THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XV.—NO. 143. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1871. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE LANAHAN TRIAL.

Opening for the Defense.

Rev. J. M. Buckley appeared for the defense. He said that the particular act charged in the letter of the senior agent to the Book Committee is granted by the defense at once—namely, the application of the assistant agent for the writ of mandamus to compel Dr. Carleton to allow him access to the books. An act is justified only by the justice of its cause. The assistant agent will so seek to justify his acts in question. He has, therefore, with this view, prepared his answer. In it Dr. Lanahan set forth in brief a review of the causes of his action, denying the charge of disregard and contempt of the authority of the Book Committee, and of the agent of the Concern. It also contained an exhibit in figures of the business in cash which gave rise to his difficulties, and showing wherein he considered he had just cause for making the charges he is now being tried for having preferred. In conclusion, he says:—

"I have now stated my case as far as it is proper in this answer. For what am I arraigned this second time before you? Have I failed in the faithful discharge of my duty? Have I occupied the position from which I am now suspended for my private advantage and profit? Have I made unrighteous gains? I had thought that I was doing the Church a needed service in protecting the integrity of its most important charity; that I was interposing in behalf of worn-out preachers and their widows and orphans, when I protested against waste and plunder. If any fund of the Church should be sacredly guarded it is that which is set apart for these beneficiaries. I have tried to guard it, and for so doing I stand here a presumptive criminal, with men all around me clamoring for my removal. I am wearied in mind and wasted in body by this conflict; still I maintain it, unequally it may be, in firm confidence that God will vindicate the truth. I am said to be an enemy to the Book Concern. I have loved it and labored for it, in all my ministry. I love it too well to be willing to see its substance wasted by negligence and fraud. Men charge that I am mad; if so, then some of the wisest and best of the ministry and laity, all through the Church, are mad with me. No, I am not mad, but speak the words of truth and soberness. The facts which I have discovered cannot be set aside by resolutions, by my suspension, or by deposition. They will still remain to testify against wrong-doing and wrong-doers. For trying to do my honest duty I have been set upon as though I were the greatest criminal in the Methodist Church. Partisans have raged against me, official papers have held me up to reproach, my name has been cast out as evil. Yet here I stand, bearing my testimony against wrong. I may be powerless at present against a cruel combination; but with faith in God, who is a righteous God, I appeal to Him, to the Church, and to the Christian world."

Resting here in his answer, counsel asked that the defense be permitted to put in evidence certain portions of the stenographic journal record of the Investigating Committee's former proceedings, copies of the *Advocate Journal*, and other Methodist official papers, to sustain and prove their answer.

General Runyon, for the prosecution, moved to overrule them on the ground of irrelevancy, and the chairman excluded them from being introduced in a wholesale manner.

Dr. Slicer arose at this juncture and appealed from the decision of the Chair, on the ground that he was opposed to trammelling the defendants at all.

Before any action was taken hereupon, Mr. Buckley said:—Our case turns on the proof that Dr. Lanahan could not defend himself or even protect himself without appealing to the civil courts, and we will show from these documents that the public, the Church, and all else were so influenced by things contained in the proposed evidence that he could not get a just hearing anywhere else.

After much further debate, the prosecution and defense were permitted to act upon the principle that the admissibility of documentary evidence brought forward on both sides should be decided upon when it was produced.

Dr. John Lanahan was then called, and testified as to the cause of his suspecting the existence of the alleged frauds.—*N. Y. Express, yesterday.*

SAD CASE.

A Country Family Beaten by Confidence Operators.

The St. Louis *Democrat* of the 13th inst. says:—

Mr. Seth P. Fargo, of Wilney, Jefferson county, was made the victim of confidence operators last night, just before reaching the depot in this city. Fargo, with his wife, daughter, and grandchild were *en route* for San Francisco, thence to Oregon, where they design settling. Soon after leaving Rome last night on the night express train, a gentlemanly looking man began showing considerable attention to the infant, and thus worked his way into the good graces of the whole family. In addition to their tickets, the party had about seven hundred dollars in bills, which were in the custody of the daughter, the mother of the child. When nearing the city the young man suddenly remembered he had a heavy freight bill to pay, but had no available means save a check of $2500, and as the hour was late he was in a quandary what to do, as great loss to him would result in having to wait till daylight. Had his new friends any ready money that they could lend him till they reached a point further West, where he could get the check cashed? If so, he would give them a fair bonus for the use of the money and the check for security. Not having read the papers, the request was complied with, and the sharper was given $704, the entire cash capital of the party, and the check with many thanks given them as security until their friend could get it cashed further West. As soon as Confidence had secured the greenbacks he had urgent business in the next car, and decamped so suddenly that the suspicions of the party were aroused, and, a few answers to their questions to the conductor, and an exhibition of the check, soon made them realize that they had been badly beaten. The conductor on learning of the robbery instituted a search for the rascal, but the train having slowed up considerably it is probable he had jumped from the train east of the tunnel. The destitute party left the train at the depot in hopes of getting some track of the rascal. Mr. Fargo made known his loss at police headquarters, but the police were unable to aid him in recovering his money. Several persons at the depot on learning of the case gave small sums to the unfortunate family.

