The Charleston Daily News.

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THE RAILROAD CASE.

THE ARGUMENT AGAINST THE PETITION FOR BANKRUPTCY.

Curious Coincidences Between the Plunderers and the Petitioners—The Question of Jurisdiction and the Question of Insolvency.

The bankruptcy proceedings upon the petition of Daniel E. Scannel, of New York, in re. the Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company, were continued yesterday morning n the United States District Court before Judge Bryan; Messrs. D. T. Corbin and Geo. D. Bryan appearing for the petitioner, Messrs. A. G. Magrath and C. D. Melton and John T. Rhett, of Columbia, for the railroad company, and Messrs. Porter & Conner, Simonton & Barker and John D. Pope, of Columbia, for various creditors.

The argument on behalf of the railroad company and in opposition to the decree of bankruptcy was begun by Mr. John Rhett. He said that he proposed first to state some figures relative to the late management of the road. In April, 1871, long before the present direction of the road assumed control, the debt of the road was officially reported to be $2,010,000, and the amount of second mortgage bonds issued was $68,500. Their next report was made December 31, 1871, and showed the debt there to have increased to $2,409,897, and the amount of the second mortgage bonds to $97,000, making an increase of over $400,000 in the debt of the road in those few months. Soon after that exhibit, on the 6th of January, 1872, the present direction of the road came into power. They proceeded to investigate the affairs of the company, and soon found that the treasury was empty. Examining into the cause of the startling increase of the debt they not only found no explanation of the increase that had been reported, but they also found that instead of $97,000 of the second mortgage bonds being out, bonds to the whole amount of the second mortgage, viz: $1,500,000, had been issued. Of these, about $600,000 were said to have been pledged to the Commercial Warehouse Company; $300,000 had been paid by the directors to themselves through the pretended purchase of the mythical Continental Telegraph Company, and the remainder had been just simply stolen without any form or ceremony. They immediately employed counsel to examine into the affairs of the old board and to re-establish the company in its former and proper position, but the facts were so entangled in a mesh of fraud that they could not be found out at once. The investigation had been pursued, however, and a large amount of the stoled bonds had already been restored by the guilty parties. There was every probability that more would be restored, and he was certain that if they were not interrupted they would be able to detect and punish all the thieves and compel them to disgorge. The company had in the meantime been sued for interest on the coupons of the bonds of the road, judgments had been obtained, and some of them had been paid to prevent the seizure of the property and the stoppage of the business of the road. With the success of those suits, other suits had been brought and other judgments obtained, but the levies upon the property of the road had been restrained by injunctions. Then the State had commenced a suit for the foreclosure of its two mortgages, amounting to $3,000,000. Now there came two creditors of the road who attempted to force it into bankruptcy. One of them brings his petition upon a small amount of coupons belonging to bonds fully secured by mortgage and by the guarantee of the State. The other brings his petition on a small amount of non-mortgaged bonds, and the only effect that the success of the latter party's petition could have upon his own bonds would be to make them not worth the paper they were printed on. To allow such a petition would be to stretch the provisions of the bankrupt act far beyond its intended scope, and beyond all equity, and to make it nothing but a mighty engine of oppression. He would say nothing against the petitioners. He knew neither Mr. Scannel nor Mr. Madder. Doubtless like Brutus and Cassius, they were "all honorable men." But it was not for the court to make any distinction of persons, and suppose the thieves who had stolen the bonds of the road had taken those papers, and used a Mr. Smith and a Mr. Jones as the petitioners, and had come into court with an effort to force the road into bankruptcy. There could not be a plainer case of the letter of the law being appealed to to defeat the ends of justice. The counsel on the other side had indignantly disclaimed having any connection with any other parties than their clients, and he was inclined to believe them. Their presence in the court should be sufficient to prove that they had no such connection; but they could not undertake to say what relations might exist between their clients and the guilty parties. There were several striking coincidences in the case that would seem to show that some intimate relations did exist betwen those parties. For instance, Kimpton appeared to be the chief among the offenders in the case of the Commercial Warehouse Company affair. Now the papers of the Commercial Warehouse Company had been produced in court by the counsel for the petitioners, and the very fact of their possession by the counsel appeared convincing of some understanding between them. The counsel had also in their possession and had put in evidence a letter