THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1869.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

GENERAL NEWS.

STANTON.

The New York Press Upon Our Great Ca-

The New York Tribune says upon the death

"Undaunted by peril, unshaken by adversity, never qualling, nor wavering, nor doubting, hardly a general in the field or another statesman in the Cabinet or in Congress did so much as he to secure the triumph of the nation, and none worked more incessantly or less grudgingly. Disbursing hundreds of millions per annum, no one ever suspected him of seeking gain for himself or friends. Arresting many on suspicion (sometimes mistaken) of treasonable practices, none ever accused him of being actuated by private malice. Wellding almost dictatorial power, he used it only for the country's salvation, and welcomed the hour when he could resign it without shrinking from the discharge of an imperative duty.

In the course of a long and appreciative arti-

cle, the Herald says:-

"Like the sound of the fall of a mighty pine in the stillness of the woods," as an Indian orator once said of a chief of his tribe, comes to us from Washington the news of the death of this heroic and conspicuous patriot. * * * * * * Measured by the hatred of the implacable adherents of the Rebellion, in his services to the Union he stands first in the list of the great champions of the cause. Eminently distinguished in the character of Carnot, he has left the additional fame of a lawyer fully qualified for the high position to which he was but the other day appointed and confirmed, as Judge of the Supreme Court. His name will live and his me-mory will be revered while the enduring principles of Union, liberty, equal rights and law survive in the minds of men. His friends, in view of his services as a public man, are mil-lions in number, while the enemies he leaves

behind him, with few exceptions, are the un-happy mourners over the 'lost cause.'" The Times says of Mr. Stanton:-"His occasional mistakes, his constant and superabundant merits, are alike the common talk of the nation. It will be with a kindly and grateful and respectful emotion that his career as a whole will now be reviewed, even among some of those whom in life he opposed. It will be said of him that he was the most illustrious of our War Secretaries, Knox, Dearborn, Eustis, Calhoun, Poinsett, Marcy, Conrad, and the other early names conspicuous in the records of the War Department pale, as do the later, before Stanton's. His was an opportunity that they did not have, and it was an opportunity thoroughly used. The heartiest panegyrics ever pronounced upon him have been those of his own associates in office, and espe-cially in the Cabinet, who saw his work from day to day. Able men have succeeded him in the duties of the War Office—Grant, Schoffeld, Sherman, Rawlins, Belknap; but the War Secre-tary of history will be Edwin M. Stanton."

The Sun has the following:-"Mr.Stanton was an affectionate man; his feelings towards his friends were warm; his hostility towards those whom he regarded as the enemies of his country was warm also. One day during 1863 or 1864 a correspondent of the World applied at the War Department for a pass to the Army of the Potomac. The question was taken to Mr. Stanton—at that time he allowed no one else to give such passes—and his answer was:—'Refuse it, and say to the correspondent that no favor can be given here to a treasonable newspaper. No doubt this reply was faithfully reported at the World office, and that journal as ever since it has never exhibited towards Jefferson Davis. Only Saturday morning, when the great patriot and War Minister was not yet cold upon his death-bed, the World published a column of

acter and person never surpassed in the records of such literature. "It is not too much to say that Mr. Stanton was a great man. He was great in the qualities of his mind and the composition of his nature. He lived in a great epoch, was placed in the front rank among men, performed with success the greatest duties, wielded an immense power with perfect disinterestedness and spotless honesty; and in a time when the pursuit of gain and the worship of wealth inspire men with a kind of frenzy, he lived nobly and died poor. He was happy in the opportunities of his career, and happy in the manner of his end. The highest honor which the nation has to give had just been

vituperation, detraction, and abuse of his char-

From the World we present two extracts. On Friday the following appeared in that paper:-"This bloated blackguard, this brutal minister

conferred upon him, and with this testimony of

our affection he has gone from among us for-

and recreant lawyer, whose only eminence has been won by overriding the laws of the land, and making his own headlong will stand for reason, is now set to administer those laws upon the bench which has been the pride of the American bar. In all its annals, it has never been polluted before by the membership of a bully, a liar, a slanderer, or a shedder of innoblood. That President Grant should confer this distinction upon it by the appointment of n Stanton is not astonishing; but that the Senate should conspire for its degradation and his elevation by confirming such an appointment, is a shocking and a lamentable thing. It is only ac-countable on the supposition that, not daring to outrage the public opinion by passing the bill which has been submitted to them to shear the Supreme Court of its strength, they have at-tempted to attain the same result by the indirect means of filling its bench with judges whose humiliation no man could regret.'