CHINESE GOSSIP.

Fancy of a Fashionable Belle for a Heathen Chinee.

An unusual tit-bit is now going the rounds of fashionable gossip, says the New York *Star*, relating to the strange fancy of an up-town belle for a veritable "heathen Chinee."

The young lady in question is an exceedingly stylish and handsome brunette, who has been splendidly educated at the Georgetown Convent, where she graduated about a year ago. Since that time she has been the sole mistress of her father's elegant and aristocratic mansion near Murray Hill.

The young lady is motherless, and an only child. She has been indulged in every whim by her fond father, who is immensely proud of his daughter's beauty and accomplishments. About six months ago the father took into the household as butler or steward a remarkably clever and intelligent Chinaman. "Cat-like, dreamy-eyed, yellow, and slim," the new butler performed his duties admirably. It was not long, however, before the almond eyes of the Asiatic and the sparkling orbs of his beautiful mistress interchanged many glances of admiration whenever the duties of the household brought them together in consultation.

Long and more frequent became their interviews. More and more interested were they in the household accounts and—with each other. The servants whispered among themselves about the strange intimacy between their mistress and that "Heathen Chinee, whose smile was so child-like and bland." About two weeks ago the father came home unexpectedly, and, entering the library suddenly, was horror-struck at the sight of his lovely daughter in the arms of the loving "Celestial." The way that he went for that "Heathen Chinee" would have gladdened the heart of Mr. William Nye, could he have witnessed the scene that ensued.

In vain the daughter cried, and pleaded her love, avowing her determination to marry him. It only added fuel to the flame of wrath consuming her father's heart. John was forcibly convinced of the necessity of an immediate departure not only from the house, but from New York also. Bountifully supplied with "Melican man's money," he is now fast nearing China, leaving his lovely and loving brunette, surrounded by watchful eyes, to mourn the loss of her Mongolian lover, and await with resignation the "coming man."

—"This world is all a fleeting show," said a priest to a culprit on the gallows. "Yes," was the prompt reply, "but if you have no objection I'd like to see the show a little longer."

—A convention to organize a negro political party has been called to meet at Columbia, S. C., on the 18th of October next.

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

Bonapartist Intrigues.

The "Republique Sociale."

Reorganization of the Army.

Important from Mexico.

Capture of Tampico.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Death of Vallandigham.

The Papal Jubilee.

FROM EUROPE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Efforts of the Bonapartists.

LONDON, June 17.—The *Telegraph* has a despatch from Versailles which states that the Bonapartist candidates are making vast efforts and spending a great deal of money to effect their election to the Assembly. They really have no chance of success, for the Assembly itself is determined upon upholding the *statu quo*.

The Pope's Jubilee in Belgium.

LONDON, June 17.—The demonstration in Brussels yesterday in honor of the Pope's jubilee was a complete failure.

Important from Great Britain.

LONDON, June 17.—The Nova Scotia giantess, Annie Swann, has been married to Mr. Bates. Mr. Lorillard's

American Yacht Enchantress

is at Southampton. Eight of her crew have been arrested for mutiny, and one of them committed to prison on the charge of stabbing an officer.

Turkey and Foreign Ambassadors.

ATHENS, June 17.—The Turkish Government refuses to receive Tricoupis as the Ambassador of Greece, for the reason that he was the Foreign Minister of this country during the Cretan insurrection. The Greek Government has forwarded an immediate recall to M. Rangabe, its envoy to Washington.

The "Republique Sociale."

LONDON, June 17.—An insurrectionary placard is pasted in Paris. Another branch of the International Society has issued a manifesto disclaiming any connection with those who have accepted the responsibility for the conflagrations in Paris, and affirming that they are engaged in a struggle against cowardice, a war against despotism and monopoly. They declare that they are unconquered, and that their candidates must be advanced to office.

The Republicans Malon, Tridon, Lartque, Folain, Rochat, and Dalert are suggested to the support of the members of the society as being Socialists and Democrats. General Faidherbe is the Republican candidate for Assembly in the Department of the Somme. Some of the Bonapartist candidates have proclaimed the watchword of "Free trade." Odillon Barrot is a candidate from the Department of Vara, and Charles Abbottucie stands in the Department of Loiret.

