

# FIRST EDITION **OBITUARY.** EDWIN M. STANTON.

# Death of the Great War Minister.

A Sketch of His Illustriouus Career.

Denth of Hon. Edwin M. Stanton. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24 .- There is a perceptible gloom in all loyal circles here this morning, on account of the death of ex-Secretary Stanton. The Rebel element can scarcely conceal its manifestations of joy. Surgeon-General Barnes, Mr. Stanton's attending physician, discovered for the first time yesterday symptoms of trouble about the heart. Proper remedies were immediately applied, but Mr. Stanton failed to rally. His constitution has been so enfeebled by discase that it did not respond.

The Surgeon-General soon discovered that congestion of the heart had set in, and the ex-Secretary continued to sink from that time until 3 o'clock this morning, when he expired surrounded by his family. Surgeon-General Barnes remained with him until he died. He passed away without pain, and was conscious to the last. This morning those of the Judges of the Supreme Court who were in the city called at Mr. Stanton's late residence for the purpose of making arrangements for the funeral. They will have charge of the whole matter. The President will issue an order during the day closing the departments, and flags will be placed at half-mast on all the public buildings.

THE CAREER OF EDWIN M. STANTON. The announcement of the death of the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, at an early hour this morning, will fall upon the whole great nation which he has served so faithfully, so wisely, and so patriotically,

as a startling calamity. The arduous and exhaust-ing character of his labors during the treasonable war against the Union was sufficient to have undermined the strongest constitution, and ever since his retirement from this position, as well as for a long time previous to it, he was in failing health. Recently he was quite ,ili, and for a time his friends were somewhat alarmed at his condition ; but within a short time past he had greatly improved, and it was thought that there were many years of usefulness and honor still awaiting him in the new sphere to which, by the voice of the nation, speaking through the President and Senate, he had so recently been called. But in the midst of these assurances of mending health, and just on the eve of the great Christmas festival, comes the saddening news that the man who, during all the perilous days of the

In 1857 he removed to Washington. His practice began now to consist of heavy patent cases, a first! peculiar and laborious but very lucrative department of legal practice. The Manney and BleCormick Case.

In 1859 he appeared as counsel in the great reaper case of Manney and McCormick. This was a highly important suit and attracted great attention. How He Succeeded Best. It is a little observable that the class of cases in

He Practices Luw at Washington.

hich Mr. Stanton best succeeded are those in which the executive mental faculties have most to do with the subject matter; such, for example, as patent cases, land cases, controversies concerning travelled routes or conflicting rights.

Appointed Attorney-General by President Bu-channa. While still engaged as counsel in the great Mauny-

McCormick reaper litigation in the Supreme Court, Mr. Stanton was called, in December, 1860, to' the position of Attorney-General in the Cabinet of James Buchanan. On the 12th of this month General Lewis Cass, who had filled the position of Secretary of State from the beginning of Buchanan's administration, peremptorily resigned, because of the President's refusal to authorize the reinforcement of Forts Sumter and Moultrie, in the harbor of Charleston. On the 17th Judge Jeremiah S. Black, of this State, who had been Attorney-General during the whole of the administration, was promoted by the President to the vacancy at the head of the Cabinet, and on the 20th Mr. Stanton received his appointment as his successor.

Entering thus upon an exalted sphere of public life for the first time, he found ready at his hand a grand opportunity for displaying all the sterling qualities of statesmanship of which he was happily possessed. In politics he was still, as he had always theretofore been, a Democrat: but his Democracy was of the type of that professed by Lewis Casa who refused to stain his hands with the suspicion of treasonable sympathy with the men who were clamoring for the disruption of the Union. Mr. Stanton's course in this crisis, differing as it did from the action of General Cass, was open to no equivocation. As at a later period in his career, he hoped to do the country signal service by subjecting himself for the time to the suspicions of loyal men who might be disposed to question his devotion to the country and its integrity, conscious that time and history would ustify his course, as they have long since abundantly done.

