# Bain Evening Bulctin.

GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

F. L. FETHERSTON, Publisher.

VOLUME XXIII.-NO. 234.

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1870.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

PARTH CLOSET COMPANY'S COM-LA MODES and apparatus for fixed closets, at A. H. FRANCISCUS & CO.'s, 513 Market st. de2fty th s30t§ WEDDING INVITATIONS DREA Stationer and Engraver, 103: Chesting feed if

ATKINSON.—In Canden, on the 9th inst., Laura F., daughter of J. Earl and S. S. Atkinson, aged 7 years, 8 months and 24 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral. from the residence of her father. No. 730 Line street, on Thursday aftermoon, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Evergreen Centelory.

CHRISTY.—On the 10th Inst., Charles L. Christy, in the 49th year of his age.

Due notice of the faneral will be given.

EDMONDS.—On the 11th Inst., Sarah E. Edmonds, formerly of Alexandria, D. C., in the 23d year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of S. A. Harrison, No. 8 Hamilton Terrace, W. P., on Thursday, the 13th inst., at 3 c'clock.

NEILL—On Sunday evening, the 9th inst., Margaret Neill.

The male friends of her brother. John L. Neill, are Neill.
The male friends of her brother, John L. Neill, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 226 Monroe street, on Wednesday morning, the 12th inst., at 9 o'clock. Internent at Ronald

ing, the 12th inst., at 9 o'clock. Interment at roman-son's Cemetery.

NEWLIN.—(in the 8th inst., at West Chester, Benja-min Newlin, in the 8th year of his age, in the win, in the 8th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, on Fourtieday, 12th instant, at ic clock P. M.

REMINGTON.—At her residence, in Lower Merion, Montgomery county, on the 7th inst. Sarah Amelin, daughter of the late Abraham K. Fish, and grand-daughter of John Beekman, decreed, of the city of New-York. daigner of John Beckman, decessed, of the city of Rew Fork,
ROBINSON.—Suddenly, on the 3th instant, John A.
Bobinson, in the 46th year of his age.
His relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence,
No. 1020 Brown street, on Thursday, at 2 o clock.
WATSON.—On the 10th instant, George Washington
Watson, in the 56th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No.
1525 Chesinut street, on Thursday morning, January 13,
at 110 clock. To proceed to Laured Hill Cemetery. ""

BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS, \$2.

Just received a case of Lyons heavy Gros Grain Black Silks, at \$2 ; also, in store all qualities, from \$1.75 to 56 a yard.
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No. 96 ) bestut street.

DLACK ALPACA DEPART MENT.

BESSON & SON have opened a fresh stock of Alpaces, 1 tom 375; to 871c.

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lian Crapes, 925c, to \$1 123c. MOURNING DRY GOODS HOUSE, 225c. No. 915 Chestnut street. DESSON & SON WILL OPEN TO-DAY. Case Black and White do. do. 22c. 1case Black and White do. do. 22c. 1case Black and White do. do. 22c. 1case Black and lead Phili do. 22c. 3cases Gray and Black Chintaes, 12b. MOURSING DRY GOODS HOUSE. No. 915 CHESTNUT STREET. ja56t

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REDUCED IN PRICE TO CLOSE THEM.
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Philip B. Mingle, George W. Hill.

John Wansunsker.

And at a meeting of said Trustees, held January 6, the following officers were elected:

ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, President,
GEORGE NUGENT, Vice President. OHN C. WILSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, OFFICE NO. 400 WALNUT STREET. At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Company, held on the 10th day of January, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing

year.
F. Ratchford Starr.
John M. Atwood.
Benj. F. Trodick.
James L. Claghorn.
George H. Stuart.
Thomas H. Montgomery.
James M. Acttson
F. Ratchford Starr was re-elected President, and Thomas H. Montgomery re-elected Vice-President.
Jalliu th Six ALEX. W. WISTER. Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE COPPER COMPANY, 324 WALNUT STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, January 7, 1870.

Notice is hereby given that an instalment of ten (10) cents on cach and every share of the capital stock of the Empire Copper Company, No. 324. Walnut street, Philadelphia, on or before WEDNESDAY, January 20 inst. By order of the Board.

M. H. HOFF MAN, pall 1268.

OFFICE CLINTON COAL AND IRON COMPANY, MERCHANTS EX-

CHANGE.

PHILADELPHIA, January 8, 1670.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Eight Cents per share, payable on and after 20th inst., clear of State ax. The transfer books will close on the 15th inst. Parties holding Stock in their own names are requested to have the sume transferred.

julicity GEO. W. LEHMAN, Secretary. OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES. TO TAX PAYERS: The books for the receipt of Taxes for 1869 will be closed on the 13th inst., and all bills remaining unpaid will be placed in hands of Collectors, and their costs added in accordance with law.

