# VALLANDIGHAM.

## Herald Special Reports from Dayton and Cincinnati.

## Fatal Termination of the Sad Accident.

## THE OHIO STATESMAN DEAD

## Touching Scenes at the Bedside of the Dying Man.

## FAREWELL OF FATHER TO SON.

## Vallandigham's Client Brought from Prison to See Him.

## Frantic Grief of the Alleged Murderer.

## A SUGGESTION OF FOUL PLAY.

## Mrs. Vallandigham Informed of the Death.

## THE REMAINS AT DAYTON.

## Last Political Utterance of the Author of the New Departure.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

DAYTON, June 17, 1871.

At a quarter to nine o'clock last evening Hon. C. L. Vallandigham accidentally shot himself. He was absent at Lebanon, defending one McGehan, charged with the murder of Meyers, at Hamilton, some weeks ago. Governor McBurney, his associate counsel, had expressed a doubt as to the possibility of Meyers having shot himself in the way described by Mr. Vallandigham, when the latter remarked, "I will show you in half a second."

THE FATAL SHOT.

He picked up the revolver, and putting it in his right hand pocket drew it out far enough only to keep the muzzle touching his body, and snapped the hammer. The weapon exploded and sent its deadly missile into the abdomen, at a point almost corresponding with that in which Meyers was shot.

ASSISTANCE SUMMONED.

Mr. Vallandigham immediately exclaimed that he had taken up the wrong pistol. The flash and report were alarm enough for Mr. McBurney, who immediately summoned assistance and despatched messengers for physicians.

PROBING THE WOUND.

Drs L. S. Scoville and Isaac L. Drake soon arrived and proceeded to probe the wound. Mr. Vallandigham coolly assisted in the operation and watched it with eager eyes.

A TERRIBLE MISTAKE.

Two revolvers were on the table, one loaded and the other unloaded. Unfortunately, Mr. Vallandigham seized the former, and, in his eagerness to impress his idea upon the mind of his friend, cocked and discharged the weapon. Mr. Vallandigham shot himself with his own pistol, an improved Smith & Wesson, of thirty-two calibre.

AID FROM DAYTON.

Mr. Vallandigham immediately telegraphed to his physician, Dr. Reeves, in this city, urging him to come at once, fearing, he said, that he was fatally injured. Dr. Reeves, in company with Mr. Vallandigham's son, instantly proceeded to Lebanon, reaching there at midnight. The wounded man was glad to see his friend and physician, pressed his hand and asked for something to relieve the pain in his body.

THE LAST EXAMINATION.

A brief consultation was held between the physicians in an adjoining room, after which Dr. Reeves had the patient turned over and examined the wound.

PREPARING HIM FOR DEATH.

The bed was saturated with blood and the dying man groaned with pain. Dr. Reeve desired all present to leave the room and closed the door for a private conference with his patient. In a few moments he reappeared and called Charley to his father's side.

FATHER AND SON.

The interview was brief but of the most affecting character. There were several spectators, and every one shed tears. Mr. Vallandigham patted Charley affectionately on the head and said, "My son, my son." His voice was husky but distinct in its utterance.

WATCHING THROUGH THE NIGHT.

A few words more from the father's lips and the son was desired by Dr. Reeve to go to bed, as he himself would remain, with Mr. Williamson, of Loveland, whom Mr. Vallandigham had telegraphed to, and now requested to remain. Mr. McBurney, Judge Haynes, Mr. Symmes and other friends retired, and the sad vigil was taken up by the medical gentlemen.

ALL HOPES ABANDONED.

Throughout the night the symptoms grew rapidly worse, and all hopes of his recovery were abandoned. At eight o'clock this morning Judge McHenry telegraphed that Mr. Vallandigham was still alive, but sinking rapidly, and when asked if he was suffering replied by nodding his head. He was conscious all the time.

THE DEATH ANNOUNCED.

A subsequent despatch from the Judge announced that Mr. Vallandigham died at fifteen minutes before ten, and that he would bring his remains immediately to this city.

ARRIVAL OF THE REMAINS.

At six o'clock this evening Mr. Vallandigham's remains reached Dayton and were escorted to his residence by a host of personal friends in carriages and a committee of Masons from St. John's Lodge. A severe rain storm unfortunately interrupted the carrying out of the original programme contemplated for the reception of the remains.

CONSCIOUS TO THE LAST.

Mr. Vallandigham was conscious to the last, and only a few minutes before his death remarked that he felt but little pain. Even when he was shot he did not fall or move out of his tracks, but tore open his clothes and showed Governor McBurney the wound. He was conscious from the first of all the danger, and probably even expected fatal results from the wound, yet he exhibited no signs of alarm.

FRIENDS WITH HIM.

There are few or no particulars to add as to the death scene. More friends were with him than could gain admittance to his bedside. Hundreds of others, as they heard of it, were hastening to offer assistance and consolation.

