# FIRST EDITION

The Ohio Republicans

Speech of Senator Sherman.

The Delaware Peach Season.

High Railway Tariffs Denounced.

Ets., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

OHIO.

The Republicans Harmonious-Speech of Senator Sherman.

An immense ratification meeting of the Ohio Republican nominees was held in Cincinnati last evening, at which Senator Sherman spoke at length. We give the following extracts:—

THE "NEW DEPARTURE" OF THE DEMOCRACY.

I congratulate you that we have now, in Ohio, at least the formal approval of the great distinguishing measures of Republican policy by the recent convention of Democratic politicians here in Columbus. They tell us that they recognize as accomplished facts the three amendments of the Constitution, and they piedge themselves to the full and fathful enforcement of the Constitution as it is, so as to secure equal rights to all persons under it, without distinction of race, color, or condition. So far, well. It is a great matter to secure even a formal acquiescence in constitutional changes, especially when they involve the rights of millions of people, and when they have been so steadily opposed in all stages by the Democratic party, North and South. THE "NEW DEPARTURE" OF THE DEMOCRACY. when they involve the rights of millions of people, and when they have been so steadily opposed in all stages by the Democratic party, North and South. They were the issues of war. They are the issues since the war. They were mainly the issues of the last Presidential campaign. Opposition to them was the starch, the uniting element of the Democratic party. Where would they have been without the nate of the negro? What line holds the mass of the people of the South to the Democratic party but 'negrophobia?" Where will Kentucky be without this tie? Her old affinities were not with the Democratic party. Where will the great mass of honest but mistaken men, who feared the effect upon our institutions of the citizenship of emancipated slaves? Where will be that other class of Democrats whose only political idea was class of Democrats whose only political idea was founded upon prejudice against and hate of negroes, and who, in the mobs of New Yerk, and in organized mobs of the South, hunted down, whipped, and mnr-lered negroes, to prevent them from exercising either tivil or political rights; and who whipped, scourged, and murdered white men and women, too, for edulating and being friends of the negro race? What will Jeff. Davis say, who, though his life was fairly orfeited by his treason, yet commands induence ver more votes in the South than we have Demo-rats in Ohio? What will the large minority of Ohio gainst acquiescing in the amendments? Still, in pite of all this uncertainty, it is a giorious fact, of hich Republicans may feel proud, that a majority f the Democrats of Ohio acquiesce in the great easures we have brought about, promise obedience them, and the enforcement of them, and beg of a no longer to consider them as political issues be-

CAN THE DEMOCRATS BE TRUSTED ? Test the Democratic party by what it has done, there it has been in power recently. What good did a temporary majority in the Legislature of Onio do he people of Ohio? It pledged reform, and yet increased the State expenditures in every branch of reased the State expenditures in every branch of the service, and largely increased local taxes. What as it done in New York, and especially in the city, there, under Tammany influence, there is stablished the most scandalous and corrupt unicipal government in the world. What an it do for the future of this country? They issue string of fifteen resolutions, and there is not a of niteen resolutions, and there is not gle affirmative proposition in them upon which e Democratic party could stand united, except the e demanding amnesty for Davis, Toombs, and the ebels of the South. The first seven resolutions ey call the "New Departure." They remind one the famous group of bronze horses at Mian. tey appear eager to "depart" in every direction, t go nowhere. They tell us they hold good to It go nowhere. They tell us they hold good to e old Democratic doctrine of annexation of rritory, but are opposed to the acquisition of into Domingo. They pretend to be for hard money," but propose to issue an ilimited amount of greenbacks. They pretend spect for the laws and the courts, and they propose to disregard not only the solemn pledges of our an laws, but the decisions of the Supreme Court, order to cheat the public creditors. They declare ieir opposition to the National Banking system, at propose nothing to take its place. In their wild be be decisions of the stroy the best stem of currency we have ever had, merely because it was established by the Republican party, ough the first commercial nations of the world to applicating it, and following our example, and tough the first commercial nations of the world re applauding it, and following our example, and lough Governor Chase, now one of their canditates, favored it and supports it. Though no man as lost a dollar as the holder of a national bank bite, yet they would derange all the business of the buntry by uprooting the system, merely because here is supposed to be virtue in a party cry against anks. They talk about a revenue tariff and wise a laws, and yet no member of their party in Confess ever proposed either, but oppose every meatre offered by us. When we repeal eighty millions it taxes, they vote against it. When we devise new uards against fraud, they vote against them. They alk about economy, and yet they vote for every expands and expenditure. They would load us down ith Rebel losses in the war. They seize upon every opular cry—here one thing and there another. In hio it is "greenbacks;" in New York it is "specie lyment;" in Pennsylvania it is protection: from it is a "new departure;" in esouth, it is "a perpetual war against the Amendments, and death to the Negro; with le Irish, it is Fenianism; in Kentnoky, it is "the solutions of "98, slightly revised;" with Jeff. Davis and his powerful following, "It is discord war, and sunion." Let any impartial man look ever the hole field of national and State politics; let him ook at the dangerous elements comprising that arty; let him consider what they would probably of placed in power; let him combine in one callonn all the ingredients, and say, upon his oath, is it

### o if placed in power; let him combine in one cal-ron all the ingredients, and say, upon his oath, is it use and politic yet to turn over to the Democratic arty the administration of the affairs of a great on like ours? PEACH PROSPECTS.

uit-Growers' Meeting at Dover-Oppoition to the High Tariffs of the P., W. and B. R. R. Co.-Fisk, Jr., to the Rescue, From a report in the Wilmington Commercial last evening we make the following ex-

An interesting meeting of the Peninsula Fruit-rowers' Association was held in the State House, Dover, yesterday.

