The Charleston Daily News.

VOLUME XI.—NUMBER 1757. CHARLESTON, FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 11, 1871. EIGHT DOLLARS A YEAR.

ECHOES OF OUR VICTORY.

FURTHER COMMENTS OF THE INDEPENDENT PRESS.

"Charleston Delivered."

[From the St. Louis Republican.]

It would be hard to imagine any local political event that could give more general satisfaction throughout the land than the signal defeat of Radicalism in the municipal election at Charleston last Wednesday. The people of that city have endured the foul oppression of negro and carpet-bag rule imposed on them, with a patience that was little less than heroic. Such an oppression in any Northern city would have produced an insurrection long ago; but the Charlestonians have submitted to it almost without a protest, because any act of opposition would have been voted a revival of the "rebellion," and been put down at once by federal arms. Their patience has at last been rewarded by the decisive overthrow of the oppressing power in their recent election. The Citizens' movement was not a white movement; its ticket contained the names of several respectable and worthy colored men, who are elected along with the other candidates. The triumph therefore is simply a triumph of decency and honesty over a local party that knows little of either. The whole country will rejoice with the people of Charleston over their deliverance.

A Glorious Triumph.

[From the Boston Post.]

The manner of the election was conceived in the iniquity of Radicalism. November is the usual period of the election, but the Conservative or Reform party having carried the city last year by a small majority, the time of holding the election was changed by the Radical Legislature to August, as a season when a portion of the white population would be likely to be away from the city. This act of the Legislature was so grossly outrageous that even Governor Scott was compelled to apologize for approving it, by saying that he had done so through inadvertence. The Conservatives, however, accepted the situation without remonstrance, and without dismay, and, with a courage which does them great honor, fought the battle of freedom and of honest and representative government, and triumphed gloriously. The contest, however, was against great odds, and the victory was won only by undaunted effort.

The Contest Won by Colored Votes.

[From the New York Sun.]

Next in significance to the main fact that the Republicans were beaten at the Charleston, S. C., election, stands the other fact that they were beaten by colored votes. General Wagener, the successful candidate for Mayor, in his speech to the crowd which congratulated him on his triumph, took pains to thank, in the most cordial terms those colored voters who supported him, and assured them that their race should be fairly and proportionately remembered in the distribution of the offices at his disposal.

A Warm Tribute from Georgia.

[From the Brunswick Appeal.]

God bless the old city, then, from Sumter to St. Michael's, from Border to "Battery." May she "shine like the daughter of Tyre with a gift." May she be blessed more in her latter end than her beginning." This triumph in the City of Charleston of conservatism and integrity over villanous corruption and blackguard rule, is one which must find welcome and approbation wherever good men dwell and decent deportment is esteemed. We feel convinced that this return to righteous rule and a decent regard for the opinions of men bodes well for Charleston and Carolina. We are satisfied that the acknowledged prudence and good sense of the Charleston people—so courteous, so just, so bravely wedded to fair play—will see to it that the affairs of the city are conducted with such evenhanded justice and with such manifest advantage to all her dwellers, that her colored population will not be amongst the last to discover in her renewed prosperity that their best and truest interests are subserved in all the substantial requirements of an honest life, and an enhanced civilization. It will be thus at Charleston, under the very guns of Sumter, that the colored people of the State will learn if "rebel times" are gone, "rebel men" none the less know how to be just and generous to their colored neighbors and former slaves. That they will not hold to the ear and break in the fulfilment. That if they promise the colored people schools and raise funds for the same, no pilfering hand will spoil the fund and spare the teaching. That if they promise the colored people peace, no skulking scoundrel will dog the steps of their honest neighors, making of them nests of bitter enemies to the colored man who could just as well have had in their stead troops of friends. That, when they promise land they have it to give and find necessary no tortuous land commission or evil-minded legislative devices by which adventurous scoundrels are helped to "plunder" and palatial dwellings, whilst their colored voters and victims are whistled off and on with renewed and empty promises. Close up! Carolinians, close up! and win a victory complete and enduring for decency and order from mountain to seaboard, from Cæsar's Head to Hilton Head.

The Ball Opening.

[From the Baltimore Sunday Telegraph.]

Poor South Carolina at last sends up one cheerful shout. Crushed, bayoneted, pinned to the earth by the most cruel tyranny that beastly ignorance and licensed lust could inflict, she hardly dared to hope for her own redemption, save through the future triumphs of her sister States. With her intelligence disfranchised; her high places filled with vulgar ruffians; semi-savage negroes and irresponsible carpet-baggers plundering what little substance escaped the ravages of war, or had been gathered by the industry of her people; domineered over by an alien and hostile Governor, backed by a drunken black militia; selected as the special sacrifice to Radical wrath; humiliated to the position of a Poland, the most abject province of a cruel and vindictive national government; her laws made by brutes and enforced by bullies; her substance wasted and her ballot-boxes made the mere tools of the partisans who have ruined her, what hope could she have from her own efforts or what could dispel her despair, save the promise of a future national reform! Yet with all this she has struggled stubbornly for life and on Wednesday last her effort was crowned with unexpected success. Radicalism was beaten on that day in Charleston, the government of her principal city was rescued, and the stone the Democratic builders had for the time being neglected, has become the first stone in the edifice to be consecrated in the fall of 1871.

The Turning Point.

[From the Newberry Herald.]

We heartily congratulate the metropolis in the late glorious work of stemming the tide of corruption which has for so long a time been beating against her noble institutions. In the election of Mr. Wagener and the Citizens' ticket, there will be an end to misrule, turbulence and—an infernal system of taxation, which has cried "give, give," to support in idleness an hundred (more or less) newly created officials and strappers, until many a widow has been robbed of her home, and restricted in the education of her children, in order to meet the tax. But a change has come, and the solid men of Charleston will now spiritedly begin the work of recuperation. Like the results of Fort Moultrie in '76, we hope that this moral victory in '71 may also be the key or turning point for the State's redemption.

Three Times Three for Charleston.

[From the Lexington Dispatch.]

The importance of the result cannot be overestimated for Charleston. The effect on Radical insolence and corruption throughout the State must be most salutary. Had it not been for the presence of United States soldiers the conservative Citizens' party must have yielded the election to violence and fraud, unless they had been prepared for a fight. We have only room to add: Three times three for dear and glorious old Charleston!

THE COMING QUEEN'S CUP YACHT RACE.—American yachtmen have already, probably, won the race for the Queen's cup, in anticipation. As announced by cable, the Livonia, which was built for the race under Commodore Ashbury's supervision, has been beaten so badly by English yachts, as to make necessary her withdrawal from the coming contest. The Cambria, which has been substituted for the Livonia, beat the Dauntless in the great ocean race last year, but was beaten by several American yachts in the subsequent contest. As it has been reported that Mr. Ashbury had made the lines of the Livonia to conform somewhat to American models, our yachtmen will be ready to declare that our builders are neither to be equalled nor imitated.

CRIME IN THE STATE.

The Newberry Homicide

The Herald says: "Noah D. Metts, charged with the murder of George Foster White, was last week arrested and lodged in jail. He confessed the deed, and stated that the act was committed because Mr. White prevented his (Mett's) marriage with a young lady who resided with the family of deceased. The unfortunate man was killed on Saturday night as he took a seat in the porch after supper. We learn that Mr. Elijah Pitts is charged with complicity in the case after the committal of the act. We learn that Mr. Pitts has been arrested, and is now in jail, as being accessory to the murder after the act."

The Fruits of Jealousy.

The Columbia Union says: "An unusual excitement was occasioned on Arsenal Hill, on Wednesday, by a mulatto man, named Charles Davis, shooting his wife. The facts are as follows: Davis left his wife about two years ago, and went to Florida, arriving back here Sunday last. Yesterday he returned to the house, and calling his wife into a room, locked the door upon her, and a scuffle soon followed, the screams of the woman attracting the attention of the neighbors, one of whom, when she reached the place, found Mrs. Davis with her head on one of the windows, and holding off a pistol, which Davis was endeavoring to point at her. The parties finally wrestled until they reached the street, when Davis succeeded in throwing her upon the ground, and, holding one of her hands, he discharged two barrels of the pistol at her while she was in this situation, one ball taking effect in the groin, and the other in the thigh. Policeman Bynum attempted to arrest Davis, but, being unarmed, was unable to do so, he refusing to be arrested. About this time, Deputy Sheriff Sill came upon the ground, and between them Davis was secured and lodged in jail. The nature of the woman's wounds had not been ascertained when our reporter left, but enough was known to pronounce them very serious if not fatal. The whole matter arose from jealousy."

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

Barnwell.

A correspondent of the Aiken Journal says: "The corn crop, though injured some on thin, unaided sandy lands, which are late maturing, will still be large, and we will see what we have not seen since the the war—scores of farmers having enough and no little to spare. Cotton has not escaped injury, but with late and propitious seasons will do much to recover its loss. Gardens have suffered severely, so much so in fact that in nearly any of them you can get as many vegetables as you wish cooked, as it were, done up brown."

Lexington.

The Lexington Dispatch says: "We had an opportunity on Monday of hearing from most neighborhoods of this county. Farmers generally say the crops, both cotton and corn, have been cut off one-third. Many say they are cut off one-half. We have had rains in nearly all sections during last ten days, but it is too late to do much material good. Our people at least have the consolation of knowing that they are freer from debt than any county in the State, and whatever they do make will be enjoyed by themselves."

Colleton.

A correspondent writing from Walterboro' says: "Our provision crops are generally good, though in some sections they have suffered, and are suffering from drought. We will not have to buy any provisions next year. Though I have seen some cotton crops which are suffering from rust and drought, they generally promise a good yield. I was hunting on Friday on Ashepoo; the earth was so dry that it had cracked in fissures, often two inches wide."

INSURING THE FAIR SEX.

Leading Insurance Companies Refusing to Accept Risks on Women.

Surprise has been caused by a distinction which certain insurance companies have made in regard to insuring women against accidents on railroads and steamboats. These companies have refused to issue policies for women, on the ground that when an alarm of fire is raised on a railroad car or steamboat the ladies are so much terrified, that accidents are almost sure to follow. Statistics show that losses from this class of accidents are far in excess of the whole amount of premiums paid for insuring women. With insurance companies, as with other corporations or individuals, the rule of self-preservation is the great law governing their actions. Risks against killing outright are still accepted, the objections being confined to minor injuries by accidents. It has been proposed to get around the difficulty by increasing the rate of premium, and this course perhaps will be adopted, although no action in regard to the matter has been taken as yet. An increase of twenty per cent. on the rates would, it is claimed, not more than cover the difference in the risks of insuring men or women. An interview with one of our leading insurance men developed the following facts: Women are physically more frail than men. Accidents to them are, therefore, more liable to result seriously, and recovery is deferred on that account. Then, again, a lady's time is usually considered less valuable than that of a man. She can be idle, and no important business will be neglected. So she can afford to be disabled, and numerous instances have occurred where women have been slightly hurt and have feigned serious disablement for weeks and months for the sole purpose of getting their insurance. For ways that are dark and tricks that are vain, in this matter, the ladies are often peculiar. Physicians naturally hesitate to investigate this class of cases very closely, and it is, therefore, difficult for the companies to guard against fraud. The leading insurance corporation, the Travellers' Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., have, after mature deliberation, decided that it does not pay to insure women against accidents, and a few days ago the agents were instructed to "shut down" upon this class of applications for policies. When the rule went into effect there was loud grumbling on all sides, but the agents are inexorable.

NEW YORK ITEMS.

NEW YORK, August 10.

At the coroner's inquest, Superintendent Braisted thought there was no one on board the Westfield that understood testing the correctness of the gauges.

It is announced that the New York Central and Hudson River, Pennsylvania Central and Erie Railway Companies have made another important reduction in transportation rates for all classes of freight westward.

United States Inspector Stratton yesterday discovered the boiler of the Staten Island ferry boat Middleton to be so defective that light raps with the hammer made ruptures. Fortunately the Middleton has been off the line for some time. A new boiler seems absolutely necessary, as the present one is leaky and patched. It was built in 1864.

FIRST BALE FROM ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, August 10.

The first bale of Alabama cotton was received here to-day by Messrs. A. & H. Strassburger. It was raised in this county by Mr. G. G. Jackson, and is classed as middling.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

—Returns from Montana indicate the election of Claggett as delegate to Congress.

—Two more victims of the Westfield disaster are dead. The whole number of deaths is now over one hundred.

—Two kegs of powder exploded yesterday in a burning house at Vienna, Ohio, killing four persons and injuring twenty-seven.

—News from Cuba, through Spanish sources, shows that the Cubans have achieved two important victories in the Eastern District.

—An express train approaching Bangor, Me., yesterday, went through a rotten bridge. Several persons were killed, and there is a long list of wounded.

—The Bennett insurance case at Syracuse, involving thirty-three suits, aggregating $120,000, was decided in favor of the companies. The conflagration was produced by fradulent contrivances.

—An accident on the Houston and Great Northern Railroad, near Houston, Texas, yesterday, resulted in the killing of Dr. C. G. Young, the president, and William M. Wilson, the assistant civil engineer of the company, and the serious injury of several others.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL'S CIRCULAR ON THE NEW LOAN.

A Chance for the National Banks.

WASHINGTON, August 10.

The Secretary of the Treasury has addressed a letter to the national banks informing them that arrangements have been made for the disposal of the remainder of the bonds offered by the secretary on the 28th of February last, being about one hundred and three million dollars. The arrangement is subject to the condition that the national banks shall have the opportunity within sixty days from this day to subscribe for any sum or sums not exceeding fifty million dollars. The secretary has addressed the following to agents heretofore appointed:

Negotiations having been perfected for the sale of the remainder of the two hundred million dollars of five per cent. bonds offered the public by the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury on the 28th February last, the authority of the agents heretofore designated is limited to the sale of equal amounts of 4, 4½ and 5 per cent. bonds, or equal amounts of 4 and 5 per cent. bonds.

Between now and the first of September, Secretary Boutwell will call for the amount of subscription to the new loan, and considerable sums in addition, and commence the redemption of the five-twenties of 1862.

The regulations for applications for pensions, for the war of 1812, are modified. The loyalty of the claimants must be proved, but the witnesses need not prove their loyalty, but must have a certificate of a federal officer as to character and veracity. The total applications for such pensions to date are over 30,000.

NILSSON'S SUMMER RAMBLES.

The Fair Swede's Reception in the White Mountains.

A correspondent writes from the Waumbek House, White Mountains, N. H., under date of July 2:

The fair Swede's arrival here was duly announced by telegram, which wildly excited even the quietest of our inmates. From that moment until six the piazza was crowded. At six precisely the cortege approached, Miss Nilsson and friends mounted on fine horses, followed by a travelling carriage and outriders for her use when fatigued, and a wagon containing trunks and the favorite dog, a pretty Skye terrier. She wore a dark blue habit of the finest broadcloth, turned back to show a blue and white stripped shirt, fastened with gold buttons and dark blue tie; on her head she wore a soft gray felt hat, with a dent in the middle and a golden pheasant's wing, and in her hand she bore a whip mounted with a bull-dog's head, moulded in silver.

PARLOR CONCERT.

As evening approached intense excitement prevailed; would she enter the parlor and mingle with the common herd or not? But yes, the lamps were lighted and in she comes. We sang "John Brown's Body," "Grasshopper on a sweet potato vine," "Do you know the muffin man?" and various other classic *morceaux*. Miss Nilsson, with her usual impetuosity, jumped from her seat, grasped the hand of the delighted accompanist, and thanked him warmly, declaring that had she not a sore throat she would join herself in the song. The elated musician then volunteered several solos, such as "Miss Julia is very peculiar," "I've lost, I've lost my child," &c. We then went to Jerusalem in the most approved style, and our labors were more than rewarded when we saw the object of our admiration laugh till the tears streamed down her cheeks.

The next morning she rode away, we hope to come again another day, expressing her approval of and satisfaction with everything and everybody connected with the Waumbek.

SOUVENIRS OF THE VISIT.

When Miss Nilsson had bowed a kind farewell to us on the piazza, our first act was to compare our tokens and trophies. The musician registered a sacred vow never to wash the hand she had pressed. One showed a stone her foot had grazed in mounting her horse, which bore these words: "Nilsson touched me;" one triumphantly showed the pack of cards with which she played California Jack; and one cherished a bit of bread marked by her tiny teeth; another announced her intention of appropriating the pillow-case on which her lovely blonde locks had been laid, and still another hoped to make his fortune by tearing up the plank upon which she first stepped, converting it into matches and selling them at an immense price, with a portrait on the box, under the name of Nilsson Musical Matches.

THE WEATHER THIS DAY.

WASHINGTON, August 10.

The area of cloud and rain in the Carolinas will probably begin to-night to extend northward, and with easterly winds on the Middle Atlantic coast and threatening weather on Friday. Pleasant weather will probably continue in New England, and the low pressure in Wisconsin extend to Lake Huron. Threatening weather and local storms from Ohio to Illinois and northwards. The barometer will probably continue low in the Southern and Gulf States, with numerous local rains in the afternoon, from Louisiana eastward to the Atlantic.

Yesterday's Weather Reports of the Signal Service, U. S. A.—4.47 P. M., Local Time.

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer.	Direction of Wind.	Force of Wind	State of the Weather.
Augusta	29.90	89	S	Gentle.	Clear.
Baltimore	30.03	84	SE	Light.	Hazy.
Boston	29.89	82	NW	Gentle.	Clear.
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.94	77	SW	Gentle.	Hazy.
Charleston	29.97	82	SW	Light.	Fair.
Cheyenne, W. T.	29.19	84	S	Fresh.	Clear.
Chicago	29.84	86	S	Fresh.	Fair.
Cincinnati	30.03	87	Calm.	.....	Clear.
Cleveland	29.99	78	NE	Fresh.	Fair.
Corinne, Utah	29.87	82	SW	Fresh.	Clear.
Detroit	29.92	80	S	Fresh.	Thr'ng.
Duluth, Min	29.64	70	W	Fresh.	Cl'g up.
Indianapolis	29.87	92	SW	Light.	Fair.
Key West, Fla.	30.01	86	E	Gentle.	Fair.
Knoxville, Tenn.	29.90	88	NW	Light.	Thr'ng.
Lake City, Fla.	29.95	83	SE	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Memphis, Tenn.	29.93	95	W	Fresh.	Cloudy.
Milwaukee, Wis.	29.80	78	SE	Fresh.	Fair.
Mobile	30.04	87	SW	Fresh.	Cloudy.
Nashville	29.96	89	SE	Light.	Cl'g up.
New Haven, Ct.	29.92	80	NW	Fresh.	Hazy.
New Orleans	30.03	86	E	Light.	Fair.
New York	29.98	80	W	Fresh.	Hazy.
Omaha, Neb.	29.83	76	NW	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Oswego, N. Y.	29.93	76	NW	Fresh.	Clear.
Philadelphia	30.00	81	W	.....	Fair.
Pittsburg, Pa.	30.01	83	SW	Gentle.	Clear.
Portland, Me.	29.89	78	NW	Fresh.	Fair.
Rochester, N. Y.	29.95	76	NE	Light.	Fair.
San Francisco	30.02	62	SW	.....	Clear.
Savannah	29.96	80	Calm.	.....	Cloudy.
St. Louis	29.86	88	SE	Gentle.	Fair.
St. Paul, Minn.	29.73	75	NW	Fresh.	Fair.
Toledo, O	29.92	85	NE	Gentle.	Fair.
Washington, D.C.	29.99	83	N	Gentle.	Smoky.
Wilmington, N.C.	30.00	72	SE	Fresh.	Cl'g up.
Norfolk	29.96	87	E	Fresh.	Cloudy.
Lynchburg	29.95	85	E	Light.	Clear.
Leavenworth	29.87	89	N	Brisk.	Fair.
Cape May	30.02	77	S	Gentle.	Clear.
Mt. Washington	30.18	46	NW	Gentle.	Cloudy.

NOTE.—The weather report dated 7.47 o'clock, this morning, will be posted in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce at 10 o'clock A. M., and, together with the weather chart, may (by the courtesy of the Chamber) be examined by shipmasters at any time during the day.

—About three or four years ago much excitement was created in Paris by a Zouave of the French army, Jacob by name, who, as asserted at the time, cured paralysis, and performed other wonderful cures. So great was the popular belief in this man's curative powers, that he was followed wherever he went by crowds. During the late war, Jacob served in the 20th Corps of the army of the Loire, and while thus serving played the part of spy for the Germans. He went daily for three months to the German camp to give information. He was finally detected, and shot as a spy and traitor.

GERMAN ROYALTY IN ENGLAND.

Visit of the Prince and Princess Imperial of Germany to Great Britain—Brilliant Receptions, &c.

On the afternoon of the 6th instant, as briefly announced by cable, the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany arived in England on a visit to the royal family. The Imperial travellers, who were bore from Ostend in her Majesty's yacht Victoria escorted by the Albert, were received at Gravesend by Count Bernstorff, the German ambassador, and suite, and Viscount Sydney and Lord Fitzroy, and other distinguished peronages. The London Telegraph gives the following account of

THE ARIVAL.

By 4 o'clock the royal yacht could be distinguished slowly rounding the Chapman, but it was not until a few minutes after 5 that she arrived off the customs-house quay. Just then a Swedish vessel hoisted a gay display of bunting, and the band on board a Russian corvette-of-war, which ay close to where the Victoria and Albert had anchored, struck up the German national mthem. Immediately the Tilbury and Graveend Batteries opened fire with a royal salute, and were answered by the heavy guns of the Russian man-of-war. Count Bernstorff and his attaches, accompanied by Lord Sydney, lord Fitzroy and Colonel Du Plat, now pu off in a boat and boarded the yacht. After a hearty welcome, followed without loss of time by the dispatch to land of numerous carpet-bags and boxes, the German flag was lowered from the main of the royal yacht, and placed on board the pinnace, and their Imperial Highnesses left for the shore. The firing from the batteries and the Russian ship now increased in vigor, the sharp reports of the heavy guns on board the corvette telling rather unpleasantly on the ears of those assembled. As the pinnace approached, the sun, which had been hidden by clouds, shone out, and became the signal—albeit, at that same instant Lords Sydney and Fitzroy, who had meanwhile returned to shore, raised their hats, and that might be taken as the signal—for the crowds which lined the way on both sides to cheer our royal visitors, which they did most heartily. Jumping ashore the Crown Prince extended his hand to the Princess, who quickly followed, and their Imperial Highnesses then stepped out briskly, preceded by Lords Sydney and Fitzroy, the Princess leaning on her consort's arm, while Friedrich Wihelm, a sprightly lad of 11 years, linking his arm in that of his mother, walked jauntily along. Then came a nurse with the baby Alice, and Heinrich, the second son, two or three maid servants bringing up the rear of this little procession.

The Royal visitors proceeded in carriages to the station amidst the cheers of the crowd, and took the train for London, where they were met by the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Princess Louise, and the Marquis of Lorne. A short stay was made and their Imperial Highnesses drove to the residence of Count Bernstoff.

RECEPTION AT THE PRUSSIA HOUSE.

The illustrious travellers were meantime very anxiously expected at Prussia House, where the visible preparations for their reception were of the most simple yet graceful and expressive character. As far as the hall was concerned, there was no other decoration than two prettily contrived banks of foliage made up of firs and sub-tropical shrubs. At the foot of the staircase dwarf palms and flowering plants were tastefully set out, and conspicuous upon a table lay the bouquet which was to be the emblem of welcome to the Princess, and the laurel-wreath which was to symbolize to the Imperial Prince the joy and pride of his German hosts in receiving such a guest. Everything in the happy ceremony was to be homely, German, and free from theatrical effect. Indeed, the nearest approach to any intended demonstration was to be seen in a groupe of little lads, most of them with the flaxen hair and blue eyes of the Northland, who, under the care of a watchful pair of eyes, sat about the foot of the grand staircase, with straw hats in their hands, wreathed with black and white ribbon. These were scholars from Percy House, Mr. Anderson's school—at which the sons of the Prussian ambassador have all been educated; and the youngest, "Count Jonnie," stood in the school uniform among his comrades, waiting to bear his part in the chorus of welcome and triumph which they were to sing.

WELCOME.

By-and-by, just when inside the ambassadorial threshold "expectation fainted for what it had not," there was a surge of cheering from the crowd thronging the front, and it was clear they had arrived. The little choristers fell into line, and struck up the first notes of the *Abschied-lied*. The song made a charming "Wilkomen," rolling out to meet the royal travellers as they ascended the steps and entered the hall. When they had come in, the Countess Victoria Berustorff gracefully advanced, and, dropping a most courtly curtesy, presented to his Imperial Highness the crown of laurels, pronouncing, at the same time, some German verses composed for the occasion. When the verses had been charmingly pronounced, the little Count came forward behind his sister, and kneeling, presented to the Crown Princess the great bouquet of British roses. Here also there was a speech to be spoken trippingly on the tongue. Count John's brief metrical address ran in this way:

My roses take, with ivy clasped around—
Symbol of love forever fast and bound,
On this high day be welcome, Princess here—
Welcome a thousand times, guests royal and dear.

Thus pleasantly and enthusiastically crowned and enriched, the travellers made their way into the house. The Prince and Princess of Wales shortly afterwards took their leave, and their Imperial Highnesses then dined with a select party, twenty-two covers only being laid.

A GERMAN SERENADE.

After dinner, a very interesting feature in the evening's proceedings was a serenade, given under the direction of Sir Julius Benedict, to their Imperial Highnesses by members of various German musical societies established in London. Although but little notice had been given of this intended graceful homage before hand, the response was so ready that during dinner about a hundred and fifty singers assembled on the terrace in front of the banqueting hall.

At a given signal, Maurer's "Der Gesang," the first of the three selected national "lieder," was given with wonderful effect and precision. This was followed by Kreutzer's "An das Vaterland," and the serenade concluded with Kalliwoda's stirring melody "Das Deutsche Lied." So admirably did the members of this impromptu Liedertafel sing together under the guidance of their distinguished conductor, that it was difficult to conceive that they came from different associations, and it might easily have been imagined that they had been in the constant habit of practicing together. Indeed, four-part singing could scarcely have been heard to greater advantage under any circumstances. At the conclusion of the serenade, a deputation of the various "Vereine," headed by Sir Julius Benedict and Herr Bergmann, waited on the Crown Prince and Princess in the drawing-room, the latter gentleman presenting their Imperial Highnesses with an address of congratulation on the happy termination of the war.

FREE AND SOCIABLE.

The Prince then conversed with members of the deputation, and the steps becoming in the meantime thronged by the "rank and file" of the choir, his Highness stepped out on the balcony, and chatted pleasantly and affably with many of his compatriots, questioning them as to their nationality, occupation in England, and such matters. On retiring he was greeted with a thorough German "Hoch," and subsequently he appeared at an upper window with the Princess, when the illustrious pair were met with another burst of enthusiastic cheering.

GRANT ON SIR WALTER SCOTT.

LONG BRANCH, August 10.

To the Right Honorable the Earl of Dalkeith Edinburgh, Scotland:

Owing to absence from home, I did not receive your congratulations and expressions of friendship for the American people in time to send a reply to be read at the centenial celebration of the eminent scholar and historian whose birth you commemorate. The American people who have been instructed and edified by Sir Walter Scott's works of poetry, fiction and history, will highly appreciate your cordial expressions of friendship, and reciprocate them in all sincerity.

(Signed,) U. S. GRANT.

THE WHARTON CASE.

CURIOUS AND PERSISTENT ATTEMPTS TO POISON.

Following a Victim with a Dish of Clam Soup.

[From the Baltimore American.]

Scarcely a day passes that does not bring out some new fact or rumor with regard to Mrs. Wharton's singular mania for administering potions suspected of being poisonous.

The latest case is that of Mrs. William E. Alcock, who resides at No. 267 North Eutaw street, two doors from the house lately occupied by Mrs. Wharton.

It seems that Mrs. Alcock had agreed to accompany Mrs. Wharton in her contemplated trip to Europe. Something induced Mr. Alcock to start sooner than at first expected. Mrs. Wharton was very much disappointed, and urged Mrs. A. to induce her husband to wait for her. Mrs. Alcock called upon Mrs. W. the day she was to leave. Mrs. Wharton urged her to stay to dinner. Mrs. A. excused herself for want of time. About the usual dinner hour, after Mrs. A. had returned home, a servant came from Mrs. Wharton's with a dish of

CLAM SOUP,

which Mrs. Wharton had sent her. Mrs. A. expressed her thanks, and remarked how nice it looked.

The servant said: "Mrs. A., I don't think it's nice, and I wouldn't eat it if I was you."

"Why?" said Mrs. A., "I am very fond of it, and this looks so nice?"

"SOMETHING IN IT."

The servant again expressed her want of confidence in the soup, saying, "There might be something put in it; somebody might have put something in it; I don't think it's good," &c., &c.

Mrs. A., however, took the soup, thinking very strange all the while of the remarks of the servant, and wondering what it could mean. Her anxiety finally induced her to try the soup, which she did, but very sparingly. Immediately after partaking of the soup she left the house. After getting on the steamer she became

QUITE SICK,

and continued to be strangely affected during the voyage—the remarks of the servant about the soup continually haunting her memory. Her husband and herself had promised Mrs. Wharton, who was expected to take the next steamer for Europe, to wait for her on their arrival in England, but a telegram from Baltimore simply informed them not to wait, giving no explanation of the cause of her detention.

LETTER FROM MRS. ALCOCK.

Lately a letter from Mrs. Alcock reached Baltimore, addressed to one of her friends, written immediately after her arrival in England, in which, not knowing anything of the charges against Mrs. Wharton and of her arrest, she refers to her sickness, attributing it to the soup of which she had partaken, mentions the

STRANGE REMARKS

of Mrs. Wharton's servant, and says that the warnings given her about the soup were in her mind all the time, and had caused her infinite trouble and anxiety.

THE OLD WORLD'S NEWS.

The Communist Trials—Excitement in the Court—The Officers Called on to Preserve Order.

PARIS, August 10.

At the sitting of the court-martial to-day, witnesses testified that they saw Ferry release convicts and give them arms. Abbe Derchy said he had served 25 years as a missionary among the savages, and never had he witnessed atrocities equal to those perpetrated by Communists. He said that among the members of the court-martial, held by insurgents in Rocquette prison, there were boys of seventeen. Accused admitted the share he had taken in the executions of captured prisoners, and defended them on the ground that they were justified by law as a retaliation resorted to by all civilized nations in time of war. The extraordinary statements of the witnesses and the audacity of the accused caused frequent scenes of excitement in the court-room, which was crowded to suffocation. The president of the court was obliged to call on the officers several times to enforce order during the session.

LONDON, August 10.

Marshal McMahon and Count Flasigny are expected to visit Ireland.

A meeting is called for Hyde Park on Sunday next to protest against prohibiting the Dublin meeting.

A CRUEL FALSEHOOD EXPOSED.

Baron Von der Tann on the Burning of Bazeilles.

The Allgemeine Zeitung of July 12 publishes the following report by Baron Von der Tann, commander-in-chief of the Bavarian army, in explanation of the notorious and lamentable occurrence which was alleged to have taken place at Bazeilles, which he disposes of as decisively and satisfactorily as Colonel Podbleski did the monstrous statement concerning the burning alive of a captain of the Francs-tireurs in the neighborhood of Dijon:

Reproaches have been made against the troops of the First Bavarian Army Corps and Eighth Prusian Infantry Division in several newspapers, more especially in the Times of September 15, 1870. In a letter signed "The Duke of Fitz-James," and dated "Paris, September 12," to the effect that they acted with unjustifiable cruelty during the combat of the 1st of September, 1870, towards the inhabitants of Bazeilles. Bavarian and Prussian soldiers were said to have set fire to the village in order to punish the inhabitants for taking part in its defence. The National Guard, it was said, had nearly all perished; the inhabitants having taken refuge in cellars, women and children had all been burned. Out of two thousand inhabitants only three hundred had survived, and it was related that the Bavarians had driven whole families back into the flames and shot women trying to escape. In order not to oppose a simple denial to such accusations and to be able to prove their untruth by documents, I have refrained from replying during the war; but, after the conclusion of peace, I made an exact and complete investigation into the matter concerning the inhabitants who fell victims during the fight of August 31 and September 1, and obtained the following information from the French authorities, particularly M. Bellemet, maire of Bazeilles, through the obliging mediation of the German Civil Commissary. According to their official reports thirty-nine is the total number of killed, wounded and missing inhabitants of Bazeilles, among whom are counted two bed-ridden women, three men and three children, who were burned and suffocated besides one woman and thirty men killed, missing and wounded during the two days' fight; total, I repeat, 39 persons. The greater part of the village became a prey to the flames owing to the two days' mutual cannonade and murderous street and house fighting of six hours against the Twelfth French Army Corps, especially against the division of Marine Infantry, in which my corps had 2000 men killed and wounded. If figures speak for themselves, I can spare any further words in justification, and conclude with the wish that all those who have allowed themselves to be induced to make unjust accusations, owing to exaggerations easy to explain in the first moment of terror, will henceforth continue to show sympathy to the unfortunate inhabitants by abundant help. The maire, M. Bellemet, adds to his report that since the battle 140 to 150 out of 2048 inhabitants have expired from illness consequent upon extreme want and misery.

—Rev. William Morley Punshon publishes a letter to the effect that he married his deceased wife's sister, not because he liked her, but "from a prayerful conviction of duty." Which makes it pleasant for the present Mrs. Punshon.

THE SCOTT CENTENARY IN NEW YORK.—The New York papers state that the arrangements for the celebration of the Scott Centenary have been perfected. The laying of the foundation stone of the monument of Sir Walter Scott, in Central Park, will take place with appropriate ceremonies, and there will be a procession of Scotch societies on Broadway, and a banquet at Delmonico's on the evening of the 15th instant. The statue, which is in process of erection in Edinburgh, by Mr. Steel, will be of bronze, ten feet high, and a duplicate of that handsome monument erected in Princess street, Edinburgh. Sir Walter Scott is in a sitting position, and at his feet his favorite dog. This statue will be mounted on a handsome pedestal of Aberdeen granite, weighing over forty tons. The commissioners of public parks have allotted a suitable sight for the monument.

IRON-CLAD CHURCHES.—At a time when so much money is spending in building churches, a subject of deep interest to all denominations is the relative value of the various materials used for this purpose, and the advantages of the different styles of architecture. In New York a warm controversy is in progress, privately, between certain old and new school architects on these matters. The "iron-clad" church built last year in Brooklyn for the Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage's congregation, and which, though seating 3200 people, cost only $35,000, is attracting much attention, and is the chief cause of the controversy, since many congregations not overflowing with wealth but desirous of having handsome churches, are discussing the propriety of following the example of the owners of this "Brooklyn Tabernacle." This tabernacle was erected in the following manner: A framework of timber was raised and inlaid with brick. Boarding was then nailed on diagonally, outside and in, and fluted iron was nailed over this. It is claimed that the fluted iron is a great aid to the preacher, as the same voice will be much easier heard in such a building than in one of the same size and configuration that is plastered. Conversations held with various leading architects develop the fact that the majority of them are greatly opposed to this new and "flimsy" church architecture.

Miscellaneous.

RUSSELLS LIST.

The Arts in the Middle Ages, and at the Period of the Renaissance. By Paul Lacroix, Curator of the Imperial Library of the Arsenal, Paris. Illustrated with nineteen chromo-lithographic prints, and upward of four hundred engravings on wood. $12.

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The Birth and Childhood of our Lord Jesus Christ. Meditations selected from the works of Augustine, Chrysostom, Cosin, Hall, Calvin, &c., with twelve photographs after Da Vinci, Raffaelle, Murillo, Guido, Delaroche, Ary Scheffer, and other masters, 1 vol., illuminated cloth, extra gilt. $6.

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Miss Kilmansegg and her Precious Leg; A Gol