Two days before resignation of Cass, Howell Cobb of Georgia, the Secretary of the Treasury, had resigned his portfolio, but for a reason that was in startling contrast with that assigned by the old Michigan veteran. "His duty to Georgia required it," was the treasonable excuse for Cobb's withdrawal; and on the 29th of December John B. Floyd, the most unsavory of all the traitors whom Buchanan had gathered about him, resigned, because, after the transfer of Major Anderson's command from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter, the President refused to "withdraw the garrison from the harbor of Charleston altogether." Then on the 5th of January, 1861, came the turn of Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi, who based his resignation as Secretary of the Interior upon the grounds that additional troops had been ordered to Charleston in the steamer Star of the West. Other resignations, and transfers resulting from them, were made in the Cabinet, and at last it was made up of Judge Black, General John A. Dix, Judge Joseph Holt, Horatio King, and Mr. Stanton. All these men were true to the country, although they differed widely upon the questions of right and expediency which were presented for solution. Yet they did as much, perhaps, as was possible under the circumstances to avert the great calamity that was impending over the nation, and to place all that was left of the army and navy in a condition to be made available by Mr. Lincoln and his administration as soon as the inauguration of the new administration should forever rid the country of the chronic constitutional weaknesses of James Buchanan. Of the details of Mr. Stanton's course as a member of the reconstructed Cabinet of Buchanan we cannot speak in this connection; but it is sufficient to say that he was true and faithful to the nation and the Union, and did as much, if not more, than any other member of the Cabinet to keep the quibbling and wavering Chief Magistrate somewhere near the line of duty and patriotism. Two years later, when Mr. Stanton was taken into Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet as Secretary of War, Judge Holt, who was certainly fitted to speak advisedly, wrote to the Lieutenant-Governor of Ohio as follows :--"It is an immense stride in the direction of the appression of the Rebellion. " " " The reloicing suppression of the Rebellion. \* \* \* The rejoicing of the people over his appointment would have been ter did they know the courage, loyalty, and far grea genius of the new Secretary, as displayed in the intensely tragic struggles that marked the closing days of the Buchanan administration. He is a grea He is a great man, morally and intellectually-a patriot." In this connection, the following words, snoken by Mr. Stanton himself in reference to the scene which transpired at the council board when the news came that Major Anderson had transferred his command from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter, will be interesting: -"This little incident was the crisis of our history. the pivot upon which everything turned. Had he remained in Fort houltrie, a very different combination of circumstances would have arisen. The attack on Sumter, commenced by the South, united the North, and made the success of the Confederacy impossible. I shall never forget our coming together by special summons that night. Buchanan sat in his arm chair in a corner of the room, white as a sheet, with the stump of a cigar in his mouth. The despatches were laid before us; and so much violence ensued that he had to turn us all out of doors." His Appointment to the Secretaryship of War. Buchanan and his Cabinet in due time passed away, the war against the Union was fully inaugurated. Simon Cameron was placed at the head of the Department entrusted especially with its prosecuion, and Edwin M. Stanton remained for the time a simple private citizen, awaiting his opportunity, unconscious of the dazzling career that the future had n store for him. On the one hand, it is asserted that Mr. Stanton had never met Mr. Lincoln before the day on which he former received from the latter his commission as Secretary of War; while, on the contrary, we have seen it stated that they had been associated in the conduct of the Manny-McCormick case, above alluded to, and had at that time laid the foundations of their future acquaintance. Be this as it may, the President had certainly enjoyed an opportunity for ascertaining the sterling qualities which Mr. Stanton had displayed during his brief Cabinet career under Buchanan; and as the position to which he called him was unquestionably the most important within his gift, a fact of which he was fully cognizant, he had not neglected his opportunity. Simon Cameron resigned the Secretaryship of War early in January, 1862, and on the 11th of that month Mr. Stanton was appointed to succeed him, the nomination being confirmed by the Senate on the 18th. It is related in connection with the appointment that, in answering some questions on the subject, Mr. Lincoln observed that his first wish had been to choose a man from a Border State, but that he knew New England would object; that on the other hand he would have also been glad to choose a New Englander, but he knew the Border States would object. So he concluded to select from some intervening territory, "and, to tell you the truth, gentlemen," he added, "I don't believe Stanton knows where he be longs himself!" Some of the company present at the time of the conversation here recorded now said something about Mr. Stanton's impulsiveness, to which Mr. Lincoln replied with one of those queer stories with which he used to answer friends and enemies alike :-- "Well," said he, "we may have to treat him as they are sometimes obliged to treat a Methodist minister I know of out West. He gets wrought up so high in his prayers and exhortations that they are obliged to put bricks in his pockets to

keep him down. We may be obliged to serve Stanton i on the 5th of August, 1867, sent to his intractable the same way, but I guess we'll let him jump a while

#### His Career as Secretary of War.

To detail the career of Mr. Stanton as Secretary of War would necessitate a recounting of the most momentous events in the history of the country during the memorable conflict through which the country passed for the sake of preserving its integrity and institutions-a narrative which we have neither the time nor space at our command to make. The whole period of his Secretaryship previous to the close of active hostilities between the North and South is a standing tribute to his patriotism, his industry, his determination, his foresight, and his consummate statesmanship. The war itself is his record, and this record proves him to have been preeminently a counterpart of Bismark-a veritable 'man of iron and blood."

