Daily Evening Bulleting

GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

F. L. FETHERSTON. Publisher.

PRIOR THREE CENTS.

VOLUME XXIII.—NO. 242.

TARTH CLOSET COMPANY'S COM-FRANCISCUS & CO.'s, 513 Market at. dezitu the 3015 WEDDING INVITATIONS EN-WEDDING INVITATIONS LOUIS
PRENA Stationer and Engraver, 1032 Householder (1920) the control of t

DIED. BOYER.—On Wednesday, 19th inst., Martha, youngest daughter of George 40 B. and Eliza Boyer, aged 18 months.

The rolatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandfather, No. 2424 Green street, on Friday morning, 21st inst., at 16 o'clock. inst., at 16 o'clock.

GUMMERE.—In Burlington, N. J., on the 18th inst.

Martha M. Gummere, wife of William Gummere, and
daughter of the late William H. Morris, in the 4th rear

daughter of the late William H. Morris, in the 4th year of her age.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

JAMES—In West Chester on the 19th ins' of consumption, slibbilla E., wife of Wm. L. James,: the 30th year of her age.

Funeral from the residence of her husband, No. 40 west Market atrent. West Chester, on Saturday, 22d inst., at 2 o clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

JONES—On Tuesday, January 19th, B. Muse Jones, in the 731 year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1322 Walnut street, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o clock, without further notice. To proceed to Laurel Hill. ill. RAMBO.—On the 19th inst., Evelyn, youngest daugh-r of William B. and Lizzie A. Rambo, in the 6th year ter of william B. and alizze M. mamou, in she can you of her age.
VAUX.—On Fifth-day morning, First Month, 26, 1870, Eliza H. Yaux, aged 50 years.
WARD.—On the morning of the 19th instant, Anna Marca, eldest daughter of Margaret and the late John D. Ward.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, 109 South Twentieth street, on Saturday morning, at 9 o'clock.

PARCY SILKS,

REDUCED IN PRICE TO CLOSE THEM.
LIGHT SILKS FOR EVENINGS
WHITE CLOTHS and ASTRACHANS, for the Opera.
BEST BLACK BILKS IN THE CITY.
EYRE & LANDELLI.
128

SPECIAL NOTICES.

regard Clothing paid to 818 and 520 Chestnut our 18 JOHN WANAMAKER stock to day Chestnut Street selling than it Clothing ever it just now has been Establishment. before. 818 and 820 we must Chestnut Street.

NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, held on the 11th Instant. BENJAMIN ROW LAND. Jr., WILLIAM H. RHAWN. CHARLES BICHARDSON, WILLIAM M. SEYFERT and FREDERIC A. HOYT, were duly elected Directors of this Bank. FREDERIC A. HOYT, were duly elected Directors of this Bank.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, BENJ, ROWLAND, Jr.; was elected President, and WM. H. RHAWN, Vice President.

Arrangements have been made for consolidating and uniting this bank with the National Bank of the Republic, of Philadelphia; and for this purpose the National Exchange Bank will, as a separate association, so into liquidation at the close of business on the lith instant, in accordance with a vote of the Stockholders and a resolution of the Board of Directors; and its assets, books and accounts having been assigned to the National Bank of the Republic, they will be removed to its banking-house, at 809 and 811 Chestnut street, where the affairs of this Bank in liquidation will be conducted by the National Bank of the Republic, after the Lith inst. Checks drawn upon the National Exchange Bank agaidst bulances remaining to the credit of its depositors, after the Bath matant, will be paid at the National Bank of the Republic.

The resignation of JOHN W. GILBOUGH as Cashier of the Bepublic.

The resignation of JOHN W. GILBOUGH, as Cashier of this Bank, has been accepted, to take effect on and after the 15th instant.

By order of the Board of Directors.

B. ROWLAND, Jr., President.

jal5 6t rp\$ W. H. RHAWN, Vice President.

YOUNG MENNERCHOR MLENNE HICHOR

BAL MASQUE,

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BAL MASQUE,

BAL MASQUE,

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

THURSDAY EVENING,

JANUARY 2TH, E70,

ADMITTING

A GENTLEMAN ONE LADY.
FIVE DOLLARS.
EXTRA HADIES' TICKETS.
ONE DOLLAR.
FOR BALE PRINCIPAL MUSIC STORES,
NEWS STANDS,
CONTINENTAL HOTEL,

THE MANAGERS. jacth set ditros ANNIVERSARY OF THE MERCHANTS' FUND.—The sixteenth anniversary of the Merchants' Fund will be celebrated at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC'.