Almost as soon as the paper containing this monstrous attack was on the street, the news was received that Mr. Stanton was cold in death. It may be supposed there was some little contrition felt in the World office. This, from Saturday's paper, shows how hard a task it was

to back out of the former position:-"Mr. Stanton's death makes him neither better nor worse. Except with very shallow or very sentimental people, it will weigh nothing in any estimate of his character. All men die; and if death condoned crimes and transformed faults into virtues, all characters would be levelled and all moral distinctions confounded. But beside an unclosed grave, a sentiment of humanity and a sense of our common frailty incline men to be indulgent to the errors of the departed, and to allow something more than their reason

able weight to circumstances of extenuation. ·When Mr. Stanton's character is viewed in its true light, he will be regarded as the most faithful personal embodiment of the passionate and vindictive spirit of the period in which he acted. President Lincoln was impelled forward by the gale against his own lagging inclinations; but Mr. Stauton was made up of the same elements as the tempest on which he rode. There is a historical fairness in dividing censure between the individual and the age by which he was formed; and until the passions of the late war have subsided, multitudes will continue to regard the character of Mr. Stanton with sympathetic approval."

The Commercial Advertiser remarks:-

"He never faltered in his faith in the darkest hour. His enthusiasm was always active and aggressive, and he buoyed up the administration in the periods of deepest despondency. Faults he had, hostility he provoked, but he moved on his way carcless and steady, with one purpose in view. With one restless ambition to be attained-the end of the war, the crushing of

FIRST EDITION | the Rebellion. Fitly did the rocky Stanton, with his sharp and sallent points form the comwith his sharp and salient points, form the com-plement to Mr. Lincoln's pliant nature, and give steadiness and ballast to a policy which other-wise might have swerved under the pressure of

the adverse storms that beat upon it.
"The news of his death will shock the whole country, for he was one of its foremost and most honored citizens, whatever calumny and detraction may have followed him, or however ustly he may have been criticized for acts which were but parts of the great plan of orga-nization with which he wielded his high office with an honor and integrity never in any way as much as suspected."

GRANT AND MEXICO.

A Significant Speech by Senor Romero—Grant and the French Invasion of our Sister Re-public—He Was in Favor of Going to War in

Her Behalf. On the evening of December 3, Mr. Seward was entertained in the Mexican capital by Senor Romero, now a member of President Juarez's Cabinet and during the civil war the Mexican Minister at Washington. During the course of the evening Senor Romero made a speech in which he authoritatively stated that Grant was, at the close of our own war, in favor of driving the French out of Mexico by a resort to force.

I would not consider that I had completely complied with my duty—with the duty of a public man, as well as that of a private citizen—if, in manifesting my acknowledgments towards our illustrious guest, I should fail to do so in reference to another person, to whom Mexico. as well as myself personally, owe a great debt of gratitude. On the termination of the civil war in the United States, in April, 1865, the states-men of the country felt the unanimous desire that the French invasion in Mexico should speedily terminate. At the head of those who were in favor of a pacific solution (if I may call it so) was our distinguished guest, the Hon. William H. Seward. At the head of those who were in favor of an armed solution of the Mexican question was a person of great distinction in the United States, who rendered most eminent services to his country during the colossal war for the preservation of the Union; who, as a military man, now occupies one of the first places in the world, and to whom the people of the United States have lately confided the direction of their Government—I allude, gentlemen, to the Illustrious General Ulysses S. Grant. He manifested the most positive desire to see Mexico free from foreign invasion; and he believed that this obect could not be carried out as promptly as he desired, unless the United States should accom-pany her demands to France with an armed demonstration. I need not remind you, gentlemen, that the peace policy prevailed in the councils of the Government of the United States; that, thanks to it, we found ourselves free from the complications which might have ensued from a great war in our behalf, which would in that event have been probable between the United States and France. In manifest-ing our acknowledgments, and in honoring the memory of those who sustained the pacific policy, I should consider myself as failing in my duty were I to abstain from recording their distinguished services, or manifest my gratitude oy doing honor to the sustainers of the policy of an armed demonstration, which might have been the most efficacious, but perhaps the most dangerous. The distinguished chief of that policy—he who was the very incarnation of it—is the actual President of the United States. Such was the magnanimity and good faith of General Grant, that on speaking with him, after the termination of the intervention in Mexico, on my return to Washington for a few days, in June, 1868, to close my mission to the United States, he expressed to me his satisfaction that the question, in which he took such great and noble interest, should have terminated pacifically, and without having imposed upon either of the two nations the sacrifices that, had it been otherwise, they might have been exposed to.

GEORGIA.

The Planters and their Work for the Year. A correspondent writes from Atlanta as fol-

During the past week I have met some of the most extensive planters in Georgia, who are now actively engaged in winding up their year's operations, paying their laborers, engaging their hands for the coming year, purchasing fertilizers, etc., and making their arrangements for 1870. They all represent the negroes as per-fectly contented, having received ample compensation for their twelve months' work, satisied with their employers, and anxious to re-

arrange to make another crop.

