ROMEO AND JULIET UNDER THE ALPS.

Love, Suicide and Murder—A Lesson for Mothers and Maidens.

THE FOLLY OF FOREIGN WOOINGS.

What Maidens Learn in Europe Besides Languages.

THE OLD, OLD STORY.

An American Maiden in Love with a Pole.

MAMMA INTERFERES TOO LATE

The Pole Endeavors to Kill Himself and His Beloved.

SAD SCENES IN SUNNY SWITZERLAND.

LUCERNE, Switzerland, August 31, 1872.

Mrs. Bonville, formerly of Newburyport, Mass., belonging to an old and wealthy New England family, is a widow lady, who had once a happy home at Boston, but lately exchanged her residence for Brooklyn, N. Y. Some six months ago that lady sent her second daughter, Miss Julietta Bonville, about sixteen years of age, in company with several other young American girls, and in charge of what she believed to be

"A COMPETENT GOVERNESS,"

to Europe. The city of Zurich, the Athens of Switzerland, was chosen as a residence to have the ladies' education completed. At about the same period, when they reached Zurich, there appeared Ramon Zabriskie, the son of a wealthy Polish Jew, residing in the city of Warsaw. He came to Zurich from Vienna for the purpose of pursuing "medical studies" and intending to graduate at the Swiss university.

ROMEO AND JULIET STUDYING THE LANGUAGES.

But it appears that, having made the acquaintance of the lovely American girl, instead of studying anatomy Zabriskie forsook partly his books and the lectures on *materia medica* and studied English under the tuition of Miss Julietta, while he gave her lessons in German. These lessons his pupil is said to have learned remarkably well. But it is not for me to speak of the nature or extent of these "studies in etymology." Rather let me give you what Byron says of young men and young lovers teaching each other languages:—

'Tis pleasing to be school'd in a strange tongue
By female lips and eyes—that is, I mean,
When both the teacher and the taught are young,
As was the case at least where I have been;
They smile so when one's right, and when one's wrong
They smile still more, and then there intervene
Pressure of hands, perhaps even a chaste kiss;
* * * * * *
And then she had recourse to nods and signs
And smiles and sparkles of the speaking eye,
And read (the only book she could) the lines
Of his fair face, and found by sympathy
The answer eloquent, where the soul shines
And darts in one quick glance a long reply;
And thus in every look she saw express'd
A world of words and things at which she guess'd.

THE CRUEL MOTHER INTERVENES.

The "etymological studies" which, as it seems, had become fascinating in their attractions, were interrupted by the arrival of Mrs. Bonville, with her three other daughters, at Zurich, who, on July 13 took all her family to the Pension Mueller, at Gersau, situated on the beautiful Lake of Lucerne. Gersau is one of the most romantic points on the northern shore of the lake, otherwise known as the Lake of the Four Cantons. Almost every inch of ground in the neighborhood has historical associations; the scenery of the lake is unsurpassed in Switzerland, and the village of Gersau is picturesquely situated at the foot of Rigi-Scheideck, half way between Viznam, the station of the Riga Railroad, and Brunnen, another most beautifully situated village on the lake. Near it is the romantic spot where, in the year 1307, met the three confederates from Uri, Schwyz and Unterwalden, where the traditional oath was taken not to rest until the oppressors had been ejected from the soil.

THE STUDIES OF LANGUAGES INTERRUPTED.

Mrs. Bonville, upon her arrival from America, had discovered that there was something besides etymology and the languages in the studies pursued by her daughter. She therefore directed the relations with Zabriskie to cease, and forbade her daughter, Miss Julietta, to receive any attention from him or to have any relations with him whatsoever. Zabriskie, however, had gone too far into the Niagara current to think of swimming back again, so he came to Gersau and took lodgings at the Hotel of the Sun, near the steamboat wharf. When reaching Gersau the Pole wore a false beard and a wig and endeavored to observe a certain *incognito*. He communicated to the proprietor of the hotel that a love affair had called him thither, but that the parents on both sides, the mother of the "beloved," as well as his own father, had forbidden and were opposed to a union.

LOVE LAUGHS AT LOCKSMITHS.

Nevertheless the two young lovers had frequent clandestine meetings during their stay at Gersau. The road which leads from the latter place to the village of Brunnen recals in many respects the beauties of the "Corniche road," between Nice and Genoa. That road was chosen as a favorite promenade, and a more romantic opportunity could not have been desired for the meeting place of lovers. It was here, on the rocks overhanging the shores of the lake, where they are known to have sojourned often, and for hours. Whether from fear of being interrupted in these interviews or what other designs Zabriskie had in contemplation has still to be revealed—suffice it to know that the Pole went to his rendezvous armed with a small pocket revolver. This fact has been substantiated by a little boy—a goatherd—belonging to Gersau. While watching his flock on the roadside the boy was wont to pick hazel nuts. Being thus engaged he found a revolver in the grass on two different occasions. I have interrogated the little fellow and learned from him that he had frequently seen Miss Julietta and her companion, and that, knowing the pistol must have dropped from the pocket of the latter, he had restored it to the rightful owner.