HIS ABSENT WIFE.

Unfortunately, the saddest feature of all was that his devoted wife was absent at the funeral of her brother, in Maryland, little dreaming at the time, perhaps, that she would be summoned from that funeral to the funeral of a nearer and dearer one. Mr. Vallandigham's only child, Charles, was the only relation with him when he died.

A SAD RETURN.

Mrs. Vallandigham was apprised of the dreadful mishap which had befallen her husband, and is now *en route* to this city, where she will arrive to-morrow evening.

THE FUNERAL DAY UNDECIDED.

It has not yet been decided when the funeral will take place, but the intense feeling of sorrow which pervades this community is a sufficient indication that he will be escorted to his last resting place by the largest concourse of people ever assembled upon a similar occasion.

WAS THERE FOUL PLAY?

A remarkable statement appears in the *Evening Herald* of this city to-night, but since its publication the presumption of foul play is thoroughly dispelled. There is no question but that he accidentally shot himself, in fact he so admitted in his telegram to his physician, who remained with him until death.

A SINGULAR STATEMENT.

The following is the statement above alluded to:—

There is a mystery connected with the manner of the accident, which is here commented on because unexplained. It seems that on the previous evening Mr. Vallandigham had been using an unloaded pistol in experimenting, and that he had told Governor McBurney after the accident that he had picked up the wrong pistol, that the other one was unloaded. Governor McBurney examined he other pistol and found that it was also loaded. How came that pistol also to be oaded? Was Mr. Vallandigham misled by wicked design or an accident, the result of carelessnes? These are questions which are asked, but not answered. There may be, and doubtless is, nothing in them but the speculations, but that Mr. Vallandigham thought that at least one of the weapons was unloaded is certain, whether the mistake was his or that of some other person

PROBABLE DAY OF BURIAL.

Mrs. Vallandigham will arrive here to-morrow night at ten o'clock by special train from Cumberland, Md., and in all probability the funeral will take place on Tuesday.

A LAST LOOK.

The Vallandigham residence is besieged with friends, anxious to take a last look, and eager to offer their heartfelt sympathies

HIS CLIENT AT HIS BEDSIDE.

The alleged murderer, McGowan, whom Vallandigham was defending, was brought by officers to his room, and then followed a scene of the most frantic description. McGowan sobbed like a child, and repeated several times the exclamation, "He died for me." His eyes were bedimmed with tears as he gazed for the last time on the man who lost his life in attempting to save one in jeopardy.

RELIGIOUS.

Mr. Vallandigham was a member of the Presbyterian church of Dr. Thomas until after the war broke out, when he was driven from it by the intolerance and proscription of his opinions exhibited by the congregation. Recently he has attended the Episcopal church, and has been a faithful member. The funeral sermon will be preached by Rev. E. P. Wright, of the Episcopal Church.

### Effect of the News Upon Mrs. Vallandigham.

CUMBERLAND, Md., June 17, 1871.

Mrs. C. L. Vallandigham came here to-day to attend the funeral of her deceased brother, Hon. John V. L. MacMahon, and, upon hearing this morning of the accident to and death of her husband, she became completely distracted. She is to be taken to Dayton to-night.

### The Murder Case at Lebanon—Adjournment of the Court.

CINCINNATI, June 17, 1871.

In the case of McGehan for murder, in which Mr. Vallandigham was engaged, Mr. Follett made his argument for the State yesterday, and was to have been followed this morning by Mr. Milliken, and it was expected that Mr. Vallandigham would commence his argument this evening or Monday morning. Judge Pope, before whom the trial was proceeding, adjourned the court this morning until Monday.

### The News in Washington—A Profound Impression Made.

WASHINGTON, June 17, 1871.

The painful tidings which reached here to-day concerning the death of C. L. Vallandigham created a profound impression. People of all shades of political complexion united in expressing their regret at his untimely death. The liberal democrats especially, in view of Vallandigham's recent prominence in his party by reason of his "new departure" resolutions, sincerely regret his loss, both from personal and political considerations. Prominent Ohioans here contemplate calling a meeting next Monday to pass resolutions eulogistic of the deceased and expressing their deep sorrow at his demise.

## LIFE OF MR. VALLANDIGHAM.

To write that the community was startled on yesterday morning when the HERALD announced that Mr. Vallandigham had accidentally shot himself, and that the wound would prove fatal, would but faintly describe the surprise of all persons who read the news. As the author of the "new departure" of the democracy Mr. Vallandigham had only recently again appeared prominently before the public; hence there centred around him more than ordinary interest, and his death has caused a profound sensation throughout the country.

EARLY CAREER.