which had been sent from Messrs. Pope & Haskell to one Mr. Porter, of New York, who was well known, at least to everybody in Columbia, to be the legal adviser of Mr. Kimpton. Whenever Mr. Porter was in Columbia Mr. Kimpton was found to be not far off, and Mr. Porter appeared to be a sort of pilot-fish to Mr. Kimpton. It was singular that the petitioners, without having any connection with Mr. Kimpton, should have had possession of that letter. He would also apply to this case the test of *cui bono*. The petitioners claimed that the road was insolvent, but if the road were proved insolvent what effect would that have upon the petitioner, Mr. Madder? Simply to show him that he cannot realize one cent on his non-mortgage bonds. It was absurd, therefore, to suppose that Mr. Madder had begun this action for the sake of his bonds; and the question arose, for whose benefit are the proceedings brought? As to Scannel's small claim, it was difficult to see how the proceedings can help him. The action of the other bondholders in Columbia, representing a vastly larger amount, as testified to by Colonel Simonton, showed that either they must have been very blind, or that Scannel must be so if his interest is only that represented by his bonds. He claimed that it was circumstantially proved that this action emanated from the same parties who had invented the Commercial Warehouse Company and the Continental Telegraph Company swindles, and with the same malicious objects. Mr. Rhett then referred seriatim to the four causes in the return they had made to the petition, and supported each of them with argument and authorities. The first cause urged why the decree should not be granted was, that the United States Court had not the right to take cognizance of a matter which was at the time in litigation between a State and its citizens, in the courts of the State, except in certain cases specified in the constitution, of which this was not one. The State was now suing for the foreclosure of its mortgage, amounting to $3,000,000, and it was certain that the road would not bring more than that amount at sale, so that the State was a litigant for the last possible dollar of the assets of the road. There could be no surplus after the State was satisfied, so that if the road were adjudged bankrupt the court would have to enjoin the State herself, which was impossible. He referred to the case of the State of North Carolina against the trustees of the University and Dewey, assignee, (5 Bank. Reg., 466.) There it was laid down that the United States would not take jurisdiction where the State was a plaintiff against its own citizens. It was not possible to enjoin the State itself, and while the State has, so to speak, seized the road for a claim of $3,000,000, the court had no process by which it could reach the assets for the other creditors. The court would thus be making a bankrupt whose assets it could not touch in law, and calling in creditors whom it could never pay. The second cause in the return was that, inasmuch as the action of Gibbs et al against the road had been instituted before the present suit, whereby full jurisdiction had been taken of all matters affecting the road, that the court would not, in the exercise of its judicial discretion, which was not disputed, interfere in the case. A number of cases were cited in support of this position, and the counsel called attention to the fact that the other creditors of the road had not seen fit to join with the petitioner in his proceeding as they would have done, had they deemed them the best protection for the honest creditors, but on the contrary had flocked to the court in alarm for their own interests and unanimously opposed the petition. The third cause was that the case was not yet in a condition for the United States Court to interpose, inasmuch as the very question of its solvency was even then on trial in the State courts. To adjudge it bankrupt and then proceed with that examination would be like hanging a man and trying him afterward. It devolved upon the petitioners to prove the insolvency, and they had not introduced a particle of evidence either to sustain the validity of the $1,400,000 of debt which the company claimed was fraudulent, or to show that, if it were fraudulent, the company had not sufficient redress to compel its restoration. The fourth cause applied to the original petitioner, Scannel, and was to the effect that the petitioner had still a valid and subsisting lien on the road for the amount of his claim in the shape of a mortgage and the guaranty of the State, the mortgage having already been brought into the State Court for foreclosure. Mr. Rhett then argued at some length upon the actual question as to the solvency or insolvency of the company. He claimed that it was not a manufacturer or trader within the meaning of the act or in the common acceptation of the term, and that the coupons upon which the present proceedings were brought were not commercial paper. In support of these positions, he cited a large number of authorities, and he then proceeded to review the testimony in the case, which has been given from day to day in THE NEWS. His argument occupied the court up to the hour of adjournment, and he will be followed this morning on the same side by Mr. C. D. Melton, of Columbia, after which the argument will be continued by Mr. D. T. Corbin for the petitioner, and Mr. A. G. Magrath in opposition.