MADAME MOTHER RESOLVES TO FLY.

Mrs. Bonville, a very handsome and lady-like widow, of commanding, maternal appearance, had, as already observed, perceived the fascination which the letters and visits of Zabriskie exerted over her daughter. Learning, moreover, that her vigilance had not prevented his attentions, Mrs. Bonville decided to break up the acquaintance finally and effectually. Preparations were made to leave Switzerland, and even Europe, if needed, in order to separate the youthful lovers. The decision was communicated to Zabriskie on Saturday, August the 3d. On the very day he asked for his bill at the hotel and left for Zurich. On the day following, Sunday, August 4, Zabriskie returned to Gersau by the midday boat, inquiring at the hotel whether a letter or message had been received for him during the day's absence. Receiving a negative answer, he hastened to his room, where, later in the day, an unfinished letter was found addressed to Miss Julietta. This letter, in all probability, has been the last ever written by him while enjoying his eyesight. While penning that letter he must have seen Miss Julietta pass under his window in company with her elder sister and three young gentlemen, one of them an American, a student of the Polytechnic School. The other two were Englishmen, engaged in business at Zurich.

ROMEO RESOLVES ON MURDER AND SUICIDE.

Zabriskie was seen to leave his room apparently in a very excited state. In the meantime a little rose-colored note had been received for him at the hotel; but it did not reach him. It has been ascertained since that in this note Miss Julietta informed Zabriskie of the unexpected arrival of friends of the family; that she was compelled to accompany them and her elder sister on a walk, but, willing to explain, would meet him on the evening. Zabriskie had followed the little party in a hurried, excited manner, and on meeting, or rather coming up with them, he addressed some angry words to Mr. Delmar, the young Polytechnic student. Mr. Delmar answered that, although he was not afraid to fight, he felt constrained from accepting a challenge from "so worthless a fellow," or words to that effect. Thereupon Zabriskie flourished a revolver, intimating that he had them all in his power, and by way of proving it fired a shot into the lake. Notwithstanding the hubbub thus created he uttered a request to have a few words alone with Miss Julietta. The request was at first peremptorily refused by all, including Miss Julietta. Finally, however, it was acceded to, and Mr. Delmar added that they would allow Zabriskie twenty minutes.

THE ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE.

All continued on the road towards Brunnen, Zabriskie and Miss Julietta slowly following. The road along the lake describes many curves, and on reaching the last turning point of the winding path all were startled by the report of a pistol shot, soon followed by another. Retracing their steps in all haste the little party—*i. e.*, Julietta's sister and the three gentlemen—beheld the young lady lying on her face in the middle of the road, bleeding from a wound in the left temple, while Zabriskie was stretched close by, likewise shot in the left temple and apparently in a dying state. Mr. Delmar ran towards Brunnen for assistance. Fresh water was procured through the garden of a neighboring chalet, while the elder Miss Bonville and the two gentlemen ran towards Gersau to apprise Mrs. Bonville what had occurred and to call Dr. Makewell, one of the physicians resident at Gersau. Mr. Delmar had in the meantime returned with help and attended the wounded persons. Both had lost a good deal of blood and vomited freely, but the cool crystal water had soon a refreshing influence. Zabriskie was enabled to walk, with assistance, to a wayside inn, known as the Kindli. A bed was prepared for him there, and two Sisters of Charity from the neighboring hospital at Schwyz undertook the nursing, while the authorities detailed two gendarmes as a watch over the supposed murderer. The physician, Dr. Makewell, found Miss Julietta still on the road, stretched on a hurriedly improvised bed of moss and grass, and the authorities, who had arrived to make a legal investigation, found two large pools of blood about four feet apart, a chignon, a lady's hat, a necktie and pocket handkerchief, all more or less saturated with blood. Miss Julietta had somewhat recovered when Dr. Makewell arrived. He probed for the ball, but extracted only a few splinters of bone. No ball could be found, neither could its course be ascertained nor a counter opening be discovered. The effect of the wound had produced a shock on the "sensorium." There was likewise a slight affection of the muscles of the left eyelid and of the left hand, hip and foot. The wound healed by "first intention."

THE YOUNG LADY TELLS THE STORY.

At the first official interrogatory the authorities elicited from Miss Julietta a deposition in presence of Judge Ulman, of Schwyz, and his Secretary, Dr. H. von Lutz. Miss Julietta stated that having been left alone with Zabriskie, the latter asked her whether she was afraid to die. With much agitation and laboring under bodily fear, the young girl protested that she was not afraid to die, whereupon Zabriskie produced again the revolver. Being greatly excited she grasped the revolver with the intention to take it from him, when suddenly the pistol exploded, lodging the contents of one barrel in her face. She fell to the ground and remained unconscious until the arrival of the Doctor, as above stated.