VERNOR PONDER DECLINES TO CALL AN EXTRA

The letter of Governor Ponder declining to call an traordinary session of the Legislature, was read Mr. Brown, in which the Governor says:—That e Constitution of the State only gave him the wer to call a special session on extraordinary casions. He did not deem the present a case of is kind, although the course of the railroad mpany had been such as to deserve the severest nunciation, and the forbearance of the people as remarkable under the circumstances. Should call an extraordinary session, only one of three ings could be done, viz.:—Limit the amount of arges, repeal the charter of the road, or repeal the ws passed by the Legislature taxing the comoany, ie deliberations of a session called for that purse would fair to give the relief asked for, and like her acts would become subjects of litigation withtany corresponding benefits,

PROPOSITION TO AVOID USING THE RAILBOAD. resolution offered at a former meeting and laid r was then read, providing for the appointment committee to proceed to Philadelphia, New k, or elsewhere, and engage steamers and tugs provey the fruit to the New York market.

THE STATE TAX. dr. Townsend said the Legislature has been helpthe people along the water, but refuses to help
se along the line of the railroad. The Governor,
o refuses to call the Legislature together, lives on
vater communication. We want to get clear of
a tax. Some gentlemen, last winter, got a bill
seed to tax the railroad \$57,000 annually, when
y \$80,000 or \$90,000 was needed to pay the interest
line State debt. The company, in return, had laid
tax upon the peach-growers. We are ground been the company and the State. We cannot stand
my longer; this state of things will not be borne,
slides of letters were sent to the Governor, but he
used to call the Legislature together. We have got
freight reduced to \$100 from Dover. fr. Townsend said the Legislature has been help-

While we have been fighting for Dover her people have been stabbing us to death. If the Legislature wanted to tax peach-growers, why did they not lay a tax of a cent, on every basket of peacnes picked? Then it would have fallen alike upon all.

We cannot tax freight on transit through the State, according to a decision of our Superior Court, just rendered, and there is \$550,000 that the State must pay back. We have now got not only to pay the tax levied by the Legislature, but we have got to pay this additional \$350,000. We could have got clear of it all if the proposed compromise had been made.

made.

Mr. Townsend said further that the boats were very uncertain; they would only run when there was a full crop. The railroad was always prepared to carry one basket or a million of baskets. A FLAG OF SUCCOR-LANDIS AND JIM FISK TO THE

RESCUE.

George W. Cummins obtained the floor and said he had something new and something good to tell. Relief was at hand; within six months another rail-road would be built which would bring them right straight to New York. Last week, Mr. Landis, of Vineland, New Jersey, was over here and entered into a written contract with the Bombay Hook Railroad Company to build that road to connect with the Maryland and Deiaware Railroad within six months, and probably within four. The company making the contract, of which Colonel Jim Fisk is the head, had \$175,000 loose capital to put into the work, and all they required from the stockholders of the Bombay Hook Railroad Company was \$20,000. This latter sum was ready, and a sufficient force of hands ready to put on the work. This road connects with one on the other side of Delaware river at the mouth of Scow creek, thence through Vineland to Raritan Bay, thus bring-George W. Cummins obtained the floor and said thence through Vineland to Raritan Bay, thus bring-ing us into New York in two hours. The same com-pany would then build their road from Oxford on the Eastern Shore to Richmond. A line would also be built from Vineland to Cape May to connect with a line of boats to Lewes, and thus give the people of the State a straight and quick communication with New York. He thought Mr. Landis was very for-tunate in getting possession of the Maryland and Delaware Road when he did, for President Hinckley went down to buy out the road three days after Mr. Landis had been there.

"SHARING HANDS OVER A NIBBLE,"

"SHAKING HANDS OVER A NIBBLE."

Mr. Brown made a few remarks in congratulation of the good time coming when we should be clear of the P., W. and B. monopoly. He said Mr. Landis was the man for him; anybody who would get three days ahead of President Hinckley was no humbug. He had faith in any man who would build up a city in the desert like Vineland. Mr. Brown then stepped up to Mr. Cummins and shook hands with him, on the strength of the good news.

Mr. Townsend—"Look at those two old gentlemen shaking hands over a nibble, Landis coming here wearing Jim Fisk's coat."