Clement L. Vallandigham was a native of New Lisbon, Columbia county, Ohio, where he was born in 1822. He was descended from a Huguenot family which left France on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and which, we believe, though of this we are not certain, settled in one of the Southern States, then, of course, provinces of Great Britain. The parents of Mr. Vallandigham were persons in comfortable circumstances, and consequently they were able to give him a good education. He spent one year at Jefferson College, in Ohio, and in 1838 went to Snow Hill, in Maryland, where he remained some two years as principal of an academy at that place. Returning to Ohio in 1840 he settled at Dayton, where he ever after resided. Here he studied the law, and in 1842 was admitted to the bar.

HIS POLITICAL DEBUT.

At the very outset of his career Mr. Vallandigham made reputation. He was but twenty years of age when he began the practice of his profession, and yet he had not to wait long before he had many clients. He had barely attained his majority when he entered into his political career. Not many months ago, in a public speech, he referred to his debut in words of pardonable pride. A mere stripling he was when he rose to address a large audience, following, too, a distinguished politician. But Mr. Vallandigham possessed "the gift of oratory," and, stripling as he was, his speech was listened to with marked attention and elicited frequent applause. The result of this introduction to politics was most favorable. Thereafter he was a prominent man in his portion of the State and was a leader of the democracy in Montgomery county. So popular did he become that in 1845 when but twenty-three years of age, he was elected a member of the State Legislature, serving two years. In 1847 he engaged in journalism, becoming during that year editor of the Dayton *Empire*, and, at the same time, continuing the practice of his profession. He withdrew from the *Empire* in 1849 and devoted himself to the law exclusively, increasing his reputation as a lawyer and extending his practice.

FIRST APPEARANCE IN NATIONAL POLITICS.

At the same time Mr. Vallandigham continued to take a deep interest in political affairs. He was a candidate for Congress in 1854, at a time when his district was overwhelmingly republican, or, rather whig, and was beaten by Lewis D. Campbell by 2,565 majority. Two years later he was again a candidate and was opposed a second time by Mr. Campbell. The canvass was an exceedingly warm one and the official figures of the election, gave his competitor a majority of nineteen. Mr. Vallandigham, claiming that frauds had been committed, contested the election and was awarded a seat in the Thirty-fifth Congress. It is best here to do him justice. He was a man of strong convictions and adhered to his views with great tenacity. His first political speech announced his belief in the sovereignty of the States. Holding that the Union was created by the States, it was natural that he should vote with the Southern politicians on all measures which asserted such sovereignty. Mr. Vallandigham entered Congress comparatively unknown in national politics. He had, it is true, been a delegate to the Democratic National Convention which nominated Mr. Buchanan in 1856, but he had not taken a conspicuous part in its proceedings. He had not been in the House many months, however, before he was recognized as a man of marked ability. Throughout his term he voted consistently with the State Rights democrats. It has been charged by his enemies that he was an advocate of slavery, but he always denied this. He asserted that what he believed was in the right of the Southern people to hold slaves and to take them into any State of the Union. To this extent only was he pro-slavery.

RE-ELECTION TO CONGRESS.

Mr. Vallandigham's constituency was satisfied with his course during the first term of his Congressional career, and they renominated him in 1858. Again Mr. Campbell was his opponent, and the result was Mr. Vallandigham's re-election by a small majority. As a member of the Committee on Territories he took an active and conspicuous share in the row over the organization of Kansas as a State. Throughout the exciting debates he opposed with vigor all the arguments of the republicans, and when in 1860 he went before the people for approval of his conduct he was re-elected for a third term.

HIS OPPOSITION TO THE WAR.

It is difficult and, perhaps, impossible at this early date to do justice to the motives which prompted Mr. Vallandigham in his opposition to the war. He certainly earnestly believed in the right of secession, but it is also undeniably true that he was sincerely devoted to the Union. It was with inexpressible pain that he saw State after State pass ordinances of secession, and delegation after delegation of Southern members withdraw from Congress. But, though anxious to preserve the Union unimpaired, he insisted that the federal government had no power to coerce a State, and he opposed coercion with all the ability and eloquence he possessed. The sessions of Congress in 1861-62 were the most memorable in our history. Many of the democrats in both houses, while opposing the administration, lacked the nerve to come out boldly against it. Mr. Vallandigham had no fears for himself. Call them unpatriotic though people may, denounce them as treasonable, and yet the fact cannot be done away with that there was much truth in what his speeches contained. At the very moment when, cowed and demoralized, the democratic minority was groping blindly through the session, Mr. Vallandigham delivered his great speech in 1863. It was altogether a remarkable production—remarkable for its eloquence, its logic and its invectives. A man of courage and ability was required to deliver the speech, and Mr. Vallandigham was that man. When the last words had passed his lips and he had taken his seat, it was as the leader of the democracy. From that time the democratic members no longer hesitated to boldly express their opinions. There was nothing in the speech that, if spoken to-day, would be construed as disloyal; but in 1862 it was regarded as the embodiment of treason. The radical press poured a perfect storm of abuse upon its author. His declarations of devotion to the Union were denounced as hypocritical; his confidence that peace could be obtained and the Union restored if the Southern people were guaranteed protection to their domestic institutions were ridiculed, and he was stigmatized as a traitor for condemning arbitrary arrests and for reasserting his belief in State sovereignty. Passion ruled then; to oppose was treason. One result of the speech was to make Mr. Vallandigham the most conspicuous man in political circles for the time being. His name was in everybody's mouth either in praise or in denunciation. It must be observed that while opposing the war and the administration he did not offer any opposition to measures designed for the support of the army. He voted for the appropriations, declaring that the men were in the field, and it was the duty of the government to support them.