"OUT OF DANGER."

Miss Julietta Bonville has been attended likewise by two Sisters of Charity from Schwyz, and has now so far recovered as to be able to rise daily, and even to take a walk, under the favor of warm and sunny weather. Her attending physician pronouncing her out of danger, the ball, though not yet found, it is confidently hoped will not be the cause of any vital or serious lesions in her system.

ROMEO HOPELESSLY BLIND.

As for Zabriskie, he also is doing well. He was, forty hours after the accident, transported to the prison hospital at Schwyz. His eyesight seems irretrievably lost, the ball having penetrated the cranium in the temporal region, near the left eye. The course of the ball could not be ascertained and no exit of the same be found. His case is less hopeful than that of the young lady, and yet I found him in a cheerful mood, apparently not realizing the fact that a criminal charge is pending over him and that the case will be brought to trial. If found guilty the laws of the Canton Schwyz may send him to the gallows. I found him stretched on a bed, with Sister Verona beside him, in a little room overlooking the lake, with a beautiful landscape spread before him. His appearance denotes a young and wild patient—pale, yet healthy looking. He speaks German remarkably well, and has a sweet voice. His profile is well defined, like that of all sons of Abraham's race. He conducted himself at the hotel in Zurich in an orderly and quiet manner, but showing signs of high temper when alluding to the obstacles thrown in the way of seeing Miss Julietta. On his table were found an English grammar, several novels, but no medical or surgical text books.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS DEFERRED.

The presiding Judge of Schwyz, Mr. Ulman, has decided to defer further legal proceedings until both Miss Julietta as well as the principal actor in the tragedy have so far recovered that no further danger may be apprehended. The wounds, as already stated, healed remarkably well by first intention, and no alarming symptoms are apparent, except the loss of eyesight in Zabriskie's case. He will probably remain blind for the rest of his life. It may run hard with the Pole in the face of the laws of Canton Schwyz. Unless evidence is forthcoming which admits extenuating circumstances he will be severely punished. The mother of the young lady has handed me a statement in writing of the occurrence, of which the following is a copy:—

THE STATEMENT OF MRS. BONVILLE.

On Sunday, August 4, two young American ladies who had been staying with their mother at the Hotel Muller, at Gersau, went out for a walk with three gentlemen friends. They had not proceeded far when they were accosted by a young Pole who had been paying his addresses to the younger of the two sisters. He requested an interview with her, which was at first refused, both by herself and the gentlemen under whose protection she was; but on his repeating the request in a most urgent manner, she at length consented, and stepped aside to listen to him while the others walked slowly on. He then renewed his proposals, which were firmly and finally refused by the young lady, when he suddenly drew a pistol and, placing it at her head, fired. The others, alarmed by the report, hastened back in time to see the young lady lying on the ground and the young Pole shoot himself through the head. She was instantly carried back to the hotel, the best medical assistance in Switzerland telegraphed for, and every effort made to save her and alleviate her sufferings, with such happy results that we are pleased to be able to state that her attending physicians have pronounced her out of danger.

From this painful event there is one evident lesson. I am far from deprecating the value of a European education for Americans. There are many things to be learned here that cannot be learned in America. Nor is it at all necessary, under proper care, that in accepting these educational advantages our people should forget their own land and become in any sense foreigners. Here you learn, among other things well worth knowing, that America is by no means the only country in the world; that it does not contain all the moral and mental attainments, and is so far perfect that it cannot be improved. Apart from the languages and sciences there are economies of life, manners, methods of living, art, music and law. The "grand tour" is as necessary now as it was in the time of Addison, and men and women from America go back better citizens because they have been broadened and strengthened by a European life.

ADVENTURERS WHO LIE IN WAIT FOR AMERICAN MAIDENS.

Young women or girls come out under care of a governess or travelling companion, or they are placed in homes where they have insufficient discipline and become the prey of the Continental adventurer. America is believed to be the country of diamonds and gold. A residence abroad is said to be a sure sign of possessing these, and the rest follows. There are several classes of adventurers—Italian noblemen, with pedigrees running back to Cæsar and without money to buy macaroni; English captains, whose chief accomplishment is billiards; French counts, who live in a garret and do their own cooking; heroes of the "green fields" of Baden and Homburg. Unless one has a clear and accurate history and is known to have business duties or government employment, or artistic tastes, it is safe to regard any foreigner resident out of his own country, so far as Europe is concerned, as an adventurer. However unjust it may be sometimes, perhaps it is a rule well worth observing as a general thing in regulating one's intercourse with people in foreign lands.

A MARQUIS WHO WANTS A SON.

Not long ago *Galignani's Messenger*, the oldest English newspaper in Continental Europe, contained an advertisement which I will quote from memory. I give it in the words as nearly as I remember:—

A Marquis, the only surviving member of one of the oldest families of Normandy, is desirous to perpetuate his titles and family prerogatives. For that purpose he wishes to adopt a young man or boy, who would inherit his claims and be considered his own child. He has no objection to marry the mother if required. Address P., No. 35 Rue ——.