Mr. Heverin made some remarks in favor of water communication, and was very severe in his criticisms of the conduct of the railroad company. He thought the franchise worth more to them than all the tax they paid: take away their exclusive privileges, and they will soon offer \$40,000 bonus per year for a restoration of the same privilege.

The resolution to appoint the committee was adopted, and James L. Heverin, John-Emerson, and William Townsend were appointed said committee.

On motion of Mr. Brown the proposition of the railroad company to reduce the freight to \$100 per car load from Dover, as a basis, was accepted.

THE PENINSULAR FEACH CROP OF 1871.

THE PENINSULAR PEACH CROP OF 1871.

Estimates of the crop likely to be carried over the railroad were then mane, showing a total of 3,315,000 baskets, which does not include any which will be sent by water.

The association instructed the commission merthe association instructed the commission merchants of New York to pay not more than three cents per basket for carriage from Jersey City.

The Chairman of the Executive Committe was instructed to confer with the P. W. and B. R. Co. in relation to the reduction of freight to Philadelphia.

The convention then adjourned.

#### A PANIC IN WALL STREET.

Ruinous Corner in Rock Island-A Shrewd Operation that Did Not Succeed-Ominous List of Failures.

Wall street had a financial earthquake yesterupheaved in 'all directions, and, falling again, hurt themselves badly. There was a panic in Rock Island stock, a panic which was complete in all respects save the success of the chief operator. This chief operator, or the lever which moved the mass of Wall street speculation with so much energy, was Mr. W. S. Woodward, a well-known broker. Mr. Woodward has been on the street many years, and although he has no regular office and forms no part of a firm, has been noted as an extensive and daring speculator. He resides in Brooklyn, and is quite a prominent man in the city of churches, paying especial attention to Sunday-schools and religious meetings, in the conduct of which he appears to have taken great interest. To see Mr. Woodward among his brother brokers, one would not imagine him to be of the gay, insouciant, Wall street category. He generally sits on one chair, with his feet on another, his hat, a white one, on the back of his head, a cigar in his mouth, saying nothing, but as one of the young speculators observed yesterday, "taking every-thing in." He moves in a mysterious way, rarely acting for himself, nearly always getting other brokers to transact his business for him. During the course of his Wall street life, participating in all the corners and panics of the day, he has "suspended" several time, but in-variably rises again from the askes of his apparent ruin, to all intents as daring, unconcerned. and well prepared as ever.

PUTTING UP THE PANIC. Now be it known that among the speculative portion of the brokers a peculiar affection is manifested towards Rock Island and Lake Shore stock. Whenever there are any neat operations to be done in railways, they are almost invariably selected as the groundwork of the plot.

Mr. Woodward, on the lookout for a stray million or so, on Monday fixed upon Rock Island as the base of his operations. He probably said to himself, "There are only 170.000 shares of the stock out; I'll get the whole and more; if ( can only get the money. whole and more; if I can only get the money advanced to me to pay for them the day after, I'll be all right. I can make the boys pay me just what I please." The idea was grand. It was another and not far removed version of the Black Friday corner so famous in financial

BUYING UP THE STOCK. Rock Island on Monday ranged from 113 to 115. On Monday evening about twenty brokers received their orders from Mr. Woodward to buy up Rock Island stock for him. On Tues-day they commenced operations. They rushed around the room like maniacs. Every one of them had a piece of telegraph paper crumpled up in his left hand, and swang a book and pen-cil wildly about in his right. The consequences of the movement were soon apparent. By two and three, and five and ten the indicator for Rock Island rose amid the tumult until the quotation stood[130%. It was a perfect pandemonium. If all the wild animals in the country had been turned into the Stock Exchange they could not have raised a more demoniacal uproar. Mr. William Fanshawe, one of the firm of Fanshawe & McDougall, a young man well liked on the street, burst a blood-vessel, and is now dying. But what did that matter amid the excitement? The uproar went on, and when darkness fell over the street the first act in Mr. Woodward's play was enacted to the satisfaction of the author, and the brokers whom he had employed had purchased for him 230,000 shares of Rock Island stock, or actually 50,000 more shares than there were in existence. Mr. Wood-ward then, it is said, sold \$50,000 in "puts," and went away satisfied.

THE COLLAPSE. Yesterday morning came the tug of war. Woodward was not around. He was not in the street, and the brokers whom he had employed were frantic. Why wasn't he there? Because, it is said, he struggled to obtain the money wherewith to take the shares purchased for him, but could not get the requisite funds. No one would advance the money to him. How tared it with his brokers? Those who had sold them the stock came for the money, and did not get it. The brokers said they bought for Woodward, and he had not seen them in regard to paying them he had not seen them in regard to paying them for the stock. But then the Stock Exchange and its rules stepped in and said to the brokers:— 'Gentlemen, you were all buying for one man. You need not shift the blame on him,

for we don't recognize a third party. You alone are responsible to the seller, and if you don't pay up we will sell out the stock under the rule." There was a nice situation. The brokers did some tail rushing around to scare up money to pay for the stock they had purchased on Woodward's account, but they cenid not get any. But in the meantime the stock was failing fearfully. From 130 it went down to 110, and so at the middle of the day the brokers collapsed and suspended.

