THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1870.

Evening Telegraph

UBLISHED EVERY / FTERNO (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED).

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING. NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per coek, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is hime Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for noo months, invariably in ad-pance for the time ordered.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1870.

WILL CAMERON OR WILSON SPEAK OUT?

The letter of Mr. McClure, recently published in THE TELEGRAPH, giving the inside history of Mr. Cameron's retirement from the Lincoln Cabinet, has been very generally discussed by the leading journals of the country, and especially by the press of the State. It is worthy of notice that the journals in Pennsylvania friendly to Mr. Cameron have uniformly evaded the issue by personal assaults upon Mr. McClure, thus ignoring the great question of political history involved in the controversy, while the more independent and impartial Republican papers have, with one accord, demanded a thorough examination and settlement of the disputed facts.

Who or what Mr. McClure is politically or personally, in the estimation of Mr. Cameron and his retainers, is not material to the question. It is enough to know that he was intimate in the political counsels of Mr. Lincoln, and had rare opportunities of knowing the secret operations of the administration. He was Chairman of the Republican State Committee in 1860, when Mr. Lincoln was elected, and was one of the delegates at large from this State in the Baltimore Convention of 1864, when Mr. Lincoln was renominated. The fact that he is not in official position, and therefore without official power to influence the actions of men who can sustain or refute his grave allegations, gives the vantage ground to Mr. Cameron, if the truth can be made to fit his case; and Mr. Cameron owes it to himself, to his friends, and to history to meet this issue squarely. If Mr. McClure is in the wrong, he can be crushed in an hour by the testimony of men who are close by Mr. Cameron in the Capital Building.

_But Senator Wilson, and not Mr. McClure, is responsible for thrusting this issue before the country. In a recent magazine article that was furnished to the press, with his name as author, he declared that Mr. Cameron "proposed to resign provided some one should be appointed not unfriendly to his policy;" that he (Cameron) suggested the appointment of Mr. Stanton;" and that "the President acted upon his (Cameron's) suggestion, accepted his resignation, and tendered him the mission to Russia." This paragraph appears in an elaborate article prepared by Senator Wilson to portray the patriotism and services of Mr. Stanton. It was not essential to his article. It had no connection with Mr. Stanton's career, unless Mr. Wilson designed to prove that Mr. Stanton was but the creation of Mr. Cameron, and selected to perpetuate his policy. The issue was thus presented to the country by Senator Wilson-a ciated as upright and truthful, and presumed to be familiar with any political topic he would undertake to treat in a magazine article. The issue having been presented by gentleman whom the public would naturally incline to credit, Mr. McClure very properly met it by counter declarations of a most startling nature. He does not evade the responsibility of the issue he has raised. He does not insinuate or speculate upon probabilities. He assumes to speak from personal knowledge, and stakes his personal reputation upon the correctness of his allegations. He makes the issue well knowing that all the appliances of power would be against him in prosecuting the inquiry; but he boldly defies contradiction, and Mr. Wilson cannot, in justice to his reputation remain silent. If Mr. McClure's charges, were in any sense equivocal or ambiguous, or if he put upon others the responsibility of establishing what he asserts, Senator Wilson might decline to engage in a roving controversy; but Mr. McClure declares that he "saw the letter" from Mr. Lincoln to Mr. Cameron, "soon after it had been delivered." He adds that "the letter was delivered by Mr. Chase," and he declares that the letter subsequently published as Mr. Lincoln's acceptance of Mr. Cameron's resignation was not that letter, but a totally different letter / Nor does he rest the matter wholly on his own assertion. He declares that one or more persons were present when that letter was seen by him, and that the preparation of a correspondence, ante-dating the removal, and giving Mr. Cameron's retirement the appearance of a cordial resignation, "was suggested to Mr. Cameron in my (McClure's) presence.' Who was present, Mr. Cameron must know: and if Mr. McClure is wrong, he can be successfully answered. Why does not Mr. Cameron do it ? He cannot affect that the allegations are unworthy of his notice, for he has noticed them in a manner so violent that he confesses his disposition to crush the author of it were it in his power to do so. And why does not Senator Wilson notice it, when his own historical statement is so pointedly and so materially contradicted ? Cannot he answer without compromising himself ? or is he restrained by Senator Cameron from answering? The Republicans of Pennsylvania would expect from Mr. Wilson that he should acknowledge so grave an error, if he has committed it; and if he has not committed the error charged to him, he should have no compunctions about ending the pretensions of Mr. McClure for all time, as authority in matters of political history. Mr. McClure has boldly invited the blow, and it should fall regardless of consequences. The material point in dispute-the foun-

dation of the whole issue-is whether a correspondence was manufactured after Mr. Cameron's retirement from the Cabinet, to deceive the public into the belief that he had voluntarily resigned his position, when in fact his removal was a public necessity, upon which Mr. Lincoln first acted in the premises. On this point Senator Wilson should answer, if Mr. Cameron will not. We therefore call upon Mr. Wilson, in behalf of the truth of history, to state-not what the re-