DEFEATED FOR CONGRESS.

The year 1862, during which the democracy made immense gains throughout the country, witnessed the defeat of Mr. Vallandigham for Congress. It has been asserted that "the people were disgusted with the man's treason, and they rejected him." We are compelled to spoil this patriotic explanation of his defeat. He was beaten because his district had been previously gerrymandered for this special purpose. Until 1862 it had been comprised of the counties of Butler, Montgomery and Preble, which had rejected him by over 2,500 majority in 1854 and by 10 in 1856, and had elected him by 188 majority in 1858 and by 134 in 1860. For the purpose of securing a republican majority in the district the State Legislature added the county of Warren, which was heavily republican. Butler, Montgomery and Preble, however, which composed the old district, gave him a majority of 657, or more than four times that they had previously given him.

HIS ARREST.

Undismayed by his defeat, which he had expected, Mr. Vallandigham remained in his seat to the close of his term. On leaving Congress he immediately started on a political tour through Ohio, delivering numerous speeches. On the 1st of May, 1863, he addressed a large audience at Mount Vernon, and was especially bitter in his remarks touching the alleged despotic acts of the government. This speech was made the pretext for his arrest, which had been repeatedly threatened by the authorities. On the night of the 7th of May his house was surrounded by a force of soldiers, acting under orders from General Burnside, and the officer demanded admission. Mr. Vallandigham refused to permit their entrance, whereupon they proceeded to break open the doors. As soon as it was announced to the people what was going on Dayton became the centre of a scene of intense excitement. Large numbers of men, friends of Mr. Vallandigham, hurried to his house, with the avowed intention of rescuing him, and the bells of the city were set a-ringing with a view to summoning the democracy to his aid. Meantime the soldiers, after breaking open two doors, had succeeded in securing Mr. Vallandigham, whom they refused the privilege of remaining in the house until his wife had become calm. This lady, a most devoted wife, is said to have been actually driven temporarily insane by the arrest. Her shrieks were absolutely fearful, and for two days and nights subsequently her condition was such as to excite the most serious apprehension in the minds of her friends. Fortunately before leaving the house many personal friends of the prisoner had arrived, and to them Mr. Vallandigham entrusted the care of his wife. On reaching the street an attempt at rescue was made, but the soldiers being in strong force and the crowd unarmed and unorganized it proved a failure.

THE CHARGE AGAINST HIM.

On the following day there was a formidable popular demonstration in Dayton. Great crowds gathered in the town, coming in from all parts of the surrounding country. The office of the republican newspaper was attacked and gutted, the telegraph wires were cut and for a brief while the rioters held complete possession of the place. On this day Mr. Vallandigham was taken to Cincinnati. When the news of his arrest was made known the greatest indignation was expressed. All the democratic and independent newspapers and a few radical journals united in denouncing it as arbitrary and unnecessary. Mass meetings condemnatory of it were held in various parts of the country, one held in New York being notable for the immense number of persons present. It was at first believed that the President would disapprove the action of General Burnside and order the release of Mr. Vallandigham. Mr. Lincoln, however, supported the General, and a few days later the prisoner was brought before a court martial on a charge of "publicly expressing, in violation of General Orders No. 38, from Headquarters Department of the Ohio, sympathy for those in arms against the government of the United States, and 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."

HIS TRIAL AND CONVICTION.

Mr. Vallandigham refused to plead to the charge, alleging that he was not amenable to military law, not being a soldier. He also declined to recognize the Court as possessing jurisdiction in his case. As a consequence the trial was speedy and one-sided, and resulted in a verdict of guilty and a sentence to "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 accordingly named Fort Warren, Boston harbor, as the place of confinement, but Mr. Lincoln subsequently commuted the sentence to banishment beyond the lines of the Union forces.

ADDRESS TO THE DEMOCRACY.

Before his departure Mr. Vallandigham, who had displayed much calmness and dignity during the, to him, trying ordeal, wrote the following address to the democracy:—

MILITARY PRISON, CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 22, 1863.
TO THE DEMOCRACY OF OHIO:—

Banished from my native State for no crime save democratic opinions and free speech to you in their defence, and about to go into exile, not of my own will, but by the compulsion of an arbitrary and tyrannic power which I cannot resist, allow me a parting word. Because despotism and superior force so will it I go into the Confederate lines I well understand the purpose of this order. But in vain the malice of enemies shall thus continue to give colors to the calumnies and misrepresentations of the past two years. They little comprehend the true character of the man with whom they have to deal. No order of banishment, executed by superior force, can release me from my obligations or deprive me of my rights as a citizen of Ohio and of the United States. My allegiance to my own State and government I shall recognize wheresoever I may be as binding in all things, just the same as though I remained upon their soil. Every sentiment and expression of attachment to the Union and devotion to the constitution—to my country—which I have ever cherished or uttered shall abide unchanged and unretracted till my return. Meantime I will not doubt that the people of Ohio cowered, not a moment before either the threats or the exercise of arbitrary power, will, in every trial, prove themselves worthy to be called freemen. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

ARRIVAL AT AND DEPARTURE FROM THE SOUTH.

Efforts were made by his friends to procure his release by means of a writ of habeas corpus, but they failed. On the 19th of May he was taken from Cincinnati to a gunboat and sent to Louisville, and from thence taken to Murfreesboro, Tenn., where he arrived on the 21th. Previous to leaving Ohio, his wife, who had completely recovered from the shock she had received on the occasion of his arrest, was permitted to visit and bid him farewell. On reaching Murfreesboro General Rosecrans and others called upon him, and on the following day he was conveyed to the Confederate picket line and delivered to a private soldier of an Alabama regiment, to whom he introduced himself, declaring that he was there against his will and desired to surrender as a prisoner of war. He was taken to General Bragg's headquarters at Shelbyville until the authorities at Richmond were informed of his presence within the Confederate lines. Jeff Davis ordered him sent on to Richmond, where he stayed a short time, when he ran the blockade to Bermuda, and from thence went to Canada. It has been stated that Jeff Davis was willing to allow him to remain in the South if he took the oath of allegiance to the Confederacy; but this is doubtful. At any rate it is certain that while in the South Mr. Vallandigham publicly and repeatedly gave expression to sentiments anything but treasonable. He avowed himself an uncompromising Unionist, and declared that under no circumstances would he be a party to a dissolution of the Union.

HIS NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR.

The arrest, trial and conviction added to Mr. Vallandigham's influence with his party. On the meeting of the Democratic State Convention he was unanimously nominated for the office of Governor; a subscription, limited to ten cents each, for a fund to provide for his support during his exile, was started, and a threat was made that if he was elected Governor and there was any attempt on the part of the federal authorities to prevent his returning to Ohio 100,000 democrats would rise in open rebellion. He was at Niagara Falls, in Canada West, when the news of his nomination reached him, and under date of July 15 he published an address to the people of Ohio, of which the following are the opening paragraphs:—

Arrested and confined for three weeks in the United States, a prisoner of State; banished thence to the Confederate States, and there held as an alien enemy, and prisoner of war though on parole; fairly and honorably dealt with and given leave to depart, an act possible only by running the blockade at the hazard of being fired upon by ships flying the flag of my own country, I found myself first a freeman when on British soil. And to-day under protection of the British flag I am here to enjoy and in part to exercise the privileges and rights which usurpers insolently deny me at home. The shallow contrivance of the weak despots at Washington, and their advisers, has been defeated. Nay, it has turned against them; and I, who for two years was maligned as in secret league with the Confederates, having refused when in their midst, under circumstances the most favorable, either to identify myself with their cause or even so much as to remain, preferring rather exile in a foreign land, return now with allegiance to my own State and government, unbroken in word, thought or deed, and with every declaration and pledge to you while at home, and before I was stolen away, made good in spirit and to the very letter.

Six weeks ago, when just going into Parliament because an audacious but most cowardly despotism caused it, I addressed you as a fellow citizen. To-day, and from the very place then selected by me, but after wearisome and most perilous journeyings for more than four thousand miles by land and upon the sea, still in exile, though almost in sight of my native State, I greet you as your representative, elected if certainly I am for the confidence in my integrity and patriotism, implied by the unanimous nomination as candidate for Governor of Ohio which you gave me while I was yet in the Confederate States. It was not misplaced; it shall never be abused. But this is the least of all considerations in times like these. I ask no personal sympathy for the personal wrong. Not it is the cause of constitutional liberty and private right, cruelly outraged beyond example in a free country, by the President and his servants, which gives public significancy to the action of your Convention. Yours was, indeed, an act of justice to a citizen who, for his devotions to the rights of the states and the liberties of the people, had been marked for destruction by the hand of arbitrary power. But it was much more. It was an example of courage worthy of the heroic ages of the world; and it was a spectacle and a rebuke to the usurping tyrants who, having broken up the Union, would now strike down the constitution, subvert our present government, and establish a formal and proclaimed despotism in its stead. You are the restorers and defenders of constitutional liberty, and by that proud title history will salute you.

HIS RECENT CAREER.

As is well known Mr. Vallandigham was defeated by 100,000 majority. Shortly after the election he left Canada secretly, and suddenly appeared in Ohio. To the surprise of everybody he was not rearrested, why, it has never been told, although it has been asserted that a conspiracy existed in the West for a general uprising of the copperheads, and that his arrest was to be the signal of rebellion; but be that as it may, he was left unmolested, and he went about making as vigorous attacks upon the government as ever. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention which nominated General McClellan in 1864, and in 1866 was a delegate to the famous Philadelphia Convention, but, for the sake of harmony, did not take his seat. With an inconsistency really laughable some of the conservatives, who were ready to embrace the ex-confederates, positively refused to meet him in the Convention. Two years later he came to New York to attend the Convention which met at Tammany Hall and nominated Horatio Seymour. Even at that early period Mr. Vallandigham gave evidence of entertaining the views which are now known as the "new departure" of the democracy. He favored the nomination of Chief Justice Chase, and was only prevented presenting his name by the knowledge that he could effect nothing. His recent career as the leader of the Ohio democracy in their acceptance of the results of the war is too well known to need recapitulation. Mr. Vallandigham was thoroughly in earnest in this movement; he had cast aside former prejudices and was preparing to take his stand among the men who believe in "living issues" in politics, when the fatal accident cut short his life.

PERSONAL.

In person the deceased Ohioan was a man of medium height, with dark eyes, black hair, full beard and whiskers and florid complexion. Although not what would be called handsome, his features were quite agreeable, so full of animation they always were. In his manner he was quick and nervous, betraying his Southern origin. His oratory was notable for its eloquence. The style of delivery was impassioned and resolute, and his clear, ringing voice gave to his words their fullest expression. In private life Mr. Vallandigham was much esteemed. He was of a most examplary character, generous to a fault, full of charity, a stanch friend and a magnanimous foe.

CONCLUSION.

It is not for us to pass judgment on his political life. What is treason to-day may be patriotism to-morrow. But justice to the dead and to the living impels us to recognize the purity of the motives which prompted Mr. Vallandigham to sacrifice his political prospects during the war. He had faults; but who is there without them? He may have erred during the rebellion; but are we sure that he erred? He never retracted one word that he uttered in that eventful period nor expressed regret that he pursued the course he did. He died believing that he was right, and his sincerity demands our respect, even as did his abilities command our recognition and our admiration.

## HIS LAST POLITICAL UTTERANCES.

**Conversation With a Herald Correspondent—The Democrats to Carry Ohio—The New Departure Necessary—A Progressive Party Demanded—Disaffected Democrats Must be Brought Into Line—Prospect of the Future.**

CINCINNATI, June 17, 1871.

The announcement of the death of Mr. Vallandigham created a profound sensation here to-day, and men of all parties join in expressions of tribute to his personal qualities. Mr. Vallandigham was deeply interested in the so-called new departure movement; and there are many leading men of the republican party who assert that had he lived, and the democracy failed to come up to his standard and accept the situation, he would have gone over to the republicans. His personal and political friends, however, deny this, and say that he intended to make the fight within the democratic ranks.

A CONVERSATION WITH HIM.

In a conversation which your correspondent had with him last Thursday, and which may be said to contain his last political utterances, he seemed determined to make a vigorous effort to consolidate the democracy on the new departure platform. It was, he thought, the only chance they had to save themselves and regain their lost prestige. In speaking of the malcontents he was not bitter. He hoped they would discover their mistake before it was too late.

I said, "Mr. Vallandigham, what is your opinion about the alleged difficulty with the tally sheets at your Convention?"

MR. VALLANDIGHAM—I am not fully advised about that matter, but when our committee meets on the 21st at Columbus I shall favor a close examination into it, and if there is any mistake it must be rectified. It looks to me, from the figures now given, as if there was a marked discrepancy that needs explanation.

CORRESPONDENT—How much will the democrats be beaten at the coming fall election in this State?

MR. VALLANDIGHAM—We will not be beaten at all, especially if the republicans get up a row at their Convention, which meets next week. They are not altogether harmonious about their nomination for Governor. They must get up a strong ticket to beat us.

CORRESPONDENT—That surprises me.

MR. VALLANDIGHAM—You need not be surprised; I am in earnest about what I say.

CORRESPONDENT—How about the malcontents in the Northwest who don't swallow your new departure doctrine?

MR. VALLANDIGHAM—I think they can be brought into line, but this is not a question of immediate successes. The question is, which of the great parties of this country is to be the party of progress—the party of advanced ideas. There can be no more political campaigns fought on the issues of the last few years; they are dead, and if the democratic party refuses to move to the front to accept the new order of things it will simply pass away, and some other party, made up of the earnest, progressive elements of both the old parties, will take possession of the government.

CORRESPONDENT—Don't you think the campaign of 1872 will be fought on the present issues?—I mean the old issues.

MR. VALLANDIGHAM—That may be undertaken by our party, but it will fail. A year ago Grant gave promise of his intention to lead the republican party into a new departure, and he would have done it; but a gang of old politicians at Washington held him back and scared him with gabble about defeat until he went square back into the old net. Grant is an honest man, and would do right if the politicians would let him; but that they won't do. He took the back track on the St. Domingo question, in which, apart from the corrupt means used, he was clearly right. I tell you, sir, annexation of territory and the control of all the outlying fragments of this Continent is the destiny of the American people. We shall have St. Domingo and Cuba and Mexico and all the rest; mark that. We missed the greatest chance we ever had in not getting Cuba during the Spanish troubles. We could have had her then for the mere asking, and in a few years we would have been owners of the richest and most productive piece of territory in the world. Why, they used to talk about me and call me a disunionist. I tell you, sir, earnestly and honestly, that I never was a disunionist, that I always did believe and now believe that this Union will be perpetuated and extended until it embraces the Continent.

His denial of disunion views Mr. Vallandigham thrice repeated with marked emphasis.

CORRESPONDENT—Suppose the democrats as a party fail to accept the situation to move forward as you say, what then?

MR. VALLANDIGHAM—Well, they will have to go under, that is all. The time has come for an advance, and those who refuse to move will be left standing alone. The republicans will have to take new ground also. Their old tactics won't answer longer; they were made for war times, and now that the war is over and peace is restored they must be modified. If a portion of the two parties, as they now exist, refuse to modify their creeds the result will be a new party composed of the progressive men of both the republican and the democratic parties.

CORRESPONDENT—It may come to that with the opposition to you manifested by the old fogy democracy. I don't see how you can remain in that party.

MR. VALLANDIGHAM—Why, what can I do? The republican party won't move forward. It wants to stick to its old clothes, and my best hope is to get the democracy to push to the front. However, there is no telling what 365 days may bring forth, and of one thing I am certain, if the democratic party fails to become the party of progress and advanced ideas, and I, from conscientious convictions, decide to act with any other political party, that other political party will never stop to inquire what my past political record has been. Parties don't manage things that way.

CORRESPONDENT—What do you think of the next Presidential campaign?

MR. VALLANDIGHAM—Well, it is difficult just now to form an opinion about it. Of course I expect the democrats to win, but they can only do it by accepting the situation. If they fail to do that they will be beaten as they have heretofore.

Mr. Vallandigham went on to speak of State politics and the prospect of the success of the democratic ticket at considerable length. When speaking about national affairs he was very earnest in his manner.

## WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, June 17—7:30 P. M.

*Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.*

The barometer has varied somewhat, with steady westerly winds on the Pacific coast. It has fallen slightly at the Rocky Mountain station, and has fallen very generally in the Mississippi valley and eastward, and is now falling in the Eastern States after having risen rapidly last night. Southerly winds have prevailed on the Gulf coast south, easterly winds on Lakes Ontario, Erie and Michigan, but are now changing on the latter lake to the northwest. Slight northwesterly winds are reported from Iowa and Minnesota. The temperature has risen decidedly on Lakes Ontario and Erie. The threatening and rainy weather on Friday evening in Tennessee and Iowa are now advanced respectively into North Carolina and Maryland, and Lakes Erie and Michigan. A very heavy rain-fall was reported this morning from Tennessee, Illinois and Wisconsin, where it is now generally clearing away.

*Probabilities.*

Threatening and rainy weather, with light winds, will probably continue during to-night and Sunday on Lakes Erie and Ontario, and thence eastward to the Atlantic. Cloudy weather will probably very generally prevail east of the Mississippi, with light wind from the southwest and northwest. Partially cloudy weather, with fresh southeasterly winds, is probable for the Gulf coast.

# MEXICO.

## Party Strife, Criminations and Recriminations.

## Another Experiment at Revolution Expected.

## The Elections Ushered in by Assassinations.

## Juarez Playing His Presidential Cards.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 11,
Via HAVANA, June 17, 1871.

Congress has adjourned. It is reported that an extra session will be called.

Manuel Pazno declines the ambassadorship to Washington.

An American journal, to defend the interests of the New York capitalists, is to be established at the capital.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Great agitation exists all over the republic in consequence of the coming election. The local authorities of each party commit outrages on the other, and riots and assassinations are plentiful.

The City Council of the capital, installed a month ago by Congress, were expelled on the 10th inst. by the administration. Much excitement prevails in consequence.

The Mexican press attacks the lottery concessions granted to Massy & Co., of New York. If Diaz or Lerdo is elected the concessions will certainly be revoked.

DOWN ON THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The press of the capital are severe in their strictures on the NEW YORK HERALD and other journals for their alleged hostility to Mexico, and call upon the people to prepare to repel the invasion of the Yankees.

The new Consul appointed for San Francisco will remain in Mexico until after the election. The appointment of a Minister to Washington will also be made after the election.

Mariscal's appointment as Minister of Foreign Affairs is well received.

A general revolution is imminent.

The Congressional Committee held a meeting, when it was decided to give the President one day to reinstate the ousted Board of Councilmen. The committee also appointed a sub-committee to draw an address to the country.

BOTH PARTIES BAD.

The primary elections for members of Congress were held to-day. Both parties are acknowledged to be dishonest and devoid of patriotism.

Juarez has distributed the army to the utmost extent in the districts where the opposition predominates, to aid in carrying the elections and to repress revolutionary movements.

The government has defeated the Guerrero insurgents.

General Benigno Canto has been sentenced to death for the murder of General Patoni.

A conducta of $3,000,000 has left the capital.

A colony of 1,000 Alsatians is expected to establish in the vicinity of the capital.

A.—"There is a Beautiful Ideal in the Imagination of every man." This ideal is developed in the model Blue Pearl Cassimere Summer Hat, introduced by ESPENSCHEID this season, which, to the eye of an artist, presents that contour of expression not to be resisted by gentlemen of taste. ESPENSCHEID, Manufacturer, 118 Nassau st.

A.—Phalon's New Perfume.
I LOVE YOU.
I LOVE YOU.

A.—Herring's Patent
CHAMPION SAFES,
251 Broadway, corner Murray street.

A.—For a Stylish and Elegant Hat, at popular prices, go to DOUGAN, 102 Nassau street, corner of Ann.

A.—Keep Cool and Comfortable.—Get a Pair BROOKS' LOW SHOES, KID OR CALF. 575 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel, and 1,195 Broadway, corner Twenty-ninth street.

A Cool, Delightful Hair Dressing—Keeps the head and hair healthy. CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR is the only reliable vegetable toilet article in the world for restoring gray hair; stops its falling out; increases its growth. Sold everywhere.

A $5 Cassimere—The $5 Cassimere—Our $5 Cassimere. Cheapest in the trade.
FLEMING, JR., 148 Fulton street.

A.—To Americans Travelling in Europe.—Circular letters of credit, available in sterling or francs, issued by BOWLES BROTHERS & CO., 19 William street, New York; 27 State street, Boston.

American Passports for Travellers Issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, 41 Chambers street.

A Large Assortment of Boots, Shoes and Gaiters constantly on hand at CHARLES FRANKS' Boot and Shoe Store, 53 Nassau street, near Maiden lane.

All C. O. D. New Departure.—$2 50 Straw Hats reduced to $1 50; $2 saved on gentlemen's Pearl Cassimere Hats. Largest stock ever offered at retail. Closing out sale Boy's Hats, reduced from $2 50 to 50c.; panic prices. 16 Cortlandt street.

Batchelor's Hair Dye—The Best in the world. The only perfect dye. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. At all druggists.

Bathing Dresses, Caps and Shoes, for Ladies and gentlemen, at UNION ADAMS & CO.'S, 637 Broadway.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints and all Diseases of the feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, 760 Broadway.

Do Not Let Your Prejudice Stand Between your suffering child and the relief that will be absolutely sure to follow the use of Mrs. WINSLOW SOOTHING SYRUP.

Drunkenness.—Hopeless Cases Cured by C. C. BEERS, M. D., 12 East Twelfth street. Send stamp for evidence.

English Yachting Hats, Imported, at Dunlap & CO.'S, 174 Fifth avenue and 589 Broadway.

For Europe, Ho!—Numbers are Rushing to spend the summer vacation, and the majority are carrying with them KNOX'S HATS. Their beauty, elegance and comfort cannot fail to attract the attention of foreigners, and lead to the improvement of hat manufacture abroad. Meanwhile members of the "Can't Get Away Club" can procure their hats at KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway, corner Fulton street.

Gleason Hotel.
On the European plan. 155 Fifth avenue, New York.
A. H. CRANEY & CO., Proprietors

Napoleon's Cabinet
CHAMPAGNE,
at Delmonico's and all first class restaurants.
Genuine
VICHY WATER,
the only cure for dyspepsia, gout, diabetes, diseases of the liver, kidneys and bladder. Use none but the genuine.

O'Donovan Rossa's Revelations of Prison LIFE.—This distinguished Irish Exile commences these Revelations in the IRISH PEOPLE newspaper of Tuesday, June 24, 1871. The greatest Irish Work ever published in America. Price 6 cents.

The Milton Gold Jewelry Company have thus far enjoyed a career of uninterrupted yet well deserved success. Thousands of persons have daily visited their show room, the Winter Garden Palace, No. 667 Broadway, under the Grand Central Hotel, and all have been amazed at the magnificence of the display and the profusion of goods exhibited for sale at the uniform price, one dollar. Milton Gold Jewelry is now worn by the elite of this country as well as by the middle classes. Its merit is universally conceded. The guarantees of