The possession of these peculiar qualities, as might be expected, raised up about him a host of enemies. Failure was with him a crime, and he was therefore but little disposed to accept excuse of any kind by way of apology for it. He has been severely consured, in common with President Lincoln, for his treatment of General McClellan, while the latter held the chief command of the loyal armies. That his energy and obstinacy led him into frequent mistakes in this, as well as in other connections, his most ardent admirers will not pretend to deny, even now that the nation is gathered in mourning about his remains. But that he ever wilfully or maliciously failed to support, to the utmost of his power, every General in the field, the most bitter of his enemies cannot allege. On June 11, 1862, he telegraphed to General McClellan, who was then at the head of the army before Richmond, words which do not miscepresent the spirit in which he treated that commander and all others who, before and after him, failed to achieve the success which awaited Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Thomas, and Meade. He said :\_ "I am fully impressed with the difficulties mentioned. which no art or skill can avoid, but only endure; and am striving to the uttermost to render you every aid in the power of the Government."

A great deal of the enmity he encountered sprung from the unceremoniousness with which, in entire harmony with his general characteristics, he was accustomed to treat measures which he believed would be fatal to the best interests of the cause he had at heart, and the men who had the hardihood to insist upon their adoption. From this sort of treatment not even Mr. Lincoln was exempt, as the following anecdote will serve to illustrate :--

On the night of March 3, 1865, while the last bills of the session were under examination for signing. and while the President and all with him were en joying the expectation of to-motrow's inauguration, a despatch came in from Grant, which stated his confidence that a few days must now end the business with Lee and Richmond, and spoke of an application made by Lee for an interview to negotiate about peace. Mr. Lincoln intimated pretty clearly an intention to permit extremely favorable terms, and to let his General-in-chief negotiate them : even to an extent that overpowered the reticent habits of his Secretary of War, who, after holding his tongue as long as he could, broke out sternly :--

"Mr. President, to-morrow is inauguration day. In you are not to be the President of an obedient and united people, you had better not be inaugurated. Your work is already done, if any other authority than yours is for one moment to be recognized, or any terms made that do not signify that you are the supreme head of the nation. If generals in the field are to negotiate peace, or any other chief magistrate is to be acknowledged on this continent. then you are not needed, and you had better not take the oath of office."

"Stanton, you are right," said the President, his whole tone changing. "Let me have a pen."

Secretary the following measage :--"Public considerations of a high character constrain me to say that your resignation as Secretary

of War will be accepted." On the same day he received from Secretary Stan ton a response stating that "public considerations of a high character" constrained him to remain in office until the meeting of Congress.

Then, on the 12th of August, just one week later, came the suspension of the Secretary under the Tenure-of-office act, and the appointment of General Grant to the position of Secretary of War ad interim. Mr. Stanton, content to let the law take its course, and having a clear understanding with, and entire confidence in Grant, made way for his temporary successor and again blded his time. The President reported his action to the Senate soon after its reassembling, in December, 1867; but it was not until January 13, 1868, that the Senate, by a strict party vote of 35 to 6, refused to endorse Stanton's suspension, and on the following day General Grant turned over to his predecessor the custody of the

office. The time passed, and the nation waited for the next move of the two antagonists. It was taken on the 21st of February, when Andrew Johnson notified the Senate that he had finally removed Secretary Stanton, and designated Lorenzo Thomas, the Adjutant-General of the army, to act as Secretary of War ad interim; the Senate on the same day passing, by a vote of 28 to 6, a resolution declaring "that, under the Constitution and laws of the United States, the Prasident had no power to remove the Secretary of War and designate any other officer to perform the duties of that office ad interim.'

Then came the great impeachment flasco, Mr. Stanton sitting calmly entrenched in his office at the War Department, awaiting the issue. For nearly three months he waited patiently, and when at last, on the 26th of May, the Senate pronounced Andrew Johnson "not guilty" on the second and third articles of the impeachment charges, and the High Court of Impeachment was adjourned sine die, Mr. Stanton sent a message to the President notifying him that he had relinquished charge of the War Department, and the struggle was at an end.

Retiring now finally from the onerous duties which he had discharged for full five years and four months, with General Grant's brief ad interim incumbency as the only period of relaxation, the great war minister then sought in private life the repose of mind and body which he had so long and

imperatively needed. His Appointment to the Supreme Bench. The contemplated resignation of Justice Grien made the choice of his successor on the Supreme Bench a matter of much solicitude. It was generally understood that the President intended to offer the position to Mr. Stanton, at once as a proof of his high personal regard and as a recognition of his eminent services in the War Department, Public expectation was in this instance gratified, for on the reception of Judge Grier's resignation the President immediately requested Mr. Stanton to fill the vacancy. On Sunday last the President and Vice-President called at the residence of the ex-Secretary of War and tendered him the position of Justice in United States Supreme Court, to occupy the seat of Justice Grier. The office was accepted by Mr. Stanton, and the President said that he would send the nomination to the Senate immediately. The name of Mr. Stanton was accordingly sent to the Senate on Monday, when an executive session was immediately called and he was confirmed promptly without the usual reference to the Jydiciary Committee. The vote was-yeas, 46; nays, 11. The only Republican who voted adversely to the confir-mation were Messrs. Fowler and Ross, who opposed him because of his attitude towards them on account of their votes for the acquittal of

condition previously. Shortly after midnight his symptoms became alarming. Surgeou-General Barnes was present on his accustomed visit, but found it impossible to afford relief.