JNO. M. MELLOY, jall-tu th 2t Receiver of Taxes.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Contributors of the Children's Hospital will be held at the Hospital Twenty second street, above Locust, on FRIDAY NEXT, at 40 clock P. M. 1311 315 THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE LADIES' DEPOSITORY ASSOCIATION will be held at the Depository, No. 136 South Eleventh street, on THURSDAY, Jan. 13th. at I2 o'clock hl. It' HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518 and 1520 Lombard street, Dispensary Department; dedical treatment and medicinefuruished gratuitously

IMPORTANT NOTICE. - WILL shortly open, a branch of the NEW YORK MU.

States for the repayment of the loan.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND AND RABBOY BAILBOAD AND TBANSPORTATION COMPANIES. COMPANIES.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6, 1370.

The holders of the new scrip in the above Companies are hereby notified that the time for paying the last installment will expire February 10, 1870. At any time before that date it may be paid by those holding the recipits of RICHARD S. TROWBRIDGE. Cashier or F. S. CONOVER. Transfer Agent to Mr. Tikowinkinger, at his office who is authorized to receipt for the same. on the back if the receipt for first installment.

jail-if-frag BICHARD STOCKTON, Treasurer. UNION SERVICES.—THE CONgregations of the Calvary, West Sprice Street and the Second Presbytorian Churches will held union services every, evening this week, at 7% o'clock. On Tuesday and Saturday at West Sprice Street Church. On Wednesday and Thursday at Calvary Church, and on Friday at the Second Church. All are invited. jail 5t\*

1109 GIRARD STREET. 1109 TURKIES, RUSSIAN AND PERFUMED BATHS.

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

SAN DOMINGO.

Another Protest of Dominicans Against the Bacz Treaties.

A document protesting against the illegality of the alienation of Dominican territory has found signers in Curacoa, St. Thomas, Venezuela, Turk's Island, and in all those parts of the Dominican Republic which are in the hands of the revolutionary party. The Dominicans who have been expelled from the country, and the partisans of Cabral and Lu-peron have affixed their signatures to the paper which sets forth the following statements:

1. The Dominican Constitution prohibits positively the cession or sale of any part whatever of the Dominican Republic. 2. That no treaty of this kind can be made

2. That no treaty of this kind can be made legally unless the people of San Domingo shall have first freely expressed their opinions in this regard, a matter which cannot now be done because of the tyranny which prevails.

3. That President Baez employs power for no other object than that by fortifying himself through public opinion, he may derive some personal benefit from the agitation caused by the proposition of the former administration to part with this territory.

4. That false to his promises and to his oath, said President Baez, with the sole object of acquiring wealth, has lent himself by turns to Spain, to France, to England, and has at last entered upon terms with the Cabinet at Washington, which is ignorant of the affairs of our country.

Washington, which is ignorant of the affairs of our country.

5. That President Baez having received aid from the Government of the United States has alone, for that reason, been able to keep himself in power. The intervention of the Americans, it may be said, explains the reason why the Constitutional party has suffered the loss of the steamer Telegrato, which fact prevented the triumph of the revolution. To the same cause is to be attributed the banishprevented the triumph of the revolution. To the same cause is to be attributed the banishment of several hundred families by Baez. Their only crime was that they thought otherwise than the President. As a consequence of intervention there are more than two hundred prisoners in the jails, some of whom are dying of hunger, and others are being destroyed by reason of terrible sufferings. Most of them are loaded with irons, which wound and tear their flesh. Morrover, Baez is engaged in shooting a large Morrover. Baez is engaged in shooting a large number of friends of the Constitution, because they are opposed to the projects of an unfaithful Executive. Sustained by the Government t Washington, which has remitted him arms and sent a steamer to cruise in Dominican waters for his aid and support in case of emer-gency, Baez has thus been kept in power against the will of the people. Hence great misfortunes have fallen upon the Republic, especially upon that party which finds in the Constitution grounds apon which its course can be sustained—a party resolved to perish.

along with that instrument.

For these reasons the undersigned, with all the force which right and the love of country inspire, protest before the Honorable Congress of the United States of America, and before all civilized nations, against the conduct of President Baez and the course of the Administration of the Marian Conference of the Administration of t istration at Washington. The latter, wanting in that humane policy heretofore observed by the American people, has for the purpose of effecting a desired negotiation, and in which the people of San Domingo had no participaion, sustained in our country a party which represents only an insignificant minority. This has been done with the intent to conclude a negotiation almost wholly opposed to public opinion in the island, and in the interest of private speculation.

