, 2,780 persons were received in the prison hospitals, of whom 281 died; in private hospitals 9,004, with 382 deaths; in the ministerial hospitals 15,230, of whom 2,157 did not recover, and in the military hospitals 32,-802 (deaths 2,411). That is, in the five hospitals 108,149 were received (of whom 11,888 died—just ten per cent.)—a proportion rather excessive for a city which has less than 600,000 inhabitants.

GUY FAWKES IN SAN FRANCISCO.

House of the Belgian Consul Blown Up The Belgian Consul at 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 out in 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 the 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 utterly, the floor torn in pieces, all the glass in the windows, as well as in the windows of the adjoining houses, broken. An iron powder canister was found embedded in the floor of the paror. The canister would hold about ten pounds. that been split and torn by the explosion. Beneath the floor marks of hands and feet were observed, bits of a fuse and a quantity of half-burned paper. It had evidently been intended to blow up the whole house while the Consul and his dinner party were at the

The "Vegaries" of the Associated Pres COMMENTS OF A VICTIM

and Nonsensical Despatches

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 intype,

we should be glad to hear of it. "Cable Vagaries." As the source of news is removed from the place of publication the difficulty of deciding upon its weight is increased. Thus it is that piace of publication the dimenity or deciding upon its weight is increased. Thus it is that telegraph news by ocean cable is generally received with but little inquiry, because the presumption is that its merits would be well weighed before starting, and nothing that was not profoundly important there, or that was not thought to be so here, would be sent. But the history of ocean telegraphy, when even loosely studied, dispels any such presumption. With a great deal of legitimate telegraphic matter—matter that is really international—is intermingled much that rises no higher than stuff. We might instance the recent story of the mutiny on board an American ship, and the hauging of ever so many of the participants, a fabrication, as it turned out to be; of a midshipman, who was doubtless anxious to test the gullibility of a French agent. This story was bandled about by the wires until it became noisome, and what, with the reports and contradictions, was the subject of a week's telegraphing over a line nearly four thousand whith the reader.

telegraphing over a line nearly four thousand iles long. But te make such cases of electric indiscre tion as ridiculous as possible we cannot for-bear reproducing the almost nightly episodes of an ocean wire for nearly a month back. First came a plausible story that might have interested a township. It might have been

true or might not:

"Paris, Sept 21.—The bodies of six murdered persons, a woman and five children, have been found in a field near Paris. The police have discovered no trace of the assas-

Now, regarding it as well told and true, the interest of America in this phase of French morals might be regarded assatisfied; but upon the discovery of a few startling details their transmission might have been pardonable. We have them then:

"PARIS, September 22, Evening.—Evidence bas been discovered which leads to the belief that the woman and five children who were found-dead this week were murdered by the husband and eldest son. Now any reasonable being would have sup-

posed that the perpetrators, being known, would be speedily arrested and tried, and, perhaps, imprisoned or hung, without caring to haps, imprisoned or hung, without caring to be troubled about all the intermediate steps. But, after the interval of a day or two, the world is astounded with the information contained in the following:

"Paris, September 24.—The father and son supposed to have assassinated a woman and her five children, whose bodies were found this week in a field near Paris, have been arrected.

week in a field near Paris, have been arrested at Havre." Observe, an air of supposition creeps into

the affair, as it to pave the way for the next.

"Paris, Sept. 2.—The report that the husband and eidest con of the woman recently murdered, with her children, had been arrested at Havre, was incorrect. A man named Turpman, an alleged accomplice, was traced to that place and captured. Additional evidence has come to light which leads to the belief that the father and you are innocent, and may possibly have been murdered by the same parties who killed the

Here the suspicion grows suspicious, and Here the suspicion grows suspicious, and the parties change. After all the labor thus far expended by the police, and by that enterprising "agent," this announcement must prove gratifying:

"LONDON, Sept. 27.—The mystery of the recent family murder approaches a solution. The bodies of the father and eldest son have been discovered near the snot where the me.

been discovered near the spot where the mo-ther and children were found."