Rev. Dr. Starkee, of the Church of the Epiphany Protestant Episcopal church of which Mr. Stan.on was a member, was summoned, but shortly afterward the sufferer lost conscious ness, and was unable to converse with any one. The pulsation of his heart ceased for a few seconds, and then returned very faint.

It was not until half an hour before his decase that his family could realize that he was dying. About three o'clock he expired. Surgeon Barnes says he never saw a man die so quietly, his life breathing away without a struggle. He died of congestion of the heart. At his bedside in these last moments were his family, consisting of Mrs. Stanton, his eldest son, Edwin L. Stanton, Ella, his eldest daughter, about twelve years of age, Lewis, his second son, nine years of age, and Bessie, his youngest child, five years old.

Mr. Stanten was born in Steubeuville, Ohio. His mother is living in that State. A telegram was sent to her this morning. A large number of prominent citizens and gentlemen holding high official positions called to-day at the late residence of the deceased, some of them being unable to credit the report of his death, so unexpected and sudden, until they had satisfied themselves by personal inquiry.

#### Order from the President.

The President has issued the following order relative to the death of ex-Secretary Stanton:-EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 24, 1869.—The painful duty devolves upon the President of announcing to the people of the United States the death of one of its most distinguished citizens and faithful servants, the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, which occurred in this

city at an early hour this morning. He was distinguished in the councils of the nation during the entire period of its recent struggle for national existence-first as Attorney-General, then as Secretary of War. He was unceasing in his labors, earnest and fearless in the assumption of the responsibilities necessary to his country's success, respected by all good men and feared by wrong doers.

In his death the bar, the bench, and the nation sustain a great loss, which will be mourned by all. As a mark of respect to his memory, it is ordered that the Executive Mansion and the several departments at Washington be draped in mourning, and that all business be suspended on the day of the funeral. U. S. GRANT.

The President and Cabinet officers will go to the residence of the late ex-Secretary as soon as the Cabinet shall adjourn to day.

#### The Case of Dr. Schoeppe.

The following "card" from the father of Dr. Pau Schoeppe appeared in the Evening Bulletin of yesterday, and at the request of the friends of the condemned man, and in justice to his father, we reprint it to-day :--

it to-day:--I have heard, with deep indignation, of the attacks which the enemics of my son, Dr. Paul Schoeppe, have made upon him and me, by publicly and pri-vately misrepresenting the cause of my leaving Car-lisie. In view of the grave consequences of the de-liberate lie that I, as the father of Dr. Paul Schoeppe, had left my own son to the mercy of his accusers, thus implying that I, too, deemed him guilty of the mest heinous crime of which he is accused, I hereby solemnly and publicly declare all such accusations to be utterly false! I left Cartisle to accept the call of the Evan-gelical Lutheran Congregation, Montreal, made to gelical Lutheran Congregation, Montreal, made to me before the trial, because I felt unable to disme before the trial, In a city

# SECOND EDITION

#### LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

A Novel Strike-Convicts Get Up a Little Row Because their Tobacco Ration is Stopped.

A Chicago Outrage-A Young Woman Robbed in the Street-Severe Weather at St. Paul's-Twenty Degrees Below Zero.

#### FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Insubordination in the Massachusetts Penftea-tiary. Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 24 .- It has just transpired, through the revelations of Warden Hayes, that on the 12th of October last there was a widespread insubordination in the State Prison, owing to the stopping of the extra tobacco ration given to the men in the foundry, which was only suppressed by the most firm and judicious action on the part of the warden, and the resort to solitary confinement as a remedy.

It was a critical affair, however, as the prisoners were preparing to arm themselves with Improvised weapons. The men were taken in detail and confined, which had the effect of bringing them to their senses. The extra tobacco ration has not been restored. The convicts in the State Prison will be furnished with a Christmas dinner to-morrow. Albert Bancroft, of Woburn, has been pardoned from that institution.

#### Cock Fighting.

The chicken fanciers of the Highland district witnessed an ornithological discussion between Boston and Dorchester gamecocks yesterday, in which the former were victorions. Parties from Paterson, N. J.; interested in the affair, left for home with nine thousand dollars which they won.