cords of the Cabinet show-but what the facts are. Chief Justice Chase delivered the original letter to Mr. Cameron notifying him of the change. On this point there is no dispute. Mr. Wilson, therefore, need only call on Mr. Chase and ask him whether the letter he delivered to Mr. Cameron was the same letter that was subsequently published as Mr. Lincoln's acceptance of Mr. Cameron's resignation. If it was, Mr. Chase and several others can affirm the fact, and Mr. McClure would thus be put to shame. If it was not the same letter-if a letter of a different import was subsequently prepared, apparently in reply to an apparent letter of resignation that was written after Mr. Stanton was installed as the War Minister-then Mr. McClure is right and Mr. Wilson is wrong. Let the truth of history be vindicated, no matter who falls thereby!

ANOTHER CHANCE FOR LOCATING THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION ON

THE PROPER SITE. GOVERNOE GEARY'S veto of the House of Correction bill is another step in the right direction, by which he atones, in part, for past blunders. He deserves credit for respecting the remonstrance of Councils, and for seeking to maintain the right of the people of Philadelphia to regulate their own affairs. If the Legislature will follow up this veto by a repeal of the unwise restriction prohibiting Councils from building the proposed edifice on the spot where, above all others, it should be built, viz., on the lot, owned by the city, adjacent to the Moyamensing Prison, this whole subject can be speedily disposed of in a satisfactory manner. One of the chief causes of the delay has made the public so which impatient is the impossibility of establishing the contemplated institution on the site pointed out by considerations of economy, convenience, and utility. It may seem very well, in theory, to locate a House of Correction in a rural district, but there is little prospect that such a scheme will work - Il in practice. Only a few persons, at best, can be furnished with suitable and useful agricultural labor on a farm of ordinary dimensions; and the idea of converting the bummers of the town into industrious and skilful farmers is totally fallacious. If they are ever to be made to work at all, they must be employed in mechanical or manufacturing pursuits; and for such employment the city affords better facilities than the country. Besides, the experiment can be tried on the ground adjacent to the prison for but a small fraction of the cost that will inevitably be incurred elsewhere, and this is a consideration of great importance in the present financial condition of Philadelphia. Tax-payers may well be alarmed at the prospect of spending several millions of money for a new site and new buildings, when a few hundred thousand dol lars judiciously expended at the point we have indicated would better serve every important and useful purpose. They will also have good reason to regret the adoption of any policy which ignores the example of other cities and towns where Houses of Correction and Employment have proved successful. It is cells and workshops that are needed, not fields to be used as the play-grounds of indigent loafers. IT IS A noteworthy fact that during the last few days the United States bonds of 1881 have commanded more than their face value in gold. Yesterday they were quoted at from 1171 to 1171, while gold fluctuated between 1161 and 117. The credit of the Government is thus fully restored on one class of its securities, and the most skeptical capitalists are forced to acknowledge the ability and willingness of the American people to redeem their obligations in sterling coin. The increase in the gold value of the bonds has been so gradual that the general public are scarcely aware that they have now gone above par, but to all who remember how the national credit was for a time decried, and how often Democratic prophets predicted that the debt never would and never could be paid, the present position of the money market possesses a deep significance. The financial policy of the National Administration, and the stern denunciations of every form of repudiation by Congress and the people, are rapidly producing their legitimate results, and hastening the day when greenbacks will be worth their nominal value in gold, while the Government bonds will rise to as high a premium as they attained before the war. The first year of Grant's rule is about to close with a record of nearly one hundred millions of bonds purchased and a sale of sixty-three millions of gold, and it is not strange that such a record has completely paralyzed the depreciators of the national credit.

story, assures us that the two islands have nothing | in common except caves and goats. Juan Fernandez is a long, rocky island somewhat larger than Jersey, and lying in the south Pacific, about 400 miles off Valparaiso, on the coast of Chill. If things have not deteriorated since Selkirk's time, the German colonists will have pleasant quarters -a climate so good that the trees and grass are verdant all the year round, and a soil so fertile that everything thrives Inxuriantly.

THE DUNDAS ESTATE.

CONSIDERABLE interest has been excited by a case brought up in the Supreme Court yesterday with regard to the administration of the estate of the late James Dundas, which unpleasantly involves certain of the executors. Mr. Dundas died on the 4th of July, 1865, and his will, which was dated March 15, 1865, was proven on the 10th of July, 1865, and letters testamentary were granted to the executors named therein, Joshua Lippincott, Richard Smethurst, and James Dundas Lippincott.

On the 9th of the following September the executors filed an inventory of the personal estate, which was appraised at \$366,455 08, and of the real estate, which was appraised for the collateral inheritance tax at \$656,455.98, making a total of \$1,029,326.16.