The Reorganization of the Army

is proceeding with all possible speed.

This Morning's Quotations.

LIVERPOOL, June 17—10·30 A. M.—Cotton firm. Uplands, 8¼@8¼d.; Orleans, 8¼d. Sales to-day estimated at 15,000 bales.

LONDON, June 17—11·30 A. M.—Consols and American securies are unchanged.

FRANKFORT, June 16—Evening.—United States bonds closed at 96¼.

PARIS, June 16—Evening.—Rentes closed active at 52f. 75c.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, June 17—2 P. M.—Consols closed at 92¾ for both money and account. American securities quiet and steady. United States bonds of 1862, 90¾; of 1865, 90½; of 1867, 90¼; 10-40s, 88¾.

LIVERPOOL, June 17—2 P. M.—Cotton closed firmer; uplands, 8¾@8¾d.; Orleans, 8¾d. The sales have been 20,000 bales, including 6000 for export and speculation. Sales of cotton at sea, nearly due from New Orleans, at 8¼d. for middlings. Pork, 54s. Bacon, 34s. 6d. for Cumberland cut.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Government Weather Report.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, June 17—10·30 A. M.—Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours:—The barometer on the Pacific coast continues quite low; it has risen slightly on the Atlantic coast. The low pressure on Friday morning west of the Mississippi extended eastward to Tennessee and Lake Erie and northward to Lake Superior, with threatening and rainy weather over that entire region. The barometer has fallen very rapidly on Lake Michigan. The winds have remained light on the Atlantic Gulf and on the lake. The cloudiness is now increasing on the Atlantic coast. The temperature is falling north and west of Indiana.

Probabilities.—It is probable that rain will very generally fall during the day from Tennessee to Lake Ontario and westward, and extend this evening to the Middle and Eastern States. The conditions are favorable for local tornadoes in Illinois. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for the rest of Saturday on the Gulf and Atlantic coast.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Papal Celebration at Portland.

PORTLAND, June 17.—The Catholics of this city celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the election of Pope Pius IX, last evening, by a general illumination of residences and churches. The residence of Bishop Bacon presented a magnificent appearance, being illuminated from the cellar to the cupola. To-day a solemn Mass will be celebrated at the Cathedral.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, June 17.—Stocks dull. Money easy at 3 per cent. Gold, 112¾. 5-20s, 1862, coupons, 112¾; do. 1864, cp., 112¾; do. 1865, cp., 112¾; do. 1865, new, 114½; do. 1867, 114¾; do. 1868, 114¾; 10-40s, 110¼; Virginia 6s, new, 73; Missouri 6s, 96¼; Canton Co., 89; Cumberland preferred, 48; N. Y. Central, and Hudson River, 98¼; Erie, 29¼; Reading, 116¾; Michigan Central, 126; Michigan Southern, 118¾; Illinois Central, 136¼; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 118¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 129¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 99¾; Western Union Telegraph, 58¾.

Chicago Flour and Wheat Market.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, June 17—9·30 A. M.—Wheat quiet. No. 2, $1·25¼@1·26¼, seller July; $1·27¾, seller June.

Corn dull at 54¼@54¾c., seller June; 54¼@54¾c., seller July.

	Receipts.	Ship'ts.		Receipts.	Ship'ts.
Flour, bbls.	5,000	3,000	Oats, bus....	33,000	20,000
Wheat, bus.	40,000	61,000	Rye, bus	2,000	1,000
Corn, bus..	265,000	275,000	Barley, bus..	none	none.

FROM MEXICO.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Capture of Tampico.

MEXICO, June 11, via Matamoras, June 11.—Tampico was stormed this morning at 4 o'clock, and was taken at the point of the bayonet. All the insurgents were either killed, wounded, or captured. The Federal army is all right and well.

The Yellow Fever

is raging at Vera Cruz.

FROM THE WEST.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Death of C. L. Vallandigham.

LEBANON, Ohio, June 17.—Clement L. Vallandigham died at fifteen minutes of 10 o'clock this morning, from the effects of the wound accidentally inflicted yesterday.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to the Evening Telegraph.

Obituary.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 17.—Gregory Yale, long a prominent lawyer of San Francisco, died last evening.

THE WEATHER.

The Detailed Meteorological Report for To-day.