At the latest from the Stock Exchange the following brokers had been declared suspended by the board:—A. H. Dennison, Earle & Saltonstall, R. Waller, John W. Gillespie, A. G. Wood, Dater & Timpson, Hubbard, Craven & Co., J. Austen, Fanshawe & McDougall, W. G. Tunis, A. M. Judson, W. A. Bowan, J. J. Hovt. Of these the suspension of Fanshawe & McDougall is only a temporary one, and it is hoped that is only a temporary one, and it is hoped that nearly all the others will resume business in a few days by honorable settlement—N. Y. World,

#### DR. BETHUNE.

Unveiling of the Statue of the Distin-guished Clergyman.

The late Rev. Dr. Bethune is so well and affectionately remembered in Philadelphia that the following, from the New York Post of last evening, will be read with interest:-

Among the interesting occurrences at the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Packer Institute, in Brooklyn, was the unveiling of the statue of the late Rev. Dr. Bethune, and the address of the Rev. Dr. Vinton. The statue is of pure and unblemished marble, eight feet high, moulded by our distinguished artist, H. K. Brown, and sculptured in Italy. It represents Dr. Bethune in the attitude of speaking, with the right arm extended in an emphatic gesture. Indeed, the pose is excellent and characteristic. The statue rivals the best examples of sculpture, whether we consider the exquisite finish of the work or

we consider the exquisite finish of the work or the conception of the artist.

There is something peculiarly charming in this statue, also, in view of its history, which Dr. Vinton illustrated in his remarks.

He said that the origin of this majestic sculp-ture was a simple notice to the friends of the late Dr. Bethune to meet at the Century Association in 1865. At that meeting persons in various walks of life appeared. High and low, rich and poor, came together. One admired Dr. Bethune for his eloquence in the pulpit; another as a pastor; another as a companion; another for his poetry; another for his conjugal tenderness, another as a friend; another as a scholar; another as a lecturer; another as a fisherman. It

was, hence, concluded that his merit was that

of a man in whom no quality was salient, but, as Edward Everett sald of Washington, he was as

a sphere, developed in all parts alike, and a full integral man—a man of integrity in the truest Accordingly it was determined that no bust nor mural alto relievo should represent him, but a statue, in heroic proportions, as a man. The statue was estimated to cost twelve thousand dollars. He related an incident evincing the great heart of Dr. Bethune, which touched the

hearts of all who heard it.

He said that in the last will of Dr. Bethune it was written in words to this effect, that in the memory of God's blessings he recalled the spiritual converse he had had with Christian riends, but none more tenderly than those with Christian ministers of other denominations; and among these the recollection of his intercourse with the Rev. Dr. Storrs and the Rev. Dr. Vinton recurred to him in that solemn hour. No one who might have heard their conversation would have conjectured that ecclesiastical differences had separated them, for the central topic of love to our common Saviour was the theme of converse, and he requested that these clergy-men, if they survived him, would do him the charity of being his pall-bearers and seeing him buried at Greenwood. This was done. Who, among the thousands who make their wills in view of death, would have remembered the heart's history and experiences? but Dr. Bethune did; and the anecdote illustrates the

#### THIERS AND THE BOURBONS. His Views on the Return of the Bourbons,

the State of France, and the Maintenauce of the Republic.

The debate on the motion to allow the Bourbon and Orleans families to return to France took place on the 8th Inst., and as already an-nounced by telegraph, the motion was adopted by a vote of 494 yeas to 108 nays. The fol-lowing is a detailed report of M. Thiers' speech on that occasion:-

on that occasion:—

M. Thiers expressed great faith in the Bourbon family, but added:—"You think you are doing a great act of generosity. You are doing something quite different. The laws it is proposed to abrogate are not laws of prescription, but laws of precaution. Two governments cannot co-exist upon the same soil. I blamed the Republicans in 1848 for abrogating the laws of proscription. I said then to Louis Napoleon, "These imprudent Republicans have recalled you. You will be their master—mine you shall not be."

M. Thiers professed great friendship for the family

m. Thiers professed great friendship for the family of Orleans, but declared that his friendship for his country was superior to all others—a declaration which was loudly cheered by the Assembly, and he added:—"We have won a material victory; we shall gain a moral triumph by our prudence."

The Chief of the Executive went on to speak of the pact entered into at Bordeaux. He defended the revolution of the 4th of September, and said:—"It is the fashion now to attack that revolution, but people forget that they wished for it, and they do not remember the services it has rendered. The men of the 4th of September were wrong in wishing to continue the war; but the fault was not committed in Paris, which was bound to close its gates mitted in Paris, which was bound to close its gates against the enemy, but outside Paris, by men in power, who carried on a policy of furious madimen—a senseless policy, which substituted the action of the few for the anthority of France." M. Thiers explained that, in the pact of Bordeaux, the Assembly sought to free France from despots who were endeavoring te keep her in their own hands; but it was not intended to overthrow the Republic. "We received," he said, "from the Assembly a defacte Government, and it is our task to restore order and the credit of the nation. I am not the most powerful man in France, but I have the greatest responsibility, and I wish to fulfil my duty loyally."