The average wages earned this year by a full hand, after paying for his food, clothing, etc., has been from a bale to a bale and a half of cotton, or from \$100 to \$150 in cash, where he has been working for a share of the crop, and about \$100 in clear money where he has worked for monthly wages. These sums, it must be understood, are over and above all expenses for food and clothing, house rent, fuel, etc.; and if those who earn them would only save their money and act providently, it is easy to see how, in a very few years, they could purchase farms of their own, and become thoroughly inde-

How the Negroes' Money Goes.

Not long ago I saw a negro, who had just been paid off by his employer, spend \$40 for a musical box, and I saw another purchase a huge netted chignon for \$10. During this week, when the plantation hands generally will be paid off, the village storekeepers in the vicinity of the plantations will carry off every cent the laborers receive. The storekeepers, especially those of the Hebrew race, watch for the advent of the proprietor with his satchel full of greenbacks, and when they learn that the hands have been paid and have been allowed to take the wagons and go to town, they send out runners four or five miles out of town to meet the wagons and allure the negroes to their stores, and in return for gaudy dresses, hoop skirts, feathered hats, resplendent shawls, candy, jewelry, banjos, etc., become possessed of all the money. I know of one store which last Christmas week sold over \$10,000 worth of goods to the negroes alone.

NEBRASKA.

The Fifteenth Amendment Question—Why the Legislature is not Convened at Once. Governor Butler, of Nebraska, has addressed the following letter to the Hon. John Taffe, the Representative in Congress from that State, explaining the status of the fifteenth amendment question:-

LINCOLN, Dec. 15, 1869—Hon. John Taffe, Washington, D. C.—Dear Sir:—Your favor of the 8th inst. has been received. An impression seems to exist that I am indifferent to the fate of the fifteenth amendment; that I have refused to convene our Legislature for the purpose of ratifying it. This is wholly erroneous, and desire that you correct it so far as possible. No one can feel a deeper interest in the measure than I, and none are more anxious that Ne-braska should express her assent. There are, however, good reasons why our Legislature should not be convened just at present. Ques-tions of vital interest to the State—questions requiring legislation-may and probably will arise within the next two months. They do not exist to-day, or at least have not assumed shape. For this reason, and this only, do I desire to postpone the session till after the 1st of February. Meanwhile I shall watch with deep anxiety the course taken by Ohio and other States on this question, and hope there may be no doubt as regards the final result. Should we at any time arrive at a point where ratification at any time arrive at a point where ratification by Nebraska is essential to success—where it

would have effect—then you may be assured I shall not hesitate at once to convene our Legis-lature for that purpose. I am proud of the fact that our State was the first to adopt impartial suffrage, and to-day she is ready to aid in making it universal throughout the country. I remain, very truly, yours, DAVID BUTLER. main, very truly, yours,

A PEABODY ROMANCE.

An Episode in the Life of the Great Philanthroplat-A Betrothal that was Never Consum-mated-Ambition Gives Way Before Love. The fact that the late George Peabody died, as he had lived, unmarried, has given rise to innumerable speculations and anecdotes concerning the cause of his remaining single. It is generally believed that at one time he was on the point of marrying Miss Burdett Coutts, an alliance that, in a financial point of view, would have been a very natural one. But hers is not the only name with which that of the millionaire philanthropist has been associated, and now we have still another suggested. For the following romantic story a Providence paper is respon-

More than thirty years ago, in the far-famed school of the prince of teachers, John Kings-bury, was one of the fairest of all the fair daugh-ters of Providence, celebrated far and nigh, as that city has ever been for its lovely girls. Her school education finished, she went with friends to Europe, not, however, before having given her youthful affections to a young man whom she had met in a sister city. But before mar-riage had consummated their happiness adversity came upon him, and he found himself in no situation to marry. He was not willing she should waste her youth and glorious beauty in waiting through long years for the day to come when he could call her his own, so he released her from her vows, and they parted, she going. as I said before, to Europe. There she met George Peabody, then, comparatively speaking, a young man, but one who was already making his mark, and whose wealth was beginning to pour in on every side. He saw her and was struck (as who that ever saw her was not?) with her grace, her winning ways, her exceeding loveliness, and, after a while, he "proposed." Her heart still clung to her loved one across the wide Atlantic, but after some time she yielded, perhaps to the wishes of her friends, perhaps to the promptings of worldly ambition, who can tell? Who can fathom the heart of a young and beautiful maiden? She became the afflanced wife of Mr. Peabody. After a little interval she came back to this country, and soon after her arrival, met her first love, and after events justify me in saying, her "enly love." At sight of him, all her former affection came back, if, indeed, it had ever left her, and Mr. Peabody, with his wealth and brilliant prospects, faded away, and she clung with fond affection to her American lover, and was willing to share a moderate income with the chosen of her heart. All was told to Mr. Peabody, and he, with that manliness that Mr. Peacody, and he, with that manniness that characterized his every action, gave her up, and in due time she was married and settled in a city not more than three hundred miles from Providence. What she suffered in coming to a final conclusion was known to but few. Her fair cheeks lost their roundness, and grew wan and pale, her lovely eyes had a mournful wistfulness that touched every heart. Some blamed her, others praised her. Those who were am-bitious of worldly honors pronounced her "mad," "foolish," to throw over a man like George Pea body, whose ever-increasing wealth would be-stow every luxury upon her, and place her in a position in London that would make her lot an envied one, to marry a man who might never have more than a limited income to live upon. Others, and shall I say the nobler part? justified her in thinking that love, true love, was more to be desired than wealth or earthly fame. The painful conflict was at length ended. Her true womanhood vindicated itself, and she wavered no more. I well remember, when in London, twenty-eight years ago, hearing all this talked over in a chosen circle by American friends, and also at a brilliant dinner party given by General Cass, in Versailles, it was thoroughly discussed in all its length and breadth. Whether, in his visit to this country, Mr. Peabody ever met his once affianced bride, I cannot say, neither do I know whether, when she heard of his more princely wealth, her heart ever gave a sigh at the thought, "all this might have been mine." After several years of wedded bliss, death took her husband from her side, when the glorious loveliness of her youth had ripened into the full luxuriance of perfect matronhood.

THOMAS.

The Proposal to Sell the Portrait of the Here of Nashville-The True Story of the Affair. A despatch from Nashville clears up the proposition made in the Tennessee Legislature to sell the portrait of General Thomas, in the fol-

The resolution introduced in the House a few

lowing satisfactory fashion:

weeks since in relation to the sale of General Thomas' portrait has created such a stir throughout the country, based on erroneous data, that the real facts in the case ought to be known. A resolution was introduced providing for having the portrait of General Jackson placed in the Capitol. This was opposed, from an economical standpoint, and the resolution was about being withdrawn when Mr. Hinkle offered an amendment providing for the sale of the portraits of Brownlow and General Thomas. This was intended by its author as a rebuke to the extravagance manifested at a time when the State was groaning under debt, and the common schools were being abolished. The amendment was offered, as Mr. Hinkle explained, as a sort of burlesque, with not the slightest idea of its being acted on. The author of the amendment was at officer in the Federal army, under General Thomas, and has the highest reverence and regard for his old chief. He exhibited poor taste in perpetrating his little joke—a fact he afterwards discovered, when he found the radicals making political capital out of his unintentional The Speaker of the House and Mr. Hinkle have both written to General Thomas, explaining the circumstence. Out of sixty-seven members present, only eight voted for the amendment, and four of these were ex-Federal officers. They nearly all explained their votes by saying they were acting solely in the interest economy, and not out of disrespect to Brownlow and Thomas. These are the facts in the case, as your correspondent was present in the House from the time the resolution was introduced until it was disposed of.

JOHN.

How it is Proposed to Persecute Celestials in California.

Senator Lawrence, of Mariposa, California, has introduced the following bill into the State Legislature. He is a Democrat:-Section 1. Every person who shall employ any Chinese or other Asiatic laborer shall obtain a quar

erly license therefor, to wit :- From the 1st day of April to the 1st day of July, 1870, for each such laborer, mechanic, or artisan employed, \$2 per quar-ter. For the next succeeding quarter, \$10; and for section 2. The Board of Supervisors of each county shall procure the requisite number of blank licenses and place the same in the hands of the County Auditor, who shall sign and issue them to the Sheriff or Tax Collector, taking a receipt therefor and account for them in the same maner as in

for, and account for them in the same manner as in case of other licenses.

Section 3. It shall be the duty of the State Controller, twenty days prior to the commencement of each quarter, to forward to every County Auditor a blank form of the licenses, as required by section 1

of this act.
Section 4. All moneys collected under the provisions of this act shall be paid into the County Treasury, and apportioned:—One-half to the State School Fund, and one-half to the County General

Section 5. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of section 1 shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not less than \$50 nor more than \$200.

Section 6. This act shall take effect from and after

THE SPANISH GUNBOATS.

The Sailing of the Last of the Fleet-The First Twelve Bents Off Lookout Shoals. The New York Sun of to-day has further par-ticulars in relation to the Spanish fleet.