The Constitutional party has decided to perish, if needs be, in any struggle that may grow out of this question with any foreign power, that sustains or may sustain Baez. It therefore appeals to the conscience of the therefore appeals to the conscience of the honorable members of Congress, while proclaiming, as it does to the entire civilized world that the Administration at Washington is responsible for all the blood now being shed or to be shed hereafter in our country. It is further declared that the Pominican Nationality will not have disappeared before a majority of the people shall have been buried. This people is sufficient unto itself and will resist all foreign intervention. May God, the Judge of our contervention. May God, the Judge of our con-cience, protect the cause of justice, the cause that we defend. There are appended to this document, among other names, those of Gens. Luperon. Imbert, Cabral, Oday, Ogando, Morena, Pira, Alverez, Cartello, and Pirentel. BABCOCK'S MISSION.

A Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Times, giving an account of the negotiatiosn for the purchase of San Domingo, speaks as of General Babcock's second mission to that island:

Early in November General Babcock was ordered to the island on a second mission, and he took with him not only the treaty, but \$150,000 in gold from the appropriation made for Mr. Seward for the same purpose at the request of the late Thaddens Stevens nearly three years ago, and a considerable quantity of arms and munitions, with instructions of arms and munitions, with instructions to secure a lease of Samana Bay as security for these advances. This was effected without difficulty. The annexation treaty was at once submitted, and no material changes were insisted upon save such as were entirely within the discretionary power of General Babcock to make. One of the provisions which has not been alluded to is that the Bazz Government expressive stimulates the the Baez Government expressly stipulates the sum of \$1,560,000, to be received from this Government, shall be expended in the liquidation of the bonded debt of the Republic, which is stated at about \$1,200,000.

WHY THE NEGOTIATIONS WERE KEPT SECRET. It was found to be necessary to keep the annexation negotiations a profound secret, and in this both sides were successful. The principal reason for this was that the Dominians were under a contract with certain parties in England for a loan of .420,000 starling at a commission of thirty per cent.; \$50,000 had been delivered on this contract, and the time for the delivery of the whole expired on the 31st of December, 1869. News of the success of this negotiation in England would have caused the prompt subscription of the entire loan, but no more money had been received on the contract up to the 6th of December, and it is now altogether probable that the contract expired without further delivery. To guard against continuously hereafter the contract of the contract expired without further delivery. nutrier denvery. To guard against commingencies, however, Baez entered into an agreement that in case any of the money was proffered within the specified time he would hold it subject to the order of the United

RATIFICATION OF THE SAMANA TREATY.

The Samana treaty was at once ratified by the Dominican Senate, and its terms appeared to be thoroughly understood, not only at San Domingo city, but on Samana peninsula. On Domingo city, but on Samana peninsula. On the subject of annexation the people appeared to be unanimous, and there seems to be little doubt but that the vote of the citizens, when taken, will approve the treaty, heartly. Among those whom General Babeock con-sulted on this subject was Don Domingo La Roche, the leader in the Church, and one of

the most influential citizens on the islandsold to own fully one-seventh of its improved property. He was very strong for annexation, and from his position in the prevailing Church, would command large influence for that end.

PECHTER.

Charles Bickens's Young Man-Appearance of the Tragedian in New York Last Night. The New York Tribune has the following re-

marks upon the appearance of Mr. Fechter, the tragedian, last night, for the first time in

America:

Few incidents in experience are so delightful as contact with a fresh intellectual force, and perception of a new form of genius. Hence the lively interest always inspired in the public mind by the announcement that a new artist is to "make assay." Especially is this interest aroused by the announcement of mind of man more nearly than any other form mind of man more nearly than any other form of art. In what way this comes about it would, perhaps, be difficult to state in precise terms. Possibly it is because the brightness and action of the stage furnish relief to the monotony of everyday life. Possibly the cause lies deeper still—in the monitions of men's aspiration. "Bards, heroes, angels are we, if we will," says the poet Matthew Arnold; and it may be that we love the stage because it can show us our love the stage because it can show us our ideals and lure us to aspire. But, from whatever cause, the effect remains; the stage exercises our engrossing influence, and the amnouncement of a new actor awakens the livenouncement of a new actor awakens the live-liest feelings. For some time past this com-munity has been agitated by curiosity and an-ticipation with reference to the distinguished foreign actor, Mr. Fechter. That curiosity was satisfied, and that anticipation was in great measure fulfilled, in the appearance that Mr. Fechter made last evening at Niblo's Garden, in the character of "Ruy Biss." The fame of the player had been thoroughly trumpeted—by praise, by censure, by discus-sion and by various arts of advertisement. The first result was a crowded house. Mr. Fechter's first appearance was witnessed by a Fechter's first appearance was witnessed by a multitude of persons, in which the dramatic brotherhood, the literary guild, and the world of fashion were copiously represented. And the new actor was generously and heartily applauded, by way of welcome. The character or "Ruy Blas" is not a difficult one either to grasp or to interpret. A man lowly born, but grasp of to interpret. A man lowly born, but raised to a fictitious and temporary greatness, loves a noble lady. Circumstances, artfully contrived, make him seem to have done her a direful injury. He turns upon his tormentor in the hour of greatest darkness and desperation, slays him royally, and then sacrifices his own: life to testify to the sincerity of his love. The actor who would potray this character must possess the capacity of intense passion and noble delicacy. Love, in its highest form, is devotional. Mr. Feebter made "Ruy Blas" manly and gentle. His acting showed form, is devotional. Mr. Feehter made "Ruy Blas" manly and gentle. His acting showed great earnestness, fine intelligence, and a mastery of the art of picturesque gesture. But it did not show greatness. Indeed, the part offers no adequate medium for such revelation. "Ruy Blas" has but one really fine dramatic opportunity—when he turns upon "Don Saluste," in the moment of the latter's gloating triumph, and dares him to death. Mr. Feehter, who had played very quietly throughout the first two acts, made a bust in act third, at this point, and showed that electrical quality of temperament which commonly charms theatritemperament which commonly charms theatrical audiences. For this, as in fact for nearly cal audiences. For this, as in fact for nearly everything else that he did, there was abundant applayse. When we have said that Mr. Fechter had the somewhat uncommon merit of being identified with the part that he played, and of preserving that identity from first to last, we have said enough about his acting of Ruy Blas. In personal appearance Mr. Fechter dinly resembles Mr. John Brougham, and there is a suggestion about him of one whom our prothers of the about him of one whom our brothers of the quill remember with tender regret—the late Charles Seymour. The actor's face, without being remarkably mobile, is strongly ex-pressive of concentrated intellect and vigorous pressive of concentrated intellect and vigorous emotional power. His voice is delicate in tone; his accent a medley of English and French. The whole impression that he makes—if one but watches him long enough, and does not judge by first indications—is very pleasant. Mr. Fetcher is heartily welcome; but, unless he does something much finer than anything he did last night, it is wholly unlikely that he will make us forget that likely that he will make us forget that there are several actors on the American stage whose talents, culture and special triumphs in acting render them fully his equals in ability, if not in the accident of fame. Of Miss Leclercq, who appeared as the "Princess," it is only necessary to state that her acting was commended to approbation by a acting was commended to approbation by a certain breadth and grace of gesture, and by much sincerity. In appearance the lady resembles Queen Victoria, as that monarch appeared in earlier days. Ruy Bles was neatly put upon the stage, but with no considerable attempt at scenic display. Mr. Shewell was very satisfactory as "Don Salluste," and Mr. Bangs, in what little was allowed to "Don Casar," made a pleasant impression. Mr. Fechter and Miss Leclered were repeatedly called before the curreit and

## appear as "Claude Melnotte," as "Legar-dere," and as "Hamlet." FOR LAWYERS.

were repeatedly called before the curtain, and

Rich Anecdote of Rufus Choate.

[From the Boston Times.] A good many years ago some trouble con-nected with a bank at Northampton caused the directors to engage the legal services of Hon. Rufus Choate. The case was heard in chambers at Boston, Chief Justice Shaw presiding. What the peculiar merits or demerits of the case were the narrator does not recollect; but no one who listened to the earnest argument of Mr. Choate against the interpretation given by the opposing counsel to the law regulating the class of questions under hearing could have failed to doubt that there was something radically unjust and wrong in the statute. To prove that the law never could have been designed to admit of such interpre-tations as had been claimed for it was Mr. Choate's grand point, and he wound up his Choate's grand point, and he wound up his remarks on the subject by declaring that—if such meaning could, by any species of logical torture, be applied to the law, and such interpretation designed by the framer of the law, that individual, whoever he may be, manifestly knew nothing whatever of the subject he sought to legislate upon. As to that fact, Mr. Choate felt thoroughly satisfied in his mind.

Mr. Sidney Bartlett, who was of opposing counsel, addressing the court, said that the law which had been so severely arraigned by his learned brother (Choate), had been framed several years before by the then Attorney-General for Massichusetts, and exhibited in its comprehensiveness, and exact adaptability to its legal purposes, the peculiar distinctness of expression for which that gentleman's writing and speeches were noted, and, said Mr. Bartlett, with a rather rogaish expression on his countenance. "I think I am not wrong in stating that the gentleman who so eminently filled the office of Attorney-General for the State that year was Hon. Rufus Choate."
The Court smiled audibly; even Judge Shaw gave vent to something between a sign and a groan, which, being interpreted, meant a his personal dilemma. They had not long to wait, for Mr. Choate almost instantly re-

sponded: "Admitted, admitted, may it please your honor; but the fact does not disquality my statement, that whoever framed that statute with the view of having such meaning applied to it as has been asserted by Brother Bartlett, could not, by any possibility, have known any-And Mr. Choate went on with another part

of his argument.