The foregoing was in reality nothing more nor less than a marriage advertisement, a means whereby it was intended to ensnare an heiress or rich widow possessed of English sovereigns or American eagles, who could be dazzled by the prospects of marrying a title. As an offset for the marriage portion of the bride the Marquis would probably bring with him a respectable budget of unpaid bills. Invariably that is all they possess. I say invariably. There are a few, but, alas! only a few honorable exceptions to the rule.

THE AMERICAN COLONY IN SWITZERLAND.

It is amongst the prerogatives of HERALD correspondents holding a roving commission to witness many strange scenes in the course of their travels. Switzerland thrives during the Summer months on American travel. The number of English is decreasing from year to year, unless we except that amiable class of pilgrims known as "Cook's tourists." The latter are plentiful, but then they confine themselves to certain routes and localities. Here and there a sprinkling of Germans can be seen, and now and then we meet with a stray French or Italian party. But, as a rule, American travellers are filling the large hotels and American money defrays the display of gas in the shop windows and the fireworks on the lakes. Americans, as the phrase goes, *sont consus d'or*. As a general practice American families travel over the Continent of Europe under the guidance of experienced couriers. It saves a world of trouble and annoyance. Undoubtedly that is the easiest and most comfortable mode of travel, provided you have been fortunate in the choice of your man. If his credentials are satisfactory and his certificates genuine the courier, although involving an additional item of expense, provides the most efficient means of protecting travellers against touters and the large class of adventurers which infest many of the caravansaries of Continental Europe. We meet these men daily, and in all possible disguises.

AN ITALIAN PRINCE LOOKING FOR A YANKEE PRINCESS.

I remember an Italian Prince, who was ever anxious to make the acquaintance of Americans and who most humanely and in the most disinterested manner proffered his services whenever he met an American lady or her children suffering perchance from dyspepsia or any other ailment brought on by the injudicious use of iced water. The Prince, a descendant of a noble Bolognese family, laid claim to Æsculapian powers; he was pronounced the most disinterested, fascinating young man. He never accepted a fee; the very mention of money would darken his looks, but he manfully withstood a complete shower of diamond rings and even of a heavy chronometer, sent to him by fair hands in compensation for proffered advice and "soothing syrups." It is one of the most pleasing things to be waited on by these men, the only trouble being that it is generally too late when you find out who your Prince is. But then they are so agreeable. They know every capital of Europe; they can introduce the young men to a club; they furnish you with letters to their friends, no matter in what direction lies your travels. They coax, fawn and flatter you that it is difficult to get along without them. Your ladies don't want any other box at the opera than that occupied by a certain Ambassador; the Prince procures it for you and the whole family is delighted.

A POLISH COUNT LOOKING FOR A YANKEE COUNTESS.

At another day you will meet with a Polish Count, who takes up a similar position. He is more of a linguist, and can make himself more useful in a general way. You may take it for granted that he once held a commission in the Prussian or Austrian army, but that he has left the service by reason of having become the victim of misplaced confidence in connection with the management of some imaginary property. Depreciated currency has reduced his income, he mourns over the misfortunes which befell his country, and who would not sympathize with Poland and her misfortunes? Our Count brings you to the best tailor. He himself dresses elegantly; beard and mustache are matchless in tint. He is known to and by everybody, and therefore eagerly sought after by young Americans, to whom he is a most agreeable companion, and who, by way of compensation, introduce him at once to their sisters and cousins at home.

MARRIAGE ADVENTURERS AT THE TUILERIES.

I will give another picture. How ashamed did I feel of my equals, when at one of the Tuileries balls, under the late Empire, two French adventurers stood right in front of me, inquiring of each other as to a certain lady in blue, who was sitting close by! "Why," said the one to whom the question was put, "don't you know? That's the American." "Oah!" drawled out the other; "I will not say anything more." "What a pity it is," rejoined his friend, "that she is not eligible! I learn that the father is not so rich as we had imagined; but then So-and-so tells me that her cousin from Chicago, the little red-haired damsel who usually accompanies our beauty, has oceans of money in her own right." "Well," was the reply, "let us try Chicago. Red hair is a fashionable article just now, and I need not feel ashamed to show myself in the Bois, riding in her father's carriage." I shadowed these worthies that night and was grieved to observe that Chicago was honored by and accepted an invitation to the supper room. To hang on the arm of a real Viscount under the Emperor's roof was a temptation not easily resisted. What heartburning has been caused at a period subsequent to the supper has since then been fully revealed by the records of a divorce Court.