The following is the meteorological report of the Signal Bureau of the War Department for this morning, all the observations being taken at 7·43 A. M., Philadelphia time. The barometrical reports are corrected for temperature and elevation. The velocity of the wind is given in miles per hour, and the force is an approximate reduction to the Beaufort scale:—

Place of Observation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Direction of Wind.	Velocity.	Force of Wind.	State of Weather.
Baltimore.....	30·17	68	N. E.	8	Gentle.	Fair
Boston.....	29·12	61	N. W.	4	Gentle.	Clear
Cape May	30·15	66	E.	6	Gentle.	Fair
Charleston, S. C.	30·03	80	N. E.	1	....	Fair
Chicago.....	29·79	60	S. E.	9	Gentle.	h.rain
Cincinnati.....	29·96	70	S. E.	8	Gentle.	l. rain
Detroit	29·92	60	E.	9	Gentle.	t strm
Key West, Fla..	30·10	82	S. E.	2	V. gent.	Fair
Memphis	29·89	74	S. W.	1	....	Cloud
Mt. Washington.	30·09	29	N. W.	12	Brisk.	Cl. up
New York.....	30·17	64	N.	2	V. gent.	Clear
Norfolk.....	30·08	73	S. E.	5	Gentle.	Fair
Omaha	29·79	70	N. W.	4	Gentle.	Fair
Oswego.....	30·13	54	S. E.	5	Gentle.	Fair
Philadelphia.....	30·18	65	N. E.	..	....	Fair
Pittsburg.....	30·16	63	.....	..	Calm.	Fair
St. Louis.....	29·80	75	.....	..	Calm.	Cloud
Washington	30·12	68	E.	2	V. gent.	Fair
Wilmington, N.C	30·07	79	E.	4	Gentle.	Clear

OUR FOREIGN FILES.

The Archbishop of York on the Paris Revolution.

The Archbishop of York, on May 30th, was present at the laying of the foundation stone of some new schools at Sheffield. In the course of an address which he delivered from the stone, he referred to the revolution in Paris, and said they might depend upon it that such great historical lessons were written for our instruction. Without presuming to judge France, or without saying that religion was extinct there, they might depend upon it that the ruin, the misery, and the desolation which existed in France—so great indeed that history could not recall anything like it within the ages of civilization—they might depend upon it that all this came from one plain cause. There was in modern minds a great aspiration after liberty, and he shared in it as much as any man amongst them. The aspiration after liberty had marked the history of the English people more than that of any other nation of modern times, so far as he knew; but because people had been following out the promise of liberty, created by their own foolish ideas, they not only failed to obtain liberty, but had brought upon themselves ruin and desolation, and their liberty had ended in smoke and flame. But what was it in its progress? It was terrorism, it was injustice; every man afraid of his neighbor, every man disposed to shut up his neighbor in prison, because he was afraid of him. That was what they had seen in another country. That was liberty! It began in a man getting free from his own passions. The liberty in which every man lets his passions run as they would, was no liberty at all; it must have the same kind of end as it had had in France.

The Paris Butcheries.

Paris (May 31) Correspondence London Times.

On Sunday an English gentleman who was in the prison saw a heap of 300 dead bodies, all the victims of summary execution, and ever since at intervals batches of prisoners have been shot. The one necessary evidence in the first instance was the red mark on the shoulder from the recoil of the rifle, and the fingers greasy from handling the cartridges. The proofs of participation in active resistance were enough to condemn a man during the excitement of the combat and immediately after it. Now the executions are only to be inflicted after a legal trial, though we are informed at the gate of Pere la Chaise, which we were forbidden to enter, that upwards of 100 dead bodies were lying still unburied of men who had been shot in the morning. A close, sickening smell pervaded the atmosphere near the prisons, carts were drawn up at the gates, which we were told by groups gathered near them were loaded with dead bodies by the prisoners prior to their own execution. This, however, was on the authority of the relatives and friends of the unhappy victims, large numbers of whom, chiefly women, were gathered in front of both prisons, receiving information relative to the prisoners, of whom some thousands were still inside, or claiming the corpses of those who had been executed.

The fact that although I observed expressions of sorrow and anger of every shade, and though their occupation and the suspense it involved were calculated to try the strongest nerve, not a single tearful eye was visible.

Trochu on the Defensive.

Versailles (May 31) Correspondence London Times.