AMUSEMENTS.

-The second performance of Waltiam Tell, at the Academy of Music, last evening, at-tracted a very large audience, although there were more vacant seats than upon the occasion of the presentation of the operalast week. The performance, however, was worthy of a crowded house. Signor Lefranc was in noble voice, and he sang the beautiful music of the part even more magnificently than upon his-first appearance. His singing in the famous trio in the third act was characterized by a passionate fervor which touched every listener. It was the crowning triumph of an artist who alone could surpass the excellence of his performance in the other passages of the part. If Signor Lefranc never attempted another character in this city, he would have secured in this one the grateful remembrance of those who were fortunate enough to hear him. Sig-nor Reynn's William Tell also deserves warm praise; and the singers who played the supplementary parts, with one or two exceptions, gave great satisfaction. The chorus was large and very efficient, and the difficult instrumenand very emerent, and the difficult instrumental music was given in a creditable manner by the orchestra. This evening Donnizetti's opera Poliuto will be given, with Miss Kellogg and Signor Lefranc, and other good singers in the cast. To-morrow night Norma, with Madame Briol and Signor Massimilliani.

"LITTLE EM'LY" AT THE ARCH. The arrangement by Andrew Halliday of some episodes from "David Copperfield" is to be praised for what it courageously excludes as well as for what it gives. The compiler is

not a first-class writer, as may be easily seen where explanatory soliloquies from his own pen are put into the mouths of "Steerforth" or "Bosa Dartle;" these do not match the idious taken directly from Dickens; but a decidedly able way of cutting the novel and pasting fie parts into consecutive sense has been shown in the drama. From the title, the playgoer is prepared to find a central figure in the girl of the Yarmouth fish-house. "Little Em'ly" is the pivotal form, around which the other characters revolve and fall into light only from their relations with her, and from whom (as an amusing instance the figure of the real hero, "Doy'd" is a far removed as the house. " David," is so far removed as to become little more than a supernumerary. " Em'ly," though she has not much to do, gives coherency to the whole plot, showing first as the elfish seamaiden, unsophisticated as an Undine, yet emulous of city graces and prepared to be struck with the dashing elegance of "Steerstruck with the dashing elegance of "Steerforth" the moment he appears at the old boathouse. After a scene which places her distinctly in the bosom of her loving family,—with "Dan's" light shining in the window for her at nightfall, "Ham's" strong arms eager to protect her; and her doom entering with the showy profligate from London,—then "Martha," as the ultimate reclaimer, takes an importance scenely recognized in the next. "Martha," as the ultimate reclaimer, takes an importance scarcely recognized in the novel, and is atonce introduced, sinful and repenfant and grateful for "Little Em'ly's" bounty. Soon "Ham." has to tell of "Em'ly's" flight. Then comes a "Micawber" episode, in which that victim of chronic pecuniary liability is arrested, rescued by "Heep," and overcome by spirituous stimulants, all in one good scene. In the meeting outside Canterbury Cathedral, "Little Em'ly," though aboury Cathedral, "Little Emily," though absent, is kept in mind by "Peggoty's" despair and "Martha's" vow of assistance. In the third act the soiled dove comes back alone to the old ark, to the haunting music of Payne's melody. "Rosa Dartle" is present to revile her in the terms of the novel, though the scene there is laid in "Em'ly's" London lodging. Then comes the wreek of "Sterforth's" yacht, while "Em'ly" and "Rosa" have to watch together the heroism of "Ham" and the death of "Steerforth." "Little Em'ly's" career is now broken, and there is nothing more for her but the final emigration to Australia, with its gleam of better hopes. But before the dramatis personæ are gathered on the deck of the emigrant ship; "Micawber," the other great, if not the only great character part in the play, is to be sold to "Heep," Hoored, vindicated, and finally outfitted by "Aunt Trotwood" for accolorial career. The great conte wood" for a colonial career. The great comic off from the dock, and the history of "Little Em'ly" ceases. The reader of David Copper-Em'ly" ceases. The reader of David Copper-field remembers and misses David's young mother, the Muristones, Davy's youth, the revelation of Miss Trotwood's goodness, David's first dissipation: Miss Mills and the child-wife, the wedding, Jip. and the uneat-able dinner with Traddles; the latter's mar-riage, and all his sisters-in-law: Mrs. Steer-forth; the respectable man and his prison piety, with Heep, under the patronage of Creakles: David's lessons in stenography, and his literary history: also the teaching scenes with Agnes, hardly substituted in the play by with Agnes, hardly substituted in the play by a glimpse of the angel at last in a weddingdress. But the sense that there is quite enough material in one of the most populous and com-plicated of modern novels, for at least one