Now the veil lifts from the singular affair, and we begin to catch glimpses of a hoar. The agent has been running "a corner" in telegraphy, just to pass away idle time, you know. His amusement was of course conducted with due regard for the pockets of the company. The arrangement was a superior to the pockets of the company. company. The curtain up, we find:
"PARIS, Sept. 28.—The recent murder of an

entire family still remains a mystery. The story published yesterday, that the body of the father had also been found, was not true." Perhaps there might have been, after all, some little foundation for the story of so many cables length, and the intelligent agent, snutfing his louis d'ors, makes haste to take advantage of it, thus:

"PARIS, Sept. 29.—Two accomplices in the recent murder of the Troppmann family have been arrested." Then a qualm of conscience and another

speculative fever comes over him, and he rushes into a correction: PARIS, Oct. 1.—The report that the body of the father of the murdered family had been found proves false,"

The patience of every reader has by this time been exhausted, but happy in the knowledge that gold comes of murders and cables, the agent ventures again, and this time, either from lapse of time or befuddlement of imagination, he gets two stories mixed:
"PARIS, Oct. 12.—It is again reported that

the corpse of the father of the murdered Kinek family has been discovered in Alsace." And then, to make the agony of his impertinent untruthfulness as unendurable as possible, he repeats: PARIS, Oct. 13.-It is now said that the story of the finding of the body of Mr. Kinck, n Alsace, is false.

It it be an offence to deny murdered people Christian burial, this agent surely merits a drawing and quartering, or if there ever were such a family, and it murdered, then their troubled shades should not fail to hold nightly levees in the office of that irrepressible agent. The step to his madness must be a slight one, at any rate, and to have him danced into it by retributive spirits would be the mildest of

penalties for his folly.

The obove quotations are but a sample of the many which abuse the occan wires. After all is over, and time has been given to perceive their littleness, it is a matter of astonishment that any individual who assumes charge of so important a medium of intelligence as an in ternational cable, can be guilty of deliberate de-ception, or can so mistake the mission of the

world's greatest invention. We leave the above extract, and those that have preceded it, to the judgment of an intelligent public. They require no special comment from us. A perusal of them will satisfy the unprejudiced reader that the eulogies of the Associated Press indulged in by the paper quoted above at the present time, are insincere and dishonest.

—In Uniontown, Pa., there is an anti-slandering society. This will seem very singular to our readers, until we add that it has only one member, and she is deaf and dumb.

DREADFUL LOSS OF LIFE A Fact Not Known to the Associated

The screw steamer Mary came into collision with the mail steamer Normanby, from South-ampton, thirty miles off the Needles, yesterday morning. The Normanby sustained some intries and court.

morning. The Normanby sustained some injuries and sunk.

Seven gentlemen passengers were saved in boats, named Bulson. Sheerdale, Cooper, Greene, James and Brownette. Eleven lady passengers were also saved, named Kinloch. Roche. Wood, Clisett, Wriest, Roberts, Pore, Claydon, Burrows, Godfrey and Warden. Five sailors and one fireman, the stewardess, five stewards and the second mate were also saved. It is feared the captain and engincer are lost, also about twenty passengers, including General Grantham, Mr. Westaway, Mr. Kinloch (brother to the lady saved), four ladies, and ten deck and forecastle passengers.

ing more was seen of the Normanby.

The New York Associated Press has never had a word of the above news, and its agent in New York has denied that the account was true that was furnished by the American Press Association, and printed in the Buz-LETIN of March 18th. That account, which is fully confirmed by the above extract from the Irish paper, was as follows:

London, March 18, 2 P. M.—A collision between the mail steamer Normanby and the steamer Mary, 2 Danube packet, occurred this morning in the channel off the Guernsey

neously, carrying down with her the captain, crew and twenty passengers, thirty-one persons in all, who were drowned. The Mary was not seriously damaged.

and brought to Jersey City.

The fireman, who was in the engine-room to the last, went down with the tug, and there is ome loubt about the safety of the engineer. It was stated that he is lying sick and the fireman was 'running the engine' in his stead, while others stated that he was on board and chared the fate of the fireman.

The ferry-boat, which was in charge of pilot

Bunt, pursued her course after the pilot of the tug had returned to his boat, as it was supposed the danger had passed. The question of culpability is one for investigation, as each pilot charges the disaster on the other. Captain Bunt says the pilot of the tug paid no at-tention to the whistles. The ferry-boat received little damage.