Yesterday morning, at 8 o'clock, the last of the Spanish gunboats dropped down the stream and anchored under the protection of the sixteen 68-pound guns of the Spanish war steamer Isabel la Cattolica, lying off Quarantine, Staten Island. On Friday six of these boats went down to the lower bay, and on Saturday three more departed. The three that sailed yesterday were detained by the coal passers refusing to work on Christmas day. No. 16, which returned from the first squadron with broken machinery, also sailed.

Despite the copious showers that fell yester-day the pier and bulkhead at the foot of West Thirteenth street was lined with the curious, who eyed the departing gunboats eagerly, but attempted no demonstration.

The first division of gunboats that sailed the week before last it now appears had no powder on board. Of course this fact was carefully concealed from the Cupans and from the newspapers. Otherwise the "mosquitoes" might not

have got off so easily.

Mr. Delamater went down to Quarantine yesterday to see the fleet anchored off there, and expressed entire satisfaction with their trim appearance as they lay along inside their

It is now said that the Cubans might have attacked the first batch of gunboats, as it was rumored they would do, had they not been aware that Mr. Delamater had 1381 men on his pay roll, who were kept ready at a moment's notice to answer any summons to repel any attack. While the newspapers were asserting that the boats were guarded by but 100 men, the Junta knew that the newspapers had been purposely misinformed.

The gunboats are expected to drop down to the Horse Shoe at Sandy Hook to-day. The greatest activity prevailed yesterday among them, and crews were transferred from the Isabel la Cattolica. Stores were very much wanted. The engineers were obliged to go ashore yesterday to get their food. Several of them came up to the city last night. The trans-port M. Kalbfleisch was employed all day trans-terring supplies to the fleet. She is armed with Napoleon 12-pounder. The steamship General Barnes, which arrived

in this port yesterday, passed the first twelve gunboats at 11 40 P. M. on Friday, off Lookout Shoals.

The Boats In and Out of Hampton Roads.

The Boats in and Out of Hampton Roads.

The Norfolk Journal of December 24 has news of that part of the fleet which first left New York. The paper mentioned says:

About a dozen of the Spanish gunboats came steaming up into the Roads at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning, and, after one or two of them running their nose on the bar, came to an anchor just off Fortess Mouroe. anchor just off Fortress Monroe. A large crowd of spectators had gathered on the wharf to inspect the strange crafts, and various were the opinions expressed as to their qualities, etc.

The vessels are very small, neat built crafts. with rakish spars and smokestacks, and seem to be lively in the water. They are very light draft, and seemed to have but little difficulty in running all over Hampton Bar at high tide. They are about as long as the tug America, cop-pered and painted black. They are schooner-rigged, and present more the appearance of pleasure yachts than of gunboats.

The frigate Pizarro did not come up; and scarcely had the fleet got their anchors down and swung with the tide, when three more of the fleet came around Willoughby Spit Lightship and signalled those at anchor. They immediately got away and went out again, and have no doubt gone out to sea, as the weather was very favorable for a run around Hatteras. We donot wish them any ill, but they may meet with a warm reception not many miles off the Capes, as the Cuban iron-clad Triumph will be in their wake like an avenging spirit of destruction.

SUEZ.

Trade and Traffic of the New Route. From Galignani's Messenger of Paris, Dec. 9.

The traffic from the opening to Nov. 28-that eleven days-was as follows:-Fifty-two vessels arrived from Port Said at Lake Timsah between the 17th and 19th of November, and seven between the 20th and 28th; fifty-one vessels left Lake Timsah for Suez from the 19th to the 21st, and five from the 22d to the 28th The arrivals at Port Said from Suez in the interval between the 18th and 28th were, altogether, forty-five. Of these vessels seven were from eastern seas, on their way to Europe; nine were from the Mediterranean, on their way to the

The total number of vessels that passed through the canal during the period referred to was 130, the aggregate tonnage of which was

Commercial Difficulties Between Turkey and Egypt. From the Independance Belge, Dec. 9.

A new difficulty seems about to arise between the Porte and Egypt. Several Governments of Europe and America, which have no Consulates in the latter country, desire to establish them there, now that the Suez Canal has been opened. Steps have been taken at Constantinople tain the recognition of such officials, but up to the present time the exequatur has been refused by the Divan, on the ground that the Executives demanding it are without diplomatic agents accredited to the Turkish sovereign, and that only States which are represented to the Suzerain can be allowed to send consular delegates to the Egyptian capital.

A correspondent from Alexandria states that the countries interested are about to make an appeal to the great powers with a view to obaining their intervention to overcome the Sultan's resistance. M. de Lesseps' Marriage-The Bride.

letter from Alexandria says:-The marriage of M. de Lesseps was celebrated on the 25th of November, in the Church of

Ismailia. The ceremony was private, as, with the exception of the Board of Directors, no person connected with the works of the Isthmus had been officially informed of it.