The company of the Arch inaugurated last night, before a crowded house, this second Dickens dramatization of the last few days. were the recipients of the customary floral tributes. We observe that Mr. Fechter is to The roles were well distributed, each artist taking the part adapted to him by nature and Charles Dickens. The great success, but not the most perfect interpretation, of the evening was Craig's "Micawber." It was not quite Dickens, it was not precisely an etching his Phil. Roll Craig's traveling gags. by Phiz. But Craig's favorite gags were skilfully adapted where they would match best, and though he could not possibly attain poor Wilkins's orotund declamation, he made up by translating all the inequalities of the hero's character and career by the play of the most comical pair of legs on the American stage. His Australian outfit was a gay piece of extravagant costume; and if Dickens himself could have witnessed the unjustifiable burlesque of his own creation, we think a tear of convulsive laughter would have blotted out all its errors. More faultless, and indeed perfectly undistinguishable from the novelist's ideal, were Mis. Maeder in "Emma Micawber" (she only needed more flut-) tering ribbons and corkscrew curls, and Mackey in "Uriah Heep." Although the make-up was rather too old at first, the acting, moving and back-twisting were highly artistic. Mrs: Drew's tirst-great point was made when taking assistance from the then spotless "Em'ly"—a tender "May God bless you," then a warning "and keep you," exquisitely modulated: she played an ugly and thankless part-throughout with nerugly and thankless part throughout with perfect feeling: Messrs. Cathcart and James, in "Dan" and "Ham" Peggoty, were much oppressed by the unrelieved sentimentalism of their roles, but they both looked and played well, and Catheart at last, in tenderly encouraging "Em'ly" at the departure, showed the assumed cheerfulness of sympathetic feeling to perfection. Dickens's determination to constant, wearying, fallacious sentiment is enough to destroy an actor, but these gentle-

more good play, does not prevent his conviction that the dramatist has known what he was about, and that if "LittleEm'ly" was to be

the heroine, the right passages were attached

enough to destroy an actor, but these gentle-men recovered from the influence, and gave their parts all possible variety and animation. Mrs. Thayer was of course faultless in "Betsy Trotwood," and Miss Placide gave a good, strong stagy, ranting version of "Rosa Dartle," leaving the impression that she had never read a line of Dickens's, who, however, was never a line of Dickens's, who, however, was never drearier than in this high-strung Nemesis with a dyspepsia. We reserve till the last the pleasure of praising Miss Price in the title part, to which she gave all the effect of her chaining face and natural manner. It is a rather insipid part, as maids who wear the willow are recent straightfur. willow are never stimulating. But by a great deal of intelligent by-play and pantomine Miss Price made out her role into a veritable creation. The parts were all perfectly studied, out and fixed, and left an impression of clearent character; each attist lived for three hours in the atmospere of Dickens; and the audience were faithful attentive and beguiled.

When Mr. Craig, by the by, has learned the contents of "Micawber's" long document by

rote, instead of being obliged to read it from

the page, he will have his mind freer for the by-play, and make the "explosion of Vesu-vius" more effective. The scenery, by Fetters and Hawthorne, is new and bright—that with

'Canterbury Cathedral" quite impossible but sensational. -At the Chestnut Street Theatre, this evening Miss Laura Keene will appear with her company in Byron's sensational play Blow for Blow, and in the comedietta Two Can Play at that Gome. On Wednesday and Thursday evenings Boucicault's play Mercy Dodd; or, a Hushand to Order will be produced, and on Friday night Miss Keene will have a benefit prior to her departure from the city for a short time. She will appear in three plays; the drama entitled Is She Mad? the comedy Matri-

mong, and the farce The Actress by Daylight.
At the Saturday matinee School will be given.
On Monday next Miss Susan Galton, with her company, will begin a brief engagement. -The American Theatre offers a first-rate —The American Theatre one is a new-rate bill for this evening. Mr. Gibbons the famous gymnast will appear and will perform novel and wonderful feats, such, for instance, as walking upon the ceiling with his head downwards, and there will be, besides, ballet singing, farce, burlesque, and performances by trained

-Messrs. Carneross & Dixey announce an attractive entertainment at the Eleventh Street Opera House this evening. A number of novelties will be produced.