## FROM THE WEST.

Rallway Reconstruction. Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

DETROIT, Dec. 24 .- The English managers of the Great Western Rallway have given its management to the Executive Committee, Mr. Jay, President of the Michigan Central, being at the head of it. The office of managing director is abolished, and W. R. Muir made Superintendent. The Detroit and Milwankee road comes under control of the same board.

New Gold Discoveries. Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. ОМАПА, Dec. 24.—A letter from Idaho reports extensive discoveries of gold near Rio Grande.

Severe Weather. Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 24.-The mercury stood .yesterday at 20 degrees below zero.

High Jinks in Chicago. Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24 .- Last evening, a young lady was set upon by ruffians, who tore off her gloves, pulled a gold ring from her finger, took pocket-book from her hands, gold buttons from her sleeves, and ran away. The lady was too much frightened to raise an alarm, and the robbers escaped.

war, stood next to Apraham Lincoln in the hearts of the people, is no more. And the nation bows its head to receive the stroke, and while so bowed drops upon the bier of its departed greatness tears that spring from its very heart of hearts.

His Ancestry and Birth. Edwin M. Stanton was born at Steubenville, Ohio, in the month of December, 1815, so that at the date of his death he was just fifty-four years of age. He was descended from a Quaker ancestry, and the Quaker influences were clearly discernible in his character and career.

His family originally settled in Rhode Island, from whence his grandfather removed to North Carolina about the year 1750. His grandparents, Benjamin and Abigail Stanton, resided at Beaufort for many years, and they were noted for their opposition to the slave system, although they were slave owners.

Benjamin Stanton died near the close of the last century, and he made a provision in his will that "all the poor black people should be entirely free whenever the laws of the land would allow it," and with a wise and benevolent forethought he directed his executors "to act as their guardians, to protect them, and see that they were not deprived of their rights or in any way misused." After the death of her husband, Mrs. Abigail Stanton removed to Ohio at the commencement of the present century. One of her sons, David Stanton, was married to Miss Lucy Norman, the daughter of a wealthy planter of Culpepper county, Virginia, and was settled in the village of Steubenville, then a new place in the backwoods.

#### His Early Life.

Edwin M. Stanton was the son of this couple. His father was a physician, and in the course of an extensive practice accumulated a competency sufficient to give his son a good education. His father died when Edwin was quite young, leaving a fanmy of five children, of which he was the eldest. He studied at Kenyon College, Ohio, and upon concluding the course of instruction in that institution became a clerk in the bookstore of John Kenyon, Esc., of Steubenville.

#### He is Admitted to the Bar.

He did not remain long, however, in this employment; the active quality of his mind could not be satisfied with the monotony of mercantile life. He occupied his spare time in studying law in the office of David L. Collier, Esq., his guardian, and in 1836 was admitted to the bar. He removed to Cadiz. Ohio, and entered into partnership with Hon, C. Dewesy. He had the advantage of the friendship and tuition, at this time, of the famous Benjamin Tappan, afterwards Senator of the United States. and a great anti-slavery leader in his day. His practice rapidly increased, and during three years from 1939 he was reporter of the Ohio Supreme Court decisions.

#### The McNulty Case.

During this early portion of his legal career he was the counsel of Caleb J. McNulty, Clerk of the House of Representatives, on his trial for embezzling public money. Mr. Stanton cleared his client, and the case made a great excitement and gained the young lawyer considerable reputation.

#### Elected Prosecuting Attorney. Shortly after he became of age Mr. Stanton was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Harrison county, Ohio, a position probably never before held by so young a man. He grew rapidly in public esteem.

and in 1887 became the partner of his old preceptor, Mr. Tappan,

#### He Moves to Pittsburg.

In 1848, his business still increasing, Mr. Stanton moved to Pittsburg, where there was a greater field for his labor, and became the partner of the late Judge Shaler. He remained in Pittsburg until 1857, becoming the first lawyer at that bar, without question. He was employed in all the most important cases that were carried to the United States Supreme Court.

#### The Wheeling Bridge Case.

One of these important suits is the famous on known as the Wheeling Bridge case. It was in this perhaps that Mr. Stanton made his greatest reputation, and achieved his greatest success as a lawyer. It was as a counsel in this case that he made his first appearance before the Philadelphia bar.

Mr. Lincoln sat down at the table, and wrote as follows:-

"The President directs me to say to you that he wishes you to have no conterence with General Lee, unless it be for the capitulation of Lee's army, or on some minor or purely military matter. He instructs me to say that you are not to decide, discuss or confer upon any political question; such questions the President holds in his own hands, and will submit them to no military conference or conventions In the mean time you are to press to the utmost your military advantages."