Within one month three well-known per-Friday evening, March 18. Througho earful that his business would be dull. Afte

never returned. It is probable that he committed suicide, but, strange to say, he was seen by no one after leaving his own doorway. He was an old citizen, well-known and respected. He had but little money with him Yesterday Poughkeepsie was again excited over a third mysterious disappearance. About a week ago a man twenty-three years of age, named Mathew Colwell, residing on the Dutchess turnpike, about three or four miles from the above city, came to town with a load from the above city, came to town with a load of eggs which he sold for about S50. Just about dusk he visited the Tremont House, near the railroad depot, and that was the last seen of him. It was thought by his family that he might have come to New York, but from correspondence with friends here it seems he did not. He has a wife who is nearly distracted over his absence. Singular to relate, these disappearances do not in the least trouble the

COLLISION IN THE BRITISH FIFTH EDITION.

CABLE NEWS. Press. The Cork (Ireland) Examiner, of March 18,

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT

The Mary stood by for two hours, but noth-

The Normanby was sunk almost instanta-

(OLLISION 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 Jee, the guard-rail of the ferry-boat carrying away the pilot-house of the tug. The pilot of the latter when he perceived that a collision was inevitable left his box, and when the vessel struck he jumped on board the ferry-boat, but when he saw the tug still affoat he returned, thinking that the damage was only comparatively trithat the damage was only comparatively tri-fling. It had not drifted 100 yards, however, when it became almost full of water, began to settle steadily and then went down. By this time he seized on the small boat on board the tug, and seeing that nothing else remained to bim, he suddenly thought of the boy, who was at one end of the tug-boat when it went down. He shouted, but received no answer. He pulled the boat in a circle till he discovered the youth floating on the water and rescued him. The lad was on the point of succumbing when he was rescued. They remained on the loat till they saw the Desbrosses street ferryboat: Colden approaching, and they and their boat were taken aboard by the deck hands and brought to larger City.

THREE MISSING MEN.

Human Life Apparently Unsafe at Poughkeepsie-Acgligence of the Au-thoratics.

ons have mysteriously disappeared from the cach instance neither, to all appearances, had left the place. The first was James Jay Cox. When last seen he was on his way to the depot to take passage on the milk train, due at Poughkeepsie at 9 P. M., intending to go to New Hamburg. He had on his paragraphyte on they burg. He had on his person about one thousand dollars in greenbacks. He was just too late to catch the train, when he ieft the depot, and has not been seen lines. At the time of his disappearance he was slightly inebriated. He was 33 years of nge, was about five feet ten inches in height, and wore red whiskers, and red moustache 500 reward has been offered for any informacon reward has been onered for any information concerning his whereabouts. His brother firmly believes that he never left town, but was murdered and his body secreted. The next person to disappear was Abraham Stockholm. He left his home in Crandell street on Evides avaning. March 18. Theoretical the lay he seemed to feel downlicarted, and was having a settlement with his employer he went to his nome and partook of suppor at the family table. After tea he concluded the would take a walk out, which he did, and never returned. It is probable that he computed switch supports of the computer of th

Poughkeepsie authorities, as no steps of an official character have been taken to aid in solving the mystery.

THE LATEST CASE.
POUGHKEEPSIE, March 29.—Another case of mysterious disappearance from this city is re-ported to-night. This makes four within a little over a month. The last one is James

The Fifteenth Amendment to be Pro-WASHINGTON, D. C., March 29.—The Texas bill was received back by the House to-day, very soon after it passed the Senate, and was referred to the Reconstruction Committee. It will be reported in the House to-morrow, during the morning hour, and passed under the operation of the "previous question" rule, without debate. The President's Proclamation declaring the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment will then be promulgated to-morrow afternoon. The Proclamation is already prepared, and upon the admission of Texas will receive the President's signature.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMERS OUT

EUROPEAN MARKETS

LATER FROM WASHINGTON

[By the American Press Association.]

FRANCE. HAVRE, March 30.—The steamship Paraguay, from New York, arrived late yesterday afternoon, on her way to London.

ENGLAND.

Arrival of Steamers-Southampton, March 30.—The steamship American, from New York, arrived at six o'clock this morning, on the way to Bremen. Steamer Frankfort, from New Orleans and Havana, arrived at 8 o'clock this A. M., on the way to Hamburg.

Financial and Commercial Quotations. London, March 30.—Linseed oil, £32 5s. per

Bremen, March 30.—Petroleum opened flat at 6 thalers, 63 groats, and closed quiet

flat at 6 thalers, 63 groats, and closed quiet at 6 thaler 66 groats.