OUR PERIPATETIC GOVERNMENT.

The President Junketing and the Cabinet Stumping.

WASHINGTON, July 22.

A careful Washington special telegraphs this: "The President expects to return to Washington this week to hold a brief cabinet session prior to his trip to Niagara Falls and down the St. Lawrence. After that he will not be again in the city for quite a month. There will not, however, be a full cabinet meeting as Secretary Delano will be in North Carolina making speeches, and Secretary Robeson will remain for the present in New Hampshire. Owing to the protracted absence of the executive officers few or no persons now come to Washington on business connected with the government. Even foreign ministers with fresh credentials remain away because they cannot be officially received."

A HORRIBLE FATE.

The Jacksonville, Florida, papers bring us the details of a sickening tragedy which occurred near that place on Saturday last. It appears that James J. Johnson and his young son, James Henry Johnson, left Jacksonville about dusk on the evening mentioned for their home, about five miles distant from the city, on the railroad. The man had in his hand a tin pail of whiskey when he left town. After proceeding about two miles and a half, as stated, they halted, but for what will never be known. At nine o'clock, says the Jacksonville Union, a party of colored persons passed along the road, and noticing the man and boy on the track, warned them, saying, "You had better get off the track and go home, as the train will be along soon." The man replied that he would take care of that. At this time he was holding the boy in his arms, saying he was sick. The parties passed on. What transpired during the long hours from nine o'clock in the evening to one o'clock in the morning can only be surmised. It is thought, however, that either under the influence of liquor, or being wearied by his day's labor, the father fell asleep with his sick child in his arms. The night freight train, which passes this point at or about one o'clock, was approaching the victims. On came the heavy locomotive, not rapidly, but quietly, even giving its usual cautionary whistle at the crossing, (as the testimony before the coroner's jury shows,) but, like a death fiend, rushed upon them. No jar was felt upon the train, and on it sped, unmindful of the souls it had launched into eternity. In the morning the rising sun looked down upon a ghastly scene. Stretched upon the track, with hardly a whole bone in his body, was the father. So complete was this human wreck that many portions of the body could not be found. The head and shoulders were about four feet from the body. The child was not so completely mangled, but as his body was picked up the whole of the skull bone dropped out. The two bodies were carried nearly two hundred yards by the engine before any blood was split. Fragments of the bodies strewed the ground for nearly fifteen yards. Such was the scene of horror as discovered by a colored man early Thursday morning. The old father-in-law, who was tottering toward the city in search of the missing ones, was the next person on the spot. The feelings and suffering of the old man, as he gazed upon the dead, baffles description. The news spread rapidly, and many gathered at the scene of the tragedy. Coroner Bell was summoned and held an inquest over such mangled relics of humanity as could be gathered together. The result was a verdict to the effect that James J. Johnson and James Henry Johnson, his son, came to their death by failing asleep on the Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad track, and were run over and crushed by the locomotive of said road.

GLIMPSES OF GOTHAM.

CHURCH AND LITTLEJOHN--CONTINUED ILLNESS OF GRATZ BROWN.

Malicious Stories About Him—President Grant's Intellect—The Ice Famine—Proposed Demolition of the Tombs—The City Hall to be Enlarged.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

NEW YORK, July 20.

The proposition to make Chief Judge Sanford E. Church the Democratic and Liberal Republican candidate for Governor, with ex-Speaker of the Assembly Dewitt C. Littlejohn for Lieutenant-Governor, meets with approval throughout the State. Judge Church is at the head of the State judiciary, and bears so high a character for ability and integrity that he was the choice of the New York delegation, at the National Democratic Convention of 1868, for President, and his name was also mentioned in connection with the Baltimore nomination. Mr. Littlejohn is one of the old Republicans of interior New York, who has recently joined the Liberal movement. He has been speaker of the Assembly five times and has been to Congress. He is, probably, the most influential Republican in the western part of the State. Of course, a ticket so compounded would sweep the State by an immense majority and would help the Presidential ticket also.

Governor Brown, of Missouri, still lingers in the city, a prey to relapses, and it seems to be doubtful if he will be well enough to return home to Missouri for some days. The report put in circulation by his political opponents and harped upon persistently by the malignant Times that his habits are intemperate, is without foundation in truth. In his younger days, Gratz Brown, like a great many other good Kentucklans, indulged in the native Bourbon freely, but for several years he has led a strictly temperate life. I notice this matter particularly, because there is evidently a disposition on the part of the Radicals to make political capital out of the Governor's cholera morbus. People who live in glass houses should not throw stones. If they want to compare the habits of their Ulysses with our Gratz, I don't think Liberals will shun the trial. At any rate, Horace is a cold water man and Ulysses is not.

The interview between the President and a Herald person, reported in a late number of that paper, exploits Mr. Grant in a very ignoble light. He is represented as being so wanting in dignity and good taste as to ridicule and abuse his opponent for the Presidency. If the report was correct Grant talked like a fool throughout. Mr. Greeley in his most voluble and reckless moments never said any thing half so damaging to himself as this Long Branch horse-jockey when interviewed by a newspaper man.

There are two new stories about Grant as illustrative of his mental calibre. It is possible they may not be true, but from what we know of Grant's want of intelligence, the probabilities are the other way. One is to the effect that when Grant last visited Brooklyn he was the guest of a wealthy citizen on the Heights (a subscriber to the gift fund.) The host took him up to the top of his lofty mansion to give him a view of the bay and surroundings. His Excellency gazed upon the magnificent panorama for a moment, and then, shading his eyes with his hand, exclaimed, "I can see see Jersey City and the quarantine grounds, but pray, tell me, *which is Long Island?*" The other story is like unto this: Grant entertained a party of officeholders at his cottage by the sea the day when the yacht club regatta took place. They were beslavering him over with praise for "saving the Union" and "paying off the debt." Gentlemen," replied Grant, a dim recollection of one of Henry Clay's sayings struggling through his cloudy brain, "I would rather be right than president of a yacht club."