The President then read over what he had written and then said :--

"Now, Stanton, date and sign this paper and send it to Grant. We'll see about this peace business." Mr. Lincoln understood 'him thoroughly, and re posed the most unstinted confidence in his integrity, ability, and statesmanship. The following anecdote gives a striking illustration of the relations which existed between the Chief Magistrate and his Minis ter of War :--

On one occasion, during the latter period of the struggle, a certain despatch of instructions was shown the President. The latter thought the matter over a few minutes, and then said to the officer who had prepared and brought it to him :- "Did you consult the Secretary of War, Major ?" The absence of the Secretary at the important moment was then related to Mr. Lincoln, with the subsequent remark of Mr. Stanton that he thought the right answer had been given, but that himself would have shrunk from the responsibility.

Mr. Lincoln, on hearing the story, rose, crossed the room, and taking the officer by the hand, thanked him cordially, and then spoke of Mr. Stanton as follows:-

"Hereafter, Major, when you have Mr. Stanton' sanction in any matter you have mine, for so great is my confidence in his judgment and patriotism. that I never wish to take an important step myself without first consulting him."

Only a few days before his death, Mr. Lincoln gave a still more striking testimony of the affectionate nature of his regard for Mr. Stanton. This was when Mr. Stanton tendered him his resignation of the War Department, on the ground that the work for whose sake he had taken it was now done.

"Mr. Lincoln," says a witness, "was greatly moved by the Secretary's words, and tearing in pieces the paper containing the resignation, and throwing his arms about the Secretary, he said, Stanton, you have been a good friend and a faithful public servant, and it is not for you to say when you will no longer be needed here.' Several friends of both parties were present on this occasion, and there was not a dry eye that witnessed the scene."

#### Holding Office Under Andrew Johnson,

But the war was over at last, and coincident with its close came the assassination of President Lincoln and the inauguration of Andrew Johnson, With him Edwin M. Stanton strove manfully, as he had done with James Buchanan before; but Andrew Johnson was a man of a different mould, and the same success did not attend Mr. Stanton's efforts, Harlan, Dennison, and Speed forsook their posts. unwilling to serve with the renegade; Seward, Me. Culloch, and Wells humbled themselves in the dust. and accepted without remonstrance the retrograde policy which Johnson dictated to them, and attempted to dictate likewise to Congress and the nation. "How does Stanton stand?" was the question that fell from the lips of all true men throughout the nation. Stanton held his peace, and for months gave no clue to his thoughts. But there were men who enjoyed his entire confidence. and who, on all fitting occasions, assured the people that when the crisis came, Edwin M. Stanton would be found true to his record. The people had found him true in the darkest hours of the war, and they were content to wait, conscious that he would no sacrifice his honor and the country's welfare for the sake of maintaining his place in the Cabinet.

At last the crisis was at hand. Andrew Johnson some months before, had broken off all social and all personal official intercourse with Mr. Stanton, and

President Jol appointment and confirmation of Mr. Stanton to the Supreme Bench gave satisfaction in all sections of the country. It was felt that the Supreme Court had gained a sound and able lawyer and a thoroughly honest man, who would decide justly and impartially, without fear or favor.

#### His Character.

Mr. Stanton was a man of the times and a man for the times, and it almost seems as if he were raised up by Providence to perform a specific work in securing the preservation of our national unity, and that, his work being finished, he was to ders. pass away and leave his record as the great War Secretary-a career compressed into a few years, but complete and perfect in itself-for the admiration of posterity. Mr. Stanton's honesty, his patriotism, and his wonderful administrative abilities are all known and appreciated by the American people.

In his manner he was often unpleasantly abrupt, but much of this was due to the peculiar position in which he was placed, the peculiar duties he had to perform, and the peculiar men with whom he had to deal. Pretenders and self-interested seekers for position quailed before him, and lost their impudent assurance. He had the faculty of reading men, and men of genuine merit always received from him cordial and hearty support. In spite of his brusqueness Mr. Stanton was a man of fine sensibilities and warm feelings, which he allowed to show themselves on many occusiona. Like most strong characters, he had a keen sense of humor, as was proved on the ever-memorable occasion when General Lorenzo Thomas attempted to take possession of the War Department. The comedy played on that occasion was one of the most amusing in this whole history of statecraft. and Mr. Stanton evidently enjoyed hugely the comic side of the affair. As a War Minister Mr. Stanton will take rank with the greatest that the world has

produced, and his services in securing the suppression of the Rebellion will always entitle him to the grateful regards of his countrymen. Mr. Stanton was comparatively a young man, and there seemed to be many years of usefulness still before him. As a Justice of the Supreme Court he would have given dignity to the bench, and increased the confidence of the nation in the decisions of that tribunal. His sudden and unexpected death is the occasion for sincere grief, and he will be followed to his grave by mourning nation.