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, at 1/4 o'clock. The annual report of the Board of Managers will be read, and addresses will be delivered by Hon. WILLIAM STRONG, Rev. J. L. WITHEROW.
Hon. JAMES R. LUDLOW, GEORGE H. STUART, Esq. CHOOLEAN CHORD AND BOARD HOST CONTROL OF A STUART CONTROL OF A STUAR

WILLIAM C. LUDWIG, JAMES C. HAND, A. J. DERBYSHIRE, THOMAS C. HAND, JAMES B. McFABLAND, Committee of Arrangements. jal9tfe2rp

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AMBOY RAILBOAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES. 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 receipts of RICHARD S. TROWBRIDGE, Cashier, or F. S. CONOVER, Transfer Agent, to Mr. TROWBRIDGE, at his office, who is authorized to receipt for the same, on the back of the receipt for first installment, july-169rp RICHARD STOCKTON, Treasurer. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6, 1870.

NOTICE—THE DELAWARE AND READ THE CAMBEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND THE PORTATION COMPANY AND TRANS-

PORTATION COMPANY.

On and after February 1st, 1870, the Stockholders of the above Companies, of January 15th, 1870, are entitled to a dividend of Five (5) per cent. payable at 111 Liberty street, New York, or 206 South Delaware avenue, Philadelphia. delphia.
TRENTON, N. J., January 17th, 1879.
jais iltry RICHARD STOCKTON, Treasurer.

HIGH SCHOOL ALUMNI.-A special meeting of the Association will be held at the Lecture Room of the High School building, on SATURDAY EVENING, January 29, 1870, on business of great importance. Members are earnestly invited to attend. order of the Board of Managers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The Second Series.

Opening Sale of Season Tickets To-Day. ORDER OF THE LECTURES. WENDELL PHILLIPS, January 31.

PETROLETIMY, NASBY (D. H. Locke), February 3.

Subject—The Loris of Creation.

BALPH WALDO EMERSON, February 7.

Subject—Social Life in America.

Subject—Social Life in America.

Subject—The Roll of Honor.

Gen. Wal, CURTIS, February 12.

Subject—Our National Folly—The Civil Sorvice.

Frot. ROBERT E. ROGERS, February 23.

Subject—Chemical Forces in Nature and the Arts.

BAYARD TAYLOR, March 21.

Subject—Reform and Art.

Subject—Reform and Art.

Subject—French Folks at Home.

Prof. HENRY MORTON, March 24.

Subject—Bolar Eclipses.

ANNA E. DICKINSON, April 7.

Subject—Down Breaks. WENDELL PHILLIPS, January 31.

SCALF OF PRICES.—Admission to each Lecture, 50 onts; Reserved Seats to each Lecture, 76 cents; Reserved Tickets for the Series of Ten Lectures, \$5. The opening sale of reserved senson tickets will commence on THURSDAY MORNING, January 29, at 9 o'clock at Gould's Figure Hooms, No. 223 Chostnut street, and will be confined until the end of the present week, after which no more senson tickets will be sold. The sale of reserved seats to any of the single lectures will begin on MONDAY MORNING, Jan. 24. jazu-tf

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON
BAILROAD COMPANY. OFFICE 224 SOUTH
DELAWARE AVENUE
The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual
Dividend of Five Per Cent. upon the capital stock of the
Company, clear of taxes, from the profits of the six
months ending December 31, 1869, payable on and after
February 1 proximo, when the transfer books will be

J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasurer. THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the WOLF CREEK DIAMOND COAL COMPANY will be held at their office. Ex South Second street, on WEDNESDAY, February 2, at 12 M. R. R. ROBB, Secretary. 1109 GIRARD STREET. 1109

TURKICA BUSSIAN AND PERFUMED BATHS, Departments for Ludies. Baths open from 6 A. M. to 9 P. M.

HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518

See 1520 Lombard atreet, Dispensary Department.

Siedlical treatment and medicineful ruisbed gratuitously to the new

A BRUTE IN QUOD. A Young Turkish Wife in the Kings County Penitentiary...Rescue by Con-sul-General Oscanyan...Retaliatory Punishment...The Girl to be Sent Hack

to Turkey.
The New York Sun says: The New York Sun says:
About two years ago, a beautiful and welleducated young Turkish girl, named Hentus
Harootania, was inveigled from her home undera promise of mariage held out to her by a
countryman named Tatcosyan, who had been
for some time a resident of the United States,
but was then on a visit to Turkey. She had but was then on a visit to Turkey. She had some money, equivalent to 510,000 in gold, which she entrusted to her seducer. They came to this port, and with her money Tatcosyan, who had assumed the name of C. H. Christian, opened a confectionery in Fulton avenue, East New York. They were married, and lived comfortably awhile.

ayenie, East New Lork. They were married, and lived comfortably awhile.