"MARRIAGE A LA MODE" IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

I could mention more than ten or twelve distinct cases where American girls have given up a happy home in exchange for a most miserable existence. Their fortunes have been squandered in most cases; some of the ladies have been deserted; others have obtained a divorce; but all of them are heartbroken. The cause of all that wretchedness is to be traced to the desire of gratifying a feeling—a vanity; to flourish as Madame la Marquise or to imagine herself a princess. The twelve or more cases of which I possess positive knowledge of facts are not all. Not that every case relates to the marriage of an adventurer; but regard these marriages even in the most favorable light, and it is safe to assume that under no circumstances will an aristocrat take an American woman to his bosom as his wife. It is a leap into the dark. Certainly there is no reason why a girl should not marry the man she likes; but it is wise to remember that it is the instinct of fallen men to hate equality. The young lady may be equal with him whom she loves, but then arises the question whether the man's home or friends will suit her. If the latter look unkindly on her what unutterable misery must follow? The American girl discovers too late that she has been allured by the sounds of titles or a desire to attain a social position of which she previously knew nothing. Her marriage portion secured the title, but the husband's relatives are anti-pathetic and her vanity is rewarded by a life of misery and slights. But no warning voice is heeded, and I will add only one more narrative before I close.

MARRIED LIFE OF A COUNTESS.

A year ago an American lady married in the south of France a Polish Count. She was duly cautioned, but she would be a Countess. Married in due form, the pair set out on a wedding tour, but before a week's travel was consumed, on reaching Vienna, the lady became aware that though a Countess she was bound to a swindler. But for the timely intercession of the American Consul the Countess would have been subjected to endless inconvenience, inasmuch as the husband had conspired with his creditors to bring pressure on the family of the American lady for the purpose of extorting money. These many cases of girlish misfortune, while none of them look so deadly or terrible at first glance as the evil that has befallen Miss Bonville, have caused equal heartburning to families and misery more enduring than, we are happy to say, hers is likely to be.

OBITUARY.

Charles XV., King of Sweden and Norway.

A brief cable despatch received yesterday afternoon announced the death of Charles XV., Louis Eugene, King of Sweden and Norway, which took place at Malmo, a small port on the Cattegat, at the southern extremity of Sweden, on Wednesday. He was born on the 3d of May, 1826, married on the 19th of June, 1850, to Wilhemina-Fredrique Alexandrine-Anne-Louise, daughter of Frederick Prince of Orange, and ascended to the throne on the death of his father, King Oscar I., on the 8th of July, 1858. He was crowned at Stockholm, Sweden, May 3, and at Drontheim, Norway, August 5, 1860. His reign of twelve years has not been disturbed by war and has been mainly devoted to developing the industrial and commercial resources of the consolidated kingdom and in contracting alliances calculated to cement and perpetuate the tenure of his dynasty, of which he was the third sovereign, being the grandson of Bernadotte, one of Napoleon's marshals, who was chosen by the Swedish States General, and adopted by the childless King, Charles XIII., as Crown Prince in 1810, and succeeded to the crown on the death of King Charles in 1818, having in the meantime been the actual head of the government from the day of his arrival at the capital. The mother of the King just deceased was Josephine Eugénie, daughter of Eugene Beauharnais, Duke of Leuchtenberg, and cousin to Louis Napoleon, late Emperor of France. The only child of Charles XV. is Princess Louisa Josephine Eugénie, married three years ago to Christian Frederick, Prince Royal and heir apparent of Denmark. Queen Wilhelmina died in March, 1871.

For the last twenty-five years there has been a deep and growing sentiment in the populations of Norway, Sweden and Denmark for the unification of the three kingdoms and the consolidation of the entire Scandinavian race. To pave the way for this result, which would assure the control of one of the most important straits in the world—the entrance to the Baltic Sea—and would form an important check against any westward encroachments of Russia, Charles cultivated most friendly relations with France and with Great Britain, hoping, doubtless, for their aid in the project of Scandinavian unity; but the unexpected war between France and Germany doubtless disarranged the plans of the scheming Northern monarch, and postponed, if not defeated, his hope of a united sceptre ruling both sides of the Cattegat Strait. Before the death of his father, King Oscar Prince Charles had been for a year and a half acting as regent during the King's illness. One of his first acts after his coronation was the promulgation of a law establishing religious liberty. By his generous and liberal initiative, though the established faith of the Kingdom was Lutheran, Roman Catholics were authorized to build churches, found schools and fully to propagate their doctrines. Jews were also allowed to establish themselves, acquire property and worship God according to the rites of their fathers in any part of the kingdom. Like his father, King Oscar, the recent King inherited the spirit and abilities of the founder of the Ponte Corvo dynasty.