HAMBURG, March 30.—Petroleum opened quiet and closed quiet.

Antwerp, March 30.—Petroleum opened heavy and unchanged.

HAVRE, March 30.—Cotton opened quiet, both on the spot and affoat.

HAMBURG, March 30.—Petroleum opened quiet and unchanged. quiet and unchanged.

BREWEN, March 30.—Petroleum opened flat,

BRAMEN, alarch 30.—Petroleum opened nat, at 6 thalers, 61 groats.

Liverroon, March 30, 430 P. M.—The Cotton market closed dull and quiet. Middling Uplands, on the spot, 107; Middling Orleans, on the spot, 11d. Sales 10,000 bales, of which 8,000 bales were to the trade, and 2,000 bales for export.

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 U. 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, late Capt. 19th Infantry, to be Capt. of Infantry, to date from the 9th of February, 1863.

Jno. F. Trout, late First Lieut. 9th Infantry, to be First Lieut. from Nov. 10th. 1867. to be First Lieut., from Nov. 10th, 1867.

The Cherokee Lands. The House Committee on Indian Atlairs this morning, heard the argument of W. Latin, agent of the settlers of the Cherokee lands, in reply to the argument of Mr. Joy, President 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. authority to the actual settlers to purchas

authority to the actual settlers to purchase lands on the reservation.

Colonel Craig, of Kansas, was present, and requested the Committee, before taking definite action, to allow Mr. Joy to answer the argument of Mr. Latlin.

The McGarrahan Claims. The House Judiciary Committee this morn ing heard the opening argument of Colonel David G. Wilson, of Iowa, in behalf of the New Idria Mining Company, who dispute Mr. McGarrahan's claim to the lands now in their possession. He will be further heard on Friday next.

FROM NEW YORK.

[By the American Press Association.] A Woman Found Dead. She is Supposed to Have Been Poisoned.

New York, March 30.—Mary Jones was tound dead in bed on Tuesday. She is supposed to have been poisoned. No marks of violence were found on her body. Her husband is suspected. The woman had been dead two days when found.

NEW ENGLAND STATES. MASSACHUSETTS. The Supposed Wreck.

... By the American Press Association. Boston, March 30.—The wreck stuff found near Plymouth, supposed to have been the remains of, a wreck, is believed to have come from the steamship Tarifa, at this port, having been thrown overboard by emigrants.

FROM THE WEST.

[By the American Press Association.]

OHIO. 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 conolidated with the First National Bank.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

House—[Gontinued from the Fourth Edition.]

Mr. Arnell called up the bill donating the Marine Hospital at Natchez, and lands belonging thereto, to the State of Mississippi for educational pure control of the State of Mississippi for educational pure control. educational purposes. The previous question having been seconded last week, he demanded a vote on the bill. Mr. Randall hoped an explanation would

be made: He understood the land belonging to the Marine Hospital was worth \$13,000. Mr. Scofield also asked for a further explana-tion, but Mr. Arnell refused to yield. The bill was then passed—ayes, 90; nays, 73.
Mr. Hoar, from the Committee on Educafor and Labor, from the Committee on Louisition 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.

cember next. Mr. Arnell, from the same Committee, called up the bill to allow the school trustees in Ar kansas to enter forty acres of land, on condition that a school-house should be built there-APRILL RITE CONTROLLED ONLY

on. He yielded to a motion that the bill lie on the Speaker's table for the present. Mr. Arnell further submitted a bill to abol-

Mr. Arnell 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. Arnell refused.

Mr. Welker hoped Mr. Arnell 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 Sigmund H. Horstmann. A cable telegram from Rome, received in this city, last evening, brings the sad news of the death of Mr. Sigmund H. Horstmann. Less than a week ago, we announced the death of Mr. Horstmann's daughter, stricken down by

virulence in [Rome. The same disease prostrated other members of Mr. Horstmann's family, as it has 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

the malarious fever now raging with fatal

countless friends in this city have been speedily realized. Sigmund H. Horstmann was widely known as one of the heads of the old and nowfamous house of Wm. J. Horstmann & Sons, founded in 1815, by the father of the deceased. As one of our most enterprising, upright and publicspirited merchants, as a liberal and loyal citizen, as a true, genial and hospitable friend, as a man of irreproachable personal character, Sigmund 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 Sigmund Horstmann's last hours as clearly as the minutest narrative could have done: "Died in full faith, without a struggle,

perfectly conscious."