At four in the afternoon a carriage drove up containing M. de Bragar and his daughter and M. de Lesseps and his daughter-in-law, Madame

The bride, who is twenty-one years old, tall and a brunette, looked charming in her wedding attire, and wore a magnificent set of jewels the gift of the Empress. A mass had been said in the morning, so that the service of the evening was a simple benediction. Mgr. Bauer, chaplain of the Empress, pronounced a touching allocution, and then united the pair before him. In signing the contract, the witnesses for the gentleman were M. Voisin, Director of the Works, and M. Levally, Contractor; and for Mad'lle de Bragar, M. Hubert-Delisie, Senator, formerly Governor of the Mauritius, and M.

The bride is of English extraction, and was born on the island just mentioned. M. de Lesseps arrived at Geneva, in company with his bride, on their way to Paris.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE. U. S. District Court-Judge Cadwalader.

GEORGE MOUNTJOY SENTENCED.

This morning George Mountjoy, who was recently convicted of revenue frauds, was sentenced to pay a fine of three thousand dollars and undergo an im-prisonment of two years; and if at the end of that period the fine was not paid, to undergo an addiional year's imprisonment.

—The quickest trips by sailing vessels from Japan to San Francisco were made in 1866 and 1867 by the barque Archibald and ship Cordil-leras, the time in each case being twenty-five

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Christmas Observances-Grand Drill for the Championship of America-Baltimore Affairs.

Call for a Labor Reform Convention in New Hampshire-Corrosive Sublimate Taken as a Medicine -The Party Does not Get Well.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Military Drill. Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Boston, Dec. 27.—The Montgomery Guards are negotiating with the Western Guards, of New York, for another drill for the championship of America.

Honors to Mr. Stanton. The flags on all the public buildings are at half-mast to-day in respect to the memory of Hon. Edwin M. Stanton.

Mr. Boutwell in Boston. Secretary Boutwell spent a few hours of Christmas Day in Boston, and then left for Groton. The Secretary of the Treasury thinks that Congress has not accomplished as much in so short a time for several years.

Labor Reform Convention.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 27.—The Labor Reform Executive Committee have issued a call for a State Convention in their political affiliations. The committee is evenly distributed between the Republicans and the Democrats. They call upon the voters of New Hampshire, irrespective of party, who are in favor of forming an independent party, to send delegates to a convention to be held at Concord, on Friday, January 28, for the purpose of adopting a platform and an address, and nominating a State ticket. The Crispins are in union with the labor reform men.

Accidental Death.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 27.—Daniel Strong, a well-known citizen, died on Saturday, from the effects of a dose of corrosive sublimate taken through mistake.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Christmas Observances.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. BALTIMORE, Dec. 27 .- Christmas passed off here with the usual observances, and an unusual amount of drinking and jollification. All the Catholic and Episcopalian churches were grandly decorated. The most interesting celebrations were in the jail and penitentiary.

Accident-Affray.

A man named Michael Flaherty was accidentally killed on the Northern Central Railroad. and William Leher was fatally shot in a lager

Honor to Mr. Stanton. Flags are at half-mast to-day on the public buildings, shipping, etc., for Mr. Stanton's funeral.

FROM NEW YORK.

Attempted Suicide.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. BROOKLYN, Dec. 27 .- Mary Beacon, aged eighteen, attempted suicide by jumping from a Greenpoint ferryboat into the East river. A deck hand rescued her.

FROM EUROPE.

This Afternoon's Quotations. By the Anglo-American Cable.

PARIS, Dec. 27-12:30 P. M .- The Bourse opened firm. Rentes, 72f. 75c. ANTWERP, Dec. 27 .- Petroleum opened firm at HAVRE, Dec. 27.—Cotton opened quiet, both on the spot and afloat.

GENERALITIES.

The Crown Jewels of Russia A correspondent who has seen the Russian crown jewels says they are kept in the highest room of the palace. The staircases are lofty, and the ascent is tedious. Four tried and faith ful servants of the realm keep watch and ward—two within and two without. The great Orloff

diamond turned its basilisk reflection full upon me. This overtops the Koh-i-noor by eight karats in weight, and I am satisfied the greenish tint and the flaw lessen it only to the grovelling mind. Big? I could hardly see it. It was the size of a knob on a bedpost. The imperial crowns of both Emperor and Empress were adorned with noble jewels; the former resem-bling a patriarchal mitre, dome-shaped, carries on its summit a cross formed of five magnificent diamonds, and supported by a very large, uncut spinal ruby. Eleven great diamonds, in a foliated arch rising from the front and back, support this ruby and cross, assisted by a hoop of pearls. The band for the brow carries 28 large brilliants. The orb is surmounted by a great sapphire, greenish and blue, and a huge and very long diamond. The coronet of the Empress beautiful mass of exquisite gems. Apar from those above mentioned, and a lot of great emeralds, the collection is not so striking as that of Saxony. This may be traceable to the fact that much of it still retains its old silver setting, not calculated for the best advantageous display. It is kept covered up with old linen cloths.

General Wool's Estate.

The evening before the veteran General was stricken down with the illness that closed his eventful career, he made a most interesting statement to the editor of the Troy Whig, which conveys a practical lesson, and shows how easy it is to become rich after obtaining the first dol lar, if one is prudent and economical. "I never made but \$20,000 in my life!" said the General emphatically, 'but I always kept that at good interest!' On our expressing surprise, he went on to explain. It seems that at the close of the war of 1812, the General found himself terribly wounded, but about even with the world in a pecuniary point of view. Shortly afterwards the Government sent him to the far South and West on a special mission connected with military affairs, and for five years he travelled over mountains, and through the almost trackless wilderness, and accomplished his difficult mis-sion, as he always did, to the entire satisfaction of the Government. He had not drawn a dollar from the Treasury, except for actual expenses, and at the end of the five years the Government owed him \$20,000, which was then paid. Here was the nucleus of his large fortune. General Wool was then about 35 years of age. He died at about the age of 88. Now, let the reader take this \$20,000, which, at compound interest, will nearly double every ten years, and in the fifty years intervening between the time of its re-ceipt and the General's death, he will find that it will amount to just about the General's estate,

SECOND EDITION FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Monday, Dec. 27, 1869.

The week opens to-day on a quiet market. The demand for loans is not very large, but there is some drain Westward which prevents the banks from expanding their loans for the present. They are doing but little in the discount line, though they take some paper occasionally of depositors on rigid terms as to dates and credits. In the outside market there is a limited business doing at 9,219 per cent, on undoubted credits and short dates. Call loans are also quiet and easy at 6 per cent, and occasionally at 5, but the extreme duliness prevailing at the Stock Board narrows down the business.

Gold opened this morning at 120%, fell to 120%, and closed at noon at 120%. The tendency of the market was slightly downward.

Government bonds continue inactive, but Friday's quotations are well maintained.

There was an absence of all speculative feeling at the Stock Board this morning, and prices are without much change. There was no sale or enquiry after State or city securities.

Reading Railroad soid at 49%, cash, with 50 b. o. offered; Minchill Railroad was taken at 53%; Pennsylvania Railroad was without sales, with 53% bid; Lehigh Valley Railroad was dull at 526,53%; Phindelphia and Erie was active, and sales were made as high as 28% and 28%, b. o. 34% b. o. was bid for Catawissa, and 37% for North Pennsylvania.

In Bank shares there were sales of Farmers' and Mechanics' at 117, and Girard at 56, 56% was offered for Commercial, and 231 for North America.

Coal, Canal, and Passenger Railroad stocks were extremely quiet, and we have no sales to report.

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

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

IIIII.

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 1184,@119; 5-20s of 1862, 1134,@113½; do., 1864, 1114,@112½; do., 1865, 112@112½; do., 1865, 1144,@115; do. do., 1867, 1144,@115; do., do., 1868, 1144,@115; 10-40s, 1084,@109; Cur. 6s, 1084,@109. Gold, 120½.

109; Cur. 68, 108\(\) @109. Gold, 120\(\) 6,

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:

10-00 A. M. 120\(\) 11-50 A. M. 120\(\) 4
10-07 " 120\(\) 11-51 " 190\(\) 4
10-15 " 120\(\) 11-55 " 120\(\) 4
10-20 " 120\(\) 11-56 " 120\(\) 4
10-30 " 120\(\) 11-56 " 120\(\) 4
10-30 " 120\(\) 12-02 P. M 120\(\) 4
10-35 " 120\(\) 4

Philadelphia Trade Report. MONDAY, Dec. 27 .- The Flour market is almost at a stand, there being no demand for shipment, and only a limited inquiry from the home trade, who purchased 500 to 600 barrels, including superfine at \$4.25@4.50; extras, \$4.75@5.12%; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family, \$5 26@6; Pennsylvania do, do., \$5.25@5.87%; Indiana and Ohio do, do., \$5.50@6.25; and fancy brands, \$6.50@7. Rye flour

may be quoted at \$5@5.12%. In Corn Meal no sales may be quoted at \$5.65.12%. In Corn Meal no sales were reported.

There is but little demand for Wheat, and the offerings, though light, are in excess of the wants of the millers; sales of fair and choice Pennsylvania and Southern red at \$1.256.18.0. Rye may be quoted at \$1 for Pennsylvania. Corn is quiet, with sales of old yellow at \$1.01.61.03; new do. at \$3.687c, according to dryness; and white at \$5.685c. Oats are neglected. We quote Western, Pennsylvania, and Delaware at 53.657c. No sales were reported in Barley or Mair.

Bark—No. 1 Quercitron is held at \$20 per ton. Seeds—Cloverseed is less active and sells at \$7.75 @8:10 per 64 lbs. Timothy is nominal at \$4@4-25. Flaxseed sells slowly at \$2.25. Whisky is dull at \$1@1.01 for wood and iron-bound packages.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, Dec. 27 .- The advent of the holidays has caused quite an exodus of the drovers from the drove yards, and the offerings were consequently light, but prices have undergone no material change. We quote choice at 9%@10%c., prime at 8%@9%c., fair to good at 7@8%c., and common at 5@6%c. & lb., gross. Receipts, 1418 head. The following sales were reported :-

Were reported:—

Head.

14 Owen Smith, Western, 71/68/4.

15 A. Christy & Bro., Western, 71/68/4.

34 Daengler & McCleese, Western, 61/67/4.

34 Ph. Hathaway, Western Penn'a, 61/69/4.

50 James McFillen, Western, 96/10/4.

60 E. S. McFillen, Western, 96/10/4.

60 E. S. McFillen, Western, 96/10/4.

60 E. S. McFillen, Western, 96/10/4.

60 Martin/Fuller & Co., Western, 66/9/4.

80 Mooney & Smith, Western, 96/10.

47 Thomas Mooney & Bro., Western, 66/9/4.

80 John Smith & Bro., Western, 71/6/10/4.

80 John Smith & Bro., Western, 71/6/8/4.

80 John Smith & Bro., Western, 71/6/8/4.

80 John Smith & Bro., Western, 71/6/8/4.

81 H. Frank, Virginia, 76/8/4.

82 H. Frank, Virginia, 76/8/4.

83 H. Ketler, Virginia, 76/9/4.

84 Miller, Chester county, 76/9/4.

85 John McArdie, Western, 81/6/9/4.

86 Rosenberg, Virginia, 76/8.

87 C. Welker, Virginia, 76/8.

88 Jackson, Western Penn'a, 76/8.

88 B. Jackson, Western Penn'a, 76/8.

88 B. Jackson, Western, 81/6/6.

80 G. Calvin, Western, 81/6/6.

80 G. Calvin, Western, 81/6/6.

80 J. Gallagher, Western, 81/6/6.

81 S. Frank of a calves are slow of sale; 100 head sold at \$50/6/5, a decline; springers may be quoted at \$40/6/6.

80 Sheep are steady, with prices firm; sales of 4000 head at 6/6/14/6.

Sheep are steady, with prices firm; sales of 4000 ead at 6@7%c. for common and extra.

Hogs—The market is weaker, but with no material change in quotations. The arrivals and sales at Glass Union Drove-vard reached 2416 head, which sold at prices varying from \$14% to \$15 per pound not for earn feet.

-The Chicago Tribune learns that an "em-bassy" from Tammany is now itinerating the Western States 'on a sort of rag-and-bone business, trying to buy up Democratic newspapers to support Hoffman's nomination for the Presi-

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA DECEMBER 27. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Her, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mase to A. Groves, Jr.
Schr Lady Emma, Snedecor, 7 days from James River, Va., with lumber to Collins & Co.

MEMORANDA. Steamship Brunette, Tomlin, honce, at New York yeserday. Brig Alice Lea, Foster, hence, at Lisbon 24th inst. in 25 lays' passage. Schr St. Croix, Eaton, hence, at Galveston 18th inst, Schr Addie Ryerson, Houghton, hence, at Portland 24th nstant. Schrs L. G. Hickman, Kelly, from Boston, and Mycoste, Leighton, from Providence, both for Philadelphia, at New Schrs L. G. Hickman, Kelly, from Boston, and Mycoste, Leighton, from Providence, both for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.

Schrs M. E. Coyne, Facemire; Wm. P. Cox, Maitland; and Eureks, Mayo, all from New Haven for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.

Schr Mary B. Hudson, Vaughan, from Boston for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.

Bohr E. G. Irvin, Adkins, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 24th inst.

Bohr P. A. Crawford, Ysung, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport A. M. 24th inst.

Bohr P. A. Sander, Steelman, honce, at New York 25th instant.

Bohr A. M. Flanagan, Collins, for Philadelphis, sailed from St. Mary's, Ga., 21st inst. Schr Problem, Marchall, hence, at Richmond 23d inst. Schr Jesse Williamson, Corson, bence, at Richmond 24th