Jean Baptiste Jules Bernadotte was the son of a lawyer of Pau, in the department of Lower Pyrenees, and was educated for the profession of his father, but when sixteen years of age he secretly enlisted in the royal marines, and when the revolution of 1789 broke out he had advanced to the rank of a sergeant. Royalists generally fled before the impetuous onset of the rising of the people, and military ability soon commanded promotion. Bernadotte passed rapidly through each grade of the service, and in the hotly-contested campaigns of 1795-6 was a general in the operations against the Austrians under Archduke Charles. In 1797 he led 20,000 Frenchmen into Italy to reinforce Bonaparte, when he first met the future Emperor. Napoleon, in their first interview, took the measure of the active and ambitious General, in whom he discerned the disposition for an independent career, and hence, it is said, the two from the first, though destined to sustain long and intimate relations, mutually disliked each other. At the conclusion of the war Bernadotte was sent by the French Directory as Ambassador to Vienna. In 1798 he married Mademoiselle Clery, a younger sister of the wife of Joseph Bonaparte. He was Minister at War in 1799, but by a trick of Ducos and Seyes, the directors allied to Napoleon, he was ejected from the position just before Bonaparte's return from Egypt. He discountenanced the revolution of 18th Brumaire, and offered to prevent it by force if authorized by the Directory; but against his wishes it was carried out, and Napoleon becoming First Consul and virtual Dictator General, Bernadotte was placed in command of the army sent to put down insurrection in La Vendée, in which he was thoroughly successful, stamping out the last spark of resistance to the existing government. The establishment of the Empire made Bernadotte one of the twelve Marshals of France, and he was assigned to a command in North Germany. At Austerlitz he broke through the centre of the Russian army, and was created Prince of Ponte Corvo in 1806. After the peace of Tilsit he occupied Denmark, fought at Wagram in July, 1809, resigned from the army in consequence of a quarrel with the Emperor, and was sent into honorable exile as Governor of the Roman States. Just at this time a new career opened for the ambitious soldier. Charles XIII., the reigning King of Sweden, had no child. He adopted Charles Augnot, Duke of Augustenburg, as heir to his throne, and solicited for him the hand of Princess Charlotte, daughter of Lucien Bonaparte. Suddenly, in May, 1810, the young Prince died. Russia proposed the claims of the Duke of Oldenburg, Napoleon desired the adoption of Frederick, King of Denmark, while the old King wished the succession to go to a brother of the Duke of Augustenburg. The Swedish Ambassador, however, entered into a cabal with Bernadotte, and representing to the Diet of the States that the interests of the Kingdom required a man of firmness, military capacity and humanity, and that the choice of his Lieutenant and relative would please the French Emperor, that body, on the 21st of August, 1810, elected the son of the Gascon lawyer Crown Prince of Sweden. The King was compelled to accept him as his son, under the name of Charles John, and Napoleon reluctantly consented to his acceptance of the offered dignity. He at once required to Stockholm, his last act in France being a refusal to sign a promise never to wage war with France. Arriving in Sweden, he immediately adopted the Protestant faith, in which he had been reared, and at once assumed chief control of the governmental affairs of the Kingdom—being in March, 1811, created Regent during the illness of the King, and never, in fact, relinquishing the power during the balance of the old King's life. France invaded Sweden, and in 1812 Bernadotte concluded an alliance with Alexander of Russia. In 1813 Sweden definitively quarrelled with France, and helped to defeat Napoleon. In 1814 Bernadotte refused to take part in the dismemberment of France; he rescued Norway from the usurpation of Denmark, and in 1818 he succeeded to the crown on the death of the old King. During twenty-four years subsequently he occupied the throne, greatly to the advancement of his adopted country, dying in 1844. His son, Oscar I., who had married a granddaughter of the Empress Josephine, succeeded, continuing the careful and conciliatory policy of his father, and earning the reputation of being, in his day, one of the wisest and best of the European monarchs. Charles XV., his son, who has just died, has been a worthy representative of the line of Bernadotte and Oscar.

Salic law prevails in the United Kingdom of Sweden and Norway. Consequently the crown does not descend to the daughter of the late King, the Crown Princess of Denmark, but goes to his brother, Oscar Frederic, Duke of Ostrogothia, who was born in 1829. He is chief of the brigade of the Guard, Lieutenant General of the Army and Vice Admiral of the Navy of Sweden and Norway. His wife is Princess Sophia Wilhelmine, daughter of Duke William of Nassau, and they have three sons and one daughter, of whom the eldest is Prince Oscar Gustave Adolphe, born in 1858, who will now become heir apparent to the old Scandinavian throne. Just now there appears no immediate prospect of union with Denmark through the failure of male heirs to the late King.

Bernadotte, the most republican of all Napoleon's lieutenants, strangely became a king by the choice of a people remote from those from whom he sprung, and to-day only his line, of all the great men who came into prominence from the French Revolution, remains in the occupancy of the high position to which the fortunes of war and their own abilities raised them. His dynasty now appears as secure as that of any reigning house in Europe, and the teeming Northland over which they rule promises yet to play an important part in the progress of the Eastern Continent.

THE COURTS.

The Alleged Myron Conspiracy Case—The Viele Child Abduction—Assaulting a Witness in Court—The McIntyre Divorce Suit—Business of the General Sessions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

The Charge of Conspiracy Involving Judge Dowling.

Before Judge Leonard.