The husband had a son and daughter by a former marriage, and it is believed that they interfered with Mr. and Mrs. Christian's connubial bliss. He became very abusive and greatly neglected his wife, so that she was left almost naked and barefoot, and was compelled by him to do the roughest work of the household. When she asked for money to replace her outfit she received abuse and beat replace her outfit she received abuse and beating. And once when she went to learn machine-operating, intending thereby to earn a livelihood for herself, he abused her so shamefully that in self-defence she threw some erockery at him. For this he had her arrested, and on the charge of malicious mischief and the talse pretence that she was Christian's servant, the poor woman was sent to the Kings County Penitentiary. County Penitentiary.

Her husband was appointed her interpreter

by the Court, as she did not know a word of English. Of course he asked such questions and gave such answers as he pleased. the wife's term of imprisonment expired, she again sought her home, and begged admit-tance, but the door was shut against her, and a policeman, who found her weeping and wandering in the streets, took her to the police station, where she was locked up all

She went to her home again, and again her brutal husband had her arrested on a trumped-up charge that she intended and had threatened injury to his person and property. Christian's son was appointed interpreter this time, and the question being put to her whether she would bind herself to keep the peace toward her husband, she refused naturally enough unless a similar bond was exacted from him. She was again sent to the Peni-tentiary, December 15, 1869. And so ignorant was she of the nature of

the proceedings and the sentence of Justice Lynch, that she did not know where they were taking her to in a carriage, and the term of her imprisonment. But, finding herself back in the same place, and remembering her former treatment, she wrote to Mr. Oscanyan, the Turkish Consul here.

Mr. Oscanyan had her released on a writ of habeas corpus, and instituted a suit in her name consult. The internal of the consult o

habeos corpus, and instituted a suit in her name against Christian. This was a turn in the wheel which he did not expect, and so he sent his daughter to intercede, and Consul Oscayan agreed to drop the suit on the conditions that the scoundrel should restore the \$10,000 to his wife, pay her passage back to Turkey, and pay the costs of the suit. The daughter accepted the terms, but the father deemed them too hard and begged off, and, by fair promises and lying phrases. he stayed of fair promises and lying phrases, he staved off the evil day until Tuesday last, when Mr. Os-canyan laid his official hands again on him, and Tatcosyan Christian is now in jail awaiting his trial or to get bail.

TORTURE IN SWITZERLAND.

A Relic of the Dark Ages. M. Borel, member of the Assembly of Lucerne, Switzerland, has proposed that information should be asked from the Federal mation should be asked from the rederat Council as to the torturing of a prisoner in the Canton of Zug. The man in question was accused of theft, and acknowledged to the Criminal Court that he had appropriated the missing articles, but he refused to admit that he had stolen them, and insisted that he had accidentally found them. The Court then ordered further inquiries to be made. "From the 20th of October to the 10th of November the prisoner was put on a bread-and-water diet; but he made no confession. Thumbscrews were then applied to the prisoner by the cill be were then applied to the prisoner, but still he made then applied to the prisoner, but still he made no confession. Sixi blows were next given him with a stick; he writhed and groaned, but declared he could say nothing more than what he had said already, upon which six more blows were administered. 'If you kill more than the large I competed any anything also.' me, Mr. Judge, I cannot say anything else. The prisoner was then brought before the court, and once more earnestly questioned, but he adhered to his former statement. Upon this the prisoner was again placed on the or-dinary prison diet."

The Paris Public, in order to add to its subscription list, calls upon all young men and girls who are engaged to be married, to subscribe for a year for the Public, promising to send them, with the receipt of one year's subscription, beautiful gold wedding rings.

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1870. STANTON.

Secretary Stanton's Political Position THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.

Reminiscences of the Close of Buchanan's

Administration.

Hon. Jere. Black's Card to the

To the Editor of the New York Herald: Since the death of Mr. Stanton some newspaper writers have revived the scandalous accounts which began to be propagated, I think, in 1862, concerning his conduct while a member of Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet. It is asserted that he came into that administration with views he came into that administration with views entirely opposed to those of the President and the men who were to be his colleagues, all of whom, except Messrs. Holt and Dix, were in favor of the Southern Confederacy, and ready to sacrifice the Union; that supported by these two he bullied the rest; that he terrified the President by threats of resignation into measures which otherwise would not have been thought of; that he urged immediate war upon the seceding States to crush out the rebellion; that though defeated in this by the treason of his associates, he carried with a high hand other points of sound policy; that by these hardy displays of hostility to the administration which trusted him he promoted the interests and won the gratitude of its enemies.

This is the substance expressed in my own plain English of many statements coming from various sources extensively.

This is the substance expressed in my own plain English of many statements coming from various sources extensively circulated and so generally believed that if not soon contradicted they are likely to be received as authentic history. They are not only false, but they must be injurious to Mr. Stanton's reputation; and they are grossly unjust to others, dead as well as living.

STANTON'S DEMOCRATIC RECORD.