Yesterday's sitting of the Chamber was very lively, and at times even stormy. Its interest began with the discussion of a motion originally brought forward by Louis Blanc and others, but by them abandoned, and then adopted by other Deputies, the subject of which was to require the members of the ex-Government of National Defense to render an account of their stewardship in Paris during the seige. General Trochu ascended the tribune, and the Chamber and the galleries hushed their conversations. Trochu said:—

"We have too much pride to attribute our reverses to any other cause than treason and incapacity. We have not the dignity which leads vanquished nations to look at home for the cause of their faults. We are a great nation which a systematically puerile education has convinced of its invincibility. It is vanquished, ruined, and it asks the reason why. I will give it the reason. I will not imitate the French revolutionary mode of proceeding, which consists in assailing individuals, but I will deal with Constitutions and Governments. I will show the country that it has prepared its own ruin by abandoning the control of its own affairs; by allowing the self-sacrifice and gratuitous devotion, so natural to the French army, to degenerate into personal speculation; by permitting the introduction into the habits of the nation of that double curse of which you know the double origin, English luxury and Italian corruption."

The General attributed to these latter causes the decrease of families in France—the non-increase of the population. The periodical increase in Prussia, he said, was six to two compared with France. When the debate upon the motion before the Assembly should come on, he proposed to sketch an authentic page of military and contemporary history. He would advance nothing that could not be irrefutably proved and substantiated. He would show the causes of the decline of the French army, of the disasters of the Army of the Rhone, of the Revolution of the 4th of September, causes which have been systematically concealed from the country; he would narrate the siege of Paris and the campaign in the provinces. He would commence with the siege of Paris, because the motion before the Assembly especially related to it. "There will be truths to be told, intrigues to expose, calumnies to obliterate, and, above all, elements of information for the reform of the French army." The General left the tribune amid applause, which had also repeatedly interrupted him in the course of his speech. He had spoken slowly, clearly, impressively, at times with very happy choice of expressions, and his promised exposition of facts will be awaited with strong interest. He has plenty who envy and hate him, and one hears not a few persons say that his speech would better have befitted a lawyer or a man of letters than a soldier.

OBITUARY.

Clement L. Vallandigham.

Clement L. Vallandigham, who accidentally shot himself last night at Lebanon, Ohio, while explaining how a criminal whom he was defending had used the weapon on his victim, died at 9 o'clock this morning. The full particulars of the fatal accident are to be found on the third page of this issue.

Mr. Vallandigham was descended from Huguenot ancestors, and was born in New Lisbon, Columbia county, Ohio, in 1822. He received a good common school education, and made rapid progress in all studies. During his life as a student he spent one year in Jefferson College in Ohio, and then became a principal in the academy at Snow Hill, Maryland, which position he held for two years. In the year 1840 he gave up his connection with the academy, and returned to his home in Ohio, and directly commenced the study of law. This he pursued with ardor until 1842, when he was admitted to the bar. The position of a barrister was the stepping stone to higher honors, and in the year 1845 he was elected to the State Legislature of Ohio, and re-elected in 1846. From the ending of his last term until 1849 he was identified with the Dayton *Empire*, becoming its chief editor, and through this sheet he greatly enhanced his influence as a politician. From the moment when his connection with the *Empire* ceased he devoted his time almost wholly to politics and the practice of the law, and held, until the year 1856, various subordinate political positions. In that year he was a member of the Ohio Democratic State Convention, which was held in Cincinnati, and ran for the first time for Congress (the 35th), against L. D. Campbell, whose seat he successfully contested. He was re-elected by his constituents in 1859. At the commencement of the Second Session of the Thirty-fifth Congress, and during the entire Thirty-sixth, he was placed on the Committee on Territories. He was re-elected to the Thirty-seventh Congress, and continued to represent his district until 1863. While in Congress he violently opposed the efforts of the Government to suppress the Rebellion, and manifested his sympathy for the Rebels in the most violent language. At the close of his Congressional term he returned to Ohio, where had already been suggested as the Democratic candidate for Governor, and he speedily engaged in a popular canvass of the war and the Federal administration in a spirit of sweeping hostility to both.

On the 18th of April, 1863, General Burnside issued General Order No. 38, announcing that thereafter all persons found within the Union lines who committed acts for the benefit of the enemy should be tried as spies, and if convicted suffer death. All persons who were in the habit of declaring sympathy for the enemy were to be arrested, tried, and, if found guilty, sent beyond the lines into the lines of their friends. Under this order Vallandigham was arrested on May 4 for publicly expressing sympathy for those in arms against the United States, and for declaring disloyal sentiments and opinions, with the object and purpose of weakening the power of the Government in its efforts to suppress an unlawful Rebellion. These specifications alluded to a speech made by Mr. Vallandigham at Mount Vernon, Ohio, on May 1, 1863. On May 16, after having been tried by court-martial, Brigadier-General R. B. Potter presiding, he was found guilty of the charge, and as to the specification, guilty as to part and not guilty as to part. His sentence was that he be placed in close confinement in some fortress of the United States, to be designated by the commanding officer of the department, there to be kept during the continuance of the war. General Burnside designated Fort Warren, in Boston Harbor. The President, however, commuted the sentence. He directed that Vallandigham be taken under secure guard to the headquarters of General Rosecrans, to be put by him beyond the Union lines, and in case of his return to be arrested and put in close custody for the term of his sentence.