#### The Death of Mr. Stanton-Farther Particulars. Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24 .- The community this morning was shocked by the report of the death of the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton. As his friends, only a few days before, had the announcement that he was slowly but surely recovering his health, the sad intelligence was the more startling. Many persons at first refused to believe that the report was correct, but they were soon

convinced of the truth. Little more than a week ago he made an arcument before Associate Justice Swayne, in Chambers, in the Whitney and Mooney case, and it was admitted by those present that it was the ablest argument he ever made, and which satisfied even himself. Mr. Stanton nad been confined to his house for about one week. The President and Vice-President called on him last Sunday, his fifty-fourth birthday, when the former tendered to him the appointment of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

The next day the nomination was made and confirmed without the customary reference to the appropriate committee. Representative Hooper, of Massachusetts, passed an [hour with Mr. Stanton on Sunday, soon after the President and Vice-President left the house, and represents that he was then in cheerful spirits, though lying on his couch from weakness.

Yesterday Mr. Stanton complained of his sickness, but his family were not alarmed as to a fatal result, as he had apparently been in a worse

where my son had been falsely convicted of a crime of which he is innocent. With regard to the will of Miss Stennecke, I can only repeat declaration made by me in wr the writing about three months ago, to Judge Graham in Carlisle, in response to his romarks about the genuineness of the will, remarks which were alike unwarranted and totally unworthy of an impartial judge. That Miss Stennecke did, in my presence, subscribe her name to the document, and that I, with my own hands, signed my name to it, without knowing at the time the contents of the will. This I declare for the vindication of truth and justice, and to repel all wicked and malicious slan SCHOEP

Evangelical Lutheran Minister. Montreal, 20th December, 1869.

#### FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Friday, Dec. 21, 1869.

The Philadelphia money market to-day is excep tionally quiet, the public attention being abe in preparations for the Christmas holiday. M Money hunting is for the time suspended, and stringent as the market is, most people manage to supply them-selves with some loose funds for the purchase of the usual Christmas offerings. The retail dealers appear to be driving active sales, and as the profits species of business are invariably good, the results

will no doubt be satisfactory to all engaged in it. As Christmas day will be a universal holiday in our city, the Stock Exchange, the Commercial Ex-change, banks, and other public institutions will be osed, and our usual market reports will be omitted. In loans and discounts a small amount of business

s being done at the usual current rates. gold market is dull and weak this morning with fluctuations between 120%@120%, closing at the latter.

There is only a limited business in Government The Stock Board was remarkably quiet, and the boards, both here and in New York, adjourned until

Monday. The sales were very insignificant. There was a small sale of city sixes at 98%, and of Lehigh loan at 91 for the 500s. Reading Railroad was without sales, but the price

was fairly steady at 50. Pennsylvania Railroad was taken at 58%, and Lehigh Valley Railroad at 58% b. o. 34% was offered for Catawissa preferred, and 25% b. o. for Philadelphia and Erie. The balance of the list was overlooked.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD. 68 sh Penna R. 18. 58% | 50 sh Penna...95&i 58% AFTER BOARD.

 
 AFTER
 BOARD.

 \$500 Le gold 1...c. 91
 19 sh Leh Val...c. 53 %

 \$500 do......91
 100 do..... 56 %

 \$400 City 6s, New.
 11 do...... 53 %

 c&p....95%
 5 sh Read...s5wn. 50

 14 sh Penna RR. 53%
 7 sh Cam & A.R. 118 %
 53% 500 sh Cata Pf.ls,b30 34% do.....

JAY COOKE & CO. quote Government securities as follows:--U. S. 68 of 1881, 1157 @119%; 5-208 of 1862 118% @113%; do., 1884, 111% @112; do., 1865, 111% @ 112%; do., July, 1865, 114% @114%; do., 1865, 111% @ 114% @115; do., 1868, 114% @115% ! 10-408, 109@ 109%; Cur. 68, 103@100%. Gold, 120%.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 40 No. S. Third missels. Di havas e Didrina (0, 00, 0, 5, 11) street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations: -U. S. 63 of 1851, 1183, 20185, 16, 1862, 1183, 20185, new, 1143, 20113, 20186, 1113, 20113, 20186, new, 1143, 20113, 2018, 2013, 2018, 2018, 2018, do., 1143, 20113, 16408, 1003, 2018, 2018, 2018, 2018, do., 1143, 20113, 16408, 1003, 2018, 2018, 2018, 2018, do., 1143, 20113, 2018, 2018, 2018, 2018, 2018, 2018, do., 1143, 2011, 2018, 2018, 2018, 2018, 2018, 2018, 2018, do., 1143, 2011, 2018, Notes, 19; Gold, 1201 @1203 ; Silver, 119@120,

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third MESSAS. WILLIAM FAINTER & CO., NO. 36 S. TRIFO street, report the following quotations:--U. S. 68 of 1881, 1184 (@1187; 5-208 of 1862, 1134 (@1137; i do. 1864, 1117; @112; do. 1865, 1124 (@1147; i do. July, 1885, 1144 (@1145; i do. July, 1867, 1144 (@1147; i do. July, 1868, 115@1155; i 58, 10-40, 1087; @109. U. S. Pacino Rit. Cur. 68, 109@109; . Gold, 1207; @1207; Market stready. steady.