I am not the special defender of Mr. Stanton and I certainly would not assail him. Before he fell away from the Democratic faith our friendship was intimate and close. There

fore he fell away from the Democratic faith our friendship was intimate and close. There was no separation afterwards except the separation which is inevitable between two persons who differ widely on public subjects believed by both to be vitally important. Our correspondence of last summer and autumn (began by himself) shows that I was able to forgive him my particular share of the injury (began by nimsen) snows that I was able to forgive him my particular share of the injury he had done to the liberties of the country, and he had my sincere good wishes for his future health and welfare. His political attitude towards the Buchanan administra-tion previous to his appointment as Attorney-General is wholly inisunderstood or else wilfully misrepresented. He was fully with us at every stage of the Kansas question, and no man felt a more loathing contempt than he did for the knavery of the abolitionists in refusing to vote upon the Lecompton consti-tion, when nothing but a vote was needed to expel slavery from the new State, and thus terminate the dispute by deciding it in the way which they themselves pretended to wish. He wholly denied Mr. Douglas' notions, and blamed him severely for the unreasonable and mischievous schism which he had created in the party. The Know Nothingism of Bell and Everett found no favor in his eyes. In the canvass of 1850 he regarded the salvation of the country as hanging upon the forlorn hone expel slavery from the new State, and thus canvass of 1860 he regarded the salvation of the country as hanging upon the forlorn hope of Breckinridge's election. We knew the abolitionists to be the avowed enemies of the constitution and the Union, and we thought the Republicans would necessarily be corrupted by their alliance with them. As we saw the march of these combined forces upon the capital we felt that the constitutional liberties of the country were in as much peril as Rome was when the Gauls were pouring over the broken defences of the city. Whether we were right or wrong is not the question now. It is enough to say of the city. Whether we were right or wrong is not the question now. It is enough to say that Mr. Stanton shared these apprehensions fully. He mere than shared them; to some extent he inspired them, for he knew Mr. Lincoln persenally, and the account he gave of him was anything but favorable.

MR. LINCOLN'S ELECTION.

The 6th of November came, and Mr. Lincoln was legally chosen President by the electoral machinery of the constitution, though the majority of the popular vote was against him by more than a million. The question was now to be tested by actual experiment whether a party which existed only in one section, and

party which existed only in one section, and which was organized on the sole principle of hostility to the rights, interests and feelings of the other, could or would administer the of the other, could or would administer the federal government in a righteous spirit of justice, or whether the predictions of all our great statesmen for thirty years must be verified that the abolitionsts when they got into power would disregard their sworn duty to the Constitution, break down the judicial authorities and claim obedience to their own mere will as a "higher obedience to their own mere will as a "higher law" than the law of the land. The danger was greatly aggravated by the criminal misconduct of large bodies in the South, and particularly in South Carolina, where preparations were openly made for resistance. What was the openly made for resistance. What was the federal Executive to do under these circumstances? Make war? He had neither authority nor means to do that, and Congress would not give him the one or the other. Should he compromise the dispute? He could offer no terms and make no pledges which would not be repudiated by no pledges which would not be repudiated by the new administration. Could he mediate between the parties? Both would refuse his umpirage, for both were as hostile to him as they were to one another. Nevertheless, he was bound to do them the best service he could, in spite of their teeth; and that service consisted in preserving the peace of the nation. It was his special and most imperative duty not to embroil the incoming administration by a civil war which his successor might be unwilling to approve or to prosecute. It was undoubtedly right to leave the President elect and his advisers in a situation where they could take their choice between compromising and fighting. In fact, Mr. Lincoln was in favor of the fermer, if his manugural be any no pledges which would not be repudiated by

mising and fighting. In fact, Mr. Lincoln was in favor of the former, if his inaugural be any sign of his sentiments.

STANTON'S POSITION.

The mind of no man was more deeply imbued with these opinions than Mr. Stanton's, The idea navar entered his head—certainly. The idea never entered his head—certainly.

Metar passed his lips—that the President ought ato make war upon States, or put the whole people out of the protection of the laws, and avenue them all to indignify the protection of the laws, and people out of the protection of the laws, and expose them all to indiscriminate slaughter as public enemies because some individuals among them had done or threatened to do what was inconsistent with their obligations to the United States. He knew very well that no such thing was either legally or physically possible. General Scott had reported officially that five companies constituted the whole available force which could be sent to the South for any purpose offensive or defensive. Is it possible that Mr. Stanton would have undertaken to conquer the South with half a regiment? He was thoroughly convinced that a war at that time of that kind and under those circumstances would not only "fire the Southern heart" but give to the secessionists the sympathy of all the world and ultimately insure their success, while it could not help but cripple, disgrace and ruin the cause of the Union. Nor did he feel pleasure in the anticipation of any civil war between the two expose them all to indiscriminate slaughter anticipation of any civil war between the two sections of his country. From the standpoint which he then occupied he said that war was

were inadequate he could not adopt others and usurp powers which had not been delegated; that neither the executive nor legislative departments had authority under the constitution to make war upon a State; that the military power might be used, if necessary, in aiding the judicial authorities to execute the laws in collecting the revenues, in defending or retaking the public property, but not in acts of indiscriminate hostility against all the people of a State. This is the "opinion" which has since been so often, so much and so well abused, denounced and vilified. Mr. Stanton did not stultify himself by denying the plain, obvious and simple truths which it expressed. The paper was shown him before it went to the President, and after a slight alteration suggested by himself, he not only approved but applauded it enthusiastically.

gested by himself, he not only approved but applauded it enthusiastically.