One of our summer troubles is a scarcity of ice. It is really puzzling to my mind how our ancestors could survive a summer without ice-water. It hardly seems possible that there was a time once when nobody used tobacco nor drank tea and coffee, nor was acquainted with ice-water. The latter has become such a necessity with degenerate city mortals that a day's deprivation of ice in the summer throws the city into a panic. Yesterday the ice-carts did not come around as usual. The servant maids stood stretching their long necks from every area steps, gazing up and down the streets from morn till night. Inside the houses, the suffering was intense. The women and children could not see how they would be able to get through the day alive. Pater familias probably saved his life by taking refuge in some bar-room, where the proprietor had a good stock of ice on hand. Late in the evening the ice-carts appeared, and the ice-men reaped a harvest of illegal fees. The packing establisements, butchers, green-grocers and dealers of perishable goods lost thousands of dollars by the temporary famine.

The reasons given by the ice companies for the breaking down of their supplies are that the prolonged hot weather has doubled the demand, while it has doubly melted the stock. Then the workmen up the river, where the great ice-houses are, struck for higher wages, though they were receiving two dollars fifty per day, and green hands had to be procured, who did the work slowly. Finally, the barges coming down with the morning's load yesterday were lost in the fog for a while. One company, the Knickerbocker, has nearly a million tons of ice stored up the river, all of which, it expects, will be consumed this summer. A large fleet of barges towed by steam tugs bring the ice down to the city. An army of men, at least five thousand strong, is employed at the depots. Five hundred wagons are used to take the ice around to the retail customers. These figures will give some idea of the immense business of only one company. There are three other companies of importance in the city, and a number of little ones.

There is a prospect that that gloomy old building, the Tombs, where persons accused of crime are detained for trial, will shortly be taken down. It was built many years ago on the ground made by filling in the ancient pond that was located there. The spot is therefore unhealthy, and business in keeping criminals has grown so much of late years that the prison is over-crowded. It is proposed by the mayor and others to pull down the Tombs, and put up a new building, or sell the ground and build elsewhere. An enlargement of the city hall is also projected. The old building was finished in 1812, and with its dingy, stained-marble front, looks badly in comparison with the splendid buildings around it. The architect's plans embrace an addition of two stories, with a Mansard roof, an extension of the wings, and another wing in the rear. When finished, the new city hall will look something like the late Hotel de Ville in Paris. Then it will be respectable enough to keep company with the pompous new postoffice a few yards distant.

NYM.

THE MARRIAGE OF NILSSON.

All About the Bridegroom, Bridesmaids and Wedding.

Mr. Conway writes from London to the Cincinnati Commercial:

There is a good deal of interest felt here just now at the appraching marriage of M'lle Christine Nilsson. She is to be married on the 27th of this month, in Westminster Abbey, by Dean Stanley. Perhaps I may venture to whisper so far away what a little bird has told me of the affair. The fortunate gentleman is M. Auguste Rouzand, a stock broker of Paris, and son of a French admiral. As there are only twelve admirals in France, this means a high distinction. M. Rouzand, as I have reason to know, does not need, to those who know him, any rank beyond that which he intrinsically is—a cultivated and amiable man. He is thirty-six, she twenty-four years of age. The wedding will have some features which will, perhaps, surpass those of the Marquis of Bute and of Miss Fox, of Holland House. For instance, all the dresses—bride's and bridesmaids'—are to be made by the famous man-milliner of Paris, Worth. Baron Rothschild is to give the bride away. The bridegroom's first man is to be Prince Poniatowski, the author of the new opera written for Patti, "Gelmina." Among the bridesmaids are to be Miss Bentinck, daughter of Lord George Cavendish Bentinck; Miss Kate Vivian; Miss Dodge, of Boston; United States; Miss Burnham and Miss Spooner—the last three being ladies whose acquaintance M'lle Nilsson made on her voyage from America.

THE RADICAL CANVASS.

Bowen on the War-Path—The Collapse of the Opposition—General Grant Backing Bowen and Fighting the Scott Ring.

Last week seems to have been a stirring one among the Radical politicians. Large meetings were held on James Island, John's Island, Wadmalaw and Edisto Islands, and were addressed by the Hon. C. C. Bowen, L. C. Northrop, Cyrus Gaillard, T. A. Davis, Hoyt and others. It appears that Sheriff Mackey, with a few of his adherents from the city, followed the Bowen party, but, from all accounts, met with very cold comfort. Mr. Bowen made some very able and eloquent speeches, and with such effect as to completely neutralize the distribution of arms among the people by the Scott-Mackey-Ring, which Bowen denounced as a trick to corrupt and purchase the votes of the militia. He said that the muskets were bought and paid for by the State and did not belong to Mr. Mackey or Governor Scott, and had been laying in Columbia for two years, and were only given out now for electioneering purposes. That the State made every man a soldier between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, and that as long as they did not injure anybody and behaved themselves, no man or set of men had the right to take them away simply because they might not vote for Mackey or Scott. He eloquently portrayed the terrible condition of the State, and said that he had no compromise to make with the scoundrels who had robbed the people. That no man's life or liberty was safe, and that there was no time, for the last two years, when any man who had taken his life would not have been safe by a verdict of a packed jury, and when, if he had slain a man in self-defence, he would not have been hung, without hope of pardon from Scott. That he had walked faithfully and fearlessly along the precipice in defence of the rights of the people, and at whatever personal risk, he would be true to himself and the cause of good government. He made an appeal to the women of his audience, which, we learn, had the most marked effect, and created much feminine enthusiasm.

We understand that Mr. Northrop on Edisto Island among other things made the point that General Grant was directly interested in the war against Scott—that the strong argument against Grant in the North was the condition of the Southern States, and that he was determined to clean them out at any cost, and that Mr. Bowen was the right hand man of General Grant in this movement in our State—that Bowen was a poor man, living on his friends, because he had never been among the thieves, and that if he could have been bought, he would have been as rich as they were—that whatever has been said, Mr. Bowen stood to-day a high example of political integrity and personal sacrifice, as he was unquestionably one of the ablest men in the country. He stood in the gap when there was no one else to save the State, and he deserved the support of every honest man, from the mountains to the seaboard.

From what we hear of these Radical meetings, it looks as if the islands are with Bowen to a man.

THE WEATHER THIS DAY.

WASHINGTON, July 22.

The low barometer in the Missouri Valley will probably move eastward to Ohio and the lower lakes by Tuesday afternoon, preceded by rains and also by threatening weater in the Middle States. Pleasant weather will continue in New England. A severe local storm is apparently passing northeastward into Alabama Monday night.

GRANT'S COLORED KU-KLUX.

Federal Officeholders Bailing them Out of Prison.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 22.

The trials of colored Grant Republicans for intimidating the colored Greeley Marshal Gross continues. Two cases were tried to-day and both the prisoners were convicted and bound over in large bonds. The bonds are signed by Supervisor Perry, Collector Young, U. S. Commissioner A. W. Chaffer and eight more leading politicians. It is believed that many more warrants will be issued to-day for the arrest of alleged conspirators in the Gross case.

THE LATE DESTRUCTIVE FLOODS IN ALABAMA.

Thousands of Acres Under Water and the Army Worm on the Rampage.

The following letter has been furnished us by a large cotton house of this city:

MONTGOMERY, ALA., July 18.

The rain continues. I saw a gentleman from Selma this morning, and he informed me that the Cahaba River was higher than it has been for twenty years. The crops on the river are all under water. This river runs through the canebrake country. The Warrior River is very high indeed; it rose twenty-five feet in one night. All the crops on the river are under water, also the Bigbee is as high or higher than ever known. There is no estimating the damage from the flood. The crop is shedding the forms and young bolls badly from the effects of the heavy and continuous rains we have been having every day for ten days. It is impossible to give an opinion about the damages; all the river and creek bottoms are a total loss. The fear is that cotton will shed everything, and things look very unsatisfactory to me. The army worm is on us, and no mistake about the matter; how soon they may destroy the crop who can tell. Old planters say they will destroy the crop on or before the middle of August. The weather was never more favorable for them; they are three weeks earlier than any year since 1868, and I fear they will clean up things in three weeks. The damage by the overflow is immense in this State. Thousands of acres are under water, and have been for four days. Planters are wearing long faces this morning. The situation is a critical one with the crop; fully one-third of the plant in this State is late. If the worm should accumulate enough to strip it in four weeks, the late cotton will make nothing, and the early cotton is shedding very badly on the red sandy and uplands.

THE COLUMBIA WATER-WORKS.

[From the Columbia Union.]

A trip to where the work has been progressing upon the Columbia water-works, discloses the fact that for a little stir much has been done. On the river bank, this side Geiger's mill, have been erected pretty and substantial buildings, required for the machinery, offices, &c.; a turbine wheel has been put in position, substantial masonry built, piers, supports, basius, &c., &c., one of the basins contains three hundred thousand gallons. Two lines of twelve-inch iron pipe are being rapidly laid, and the whole surroundings denote industry and enterprise. A large force is required to do all this and the engineers, Major Mahan and Mr. Lowe, the latter a namesake of Colonel Lowe of the Blue Ridge Railroad, with their overseers, are on the spot constantly. At the foundry of Major Alexander the pipe is being made now, and is nearly completed. Here, under the direction of one of Colonel Pearce's men, every section is tested by a pressure of three hundred pounds to the inch. The least little vent of spray causes the piece to be thrown aside, and many a fine looking section is thrown out. The whole business at the works and the canal is interesting, and worth the ride out there to see.

THE KIDNAPPER CAGED.

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF THE ABDUCTION OF DR. BRATTON.

The Trial of the Miscreant Cornwall at London, Canada—He is Sentenced to Three Years in the Penitentiary.

The London (Canada) Free Press, of the 17th instant, brings us the full details of the trial of J. B. Cornwall for the forcible abduction of Dr. Bratton, of South Carolina. We present in condensed form the most interesting portions of the evidence.

Dr. James Rufus Bratton deposed that on the afternoon in question he was walking out on Waterloo street. He saw a cab standing in the distance, and three men; two of them were standing in the road, and the other was seated on the box; as he walked on the two men separated, one going, the other coming towards him; the latter he recognizes as Cornwall. When within about six feet of him Cornwall sprang towards him and seized him in a rude and violent manner by the arm and shoulder, telling him he arrested him under a warrant. He (Bratton) demanded to hear the warrant read, and desired his assailant to show cause why he should be arrested. Cornwall returned that he would do that soon enough. Witness resisted and still demanded to know the reason of his arrest, but received no satisfaction beyond being told that he would find out soon enough. A struggle ensued, in the course of which both of them fell to the ground. Cornwall knelt on his body and arms and proceeded to put manacles on him. He called the cabman to help him. After some further struggling, the cabman came to Cornwall's assistance and held witness' arm. The handcuffs were then placed upon his (Bratton's) wrists, and he was led between the two men, Cornwall on the right and the cabman on the left, to the cab, into which he was pushed. Cornwall gave orders to drive to the station by the back streets. Witness asked that they should drive around by his boarding house to get some of his clothes, but this was refused. While on the way, witness repeatedly protested against the degradation of the irons upon his person, and demanded to know the authority upon which Cornwall proceeded. Cornwall told him to keep quiet, and not create any outcry, lest he should expose himself with the handcuffs upon him. Witness returned that he did not fear to be taken before any magistrate or commissioner for examination, but objected to the humiliation of the irons. Upon again demanding to hear the warrant read, still protesting against the arrest, and telling Cornwall that it was not law, but force and violence, Cornwall read a warrant in his hearing. He (witness) then said the warrant did not embrace his name; did not call for him, and afforded no legal pretence whatever for his arrest. Cornwall then said that it was not his province to discriminate between persons; he (Bratton) would have to go to Windsor, where he would have a chance to vindicate himself before Mr. Commissioner Caron, by whom the warrant was signed. Witness objected to go to Windsor, saying he was prepared to submit himself to any authority of this city, and he thought that in a place of twenty thousand inhabitants there should be some authority competent to deal with him. He was told that Mr. Caron was the only commissioner for this district, and that he would have to go before him. He could also get good legal advice in Windsor. When the cab arrived at the station it stopped, and the driver said the train (Pacific Express) was late. They then drove up and down one of the back streets until the train arrived. Then the cab was stopped. Cornwall then took witness to the Pullman car and thrust him in the interior part of it, into a small apartment with one or two seats. Cornwall said we ought to get to Windsor by ten o'clock; no one except the porter came into the compartment until we arrived at Detroit; I did not hear Windsor announced from the train either by the conductor or porter; when the conductor called Detroit he could not get in, and Cornwall opened the door for him; so soon as the door was opened, Hester, the detective, stepped in and said, "You go with me now;" I replied to Hester when he said he wished me to go with him, "No, I'm under Canadian law, now; that warrant does not allow you to detain me here, and I, under protest, refuse to obey you; neither your government, or you, sir, have a right to detain me here, and if you do, you will pay for it."

At the conclusion of this sentence the crowd in court made demonstrations of approval, which the court immediately suppressed.

Witness continued: Hester then arrested me on a United States warrant, having the signature of the President of the United States written thereon; Hester, after I remonstrated with him, said, "I will show you that I have a commission to arrest you," and we then proceeded to the room where there was a light; he then showed me a commission, both as detective and United States marshal, but my name was not on the warrant; Cornwall was present during this conversation; we then went to the police station, and all my papers, pocketbook, money, &c., were taken from me; I was afterwards put into a cell in the police station; I was there for an hour or two when Cornwall and Hester came and called me, and the superintendent of police let me out where Hester and Cornwall were; the former then asked me to go with him and Cornwall to an hotel, and I gladly accepted the invitation; we got a room in the hotel, with three beds in it; I told them if they had no objection I would go to bed, and did so. I saw no more of Cornwall after that; I was taken to Yorkville, South Carolina, by Hester, and was not allowed to come back to Canada; I was not taken before Commissioner Caron, at Windsor, nor any other Canadian magistrate; I certainly was taken across the lines out of Canada against my will on that occasion by Cornwall.

Cross-examined: Cornwall did not read the warrant to me until we were on Richmond street. It purported to be a warrant signed by Mr. Caron at Windsor. The name on the warrant was James William Avery. I told him I could give every satisfaction that I was not the person, and he said it was not for him to discriminate. He also replied that at the proper time there would be a person able to testify as to witness' identity. I never saw Avery either in London or Canada. When we were riding down Richmond street, Cornwall said to witness: "I know you are Avery, because I saw you walking down the street with your daughter the other day." The person who was to identify me in Windsor as Avery knows both him and I perfectly well. The cabman took hold of me by the arms and held me until Cornwall put the handcuffs on, but did not after I got up. I made no effort to get out at Windsor, from the fact that I did not know I was in Windsor.

Mr. Bratram then addressed the court in a long speech on behalf of his client, contending that the case was not one of kidnapping; that Bratton went over to Detroit of his own accord, and that Cornwall relinquished possession and all care of him after the manacles were removed. He spoke for an hour.

Mr. Barker also reviewed the evidence, and showed most conclusively that the prisoner had committed the felony charged, and on both counts of which the evidence was very direct against him. He recounted the testimony adduced and mentioned that the evidence given by Bates and Bratton was similar, except in those points where if the former had told what he really knew about the affair he would have criminated himself. The whole matter, he said, was so clearly proven that no other conclusion could be arrived at than that the prisoner was guilty of the crime of which he was charged.

His Honor spoke of the offence in terms of condemnation, especially when the prisoner was known to be a man of undoubted ability, and well versed in criminal law. The supposition was that the deed had been committed for gain, and for his part, he could not, reviewing the evidence adduced, find any other verdict than that the prisoner was guilty of the crime.

Mr. Barton. On both counts your Honor.

His Honor. Yes; the charge on both counts has been clearly proved.

Mr. Barker asked that the judgment of the court might be pronounced upon Isaac Bell Cornwall, convicted of the crime of kidnapping.

His Honor inquired of the prisoner if he had anything to say why the sentence of the court should not be passed upon him, to which Mr. Cornwall replied, "I have nothing to say, sir."

His Honor then prefacing the sentence with a few sympathetic remarks, sentenced the prisoner to three years' imprisonment in the Provincial Penitentiary.

—General Ryan, of the Cuban army, passed through Savannah yesterday.

A FIT REPRESENTATIVE OF AN IRRESPONSIBLE ADMINISTRATION.

Beast Butler's Nephew Kicked out of Egypt for Shameless Conduct.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22.

Starring's report of the investigation into Butler's diplomatic career in Egypt not only substantiates every charge made against him, but discloses other and most discreditable facts, showing that he has wrought the utmost disgrace upon our diplomatic service in that country, and subjected the dignity of his office to a most humiliating condition. He has been peremptorily dismissed, and is now supposed to be on his way to the United States.

A copy of Starring's report has been sent to the State department, but it is carefully guarded from publication, though it is the opinion of some of the best friends of the administration that General Grant ought, in his own justification, to give it to the newspapers. It is said to abound in disclosures of shameless acts of Butler in his diplomatic capacity, which illustrate to a certain extent a doctrine of total depravity.

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OMENS OF VICTORY.

Alabama Wheeling into Line.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., July 22.

Ex-Senator Warner and S. F. Rice, late Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of Alabama, have declared for Greeley and Brown.

An immense Greeley ratification meeting was held here last Saturday night, at which resolutions endorsing the Liberal Republican nominations and the action of the Baltimore Convention, were unanimously endorsed. A large number of colored men participated in the meeting.

The Liberal Magnates.

WASHINGTON, July 22.

Senator Schurz, after speaking in St. Louis goes to New Orleans, thence to Mobile and thence Northward through Alabama and Georgia.

NEW YORK, July 22.

Gratz Brown has left for Kentucky and will shortly commence his stumping tour.

Wallace Tappan, of Syracuse, another member of the Republican State Committee, has resigned and declared for Greeley.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

—William Malloy, a New York boy of sixteen, while drunk last Sunday, fatally stabbed John Lee, a boy of the same age, and has been arrested.

—Dispatches to the navy department from our fleets in South America and China have been received at the department. Nothing of extraordinary importance is detailed.

—The old Federal Council of the International Society, which was repudiated by the London Council, held its last meeting in New York yesterday and prepared to turn over its effects to its successor provided for by the Philadelphia Congress.

RESCUED FROM THE POLICE.—Yesterday afternoon, William Peck and Edmond Huott, two United States soldiers, were arrested by a policeman for being drunk and disorderly. While they were being carried past the Citadel a detachment of soldiers in charge of an officer, said to be a lieutenant, came out and took them away from the policeman. The matter will be brought to the attention of the Mayor this morning.

CHARLESTON COUNTY TAX SALES.

The sale of county real estate of delinquent taxpayers was resumed at the Fire-Proof Building yesterday. The following pieces were knocked down to the State:

Jackson, Moses, 210 acres, Sixth District	$ 14 24
Jackson, Edward, 200 acres, Sixth District	26 17
Jackson, Edward, 10 acres, Sixth District	13 46
Jackson, Searman, 150 acres, Sixth District	15 46
Jackson, Estate T. M., 75 acres, Sixth District	56 49
Jackson, Jack, 57 acres, Sixth Distriot	19 82
Jackson, P., 39 acres, Sixth District	27 93
Jaster, Charles, houses and lots, Summerville	89 90
Jefferson, Henry, 65 acres, Sixth District	34 69
Janes, Wm., 1 acre, Sixth District	69 49
Keith, Estate Miss, 1000 acres, Sixth District	213 20
Keith, Charlotte, 700 acres, Sixth District	171 73
Keith, M. J., 600 acres, Sixth District	177 94
Kennedy, Ann, 2 acres, Sixth District	39 26
Kirk, P. Sidney, 825 acres, Sixth District	268 00
Kinloch, Estate H. W., 2 houses and lots, Summerville	21 25
Lawton, M. M., 300 acres, Sixth District	195 63
Livingston, Arnold, 97 acres, Sixth District	7 82
Livingston, L. R., 540 acres, Sixth District	69 20
Livingston, Wm., 85 acres, Sixth District	329 24
Lynes, S., 1050 acres, Sixth District	173 61
Manigault, H. M., 404 acres, Sixth District	56 58
Mazyck, Frank, 75 acres, Sixth District	9 30
Millard, S. W., 87 acres, Sixth District	15 30
Millard, S. C., 87 acres, Sixth District	29 72
Millard, Estate W. H., 6600 acres, Sixth District	757 75
Meacher, G. W., 1 acre, Sixth District	28 06
Mims, John C., 120 acres, Sixth District	32 34
Middleton, J. J., 500 acres, Sixth District	94 38
Mixer, Estate D., 47 acres, Sixth District	224 52
Michel, John, 1 acre, Sixth District	16 11
Mitchum, Estate R. W., 650 acres, Sixth District	47 15
Moore, Mrs. Elizabeth, 140 acres, Sixth District	36 54
Morgan, T. B., vacant lot, Summerville	29 14

The sale will be continued to-day at the letter M of the delinquent list for the Sixth District.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of real estate have been recorded at the Mesne Conveyance office during the week:

June 10, 1857. Tract St. John's Berkeley, George P. Whaley to Stanley Read	$ 600 00
June 24, 1857. Tract St. John's Berkeley, C. T. Carr to George P. Whaley	512 00
October 19, 1865. 137 acres, Charleston District, Wm. Shecut to E. M. Weatherford	1,000 00
November 15, 1871. Plantation Charleston County, A. C. Godfrey to Joseph Jamison	300 00
December 29, 1871. Tract Charleston County, Sarah Pegler and others to Edward Johnson	40 00
May 6, 1872. One-half tract "Bella Vista," St. James Goose Creek, Sheriff Charleston County to Samuel W. Pearlstein	200 00
June 3, 1872. Strip to widen Friend street, E. F. Carrere and others to City Council of Charleston	1,000 00
June 17, 1872. Lots on King and Queen streets, James Berry to George F. McIntyre	2,250 00
June 27, 1872. Tract St. Stephen's Parish, Theodore L. Gourdin, per executors, to Chance Gillins	280 00
July 1, 1872. Lot and buildings Sullivan's Island, Joseph Ellison Adger to Augustine T. Smythe, trustee	800 00
July 1, 1872. Lot and buildings, Sullivan's Island, Susan D. Adger to Robert Adger	1,200 00
July 10, 1872. Lot No. 11 Archdale street, Relief Loan Association to Annie H. Clancey	800 00
July 20, 1872. Lot north side of Tradd street, John W. Lewis to Mary Donahue	950 00

NEWS OF THE OLD WORLD.

A PROSPECTIVE CHANGE IN THE FRENCH PRESIDENCY.

McMahon for President—Widespread Stagnation of Trade.

NEW YORK, July 22.

A Paris letter to the World says it may be reliably asserted that Marshal McMahon has consented to accept the Presidency of France if Thiers resigns or dies. Trade is stagnant in Paris. Thousands of shops are closed for rent and a monetary crisis reigns. Many of Thiers's old friends are deserting.

The Attempted Assassination of King Amadeus—The Bravos Hired by Political Conspirators.

MADRID, July 22.

A large sum of money was found on the person of one of the prisoners who was engaged in an attempt to take the life of King Amadeus. This, together with the antecedents of the other prisoners, it is believed conclusively establishes the fact that the men had themselves no political feeling which would have prompted the assassination of his Majesty, but were merely the hired instruments of a political conspiracy. Previous to the attempt at assassination the King had received an anonymous communication warning him that his life was in danger. When the attack on the royal party was made a sharp engagement occurred between the would-be assassins and the police and King's escort. His Majesty himself was anxious to participate, but was prevented by his attendants. It is generally believed that the parties arrested are the ones who assassinated General Prim.

**The Geneva Arb