This order was executed, but the offender soon ran the blockade, and went to Canada, living at Windsor. On the 5th of May of the same year Vallandigham applied through his counsel for a writ of *habeas corpus* to Judge Leavitt, of the United States District Court at Cincinnati. This application General Burnside responded to. The case was argued at length, and the Judge decided that the legality of the arrest depended upon the extent of the necessity for making it, and that was to be determined by the military commander; and so decidedly refused the application of the writ. He also added that those who live under the protection of a Government should know that they cannot stab its vitals with impunity. If they have hatred towards the powers of government they should withdraw from its jurisdiction.

The course of the Government in this case was condemned by the Democrats of New York, at a meeting held in Albany, May 16, and a copy of the resolutions then passed was forwarded to President Lincoln, signed by many names of prominent men of the party.

President Lincoln took sufficient notice of this document to forward in return a paper in which the subject was argued at very great length.

The Ohio Democrats, in a communication dated June 26, followed the lead of their New York brethren, and also remonstrated with the President. To this a lengthy reply was also given, which, in turn, brought another document from the committee of the party.

The Democratic convention which met in Ohio in June, 1863, denounced the banishment of Vallandigham as a violation of the Constitution, and nominated him as the Democratic candidate for Governor of the State. He was, however, defeated in the ensuing October election, his opponent, Mr. Brough, having received the unprecedented majority of 101,099 votes.

The case of Vallandigham had been taken to the United States Supreme Court, and was decided February 15, 1864. A writ of *certiorari* had been asked directing the Judge Advocate General to revise the sentence of the court-martial, as illegal for a citizen. This writ was refused, the Court deciding that the court-martial was legal, and that, even if illegal, there was no authority of the Court to grant relief, because there was no legal method by which an appeal, or proceedings in the nature of an appeal, could be taken from a military commission to the Supreme Court.

Vallandigham wrote his celebrated letter on retaliation March 7, 1864, from Windsor, Canada, in which he advised all the citizens of Dayton, Ohio, who had suffered in any way by reason of the Union soldiers to retaliate in kind upon them. This he considered the only method of punishment.

On June 15, 1864, Vallandigham returned to Ohio, though the term of his sentence had not expired, and in the face of the decrees of the several courts, trusting to the public sentiment of the locality that he would not be molested. The result proved that he was not wrong in his conjecture. He that day addressed the Democratic Convention at Hamilton, Ohio, and in his speech strongly denounced the Government and its methods of proceeding in his case.

On June 17 he again spoke in a similar strain in Dayton in answer to a serenade. The policy of the President towards the returned exile appeared to be not to take further trouble in the matter unless the culprit formally made known to the Government by further very offensive acts that he had returned to the country in defiance of his sentence. As he did nothing very public until the close of the war, which was close at hand, his presence was not officially noticed by the Government.

After the conclusion of the war Mr. Vallandigham did not appear prominently before the public until the Presidential campaign of 1868, when he ardently advocated the extreme views he had always professed. The defeat of the Democratic candidates sent him into retirement again, and it was only lately that he again became prominent on account of having abandoned his former position, and having advised a new departure for the Democracy based upon an acquiescence in the results of the war and in the reconstruction legislation of Congress. This new policy found favor with many of the Northern Democrats, who eagerly desired to obtain control of the Government, but it failed to receive the approval of the unrepentent Rebels of the South; and up to the present time its only apparent effect has been to create a division in the Democratic ranks. Mr. Vallandigham enjoyed an excellent reputation as a lawyer, and he was undoubtedly a man of fine abilities. He was a combination of a fanatic and a politician, and some of his freaks can only be accounted for on the supposition that his fanaticism got the better of his judgment. His conduct in 1863, so far from aiding his friends in the South or strengthening the Democracy in the North, only served to consolidate the Unionists; and his banishment, even—which, dispassionately considered at this day, cannot but be considered as a mistake on the part of the Government—failed to make sufficient of a martyr of him to increase his influence as a political leader. He was too hot-headed and too free with his tongue to be an effective leader of men; and although his undoubted abilities qualified him to exercise much influence, it cannot be doubted that during the past ten years he did the Democratic party more injury by his method of championing its principles than many of its opponents have done by their attacks upon it. If Mr. Vallandigham had been a cool-headed and calculating man, he might have inflicted a disastrous blow upon the Government by playing the part of a martyr when he was sent over to the Rebels, but so far from having any tragic element about it, this episode in his career had a somewhat comical cast, which prevented the victim from appearing in as favorable a light before his fellow-countrymen as he would have liked. Mr. Vallandigham's "new departure," which recently threw a firebrand into the ranks of the Democracy, was rather an evidence of his proclivities as a political trader than of his abilities as a statesman. Like many other Northern Democrats, he signed for an opportunity to have a hand in the management of public affairs and in the distribution of patronage; and he was ready to accept all the so-called unconstitutional acts of Congress, if he could only place himself in a position of power by doing so.