M. Thiers then explained how it was that he was a Republican. He said that for forty years he had striven to procure for France a constitutional monarchy, such as exists in England, and declared that he found that although there was great liberty existing at Washington, the Government perhaps enjoyed greater liberty in London on account of the favorable district selected for its deliberations. The French princes ought to comprehend that a constitution favorable district selected for its deliberations. The French princes, ought to comprehend that a constitutional monarchy is, in substance, a republic, of which the President is hereditary. (Cheers.) M. Thiers deplored the immense misfortunes attending revolutions, and added, "France will rise again if we are wise: but it is necessary that we should be thoroughly wise, in consequence of our actual position, as we can no more afford to commit errors." He recalled the fact that it had been decided at Bordeaux to put aside all questions which could have divided the country, and further said, "I have accepted the republic as a deposit, and I will not betray the trust. The future does not concern me. I merely look at the present. I serve no party; and in the choice of the generals I never considered their political opinions, but the interests of the country." me choice of the generals. I have considered their political opinions, but the interests of the country." M. Thiers highly praised the army, stating that he loved the soldiers as his own children—a declaration which was received with unanimous cheering.

-A 380-year-old prayer-book has been sold in Stuttgard for 200 florins.

—Several journals in the South have reduced their size one column to the page for the sum-

-A man who has repeatedly tried them says that all the short cuts to fortune are horribly overcrowded.

—A Washington paper says that many women

—A Washington paper says that many women of that city are becoming drunkards owing to disappointments in love.

—A Williams College boat-club has the lightest six-oared boat in the world. It is nineteen inches wide, forty-nine feet long, weighs 120 pounds, and is made of papier-mache.

# SECOND EDITION

FRANCE, SPAIN, AND

The Paris Military Review.

East Indian Crops Destroyed.

Advices from the Pacific.

California Démocratic Convention. Mrs. Vallandigham Dying.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc. Etc.

# FROM EUROPE.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS. ]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph. The Peace of Europe.

LONDON, June 22 .- The Morning Post says there is an understanding between the Governments of Germany, Austria, and Russia for the preservation of the peace of Europe. The Count of Paris

leaves England on Friday for Paris, and subsequently in, company with the Duke d'Aumale and Prince de Joinville, will pay a visit to Count

de Chambord. PARIS, June 22-A. M .- The Debats proposes the election of a second chamber by the Conseils Generaux similar to the late Senate. The Assembly will continue in session during the

#### Gunboats Left Paris

yesterday for the mouth of the Seine. The mortality is increasing in Paris in consequence of the arrival of large numbers of emigrants from the ceded provinces. Neither the cholera nor typhus is prevalent.

The Review of 100,000 Troops at Longchamps has been fixed for next Sunday. It is said that Gambetta refuses to acknowledge the mandate of the Assembly, accompanying this refusal with the declaration that the Assembly ceased to exist when it voted to ratify

the treaty of peace. The subscriptions for the new French loan will be opened on Monday next. Spanish Affairs.

MADRID, June 23 .- In the Cortes last evening the Minister of the Colonies declared that spain would preserve the integrity of Cuba as long as men and arms were forthcoming. He admitted that there was

#### A Ministerial Crisis. and added that the Cabinet would resign after

the approval by the Cortes of the address to the crown. All the amendments to the address were withdrawn, and the discussion proceeded.

The Italian Chambers. FLORENCE, June 22 .- The Chambers will be

The idea of holding a short session in Rome has been abandoned. The Minister of the Interior has ordered the dissolution of all chapters of the International Society. The King leaves here on the 29th inst. on a visit to Naples. East India Crops Destroyed. LONDON, June 22. - Later despatches from

Bombay state that it was the nutmeg and mace crops of the Banda Islands, in the Malay Archipelago, which were destroyed by the hurricane. instead of the cotton crops of the District of Banda in India. The loss is estimated at £500,000, and the planters will not recover from the blow for years.

Marine Disaster. The bark Rap, from Newport, England, bound to New York, has been abandoned at sea. The crew were saved and brought to Liverpool.

This Morning's Quotations. LIVERPOOL, June 22—10 30 A. M.—Cotton; prices are barely supported; uplands, 8%@8%d.; Orleans, 8%d. The sales to-day are estimated at 15,000 bales.

This Afternoon's Quotations. Lendon, June 22-1:30 P. M.—Consols, 92% for both money and account. U. S. bonds of 1862, 90%; of 1865, 90; 10-40s, 88%.

Paris, June 21—Evening.—Rentes closed at 52f.

LIVERPOOL, June 22—1-30 P. M.—Cotton easier; uplands, 8½d.; Orleans, 8½@8½d. The sales are estimated at 5000 bales, including 3000 for export and speculation. Future deliveries are ½@½d lower Beef 99s. ANTWERP, June 21—Evening.—Petroleum closed at 50%f. for fine pale American.

# FROM THE WEST.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.] Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Condition of Mrs. Vallandigham. DAYTON, O., June 21 .- Mrs. Vallandigham is still unconscious. The physicians remain in constant attendance, and are

Reticent as to her recovery. She fails to recognize her most intimate friends standing by her bedside. By many it is feared that she has lost or will lose her reason, while others declare that the double shock she has encountered during the last few days threatens the most fatal consequences, and that her death is merely a matter of brief time.

# FROM UTAH.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS. Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Appointments of New Judges Recom-

SALT LAKE, June 21 .- Senator Stewart, of Nevada, is in this city, and is counsel in some great lawsuits. He recommends the appointment of new judges for Utah, but the Gentile lawyers and the Federal officials are opposed to any change in the judiciary.

New York Money and Stock Market. New York Money and Stock Market.

New York, June 22.—Stocks excited, Money 4 per cent. Gold, 112½. 5-20s, 1862, coupons, 112½; do. 1864, cp., 112½; do. 1865, cp., 119½; do. 1866, new, 114½; do. 1867, 114½; do. 1868, 114½; 10-40s, 110½; Virginia 6s, new, 72½; Missouri 6s, 95½; Canton Co., 80½; Cumberland preferred, 42; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 96½; Erie, 27½; Reading, 116; Adams Express, 80; Michigan Central, 194; Michigan Southern, 111; Illinois Central, 194; Michigan Southern, 111; Illinois Central, 195; Oleveland and Pittsburg, 116; Chicago and Rock Island, 111½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 100, Western Union Telegraph, 58%.

Chicago Flour and Wheat Market, CHICAGO, June 22—9-30 A. M. — Wheat market firm. No. 2, \$127½, cash; \$1 26½@126½, seller July; sales at \$1'19½, seller July and Aogust. Corn firm, 53½@55½c., seller June; 53½@54c., seller July. Freights, 5½c. by sail, 6c. by steam.

Receipts. Ship'ts.
Flour, bbls. 5,000 5,000 Oats, bus... 40,000 53,000 Wheat, bus. 37,000 12,000 Ryc, bus... 2,000 1,000 Corp, bus. 243,000 330,000 Barley, bus... 1,000 none.

Milwaukee Markets. MILWAUEES, June 22—9 20 A. M.—Wheat market firm. No. 1, \$1-28%: No. 2, \$1-27. Receipts, \$1,000 bushels; shipments, \$4,000 bushels. Freights—sail, 6c.; steam, 10c.

#### FROM CALIFORNIA.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.
Important Scientific Discovery.
SAN FRANCISCO, June 22.—A mineralogist of this city claims to have made the discovery of a process for combining iron and copper, which produces a compound harder than iron, and a company is forming to test the process.

A Tremendous Storm at Visalia on Sunday prostrated trees, unroofed houses, and did much other damage. Fatal Accident.

Peter Carr, a carpenter, fell from the spire of the Catholic Church in Oakland yesterday, and was fatally injured.

Escape of a Criminal. Manual Marello, recently a convict, stabbed Marino Valla to the heart at Los Angeles yesterday, and escaped.

The Flood in the Columbia River is at a stand-still. The Cascade Railroad is en tirely submerged, and no trains are running. The Democratic State Convention

at Sacramento yesterday nominated Governor Haight for re-election on the first ballot, on the anti-railroad subsidy platform. Judge Lewis, of Tehama, was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor; Jackson Temple and Selden S. Wright for Judges of the Supreme Court. The platform opposes Chinese immigration and subsidies to railroads, and accepts the results of the war and the Constitution as it now stands. Capture of Mails.

It is supposed that two mails from Tucson, Arizona, to Fort Yuma have been captured by

#### FROM WASHINGTON.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS. Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.
Railway Question.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 22.-The Interior Department has not yet announced a decision on the claim of the Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad Company upon the question of its right to extend its road from its present western terminus on the line of the Union Pacific Railroad, and to receive in aid thereof a Government subsidy in lands and bonds. The case was argued on behalf of the Railroad Company by ex-Attorney General Hoar and E. H. J. Nichols, and against it by ex-Senator Williams, ex-Representative Ingersoll, and A. Prentice. Esq. It is understood that an effort is being made for a reharing of the case on new proofs presented by the company. The Attorney-General's opinion is adverse to the cluim.

Naval Order. Lieutenant-Commander George W. Coffin is ordered to torpedo duty. Government Weather Report.

Government Weather Report.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL
OFFICER, WASHINGTON, June 22—10·30 A. M.—Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours:—The high barometer has changed but little at the Pacific and
Rocky Mountain stations. It has fallen in the
Northwest and is probably quite low in the Missouri
valley. The high pressure which was on Wednesday morning over Lake Michigan has disappeared,
distributing itself eastward. The barometer has
risen in the New England States. The temperature
is rising in the Northwest and is failing somewhat
in the Middle and Eastern States. The northwest risen in the New England States. The temperature is rising in the Northwest and is failing somewhat in the Middle and Eastern States. The northwest winds have now abated on the east Atlantic coast, and light winds from the south and east very generally prevail from New York to Arkansas and northward. Threatening weather, with occasional light rain, prevails from Pennsylvania eastward. Partially cloudy weather in the Middle and Southern States. Light rains have continued in Northern Florida, and a small storm has passed over North Carolina during the night.