-Messrs. Duprez & Benedict. proprietors of the Seventh Street Opera House, will give an entertainment of more than usual excellence this evening. Their bill includes pantomines farce, negro delineations, vocal and instrumental music, and a multitude of good things beside. -Signor Blitz, with his son Theodore, will

indulge in magic and legerdemain at Assembly Buildings every night this week and on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. —Mr. Carl Wolfsohn will give his third matinée—the "Mendelssohn Matinée"—in the Foyer of the Academy of Music on Friday next. He will be assisted by several well-

known artists. -At the Walnut this evening the military drama, Not Guilty, will be repeated. This play has proved an immense success; the ouse is crowded nightly, and the performance

—The first of a series of concerts in aid of the German Hospital will be given by Frederick Tiedemann, on Thursday evening, Jan. 15th, at the German Theatre, Coates street, near Franklin. Mr. Tiedemann will be assisted by Mr. L. Brachet, Mad. H. Behrans, Mr. Max Friedmann, Miss M. Schmitt, Mr. Earry, and the Singerburd Society. Ferry, and the Sangerbund Society. A fine programme has been arranged for the occasion, and as the proceeds are to be devoted to charitable purposes, the attendance ought to be large.

### GEORGE PEABODY.

Posthumous Honors to George Peabody— Preparations for the Reception of His Remains at Portland.

PORTLAND, Jan. 10, 1870.—The coming arrival of the remains of the late George Peabody is the principal topic of conversation and interest in this city. Concerning the exact time, however, when the fleet of mourning is to arrive, there seems to be a wide difference of opinion. Many incline to the opinion that it will arrive in the course of two or three days, and there are others who set the time as far distant as the 20th. From the fact that the three United States monitors, to act as the guard of honor, which were to sail from Boston to-day, have had their orders countermanded, it is reasonable to believe that the fleet will not certainly appear in

American waters the present week. The ceremonies attendant upon the reception of the remains and also those connected with their departure from this city will be grand and impressive in character and will re-flect the greatest credit upon the city and State. As soon as the fleet is signalled from the observatory the telegraph will flash the news to all parts of Maine and elsewhere, so that there will be ample time afforded for people all over the State and country for people all over the State and country to witness the final ceremonies. The reception fleet will be the United States double turreted monitors Miantonomah and Terror and the corvette Alaska. To her Majesty's Monarch will be assigned the post of honor, while the United States steamer Plymouth and other ships-of-war will follow in line. The ensigns will be displayed at half-mast in conjunction with the British flags. The marines and crews will be drawn up in line, heads uncovered; the band will play funeral dirges and guns will be fired at the time of the disembarkation and transfer of the remains to the embarkation and transfer of the remains to the authorities of the State of Maine. A delegation of officers will accompany the funeral escort from Portland to Peabody.

According to the arrangements the remains According to the arrangements the remains will remain on board the Monarch forty-eight hours after she is signalled before being brought on shore, and they will then probably lie in state in the lity Hall for two days before being forwarded to Peabody. The coremonies in the hall will occur upon the day of departure, and will be grand and impressive. The Haydn Association, supported by the Portland and Germania Bands, will perform appropriate selections. The whole building will be thrown open, so as to accommodate all who may be present. The Governor and staff will be present at the landing and remain throughout the extending. The Prittle Town. throughout the ceremonies. The British government has ordered Minister Thornton to be present at the funeral, and there is some prosect that he may be present at the arrival of the remains.

It is expected that the President of the United States and the heads of departments will be represented at the funeral ceremonies also all the educational institutions in the land which have been blessed with the liberality of the deceased. It is probable that the occasion will bring to Portland a larger number of distinguished men from the higher walks of life than was ever seen here. Decorators will commence draping the City Hall and other public buildings to-morrow, and the citizens generally will unite with the authorities in displaying emblems of mourning.

# OBITUARY.

Jean Bantiste Amedee Sauvan. A telegram from Richmond, Va., reports the death of this gentleman on Sunday evening last at six o'clock, from the effects of a paralytic stroke he received on the Friday evening previous. M. Sauvan was widely and honorably known as the consular representative of the French empire at Richmond. He was been in France in the year 1805, was well edusated, and came to this country some twenty veary ago in the capacity of Chancellor to the French Consulate at Philadelphia. While residing in the City of Brotherly Love he made the acquaintance of and married Miss Caroline Pintard, an American ried Miss Caroline Pintard, an American lady of French extraction. In 1862 he was appointed Vice Consul of the empire at Baltimore, a position he filled acceptably until 1867, when he was appointed Consul at Civita Vecchia, in the Roman States. Before arriving in Italy, however, his government transferred his services to Richmond, which city he reached in February, 1868, and has ever since been there, discharging his duties foithfulled. been there, discharging his duties faithfully and satisfactorily. Before entering upon his diplomatic career, M. Sanvan was a student at law in the office of M. Fould, a brother of the famous Achille Fould. He was also a cousin of M. Ernest Legouve, a member of the French Academy of Sciences. By reason of his death the Consulate at Richmond will be temporarily in charge of M. E. Grimaudde Caux. The funeral of the deceased Consul-will take place to-day from the Catholic church at Richmond.—Herald.