A RELIGIOUS SCANDAL.

A Baptist Minister Under a Very Black Cloud—A Daniel Come to Judgment.

From the Springfield Republican.

One of the subjects quietly talked over by the clergymen who met at the Sunday-school Convension in Chicopee was the case of Rev. E. D. Daniels, of Palmer, who, if half that is reported be true, is a black sheep in the flock, and whose doings have greatly exercised the denomination at Palmer and the vicinity for some time past. Mr. Daniels came to Palmer in May, 1870, under an engagement to serve as pastor of the Baptist church there for one year.

In October began a revival into which he entered with much fervor, securing aid from clergymen and laymen from this city and from adjoining towns. One of the first fruits of this awakening was Miss Ella Graves, a pretty girl of twenty-two—a blonde, lively, engaging, fond of the company of the opposite sex, pretty well educated, and, as it seems, fascinating. A few observant members of the congregation thought at that time that Rev. Mr. Daniels showed a more tender solicitude for her spiritual welfare than was exactly becoming for a pastor and a married man, but the matter excited no special comment.

In the winter she began the study of Latin, selecting him as her private tutor, and, as usual, the first word conjugated was *amo*. It would appear that the lesson was learned very thoroughly in the first person plural.

On a Friday in February he went to a Baptist clergyman in an adjoining town, much exercised in spirit, and said that he had ceased to have any affection for Mrs. Daniels, his wife, and passionately loved another woman, and he asked the prayers of his brother in the ministry. The brother, astonished beyond measure, told him that if he had come to that he was past praying for.

The next day Mr. Daniels returned to Palmer to find his wife a corpse, or just becoming one. Mrs. Daniels, a quiet, diffident, and most estimable woman, who loved her husband with all the devotion of her true womanly nature, could not be insensible to what was passing before her eyes. Preparing herself with scrupulous care, she took in her hand the picture of her husband, and, having told her attendant not to wake her under any circumstances, swallowed a dose of chloral hydrate sufficient to kill a dozen persons, and slept the sleep of death.

Nothing more pathetic can be found in the range of romance than the death of this sorrowing, heart-broken woman. It was stated at the time that she died of an overdose of chloral taken as a medicine, but there can be no doubt that the overdose was taken purposely. Mr. Daniels soon after determined, apparently, to defy public opinion, and appeared often in public with the girl, riding out with her and making himself especially conspicuous in her company at a lecture. This so aroused indignation against him that tar and feathers were even talked of, and since that time he has remained a boarder at the Graves', living in seclusion, and rarely or never coming to the depot village, except under cover of night. Miss Graves' friends report that she is married to Mr. Daniels; others say that she is not now, but is soon to be.

Mr. Daniels is a nervous, impulsive, and headstrong man, about twenty-four years of age. As a preacher he is fluent and earnest, sometimes rash and impolitic. He has long had the reputation of a tyrant in his family, and the citizens of the town even accuse him of brutally beating his little boy of three years. A native of South Braintree, Daniels was ordained to the ministry at Coleraine, and afterward preached at North Leverett, which place he left under a cloud. He there became enamored of the nurse hired to attend his wife; and, under pretense of concern for her spiritual welfare, had long interviews with her, which so depressed his wife that she attempted suicide with belladonna. This unfortunate occurrence places the recent one in the light of a second grave offense, and strengthens the opinion that Mr. Daniels' great zeal in the late revival was hypocrisy. It is, of course, unnecessary to add that his usefulness at Palmer has ended.

WESTON TRIUMPHANT.

He Walks 400 Miles in Less than Five Days.

At 11·47 last evening Weston completed the last round of his four hundredth mile, and was enthusiastically cheered by the great concourse of people that had assembled to witness the completion of this extraordinary exhibition of human endurance. Weston started on his fifth day's walk at 4·43 A. M., having slept a little more than four hours. He had then just eighty miles to walk, twenty of which he finished at 10·05 A. M., when he stopped for breakfast, and also took a short rest, in all occupying twenty minutes.