Probabilities.—It is probable that the barometer will continue to fall during the day on the lakes and southeastward to the Atlantic, with increasing cloudiness and occasional light rains. Fresh southeasterly winds will probably be experienced on the Atlantic coast and on the lakes; light winds on the Gulf coast.

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 743 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,	Barome-	Thermo-	Direction of Wind.	Velocity.	Force of	State of Weather.
Baltimore	80.18	67	N. E.	6	Gentle.	Clear
Boston	30-14	62	W.		Gentle.	
Buffalo	30.03		s. w.		Gentle.	
Cape May	30.19	67	S. E.		V. gent.	
Charleston, S. C.	80.66	82	S. E.		Gentle.	
Chicago	30.01	63	S. E.		Gentle.	Cg up
Detroit	30.02	61	*****	15		tstrm
Key West, Fla	30.09	84	E.		Gentle.	
Memphis	30.07	79	S. R.		Gentle.	Fair
Mt. Washington.	80:09	29	N.W.	24	V. brisk	
New Orleans	30.00	79	N. E.	1		Cloud
New York	30.11	64	E.	9	Brisk.	Cloud
Norfolk	30.13	72	8. E.	1		Clear
Omaha	29 75	75	******	**	Calm.	Fair
Oswego	30.06	59	8.	4	Gentle.	Fair
Philadelphia		66	N.	24	AFER	Fair
St. Louis		76	8. E.		V. gent.	Fair
Washington		67	N. E.	2		Fair
Wilmington, N.C.	30.10	75	N. E.	3	****	Cg up

# FROM NEW ENGLAND.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Coopers' Union-Fatal Assault. Boston, June 22.-The coopers of Boston and

vicinity held a meeting in Faneuil Hall, last evening, under the auspices of the Coopers' In-ternational Union of North America, its object being to discuss the evils connected with the business, with a view to reform. M. A. Foran, of Cleveland, Ohio, president of the International Union, was the principal speaker. No action was taken. LOWELL, June 22 .- Frowley, the man re-

cently assaulted by his brother-in-law, Hugh Gilder, died to-day. Gilder was arrested. Mill Burned.

PROVIDENCE, June 22.—The Shady Oak Mill, in Schuate, run by the Messrs. Starkweather for the manufacture of shoddy, was burned yesterday. Loss, \$5500. No insurance.

# FROM NEW JERSEY.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.] Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph. Railroad Accident.

WOODBURY, N. J., June 22 .- An accident occurred last night to an up freight train from Bridgeton, near Barnsborough, five miles below Woodbury. The conductor's car was crushed. and John Peck, of Henry, Ill., was seriously injured.

Baltimore Produce Market. Baltimore Produce Market.

Baltimore, June 22.—Cotton heavy and weak; low middings, 19%c. Figur dull and irregular; Howard Street superfine, \$5@575; do. extra, \$6-25@7; do. family, \$7@8-25; City Mills superfine, \$5@7-25; do. extra, \$6-25@7; do. extra, \$6-26@8; do. family, \$9@11; Western superfine, \$5-25@6; do. extra, \$6-25@7; do. family, \$7@8-25. Wheat settive; new choice white, \$2@2-15; Ohio and Indiana, \$1 57@1-50. Southern white Corn. dull at \$80.; Southern yellow, 760.; mixed Western, 75@760. Oats firm at 74@500. Pork steady at \$16-50. Bacon firm; shoulders, 7%c.; rib sides, \$2@9%c.; clear rib, 9%@9%c.; sugar-cured hams, 16@170. Lard, 11%@120. Whisky, \$3@93%c.

### A SINGULAR CASE.

The Bed-room of Two Young Ladies Entered at Night and the Hair Shaved Close from Their Heads. The Louisville Courier-Journal of the 20th

A small cottage on East Market street was the scene, night before last, of a most remarka-

The cottage consists of three rooms, all on the first floor, occupied by a family of taste and refinement. On Saturday night last, the back room was occupied by two young ladies, daughters of the family, the father and mother sleep-

ing in a room adjoining.
Some time during the night the room of the ladies was entered by some one so noiselessly that nothing was known of the intrusion until

that nothing was known of the intrusion until next morning.

There slept his beautiful victims, their wealth of flowing hair sweeping in rich profusion and inimitable neglige over the snowy pillow. He approached the bedside, cautiously, gently. A few clicks of the scissors, making "less a sound than the dream of a sound," and all is over. Those flowing tresses, the "glory of a woman," as Holy Writ declares, are shorn closer than Samson's beneath the faithless fingers of Delilah, taken off as close to the scalp as a barber might have done by daylight. Several articles of jewelry in the rooms were moved from their proper place, but none were taken away. The apartments occupied by other memaway. The apartments occupied by other members of the household were entered, clothing thrown about confusedly, a gold locket, a breastpin, several pieces of money scattered around, but all answering promptly the next

morning.

It is evident that whoever the intruder he or It is evident that whoever the intruder he or she was only bent on getting possession of "the glory of the sex." The first information of the night's doings came from the young ladies, who awoke and found themselves the victims of this "taking off." The whole transaction is most mysterious. Did some one invade the sacred precincts and thus violate "vested rights" in the interest of the braid manufacturers; and even now do these wavy tresses adorn some shop window on Fourth street? Or has some envious temale, with carroty hair, turnip nose and bean temale, with carroty hair, turnip nose and bean eyes, thus deprived her rivals of their chief ornament? Or has that strange gentleman who infested this city about a year ago, breaking into houses and indulging his mania for gazing at sleeping folks, returned again, with an addition to his programme? tion to his programme?

### LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Business Light.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Allison, P. J.

In the matter of Ernest Krause, who was convicted of an assault and battery with intent to kill Lawyer Diedrick, a metion for a new trial was this morning made on the ground of the prisoner's insanity. The court granted a preliminary rule, under which depositions on the question of sanity will be taken.

which depositions on the question of sanity will be taken.

The case engaging the attention of the Court and jury was that of a German baker named Henry Armand, who was charged with stealing a sum of money. It was alleged that he was present when the prosecutor sold out a tavern to a third party, and was sitting near by the prosecutor when he received the money upon the saie. In a short time the prosecutor missed a portion of the money, and then finding that Armand had gone away, he suspected him and caused his arrest. The defense offered evidence to prove that the prosecutor had told contradictory stories about the affair, and also showed the defendant had always enjoyed an excellent reputation for honesty. On trial.

# FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

The excitement in stock circles yesterday has somewhat subsided, but it has caused considerable changing of loans, and we notice a slight advance in the current rates. The supply of funds is liberal, both on call and discount, and lenders advanced less freely, and with some cau-tion. No stringency is anticipated, at least for the present. Only a moderate business was transacted in discount loans, the amount of paper offering having fallen off. Call loans are in fair request, and 5 per cent. is the ruling rate for good stock colleters to the colleters to the ruling rate

for good stock collaterals.

In gold the transactions in this market are light, and the premium is steady but lower. New York sales are quoted at 1121/@%, closing

at the latter figure.

Government bonds are quiet and steady, but The stock market was quite active, and prices opened weak and closed strong. Sales of Lehigh Gold Loan at 90.

Gold Loan at 90.

Reading Railroad was excited and active, opening at 58, but advanced to 58 3-16, closing at 58%. Pennsylvania was steady, with sales at 60% 661. Camden and Amboy sold at 127%, Northern Central at 41, and Nesquehoning at 55.

In Canal shares the only activity was in Lehigh, with sales at 38½@38½.

The rest of the list was quiet. New Creek Coal sold at ½, and Second and Third Streets Passenger Railway at 64. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

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

FIRST BOARD.

\$5000 Pa Reon mt.

100 sh Reading. 58 1-16 100 do... 530. 58½
\$6000 Leh gold L.c. 90 100 do... 53. 58 1-16 \$6000 Leh gold L.c. 90 100 do... 58. 58 1-16 \$6000 City 6s, New.

\$400 City 6s, New.

260 do... 58 1-16 \$500 do... 58. 58 1-16 \$600 do... 58. 58 1-16 100 do... 58. 58 1-16 100 do... 58 1-16 100 d Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.
FIRST BOARD.

Philadelphia Trade Report. THURSDAY, June 22.—Bark is firmer and holders now ask \$30 per ton for No. 1 Quercitron. Tanner's Bark may be quoted at \$13@18 50 per cord for

Seeds-In Cleverseed and Timothy nothing doing.

Flaxseed is scarce and in demand by the crushers at \$2.15.
The Flour market is without important change. The Flour market is without important change. There is very little inquiry for shipment, and the home trade are not disposed to anticipate future wants; 1000 barrels changed hands in lots at \$5°25@ 5°50 for superfine; \$5°50@ 6° for extras; \$4°50@6°75 for Iowa and Wisconsin extra family; \$7°12%@7°37% for Minnesota do do.; and \$6°25@6°25 for Pennsylvania do. do.; and \$7@7°15 for fair and fancy Indiana and Ohio do. do. Rye is unchanged; 50° barrels Western sold at \$5°50.

The Wheat market is quiet at yesterday's quotations. Sales of 2000 bushels at \$7°58@1°60 for Indiana red. \$1°66 for Indiana amber, and \$1°71@1°73 for good Western white. Rye is ateady at \$1° for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is duil. Sales of yellow at 76c. and Western mixed at 74@75c. Oats are inactive and Ic. lower. Sales of 2000 bushels Western and Pennsylvania at £4@65c. In Harley and Mait nothing doing.

Bran is vere duil and weak; one car load sold at \$23° per ton.

at \$23 per ton.
Whisky is in demand and 80 barrels Western iron