# -NABE & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows :--

	11:50 A. M
10.45 **	Market dull.

#### Stock Quotations by Telegraph-1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following :-Chi, and N. W. pref. . 52 N. Y. Cent. & Hud R

Con. Stock Scrip. . . 86% do. scrip. . . . 81% Chi, and R. I. R. ..... 104% Pitts. F. W. & Chi, R. 86% Pacific Mail Steam.... 48% do. scrip.... N. Y. & Erie Rall. 223 Pacific Mail Steam... 994 Mil. & St. Paul R com 855 Mil. & St. Paul pref.. 83 Gold...... Ph. and Rea. R..... Mich. S.R. Clev, and Pitts, R.... Chi, and N. W. com. 120 5 Market dull. 6532

# FROM NEW YORK.

The News of Mr. Stanton's Death. Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24 .- The death of Judge and ex-Secretary Stanton was announced this morning, and the Boards have all adjourned until Monday. In the Stock Exchange a vote was taken, and, it is said, a majority demurred to the adjournment, but the President declared the motion carried.

#### Fatel Railroad Accident.

Hupson, Dec. 24 .- James Galvin, night watchman at Ghent, on the Harlem Railroad, was run over and killed by cars, while under the influence of liquor.

### Flags at Half Mast.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. NEW YORK, Dec. 24.-It was noon before the general public learned of the death of ex-Secretary Stanton. The newspaper offices and some of the public buildings have flags at half mast.

### FROM BALTIMORE.

The Death of Mr. Stauton.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. BALTIMORE, Dec. 24 .- The announcement of the sudden death of E. M. Stanton this morning caused excitement and deep regrets. Some few flags were immediately placed at half-mast.

#### An Aged Sulcide.

Peter Maischein, over seventy years old, committed suicide last night by opening a vein. The Penbody Obsequies.

City Councils have refused to pay the expenses of the Fifth Regiment National Guard to attend the Peabody funeral, but has appointed a committee of five members of each branch to represent Baltimore at the obseques.

A steamer has arrived from Havana with a number of refugees. They had a rough voyage.

### FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

California Markets-Ship News.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 23 .- It has rained steadily since midnight.

Flour firm at \$4.621/@5.50; sales of choice wheat at \$1.65. Legal tenders, 83. Freights to Liverpool, £2 10s.

The ship Orion has arrived from New York via San Diego. She is leaking slightly.

Arrived, ships E. F. Gabain, from Liverpool, and F. B. Fay, from New Castle, New South Wales.

# FROM EUROPE.

#### This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable. LONDON, Dec. 24-11 A. M .- Consols opened at 921

LONDON, Dec. 24-11 A. M.-Consols opened at 92's for money and 92's for account. American securities quiet. United States five-twen-ties of 1862,85%; of 1865, old, 84%; of 1867,83%; ten-for-ties, 82%. American stocks quiet. Eric Railroad, 16%; illinois Central, 99%; Great Western, 26. Liverpool, Dec. 24-11 A. M.-Owing to the ap-proach of the Christmas holidays the Cotton markets are closed. Loybox, Dec. 24-11 A. M.-Refined Petroleum, 18, 7%d.@18, 8%d. Tallow quiet at 458, 3d.@458, 6d. Spern Oll, 256; Whale Oll, 239. Calcutta Linseed, 09%. Sugar, 398.@398.6d. for No. 12 Dutch standard. This Afternoon's Guestifiens.

109. Sugar, 398.(2098. 6d. for No. 12 Dutch standard. This Afterneon's Quotations.
LONDON, Dec. 24-1 P. M.-Consois. 92½ for money, and 92½ for account. United States five-twenties of 1862, 85½; of 1865, old, 84½; and of 1867, 88½. Ten-forties. 52½. Eric Railroad, 17½; fillinois, 99½; Great Western, 26. LONDON, Dec. 24.—Petroleum opened quiet and steady at 15 marc bancos 2 schillings. BREATEN, Dec. 24.—Petroleum closed firm yester-day at 66 thalers 66 groats.

day at do thalers 66 groats.