The particulars of the recent arrest of Daniel Myron, an actor, and charge of conspiracy between Judge Dowling and Lydia Thompson in accomplishing his arrest, have been published in the HERALD. It will be remembered that the charges against Myron were that he was insane and carried a slungshot. Myron was brought yesterday morning before this Court on writs of habeas corpus and certiorari. The following return was made by Judge Dowling:—

JUDGE DOWLING'S RETURN TO THE WRIT.

I, Joseph Dowling, one of the Police Justices of the city of New York, do return to the annexed writ of certiorari:—That the said Daniel Myron in the said writ named was brought before me on the morning of September —, 1872, in the custody of James P. Bennett, one of the detective police officers of this city, who stated that he arrested him in the public street—viz., in Thirteenth street, at the corner of Fourth avenue—and then took him to Police Headquarters, at No. 300 Mulberry street, where he searched said Myron and found concealed upon his person a dangerous weapon commonly known as a slungshot, in violation of chapter 716, sections 1, 2, Laws of 1866, page 1,523.

The said act is as follows:—

SECTION 1.—Every person who uses, or attempts to use, or with intent to use against any other person knowingly, and secretly conceals on his person, or with like intent wilfully and furtively possesses any instrument of the kind commonly known as a slungshot, billy, sand club, or metal knuckles, or any dirk or dagger (not contained as a blade of a pocket knife), or swordcane or airgun, is guilty of a felony.

SEC. 2.—The having possession of any of the weapons above mentioned by any other than a public officer, wilfully and secretly concealed on the person, or knowingly and furtively carried thereon, is to be deemed presumptive evidence of so concealing and possessing, or carrying the same, with the intent to use the same in violation of the above provision.

As the above offence with which he was charged is punishable by imprisonment in the State Prison, and I had strong doubts as to his sanity, from statements made to me in reference to his conduct, I thought it best before committing him for trial for the felony to send him on a temporary commitment to the City Prison, on a charge of insanity, to the care of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, so that they could have him examined by the physician of the City Prison as to the state of his mind.

I took the complaint of the officer against Myron in reference to his having the slungshot in his possession, and intended to hold the same until the physicians could make a report; but learning that a writ of habeas corpus had been served to produce him before the Supreme Court I lodged a commitment against him in the felony case, in order that the Court might have notice that there was such a charge against him, and that bail would be required in the amount named in it, to secure his appearance for trial, if the physician should report that he was sane (and I desired to give the physicians sufficient time to make a thorough examination in the case). I hereby return a true copy of the affidavit made by Officer Bennett against Myron, and the original whereof I now produce before Your Honor. J. DOWLING, Police Justice.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19, 1872.

THE AFFIDAVIT ON WHICH MYRON WAS ARRESTED.

In connection with the above was also submitted the following affidavit upon which Myron was committed:—

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.—James P. Bennett, of the Detective Police precinct, being duly sworn, deposes and says:—That on the 13th day of September, 1872, at the city of New York, in the county of New York, he arrested Daniel Myron, here present, in Thirteenth street, corner of Fourth avenue, and took him to Police Headquarters, 300 Mulberry street, where deponent searched him and found concealed upon his person the dangerous weapon now shown, which is commonly known as a slungshot. Deponent therefore prays that said Daniel Myron may be dealt with as the law directs. JAMES P. BENNETT.

Sworn to this 16th day of September, 1872.—J. DOWLING, Police Justice.

In addition to the foregoing there was also submitted a certificate from Dr. Nealis, of the City Prison, setting forth that Myron is insane.

Judge Leonard decided that the commitment was regular, and dismissed the writ. This decision, of course,

HONORABLY EXCULPATES JUDGE DOWLING

from the charge of conspiracy preferred against him. So ends the case.

The Viele Child Abduction Case.

A lively legal controversy promises to grow out of the late alleged abduction at Lake Mahopac of one of General Viele's children by the mother of the child and Dr. Levison. When the previous legal proceedings between General Viele and wife were discontinued by mutual consent, and when the habeas corpus proceedings pending at the time regarding the custody of the children were dismissed, likewise by mutual consent, and when, upon this, an order was entered by the Court giving certain of the children to the father and certain to the mother, it was supposed that the matter would end here—that the parties to the suit would go their respective ways in peace and quietness and that there would be no farther occasion to give this case any wider publicity. This Lake Mahopac episode has made it otherwise, and raked up the whole subject again. Mrs. Viele, carrying the kidnapped child with her, is on her way to Europe, and proceedings are being taken to bring Dr. Levison to punishment on a charge of aiding in the kidnapping, a requisition having been asked for from Governor Hoffman on the Governor of New Jersey, where he resides, for that purpose. Meantime application was made this morning before this Court to strike out a portion of the previous order of the Court as to the custody of the children.

Ex-Judge Fullerton made the application first stated. He insisted that this portion of the order was without the knowledge or consent of Mrs. Viele, and therefore a fraud. He urged further that the proceedings instituted against Dr. Levison were based on this portion of the order, and that it was now sought to bring the parties charged with being implicated with the kidnapping into contempt of Court by virtue of an order of which they had no knowledge.