It disappointed the President. He had hastily taken it for granted that Congress might make secession a cause for war; and in the draft of his message already prepared he had submitted the question of war or peace to their decision. But the advice of the Law Department, supported by a powerful argument from General Cass, convinced him of his error, and that part of the message was ment from General Cass, convinced mm or his error, and that part of the message was rewritten. The substance of the message so modified received Mr. Stanton's hearty en-dorsement in everything that regarded seces-

sion and the treatment it ought to receive. STANTON AS ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Soon after this General Cass retired. I was requested to take the State Department and Mr. Stanton was appointed Attorney-General requested to take the State Department and Mr. Stanton was appointed Attorney-General upon my declaring that I was unwilling to leave the care of certain causes pending in the Supreme Court to any hands but his. This appointment alone, without any other proof, ought to satisfy any reasoning mind that all I have said of Mr. Stanton's sentiments must be true. No man in his sober senses can believe that I would have urged, or that Mr. Buchanan would have made the appointment, if we had not both known with perfect certainty that he agreed with us entirely on those fundamental poth known with periect certainty that he agreed with us entirely on those fundamental doctrines of constitutional law to which we were committed. The faintest suspicion of the Astronom Cana contrary would have put the Attorney-General's office as far beyond his reach as the throne of France. We took him for what he are true friend of the Union of professed to be—a true friend of the Union, a devout believer in the Constitution, a faithful man who would not violate his oath of office by wiful disobedience to the laws. I am still convinced that he did not deceive us. If he abandoned these privacy is included. abandoned those principles in 1862 the change, however sudden and un ecountable, is not satisfactory evidence that he was an impostor

isiactory evidence that he was an impostor and a hypocrite in 1860.

He did not find Mr. Holt and General Dix contending alone (or contending at all) against the President and the rest of the administration. Mr. Holt on the 3d of March, 1861, appended to his letter of resignation a strong expension of his cratifude for the "firm and pended to his letter of resignation a strong expression of his gratitude for the "tirm and generous support" which Mr. Buchanan had constantly extended to him, and pays a warm tribute to the "enlightened statesmanship and unsullied patriotism" of the outgoing President. General Dix was not there at all when Mr. Stanton came in. He was appointed a month afterwards, when there was no disagreement in the Cabinet. He took up his residence at the President's house as a member of the family, and remained He took up his residence at the President's house as a member of the family, and remained there during the whole time of his service as head of the Treasury Department. He performed his duty faithfully, firmly, and in a way which met with universal approbation. I do not recollect that he had one word of serious controversy with the President or with anybody else. If, therefore, Mr. Stanton was at any time, engaged in dragooning the President and hectoring his colleagues, he could not have had Mr. Holt and Gen. Dix for his

DISSENSIONS IN THE CABINET. DISSENSIONS IN THE CABINET.
There were disputes and serious differences of opinion in the Cabinet during the period of Mr. Stanton's service; but his share in them has not been truly stated. I am not writing the history of those times, and therefore I say nothing of what others did or forbore to do, except so far as may be necessary to show Mr. Stanton's acts and omissions in their true

ight.
THE OCCUPATION OF FORT SUMTER. Before the election it was determined that the forts in Charleston harbor should be the forts in Charleston harbor should be strengthened so as to make them impregnable. The order was given, but the execution of it was unaccountably put off. When General Cass ascertained that the delay was acquiesced in by the President he resigned. Two weeks afterwards Major Anderson, commanding Fort Moultrie and apprehending an attack, threw his garrison into Fort Sumter. Simultaneously came certain commissioners from South Carolina demanding the surrender of the latter fort to the State. The character of the answer that should be given to the ter of the answer that should be given to the commissioners and the question whether Fort Sumter should be furnished with men and provisions were discussed for three days, each day running far into the night.

ACTION OF THE CABINET. On the one side it was insisted that the surrender of the fortress was so utterly incompatible with our plainest duty that the demand itself was a gross insult. To leave it in a condition which would enable rebellious citizens to take it if they pleased was still worse, for that would be merely another mode of making the surrender, and a worse one, because i would be fraudulent and deceptive. Majo Anderson should, therefore, be immediately so reinforced that "his castle's strength would laugh a siege to scorn," and then no attack would be made. This last, instead of being would be made. This last, instead of being dangerous, was the only measure that gave us a chance of safety; it would not bring on lastilities, but avert them, and, if war must-come at all events, the possession of Fort Sumter, which commanded the other forts, the harbor and the city, would be of incalculable value to the government of the Union. To this there was absolutely no answer, ex-To this there was absolutely no answer, except what consisted in saying that the for could not be relieved without difficulty and danger of successful opposition; that South Carolina would take it as an afront, and that it was tantamount to a threat of coercion.

The replication was easily made: There was no danger of even an attempt at resistance to a ship-of-war; the statements made of the to a ship-of-war; the statements made of the hostile power were mere brag; if South Carolina took offence at our preparation for the safety of our own men and onr own property she must already be in a temper to make reconciliation impossible; and, as to coercion, let her take care not to coerce us, and she will be safe enough.

At length the President produced his decision in the form of an answer to the commission in the form of an answer to the commission.

sion in the form of an answer to the commissioners. While it was far from satisfactory to the Southern members, it filled us with consternation and grief. Then came the desperate struggle of our alone to do what all had failed to effect. It

disunion; it was blood, configgration, terror and tears, public debt and general corruption of morals, all ending at best not in the union of the States but in the subjugation of some to the States but in the subjugation of some to take a sombre view of things, and he looked at the dark side of this subject. The glory, profit and plunder, the political distinction and pride of power which brighten it now, were not included in his prospective survey.

STANTON ENDORSES BLACK.

On the 20th of November I answered the President's questions concerning his legal powers and duties, holding that the ordinances of secession were mere nullities; that the seceding States were and would be as much in the Union as ever; that the federal Executive was bound there as well as elsewhere to execute the laws, to hold the public property and machinery furnished by law for these purposes were inadequate he could not adopt others and usurp powers which had not been delegated; that neither the executive nor legislative departments had authority under me. He exhibited none of the coarseness which some of his later friends have attributed to him. He never spoke without the greatest respect for his colleagues, and the profoundest deference to the President. He said no word to the President about resigning. He told me that he would resign if I did; but when certain concessions were made to my wishes he expressed himself perfectly satisfied. He did not furnish one atom of the influence which brought the President round on the answer to South Carolina. Nor did he ever propose or carry any measure of his own, directly or indirectly, relating to the secession troubles. He uniformly professed to be as anxious for the preservation of the public peace as any man there.

It would be a wrong to the memory of Mr. Stanton not to add that so far as I know, he never gave countenance or encouragement to those fabulous stories of his behavior.

never gave countenance or encouragement to those fabulous stories of his behavior. JEREMIAH S. BLACK.

GRIME IN CLEVELAND.

Forgeries by a Prominent Citizen—Singular Developments.

The Cleveland Herald of yesterday says:
Again the public stands aghast at developments of fraud in a hitherto much trusted citizen. Every one knows Frederick T. Wallace, Esq., a lawyer, and of late an extensive real estate operator, the owner of "Park Building" on the Square, of a large block on Michigan street, and of other valuable property. His manners were always courteous, quiet and unobtrusive, and well calculated to make for him a favorable impression with all quiet and unobtrusive, and well calculated to make for him a favorable impression with all classes of citizens. Now all this fair structure of good reputation is gone, and the recipient of this general confidence is known to be a forger, and a fugitive from justice.

Monday afternoon a note signed by F. T. Wallace, with name of H. B. Payne endorsed thereon, payable at the Ohio National Bank, was presented for payment. There being no funds it was returned to the holder and pro-

was presented for payment. There being no funds it was returned to the holder and protested. The protest brought the knowledge home to Mr. Payne, who knew nothing of any such note, and inquiries rapidly made developed other forgeries.

Late in the day John C. Grannis, Esq., agent and attorney for Mrs. Delia R. Hilliard, commenced a suit in the Court of Common Pleas against Mr. Wallace for \$3,000, and procured an order of arrest. The petition and affidavit charge the appropriation of \$3,000 to his own use of money paid him to be applied on a note and mortgage which he held. The order was issued and Mr. Wallace was arrested at his boarding than a procured as the boarding than a procession of the content of the processes of the pr order was issued and Mr. Wallace was arrested at his boarding-place early in the evening. Mr. Griswold, acting as friend for Mr. Grannis, gave permission to the sheriff to guard him in his room. Deputy Sheriff John McGrath was left in charge. During the evening Messrs. Payne, Little and others visited him, and he seemed much depressed, and once fainted. He retired to his hed at a visited him, and he seemed much depressed, and once fainted. He retired to his bed at a late hour in a bed-room opening into the front parlor on the second floor. The officer remained in the parlor. At four o'clock Tuesday morning he arose and sat down to write letters at a desk in his bed-room, and continued to do so as late as six o'clock, when the officer, who was sitting in a rocking-chair, fell asleep and did not awake for fifteen minutes, as he says. In the mean time the prisoner had pulled his bed away from the wall, and opening a door against which it was placed, slipped into the hall, and made his way to the Atlantic and Great Western depot, where he arrived at 6.55, and took the the train at 7.15 for New York, having purchased a through ticket. No word having reached the depot, no suspicion was having reached the depot, no suspicion was entertained by any one, and of course no ob-

stacle was placed to his departure.

The amounts obtained by his forgeries are now known to amount to \$24,600, with doubtless many notes yet to come in. In every instance the forgery is that of the name of H. B. Payne as endorser. It is known that he has been forging this name for over a year, but has always taken care of the paper when it came due.

LATER. Mr. Wallace was arrested at Meadville Tuesday forenoon, by an officer of that place, on a telegram from Sheriff Frazee. The latter took the 3.25 P. M. train to bring him to this city. if Mr. Wallace is willing to accompany him they are expected to arrive Wednesday morning. Otherwise it will be necessary to procure a requisition from Governor Hayes, upon the Pennsylvania authorities, for his delivery. Up to eleven o'clock Tuesday night no intelligence had been received. intelligence had been received from Mr. Fra-zee, it having been arranged that he was to telegraph if a requisition should be needed, and the necessary steps would be immediately taken here to obtain it from Columbus. It is inferred that Mr. Wallace will come of his own accord, and that they will reach this city on Wednesday.

AMUSEMENTS.

Miss Susan Galton will appear at the Chestnut Street Theatre this evening, with her company, in the comic operas, The Prima Donna of a Night and Terrible Hymen. To-Donna of a Night and Terriote Hymen. To-morrow night Mrs. Pyne Galton will have a benefit in the two favorite operas, by Offen-bach, A Marriage by Lanterns, and The Prima Donna of a Night.

-At the Walnut Street Theatre this evening Not Guilty will be repeated. -Little Em'ly will be given every night this week at the Arch Street Theatre.

-At the Seventh Street Opera House tonight Messrs. Duprez & Benedict will offer a very attractive bill, including new burlesques, farces and negro comicalities -Messrs. Carneross & Dixey announce a

number of novelties for this evening at the Eleventh Street Opera House. —Signor Blitz, assisted by his son Theodore Blitz, will give an exhibition of magic and legerdemain at Assembly Buildings every evening this week, with a mutimée on Satur-

day.

The American Theatre has procured a number of new attractions for the present week. Mr. Gibbous, the famous gymnast, will appear nightly, and Messrs. Sheridan Mack and Rollin Howard will perform in special lines of business. New ballets will be presented, and there will be the usual miscellanies by the members of the regular comlanies by the members of the regular company.

-At Mrs. Chas. Warner's circus, Tenth and Callowhill, a splendid performance will be given this evening, in which Mad. De Berg, the daring rider, will perform some of her equestrian feats. -On the first of February next Rev. Henry

Ward Beecher will lecture at the Academy of Music under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. The subject of his discourse will be "The Household." The next and last lecture of this very interesting and successful course will be delivered by Hon. Horace Greeley, on the 22d of February, upon the theme, "The Woman Question." It is likely that Mr. Greeley will handle his subject vizorously, and present it to his hearers ject vigorously, and present it to his hearers in a novel light. The sale of tickets for these lectures will begin at Ashmead's book storeon the 25th insta

DRAHATIC. "LITTLE EM'LY."

-It is a matter for regret that Mrs. Drewis compelled so soon to withdraw Little Emily from the stage of the Arch street theatre. In many respects the performance affords one of the most delightful entertainments given in this city for many years. The play is as nearly perfect as any dramatization of a long and intricate novel can be; and it has this higher merit, that while familiarity with its source is necessary to complete enjoyment of it, it still has intelligibility and interest for the spectator who has never known the delights of "David Copperfield." While we miss from the play many of the voices that speak from the pages of the story, and feel that the dramatist has omitted, perhaps from necessity. some of the finest episodes, we are grateful to him for the ingenuity with which he has told the piteous story of "Little Em'ly," made her sorrow real, and given actual life to the quaintest and most beautiful figures of the novel. The incarnation of a character with whom we are acquainted only from description, always possesses strange interest. We like to realize palpably, the conceptions which seem shadowy and unreal, even when formed from most vivid and minute word painting. Whether it is a noble hero like old "Peggotty," or a villain like "Heep," it is intensely satisfactory to see the actual person, represented in flesh and blood, stalking upon the stage, uttering the very language that are sure is best suited of his lips. An ordinary play has no such charm as this; for we know the figures only in their embodied form, and they are not a fulfilment of any preconceived notion. The difficulty with dramatizations, however, is that the

author's conceptions generally suffer at the hands of the actors; but in the case of Little Em'ty at the Arch Street Theatre, we are saved from this disappointment. The performance is nearly completely good; and where objection may reasonably be made, the fault is to be attributed rather to error of judgment than to lack of ability to interpret the characters truthfully. The best realizations in this instance, are, in our opinion, Mr. Mackey's "Uriah" Heep" and Mr. Cathcart's "Peggotty." Mr. Mackey adds to unusual ability as an artist, the nicest and most scrupulous carefulness of detail. He presents a figure of "Uriah" that is finished with an intelligent regard for the meaning of physical peculiarities, down to the very dis. oloration of the teeth and the pallor of the finger nails. The effect of this minuteness is enjoyed by everybody; but the carefulness that considers its necessity and the skill that executes it, rarely receives proper recognition and encouragement. If we might find any defect in Mr. Mackey's preparation of "Uriah's" person, it would be that he has given him more years than he should have but this mistake is not an unpleasant one, and we can afford to forgive it in consideration of the excellence of the general effect, and of the consummate

ability with which bateful qualities of the fawning scoundrel are represented. Mr. Cathcart's treatment of "Peggotty" deserves equal praise. It is so natural, so good, so true to the character of the kind-hearted. gentle, loving man, as the author drew him, that it has surprised many who have seen Mr. Cathcart in less satisfactory personations. Upon the first night of the season, he played "Alfred Evelyn," in Money, and played it superbly; since then, perhaps for want of opportunity, he has rarely equaled that performance, and some who have seen him at a performance, and some who have seen him at a disadvantage, have no notion of his powers. We knew that he possessed rare ability as an actor of pathetic characters, and the exquisite tenderness of his treatment of devoted "Peggetty" proves that his talent is greatest in that direction, and confirms the judgment passed upon him by us after his first appearance. There are, however, passages in this personation which, we think, might be improved. In the scene, for instance, where "Em'ly's" flight is announced, Dickens makes the old man stand silently by for a while, stupefied flight is announced, Dickens makes the old man stand silently by for a while, stupefied and filled with unnatural calmness by the awful blow which has brought such desolation to his home; and when he does speak it is in soft tones which express most forcibly his deep feeling, and the mightiness of his purpose to seek for "Em'ly" through the world. This would be more effective play than noisy and violent demonstration, and we would respectfully suggest the fact to Mr. Catheart, who ought to try to make perfect a performance which is already worthy of hearty praise.

of hearty praise.

Mr. Craig's "Micawber," is hardly entitled to unmixed eulogy. As a bit of splendid low comedy it is equal to anything ever attempted by this excellent artist. It is so extravagantly frame that the most stablid spectator cannot have the control of the contro funny that the most stolid spectator cannot look at it without hearty and continual laughter. But in our opinion it is too funny. "Micawber" was not a hopeless bulloon, and it is entirely impossible either that he should have indulged in the comic business of drinking punch while he is embracing ness of drinking punch while he is embracing his wife, or that he should have kneked frantically while "Traddles" holds him in the air to prevent his assaulting "Heep." "Micawber," as Dickens drew him, is a caricature, to be sure; but he is only an exaggerated picture of a weak, amiable, conceited, shabby gentleman, who is unconscious of his comical aspect and the comical character of his speeches. If Mr. Craig would refine his personation to a closer similarity to the original, the effect would be better and the results would be more creditable. It is desirable, perhaps, that the audience should laugh at the queer actions and the queerer language of "Micawber;" but this is not the only compensation that such an actor as. Mr. Craig desires. Any good comedian can invent ludicontention of the contraction that such an actor as. desires. Any good comedian can invent ludierous situations and indulge in comical tricks which will set the house in a roar. But an artist ought rather to endeavor to present a faithful likeness of his original, and to interpret truthfully the text; such an effort may not secure loudest demonstrations of approval, but the spectators recognize its value, and ability of the actor who makes it. We like uproarious fun as well as other people, and we have been treated to it often enough by Mr. Craig to know that he can supply it in it's best shape. But we know also that he has the capacity to play this character more truthfully than he does play it, and to excite mirth by a personation which shall be less extravagant

personation which shall be less extravagant but quite as amusing.

Of Mrs. Drew's treatment of the difficult character of "Martha" we have already spoken in terms of warm praise. Miss Price's "Little Em'ly," Mr. James's personation of "Ham," Mrs. Maeder's "Mrs. Micawher," and Mrs. Thuyer's "Betsy Trotwood," also decrease appropriate again for their areallance. serve mention again for their excellence.
We are glad to know that Mrs. Drow pre-

poses to re-present this drama when Mr-Brougham's engagement is over. It is well worthy of prolonged success, and we do not doubt that it will have it.