At 10·25 A. M. he started again, and did not make another rest until he had completed fifty miles, which he made in ten hours and fifty-three minutes, this was at 9·17 P. M. He then took a hearty supper and exchanged the velvet suit in which he had so long walked for silk tights, with ornamented tunic. During the last five miles both Weston and the audience were aroused to an intense state of excitement, the latter cheering almost continually, and the former winning applause by walking backwards, running, jumping, and performing many playful tricks in order to demonstrate the large amount of physical force he yet held in reserve.

At the conclusion of the last round he had 18 minutes to spare; and as he turned to the assembly, his face glowing with success, he was seized by two men, who, placing him on their shoulders, ran with him round the space over which he had walked 2800 times. When brought back to his dressing-room the crowd gathered round him, and Prof. Doremus, who had acted as his medical adviser, having succeeded in quieting the uproar, said that the feat which they had seen thus successfully completed was of immense importance to the scientific world, and in the name of science he thanked Mr. Weston for his practical trial of endurance, more severe than anything that had happened from the time of Adam to the present day. It was also a temperance sermon, preached in an all powerful manner; for if what is ordinarily known as stimulus had been used, the feat would never have been accomplished. In response to loud calls, Mr. Weston said that from the appearance of his person as his friends were carrying him around, they might think that he was tired, and not able to make a speech; but in that they were mistaken. In the accomplishment of this undertaking he felt that the praise was due to America for its inspiration, more than to himself; and to God more than all, who had given him strength.

He should not walk again unless some foreigner beat his time, before he became thirty-five years old, in which case he should try to "warm" him; but in future he should turn his attention to his profession of journalism.—*N. Y. Tribune, to-day.*

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Saturday, June 17, 1871.

The local money market appears to be undergoing some change of condition. Hitherto the bulk of the demand for money has been of a speculative character, and the brokers have had control of the market during an unusually protracted season of activity and inflation. During the past week there has been a slight reaction in some departments of trade, whilst the transactions in stocks have fallen off materially, giving a new character to some extent to the loan market. The rates are very easy, but much firmer than usual, and some lenders insist on an advance. We quote at 4@5 per cent. on call, and at 5@6 per cent. on time, as a rule.

Gold is quiet and firm, with sales ranging from 112⅝@112½, closing at 112⅝.

Government bonds are in demand and strong, prices showing an advance on the entire list.

Stocks were more active, and prices were firmer. Sales of City 6s, new bonds, at 100¾.

Reading Railroad was quiet, with sales at 58¼, s. o.; Pennsylvania changed hands at 61⅛@61¼; Lehigh Valley at 62; Oil Creek and Allegheny at 62½, b. o.; Northern Central at 41¼; and Camden and Amboy at 128.

In Canal shares there were sales of Schuylkill preferred at 18¼; Lehigh at 38⅝, b. o.; and Morris preferred at 125¾.

In the balance of the list the only sale was Fifth and Sixth Streets Railroad at 43.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$3500 City 6s, N.ls.		100 sh Penna R.....	61⅛
c&p....	100¼	300 do ls.s30.	61⅛
$200 do..d bill..	100¼	350 do.....	61⅛
$10000 Pa & N Y C 7s	96⅝	12 do.....	61⅛
$6000 Sch N 6s 2d.ls.	80	100 do..s10wn.	61⅛
$2000 N Penna 7s...	99	9 do.....	61⅛
$1000 Leh R R L....	92	5 do.....c.	61⅛
$5000 Read 7s...ls.	108⅝	6 do.....	61⅛
$500 Leh Gold L....	90⅛	158 do.allot.ls.	61
2 sh Cam & Am...	122	100 do.all.s5wn.	61
100 sh Reading R...	58·56	12 do.receipts	61
200 do ....s60.	58⅛	200 sh O C & A R.b30	
10 sh Mech Bk....	32⅝	lots....	52⅛
100 sh Leh V R.ls.	62	95 do .....ls.	52⅛
200 sh N Cent....ls.	41¼	300 sh Leh N ls b60	38⅝
200 sh Sch N P..2d.		25 sh Mor Cl pf....	125¾
lots.....	18¼	59 sh 5th & 6th St...	43

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 South Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—New U. S. 5s of 1881, 112@112¼; U. S. 6s of 1881, 117⅛@117⅜; do. 1862, 112@112¼; do. 1864, 112@112¼; do. 1865, 112@112¼; do. 1865, new, 114⅛@114⅜; do. 1867, do. 114⅛@114¼; do. 1868, do. 114⅛@114¼; 10-40s, 110@110¼. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 115⅛@115⅜; Gold, 112¼@112½; Silver, 107@108¾; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 91½@92½; Central Pacific Railroad, 101⅛@102¼; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds,