

TRUMP OF GERMANY.

Special Report from Berlin.

Celebrating the Entry of the Victors.

More Festivities in the German Metropolis.

Gala Performance at the Opera.

A DAZZLING SCENE OF LIGHT.

Appearance of the Imperial Party.

BOUNDLESS ENTHUSIASM.

The Emperor Represented on Horseback.

THANKSGIVING IN THE CHURCHES.

Berlin, June 18, 1871. The German troops were entertained yesterday en masse by the municipal authorities of Berlin. Festivities and official dinners were the order of the day everywhere. In the evening the houses of the dignitaries of state were splendidly illuminated. Within, dancing and other gaieties; without, admiring crowds of people listening to the music that streamed out of the windows into the cool, quickening air.

AT THE OPERA. After the grand state dinner at the royal palace a gala performance was given at the opera house, to which admission could only be had by special cards of invitation signed by the Chief of the Imperial Household.

APPEARANCE OF THE HOUSE. At eight o'clock the house was filled to its utmost capacity and presented a sight of great splendor. There was a gorgeous display of uniforms everywhere. The gold trappings and decorations of the Imperial staff glittered like stars in the brilliant gas-light which surrounded them. On entering the house the scene seemed to me almost too dazzling to behold swimming before my eyes like a moving sea of light.

THE ARRANGEMENT OF SEATS. The officers of the court service occupied the pit. The diplomatic corps filled the proscenium boxes, in which everybody, except the American Minister and myself, wore gold embroidered uniforms. The front row was given up entirely to the ladies. The maids of honor occupied the second tier.

ENTRANCE OF THE IMPERIAL PARTY. The Emperor, the Empress, the Crown Prince and the Crown Princess, with their suite, entered the imperial box at eight o'clock precisely. At their entrance the audience arose in perfect silence. The Emperor bowed formally thrice; the Crown Prince did likewise.

The Crown Princess was charmingly dressed in pale silk. On her head she wore a tiara set in diamonds. She was seated to the right of the Empress, while the Crown Prince sat by the side of the Emperor. Around them clustered a galaxy of princesses and duchesses. The box next to that of the Emperor was filled by the Imperial Princes.

PANEGYRIC ON THE EMPEROR. The curtain rose at ten minutes past eight upon a landscape, with Fraulein Eckhardt discovered in the foreground. She spoke the prologue, which was a panegyric on Frederick William III. At the conclusion the Emperor rose in acknowledgment of the compliment. Next came an allegorical piece called "The Heimkehr" (the return), by Rodenburg, after which music under the leadership of Eckert. Then followed a monologue and the representation of the legend of "Barbarossa," illustrated by tableaux vivants.

APPEARANCE OF THE KAISER ON HORSEBACK. Then came a procession of warriors, and last of all a figure on horseback representing the Emperor William. At this the audience arose in boundless enthusiasm, cheered and shouted "Lebe hoch!" thrice. At the same time there was waving of helmets and flourishing of handkerchiefs. The Emperor bowed repeatedly to the audience and then retired.

THANKSGIVING IN THE CHURCHES. To-day thanksgiving celebrations took place in all the churches, which were filled by tremendous crowds. The national prayer was read, and hymns of praise chanted by the choirs and congregations. The Cathedral was splendidly decorated with flowers and flags. A joyful solemnity characterized the whole service. Te Deum was played by the orchestra and sung by the choir magnificently, accompanied by the voices of the whole congregation.

ITALY. Increase of the Italian Army—The King to Go to Naples and then to Rome.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. FLORENCE, June 18, 1871. The result of the first levy for the Italian army in the Roman provinces is satisfactory. King Victor Emmanuel is going to Naples. On his return he will visit Rome.

FRANCE.

A Manifesto from the Republican Journals.

MONARCHISTS TO BE CHECKMATED.

Reorganization of the Central Committee.

CLUSERET REPORTED ALIVE.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, June 18, 1871. The republican journals have united in a manifesto to meet the electoral programme put forth by the monarchical press. They declare that the republic is the only rational and legitimate expression of the national sovereignty. Monarchy implies its abrogation. They will give their support to the candidates who are pledged to maintain the status quo.

THE LOAN. The French loan will be issued on the 23rd inst. if the Assembly passes the bill authorizing it before that date.

THE STATE OF SIEGE. The Verdet says the state of siege will be raised on the 26th.

IN LA VENDEE. The Duke of Chartres is a candidate for the Assembly in La Vendee.

HOUSE MOVING. The Duke of Anjou is moving into his chateau. THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE REORGANIZED. The Journal of Paris reports that the Central Committee has been reorganized under the name of the Central Committee of the Federal National Guard, with M. Domerou President and M. Reynolds Vice President.

NEW MINISTER TO HOLLAND. Count Bourgoing has been appointed Minister to the Hague.

SWISS PRISONERS DISCHARGED. A number of natives of Switzerland, taken prisoners during the last days of the insurrection, have been discharged.

CLUSERET ALIVE. There is a rumor that Cluseret is alive and has been arrested.

MASSSES. Masses will be said in all the churches of Paris on Tuesday for the souls of the victims of the civil war.

VARIOUS ITEMS. Crowds of visitors arrive by every train, and business is improving. The city is healthy.

THE GERMAN TROOPS HAVE EVACUATED CHANTILLY. THE ENGLISH PRESS PROTESTS. The Official Journal has a strong article abusing a portion of the English press for hostility to France. It stigmatizes their misrepresentations as cold-blooded and cowardly, and charges that some of the writers were bribed during and since the war.

Evacuation of Rouen by the Germans—Rouher Expected in Paris. LONDON, June 19—Morning. The London Times' special despatches from Paris say:—The Prussians have evacuated Rouen, and 8,000 have left St. Denis and Gonesse. M. Rouher is expected in Paris.

BELGIUM.

Continued Celebration of the Pope's Jubilee— Illumination of the Churches—Anti-Papal Demonstrations—Disturbances and Arrests—The King and Queen Congratulate the Pope.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BRUSSELS, June 18, 1871. The churches and many houses are illuminated to-night in honor of the Papal anniversary, but the celebration is attended by some disorder. Violent anti-papal demonstrations are made by large crowds, who pass through the streets and smash the illuminated windows. The troops still keep within their barracks, but a force of special constables has been called out, and several arrests have been made.

The Italian flag is frequently displayed, and large numbers of citizens wear the Italian colors in their buttonholes.

THE KING AND QUEEN TO THE POPE. The King and Queen of the Belgians have written to the Pope to congratulate him on the Twenty-fifth anniversary of his Pontificate.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN MONARCHY.

A Vote of Confidence for the Government—Speech of Count Beust Professing Friendship for the German Empire—The Envoy of the Pontiff to Remain at Rome.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

VIENNA, June 18, 1871. In the Hungarian Delegation last week the subcommittee to whom the subject was referred agreed to recommend a vote of confidence in the government's policy of peace. Prime Minister von Beust, addressing the committee, said the government harbored no designs against Germany. Austria still kept her representatives at the courts of the South German sovereigns, but at Prussia's desire. The Austrian Ambassador still remained at Rome, with the consent of the Italian government.

ENGLAND.

Mr. Montague-Barnard to Enter the Privy Council—Disraeli and the Leadership of the Opposition.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, June 18, 1871. The Observer announces that Professor Montague-Barnard, late of the Joint High Commission, will enter the Privy Council. There is no truth in the reports which have just been revived that Disraeli is to be deposed from the leadership of the opposition.

IRELAND.

Burglariou Assault on an Army by Fenians.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

DUBLIN, June 18, 1871. A gang of men, supposed to be Fenians, broke into the militia armory at Malloy on Saturday night and carried off 120 rifles. A sentinel fired upon the men as they were leaving, but all escaped. Some of the arms were discovered this morning in a neighboring field. Five persons have been arrested on suspicion.

SPAIN.

Resignation of the Spanish Minister of Finance—The Pope's Jubilee in Madrid.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, June 18, 1871. Minister Moret has tendered his resignation to the King. There were slight disturbances during the celebration of the Pope's Jubilee.

VALLANDIGHAM.

Herald Special Report from Dayton.

The Funeral to Take Place on Tuesday.

EXTENSIVE PREPARATIONS MAKING.

Delegations of Democrats from Other States to Attend.

ARRIVAL OF THE WIDOW.

Sympathizing Crowds at the Depot to Receive Her.

The Masonic Fraternity in Charge of the Body.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

DAYTON, June 18, 1871. The residence of the late Mr. C. L. Vallandigham, where his body now lies, was closed to-day to all except the members of the family and those in charge of the body.

PUBLIC INTEREST. On the front gate leading to the house there was a placard stating that at the proper time his friends would be allowed to view the remains. Notwithstanding this there was quite a concourse of people at different parts of the day in front of the house, some of them discussing the accident by which he came to his untimely end, while others were eager to ascertain the time fixed for the funeral.

A GROSS NEGLECT. Through some neglect or mismanagement on the part of the undertaker, the body to-day showed signs of rapid decomposition, and it became necessary to use carbolic acid.

FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS. In the absence of Mrs. Vallandigham partial arrangements for the funeral have been made by intimate social and business friends of the deceased. The funeral will take place on Tuesday. It promises to be the largest and most imposing affair of the kind ever witnessed in this State, or, indeed, in any State since the death of Abraham Lincoln.

THE PALL BEARERS. The pall bearers will consist of eight gentlemen—four lawyers and four members of St. John's Masonic Lodge, of which Mr. Vallandigham was a member. The bar will be represented by United States Senator Allen G. Thurman and Messrs. George E. Pugh, Samuel Craighead and David A. Hank, all leading democrats of this State. The pall bearers on the part of the Masons will be General O. C. Maxwell, Elihu Thompson, D. K. Boyer and William H. Gillespie.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT. On the day of the funeral all places of business will be closed, and the stores and dwellings, especially those along the route of the funeral procession, will be draped in mourning. This tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased will be rendered by all classes of the community, irrespective of religion or politics. The remains will be interred with the highest Masonic honors.

DELEGATIONS FROM OTHER STATES. Delegations of leading democrats from all parts of the Union are expected here to attend the funeral as a mark of honor to, and esteem for, the memory and public and political services of Vallandigham. Among those expected is Chief Justice Chase, who is at Cincinnati.

ARRIVAL OF MRS. VALLANDIGHAM. The special coach containing Mrs. Vallandigham and friends arrived here from Cumberland, Md., at half-past nine o'clock to-night. The party at once proceeded to Vallandigham's late residence.

HER CONDITION. A quick look at the countenance of the distressed woman who in the last few days has suffered a terrible double shock in the death of both her dear and husband told the sad story of her deep anguish. Careworn from the fatigue of a continuous journey, independent of the terrible affliction which had befallen her, no wonder she failed to be recognized by familiar and sympathizing friends, who were at the depot awaiting her arrival. Solemnly her carriage proceeded to the house.

ENTERING THE HOUSE OF DEATH. Crowds of citizens swarmed about the gate and doorway, and as the heart-broken widow alighted from the carriage a scene of great solemnity ensued. As if by common instinct every head was bent and uncovered. Mrs. Vallandigham passed through the dense crowd, who by their silence gave vent to their true feeling.

UNABLE TO BEAR THE SIGHT. In her present shattered condition of mind and body it is scarcely surprising that she should have shrunk from looking at the corpse to-night. Her friends thought best that she should not venture to gaze upon her distinguished husband's face for the present.

MEETING OF MEMBERS OF THE BAR. A meeting of the members of the bar of this city will be held to-morrow, at which resolutions of sympathy and respect will be passed, and arrangements made for attending the funeral in a body.

THE BODY. Vallandigham's body is in charge of the Masonic Fraternity, who will conduct the obsequies, the bar reserving the right to select four of the eight pall-bearers appointed.

Further Particulars of the Fatal Accident—How the Pistol Came to Be Loaded—His Loss to the Democracy.

CINCINNATI, June 18, 1871. From detailed accounts published this morning it appears Mr. Vallandigham, with his associate counsel, had been out Friday evening experimenting with a view of ascertaining how near the muzzle of a pistol could be held to cloth without burning it.

THE FATAL MISTAKE. The test was made and they were returning, two balls having been fired from the pistol. Miliken, associate counsel, urged him to discharge the remaining three balls, but Vallandigham said "No, never mind;" and though Miliken repeated the suggestion Vallandigham declined to discharge them, and took the pistol upstairs and laid it beside an empty one which he intended to use in the argument on Saturday. This led to the tragedy which soon followed.

AN IRREPARABLE LOSS. The Inquirer this morning pronounces his loss to the democratic party of Ohio almost irreparable.

A PUBLIC MEETING. A public meeting will be held to-morrow in the Board of Trade rooms to take action in regard to his death and funeral.

CUBA.

Surrender of General Marmol to the Spaniards.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, June 18, 1871. The insurgent General Eduardo Marmol, who, at the beginning of the revolution, raised a band of 400 negroes in the jurisdiction of Guantanamo, offered to surrender to General Palanca at Santiago de Cuba. General Palanca refused to accept his surrender unless Marmol brought a certain number of insurgents with him, which the Spanish government demands as a condition for the pardon of an officer of his rank. Marmol thereupon went to Ciego de Avila, accompanied by a force of 100 men, for the purpose of procuring the pardon of an officer of his rank. As he came without the prescribed number of men he will probably be shot.

WASHINGTON.

Jules Ferry to be French Minister at Washington.

THE CUBAN CLAIMS COMMISSION.

Is Drunkenness an Excuse for Crime?—An Interesting Judicial Decision.

WASHINGTON, June 18, 1871. The Cuban Claims Commission has printed a memorandum of an arbitration for the settlement of the claims of citizens of the United States, or of their heirs, against the government of Spain, for wrongs and injuries committed against their persons and property, or against the persons and property of whom the said heirs are the legal representatives, by the authorities of Spain in the island of Cuba, or in any jurisdiction thereof, since the commencement of the present insurrection. It is understood that a reasonable period shall be allowed for the presentation of the proofs; that all claims, and the testimony in favor of them, shall be presented only through the government of the United States; that the award made in each case shall be in writing, and it indubitably be given the sum to be paid shall be expressed in gold coin of the United States. The arbitrators shall have jurisdiction of all claims presented to them by the United States for injuries done to citizens of the United States by the authorities of Spain in Cuba since the 1st day of October, 1868. Adjudications of the tribunals in Cuba, concerning citizens of the United States, made in the absence of the parties interested or in violation of international law or of the guarantees and forms provided for in the treaty of October 27, 1870, between the United States and Spain, may be reviewed by the arbitrators, who shall make such awards in any such case as they shall deem just. No judgment of a Spanish tribunal disallowing the affirmation of a party that he is a citizen of the United States shall prevent the arbitrators from hearing a recantation presented in behalf of said party by the United States government. Nevertheless, in any case heard by the arbitrators the Spanish government may traverse the allegations of American citizenship, and thereupon competent and sufficient proof thereof will be required. The commission having recognized the quality of American citizens in the claimants they will acquire the rights accorded to them by the present stipulations as such citizens. And it is further agreed that the arbitrators shall not have jurisdiction of any recantation made in behalf of a native born Spanish subject naturalized in the United States, if it shall appear that the same subject matter, having been adjudicated by a competent tribunal in Cuba, and the claimant having appeared therein either in person or by his duly appointed attorney, and being required by the law of Spain to make a declaration of his nationality, failed to do so, and for the purposes of this arbitration it shall be deemed and taken that the claimant by his own default had renounced his allegiance to the United States. And it is further agreed that the arbitrators shall not have jurisdiction of any demands growing out of contracts. The regulations provide, among other things, that in addition to representation of his claim and the exhibits or proofs in support thereof which may have been or shall be presented to or filed in the Department of State of the United States, every claimant shall file in the office of the Commission a statement of his claim in the form of a memorial. Each memorial shall state the particulars of the claim, the general ground on which it is founded under the public international law, and the amount claimed. It shall be verified by the oath of the claimant, or, if the claim be by a firm or an association of people, by the oath of one of them, or, in the case of a corporation, by the oath of the president, secretary or other officer thereof; such oath to be taken, if in the United States, before any other having power to administer judicial oaths according to the laws of the place where administered, and the official character of such officer shall be duly authenticated according to the laws of said place. If such oath be taken without the territory of the United States it may be administered by the legation or nearest consular officer of the United States. The arbitrators may, in their discretion, order a claimant to appear on oath such interrogatories as may be submitted to the commission for the purpose, by or on behalf of either government. Every claimant shall be allowed two months' time next following the filing of his memorial in which to take and file his proofs, and three months next following the same shall be allowed for the taking and filing of proofs on the part of the other government. The arbitrators may, in their discretion, order a claimant to appear on oath such interrogatories as may be submitted to the commission for the purpose, by or on behalf of either government. Every claimant shall be allowed two months' time next following the filing of his memorial in which to take and file his proofs, and three months next following the same shall be allowed for the taking and filing of proofs on the part of the other government. The arbitrators may, in their discretion, order a claimant to appear on oath such interrogatories as may be submitted to the commission for the purpose, by or on behalf of either government. 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