-A married lady in St. Paul has been in a trance state for six weeks, and her husband refuses to send for a doctor. He says he intends to enjoy a quiet time as long as possi-

# TO THE STOCKHOLDERS

OF THE

Philadelphia and Reading Bailroad Company.

To the Stockholders of the Philadelphia and Reading To the Stockholders of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company
The managers submit the following report of the receipts and expenditures for the year ending November 30, 1809, with the Treasurer's general balance-sheet, exhibiting the financial condition of the Company at that date:

[Here follow the usual transportation and income accounts, which we omit, as they are given below in condensed form.]
The following tabular statement in detail, for each branch of traffic, shows the comparative results of the year:

### Travel, 330,836 passengers.

Merchandise, 1,220,596 tons.

Coal, 3,574,874 tons.

Mail

Miscellaneous. Gnoss receipts. \$8,791,937 Gross expenses 6,162,611 8,162,511

Net profits.

1869.

Travel, 435,754 pass., \$1,184,006 Inc., \$196,400 I9 9-10

Mdso, 1,422,738 tons, 1,579,623 Inc., 163,980 II 6-18

Coal, 4,239,467 tons, 8,340,240 Inc. 2,094,016 33 5-18

Mall, 1,239,467 tons, 8,340,240 Inc., 20,94,016 33 5-18 29,170 Inc., 20 7-100 69,342 Dec., 37,892 35 3-19 Miscellaneous, Gross exceipts.... \$11,208,381 In. \$2,416,444 27 5-18 Gross expenses... 6,876,313 In. 713,802 11 6-10

Per passenger, cost \$1.76 3-10 received \$2.98 5-16 Mdse., per ton, cost 63 9-10 received 1.16 Coal, per ton, cost 91 6-10 received 1.74 9-16 1869. Per Passenger, cost \$1.44 received \$2.71.7-16 Mdse., per ton, cost 59 7-10 received 1.11 Coal, per ton, cost 85 8-10 received 1.96 9-16 The result of the year's business, as condensed from transportation and income account, may be stated thus:

ing the Maha-noy and Broad Mountain and Enterprise Rail-roads in 1868 and 1869...... 179,225.54 66,859.49 -\$4,398,**998.00** From which deduct:

433,380,50 Interest on Bonded debt.... Interest on Bonds and Mort-50.922.53 gages......Sinking Funus..... 552,903.03

sidings, main line...... Cost of new tracks and sidings, laterals...... Cost of new bridges..... Cost of new depots....... Cost of new wharf at Rich-141,612.91 mond, No. 12...... Cost of new wall at Sana-28,412.37 8,628.15 toga....: Cort of widening East Ma-18,925.43 hanoy tunnel..... Cost of extension of Willow

street wharf..... 6,905.16 

- 1.523.815.8

1,634,511.24

101,520.99 taxes on do.. \_\_ 1.416.794.57 505.181.21 Total Reserved Fund, 1869............\$3,782,100.40 July, 1869, 5 per cent. on ...\$27,639.619.32—1,381,980.98

There has been declared a Dividend payable in cash on the 17th January, 1870, of 5 per cent. on the preferred and common stock.

taxes on do...... 141,834.88

cent. on .... \$2 U.S. and State

\$29,0/3,100.28. 1,451,155.01

S. and State taxes on dividend and on excess of net profits over dividends declared...... 188,886.23

link which connects it with the borough of Leganon will be finished and opened for business early
in the present year.

Upon the 18th of May last a lease of the East
Pennsylvania Rallroad was made to this Company,
for a term of nine bundred and ninety-nine years,
at an annual rent of \$78,352, equal to six per cent.
clear of taxes, upon the capital stock of the East
Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The rolling
stock, workshops, materials, real estate, and other
property of the latter Company, were transferred to
this Company, in consideration of its agreement to
pay at maturity, in the year 1888, the bonded indebtetiness of the East Pennsylvania Railroad Company, amounting to \$306,90, the value of property
so transferred being amply sufficient to cover the
amount of bonds thus guaranteed to be paid.

That portion of the Allentown Railroad lying between Port Clinton and Topton, and connecting
the main line with the East Pennsylvania road, has
been placed undor-contract.

The Shamokin and Trevorton Railroad has been
finished and is now in operation, and the extension
of the Good Spring Railroad to Brookside, near the
Dauphin county line, has also been completed.
An extension of the Lorberry Creek Railroad to
develope the southern fork of the western portion

An extension of the Lorberry Creek Railroad to develope the southern fork of the western portion