On behalf of General Viele an adjournment was asked by Mr. Warner till next Monday, on the ground that the General's counsel, who knew all the facts in the case, was absent from the city, and would not be back till Monday. This counsel, he said, entered the order, and alone could explain the misunderstanding upon which it was entered.

"I will grant the adjournment," said Judge Leonard, "if you will stay the proceedings upon the requisition."

"I can do nothing of the kind," answered Mr. Warner.

"The case is one," said Mr. Fullerton, "requiring speedy adjudication."

"I will adjourn the case till to-morrow," said Judge Leonard, and he was inexorable on this point.

The Dugan-Witner Habeas Corpus Case—"Jimmy" Dugan Paying the Penalty of Taking the Law in His Own Hands.

In last Sunday's HERALD was published a full account of the habeas corpus case in which Mrs. Dugan, wife of "Jimmy" Dugan, the well-known politician, seeks to obtain from Mrs. Witner an interesting girl, some eleven years of age. The mother of Mrs. Witner, it will be remembered, as the story goes, rescued the child from an ash barrel, a waif thrown there to perish, and upon her mother's death Mrs. Witner adopted the child as her own, and has since had the care of her. Mrs. Dugan claims to be the mother of the child, and through a writ of habeas corpus seeks to obtain possession of her. In connection with this story was also given a statement of an attack, after the parties left the court room, by Mrs. Dugan on Mrs. Witner, and at the same time by Mr. Dugan on Mr. Witner. All the parties were in Court yesterday, and in view of the additional interest given to the case from these assaults, some interesting proceedings were anticipated. The proceedings, however, were very brief. As to the habeas corpus, an order was entered naming Mr. Fitzgerald referee. As to the assault, Mr. Dugan was arrested on leaving the Court by Deputy Sheriff Keese, pursuant to an order of arrest previously granted by the Judge. He made no resistance, but calmly submitted to his fate, and on being taken before the Sheriff promptly gave bail in $2,000, Alderman Monaghan becoming his surety to answer the charge.

"The arrest of Dugan," said Colonel Spencer, the counsel of Mrs. Witner, "is only for simple assault and battery. I propose to carry the case before the Grand Jury and have him indicted for felony, in assaulting Mr. Witner with a slungshot."

"How about Mrs. Dugan?" inquired a reporter.

"She is a woman, and I'll let her go," answered the Colonel.

It was arranged to have the opening examination before the referee in the habeas corpus case at eleven A. M. to-morrow.

Decisions.

Wallace et al. vs. Meyerberg.—Attachment set aside unless plaintiff executes another undertaking, with two sureties, to be approved by a Justice of this Court, within ten days.

Hollister vs. Kierl et al.—Motion denied; costs $10, to abide event.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Decisions.

By Judge Curtis.

Emanuel Marx vs. Erie and Pacific Despatch Company.—Order granted.

Morris L. Bloodgood vs. William G. Gregory.—Same.

The Sixth National Bank vs. Edwin A. Brooks.—Order settled.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

A Lawyer Who Would Not Try to Control the Public Press.

Before Judge C. P. Daly.

The case of Catharine McIntyre, who sues for a divorce from her husband, Charles McIntyre, has assumed a new phase. The question as to the confirmation of the referee's report was to have been disposed of yesterday, when it was announced by letter from Mr. Morgan, McIntyre's counsel, that he had retired from the case. His reason, so given, was that his client expected him to control the public press as regarded the publication of the case. His self-respect would not allow him to attempt such a thing. An adjournment was had, with the consent of Mr. John B. Fogarty, Mrs. McIntyre's counsel, until next Wednesday, to allow substitution of other counsel.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

A Large Number of Prisoners Plead Guilty to Burglary and Larceny—They Are To Be Sentenced To-Day by the City Judge.

Before Judge Bedford.

The Grand Jury brought in a large batch of indictments yesterday for burglaries and larcenies.

Michael O'Brien pleaded guilty to stealing a silver watch on the 7th inst. from the person of Allen Clark, at the corner of South and Roosevelt streets.

Samuel S. Jackson, jointly indicted with James L. Watson for burglariously entering the store of Douglas & Co., 79 Reade street, on the 17th of July, and stealing $100 worth of cutlery and glassware, pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree. A similar plea was accepted from Thomas Clark, who, on the 31st of July entered the apartments of Anna Murphy, 196 Bleecker street, and stole $114 worth of wearing apparel.

Hugh Taffe was charged with entering the liquor store of John Jackson, 350 Eighth avenue, by the fan light, on the 2d of August, and stealing $11 in money.

Samuel A. Cisco was indicted for breaking into the wine room of Aden Doty, 14 Ann street, on the 7th of August, and stealing $4.

Taffe and Cisco each pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the third degree.

Aaron Stern and Nicholas Smith pleaded guilty to an indictment charging them with stealing, on the 22d of August, $