The Less of the Oneida To the Editor of the Philadelphia Evening Bubetin-Sin: 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 clous talents always give offence to talents on be more severely felt by all who, with myself are of the same country as Captain Eyre.

There is one thought: if this sin of omission is 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

serrow occasioned by the melancholy disaster. Your obedient servant, 302 Spruce street. EDWD. GEO. KENT. PHILADELPHIA, March 28, 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 seeks ing the repose proper to his time of life, offers a singular opportunity for the collection of curiosities. 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 very curious, a chair once belonging to Rubers being an instance. This scattering of his penates and retirement from the profession on the part of Mr. Beaumont may be a rare chancefor collectors, but it is a grief to his friends. The whole stock is now exhibiting at the Galleries of the auctioneers, 817 and 819

Broadway.
The late Charles Harvey, of Baltimore, left a collection bearing all the seals and marks of taste. Church, Boughton, Richards and John-son, and most of the best native artists contributed to it, and Plassan, Meyer von Bremen, Bosch, and many famous foreigners hung their gems upon his walls. This choice gallery of t cabinet pictures is now displayed at the Somerville Rooms, New York, and will be sold there on Thursday evening, March 31st.

Bax Maretzex's Troubles - Fechter Gets 812,000 in Gold.

[Correspondence of the Albany Argus.] New York opera will probably take a funny turn next season; that which was English becoming Italian, and that which was Italian becoming English. The success of the Parana-Rosa Company in the performance of repa-Rosa Company in the performance of English opera has fired the bosom of Max Maretzek to sail to Europe in quest of a troupe who shall be able to make his operatic tage 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 Madame Lumley, the latter of whom has sued him with no very clear prospect of reaping a golden record therefore den reward therefor.

So Maretzek is to give English opera, and the Parepa Company (Parepa herself being ambitious to shine in parts for which by nature she is unsuited, being essentially a balladist) will probably turn about and give Italian opera. It is said that in this season her company has cleared about \$100,000, which whome that music is not alterether where shows that music is not altogether unappre-ciated in New York.

ciated in New York.

A day or two ago, Fred. Rullman, 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 partly succeeded in indusing her friends have partly succeeded in inducing her to appear at Booth's Theatre as "Ophelia," in Ambrose Thomas's Hamlet, which opera was to have been produced at the Academy by Maretzek, but could not be produced on account of the "hammers."

A Michigan boy who was a short time charged on account of good conduct, and upon his return home found his father and mother both drunk and engaged in a fierce quarrel. He interfered, was pretty severely pummeled, and turned out of doors. On Friday he applied to the officer of the institution for readmission.

PRICE THREE CENTS. FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE

LETTER FROM ROME.

Needed.

A New Biography of Lisztand Sketch of His Remarkable Career...Sickness Among Tourists in Rome---Imprudence of Americans--A Good American Hotel

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletta. Rome, Italy, March 11, 1870.—A new biography of Liszt has just appeared, translated from the German. But we in our day car 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 while he is alive, and he looks as vigorous as if he might live some thirty years more. The private life of an artist who had royal princesses for the mothers of his children could hardly have a correct account of is 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 literary or scientific men. There are exceptions—Pascal, 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 Mozart 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. they counted much upon his protection. 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 Europo. Strangely enough, Cherubini received the father and son very coldly. Adam Liszt had the boy subjected to a rigorous examination before Chernbini, Paër, 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 antipathetic to Cherubini. The biographer says: " Precodecline." 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. I fancy this was the reason of Cherubini's indifference. Cherubini ought, however, to have been more forbearing, for he had memories of mortifications which troubled his youth. The first Nanoleon treated him disdainfully. But in resenting unconsciously his own wrongs on his successors, he only followed out the instinctof 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

Boots." But time makes amends for all wrongs, if we could only wait patiently. Louis XVIII. rewarded Cherubini for all 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 resont 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. Paër 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 weinow know hastened 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 Goëthe, he bids fair to play the gay Lothario into his old age. The biographer does not give the name of the cause of Liszt's tender 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 Punch, 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 social success—such bonnes fortunes, as the French express the sort of admiration that was given to Liszt. It was a peculiar epoch in Europe; music reigned triumphant; a concert or a play was an event, and occupied as much place in minds and thoughts as politics

It is a remarkable fact, too, that many lead

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