The testator gave several cash legacies amounting to \$22,500; an annuity of \$10,000 to Mr. Joahna Lippincott, one of the executors; another annuity of \$10,000 to Mrs. Agnes D. Lippincott, his wife: two farms to James Dundas Lippincott, another of the executors, and other bequests of books, furniture, eto., and directed that the remainder of his estate should be divided into forty equal shares or parts, to be divided among his nephows and nieces and their chlidren.

One of the most important items in the list of the real estate of Mr. Dundas was the fine mansion at the corner of Broad and Walnut streets, and it is with regard to the alleged improper sale of this that the case now before the Supreme Court is chiefly concerned. Mr. Joshua Lippincott, one of the excoutors, and his wife, appear to have determined to obtain possession of this house, and the heirs contend that improper measures were taken to bid it in at a much lower figure than its actual value. The house and lot were appraised at \$110,000, and were exposed for sale at the Philadelphia Exchange, on the 27th of September, 1865, by James A. Freeman, auctioneer. The sale was advertised as an "executor's absolute sale," and the property was knocked down to Mr. Nalbro Frazier, the highest bidder. for the sum of \$130,000. Mr. Frazier, with the consent of the executors, transferred the deed to Mrs. Lippincott on the 27th of October, 1865, and it is understood that he merely acted as her agent in making the purchase. The heirs contend that this sale was illegal, and they ask that it shall be declared void, or that the difference between the real value of the property and the sum paid for it by Mrs. Lippincott be assessed upon it. They charge that on the 10th of August Mrs. Lippincott applied to the Orphans' Court for permissio to purchase, whereas at the time no notice had been given of the intention of the executors to sell the property. It was first brought to the notice of the public by an editorial article in one of the newspapers nine days afterwards, and the first and only advertisement of the property appeared in only one paper but thirteen days previous to the sale. No other notice of any kind appeared in any of the newspapers, and upon the property itself the only notice of the sale was one handbill, eighteen inches long, which was placed behind a bush in front of the house. No bill whatever was pasted upon the house or on the fences. No cards of admission were issued until about three days before the sale. The heirs further contend that in February, 1867

over two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in gold were offered for the property, and that Mr. Lippincott said that that amount could not buy it.

These are in brief the facts of the case, and they certainly furnish ample grounds for the interference of the court. It is always considered a point of honor with executors to avoid even a shadow of suspicion, by refusing to purchase or to allow their relatives, if possible, to purchase property in their hands; but it is evident that Mr. Lippincott in this instance did not scruple to avail himself of his position to secure this house and lot at much le its real value, and to prevent the sale being advertised in such a manner as would the attention of persons disposed to bid u The whole affair was discreditable in the ree, and we cannot see that there is mu ence between abstracting so much money fr estate and selling it for the individual benefit of the executors for about half of its real va is clear that the court ought to order that th shall be set aside as void, or that Mr. Lip should be compelled to pay the full value of perty, the assessment to be as liberal as possi there is any partiality shown in a case of th it should be in favor of the heirs, and the sum that, under any reasonable probability, be realized by the sale of the property sh fixed upon as the rightful value. OLOTHING. THE STOLEN OVERCOAT It's my belief An entry thief Has stolen my overcoat! And I'd be glad If 1 only had The gentleman by the throat! Oh! what a sin! He entered in In darkness of the night Bly as a mouse, He robbed the house, And quietly took his flight, The Coat was old, The fellow was cold, And doubtlees fancied this blue one; But I think I'll call At the GREAT BROWN HAL And buy me a splendid new one. Oh! GREAT BROWN HALL This morning, below the cost, one! That's the idea, good friend! SELLING COST TO GET RID OF OUR WINTER ST No matter if an entry thief does steal yo coat, we can replace it so cheap that it pleasure to you to part with the old garment a new one. COME1 Buy the overcoats of the GREAT HALL. to you to part with the old gan **ROCKHILL & WILS** 603 and 605 CHESNUT Str PHILADEL BARCAINS CLOTHING. EVANS & LEACH, No. 628 MARKET STRE 12 30 2mrp PHILADE AGRIOULTURAL. SUPERIOR SEED P Grewn with great care from pure stool which are the following destrable varieties:eer's Extra Early, the earliest... urly Tom Thumb, 10 inches... clean's Little Gens, 16 inches... ampion of England, fine.... sewie or Alliance, dwarf...... bits Marcentat With twenty other choi Lettuce, Radish, Caulifi ice kinds; also, DREER'S Seed Ware

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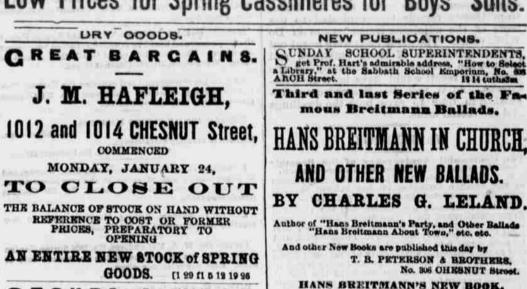
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