The lecturer then turned for a comparison

with the fancy and imagination of Shakes-

peare to that displayed by Aristophanes in The

Birds. Aristophanes, he said, conveyed by

his very rythm the senses of romping merri-

ment, festal dignity and even solemn pomp,

and in this he preserved always the concord

between tone and matter. In The Birds he

gave the freest rein to his fancy and imagina-

tion, and it sparkled with the humor of a joy-

ous, winged, gay-plumed creation, as enjoy-

able and as whimsical as a fairy tale. The

lecturer gave a pleasant and racy description

of the play, in which it was related that in the

out of which the lovely Eros, with golden pin-

lons, (a bird, of course,) soared aloft and

thereupon gave birth to all things. In

course of time, however, man, pre-

sumptious, featherless biped, came to

claim dominion of the earth, and the Olym-

plan delties set up their thrones in Heaven,

leaving the birds at cruel disadvantage mid-

way between the two. Then the two leading

mortals of the play, Hopegood and Agitator,

being tired of Athens, go to the domain of the

birds, prove to their King Whoop Oh the pre-

eminency of the tirds over all other creatures,

and advise them to collect all their scattered

powers into one immense State; the wondrous

city, Cloudcuckootown, is then built above

the earth-all sorts of unbidden guests-

priests, poets, soothsayers, lawyers, syco-

phants-desire to nestle in the new State, but

are driven out and new gods are appointed,

naturally, after the image of birds, as those

of man had borne a resemblance to men.

Olympus is walled up against the old gods,

so that the odors of sacrifice from the earth

hint by means of a friendly visit from Prome-

theus, who comes into the city with his head

doing, and it is greeted by Hopegood, "Oh,

dear Prometheus." Prometheus begs him not

to speak so loud, but promises it he will hold

an umbrella over his head, so that the gods

the trouble that has been caused up above by

the odors of the sacrifices made on earth not reaching the celestial nostrils; informs him al-

so that some of the barbarian gods are in no

small dudgeon, insisting on free trade in odors,

and that Zeus (Jove) is in great anger and per-

plexity. The gods next send an embassy

composed of the voracious Hercules, Nep-

tune, who swears by Neptune, and a Thracian

God who is not familiar with Greek, and

speaks a mixed jargon; they are received by Agitator, and a diplomatic dinner is given to

Hercules, consisting of some tender and pala-

table citizens of Cloudcuckootown, who,

being accused of treason, are roasted for din-

ner, and Hercules is satisfied to submit to any

conditions he can get, Agitator supplants Jove

and takes Sovereignty for his bride, and the

play ends with a gorgeous train of birds in

In drawing a comparison the lecturer said

that Aristophanes possessed an unrivalled in-

strument in the Greek tongue; yet with all its

advantages the Hellenic would have been less

adapted than the Teutonic for the display of

Shakespeare's genius. The humor of Aristo-

phanes was like a horse laugh-he tumbled

and gambolled in his tumultuous mirth

had also written most perfect lyrical

compositions. In The Shades, the chorus

of the initiated, which the lecturer read, re-

bizarre composition, lawless, capable of no

classification, belonging to the realm of no-

where and nothing. It contained no such

delicate creation as Ariel, no such honest

clowns as Shakespeare's. Aristophanes, in

his biting personality, respected neither man

nor God, but, like Shakespeare and all great

geniuses, he gave the impression always of ex-

THE COURTS.

United States Court.

In the case of J. and T. Green vs. Cyrus H.

Baldwin, receiver, and others, it being neces-

sary to take the testimony of some witnesses

residing in Jackson, Miss., James M. McKee

and one of the firm of Johnson & Johnson, of

that place, were delegated with authority for

Court of Common Pleas.

The consideration of the case of H. Klint-

worth vs. the Carolina Mutual Insurance Com-

failing to agree before the adjournment of the

In the case of the Ladies' Memorial Asso

ciation vs. John H. Steinmeyer, suit for collec-

tion of a note endorsed by the defendant, the

judge decreed \$664 07 with costs for the

Sheriff Bowen was ordered to show cause

on the 22d instant why he should not be at-

tached for contempt of court, in failing to

obey an order for the restitution of a sum of

money deposited with him by Trial Justice

McKiplay as security for the costs in a certain

The case of Mrs. C. Stackley vs. the Andes

Insurance Company was heard up to the hour

of adjournment, and will be further consider-

United States Commissioner.

J. Crawford, colored, of Beautort County,

was bound over by Commissioner Porteous

yesterday for trial before the United States

Court on a charge of violating internal reve-

The commissioner also issued a warrant for

the arrest of John Green, a seaman of the

ship Florella, from Callao, now lying off the

bar. On the 8th of February, while the ship

was on the voyage hither, Green mutinied

and threatened to put a violent termination to

the existence of both captain and mate,

whereupon he was put in irons and consigned

to the hold of the vessel for the rest of the

voyage. He will be examined this morning.

Martha Tyall, colored, was fined two dollars

and costs, yesterday, by Trial Justice Howard,

James Mitchell, colored, for beating a col-

ored woman, was sent to jail for thirty days.

Mayor's Court.

John Mason, for being disorderly, was given

his choice between a fine of two dollars or

spending ten days in jail. The cases of Hortles

Deas and Tiney Clawson Deas, both colored,

charged with the same offence, were referred

to a trial justice. John Bortrum, for being

drunk and unable to take care of himself, was

fined two dollars. C. A. Farris, fer being dis-

orderly, was also fined two dollars. Robt. Scott, colored, for the same offence, was

meted the same punishment.

for committing an assault and battery.

Trial Justices' Courts.

a porpoise in the billows; but he

hymenial procession.

austless power.

that purpose.

plaintiff.

ed this morning.

nue laws.

verdict this morning.

## SHAKESPEARE.

THE FANCY AND IMAGINATION OF THE GREAT POET.

The Third Lecture by Professor Miles-

Shakespeare and Aristophanes. The third of the series of Shakespearian lectures, by Prof. J. W. Miles, was delivered last evening, at the Confederate Home, before a larger audience than has been in attendance on either of the previous occasions. The sublect of the lecture was "The Imagisation and Farry of Shakespeare," and the lecturer carried his audience at once to fairy land by the relation of an anecdote of the late W. Gilmore Simms. He said that just after the publication of "Atalants," Simms was complimented upon the work by a well-known English critic, who observed, however, at the end of his commendation, "But, really, you know, nobody now-adays believes in gnomes and sprites and fairies." Simms had replied that he had not supposed any one would understand him as insisting upon the prosaic, physical existence of fairles, but the lecturer thought that a better auswer to such a criticism would have been, "Sir, I am aware that, like Coleridge, there are those who have 'seen too many ghosts to believe in them; but if you have never been admitted to fairy land, or have never seen a fairy, it will, of course, be difficult to convince you of their existence, and useless to argue with you." To discuss the existence of the fairies with such a critic would be to attempt to get an expression of opinion from a native of Central Africa, who had never seen a white man's face, as to the relative coldness of different kinds of snow, the phenomena of ice formations, or the comparative merits of the high and low pressure steam engine. The sagaclous and practical-minded native of the torrid zone would treat the idea of the existence of such things with lofty scorn-would tell you and prove to you, by weighty arguments, that there was no use for those things, nebody needed them, nobody had ever heard of them, and therefore they could not be. But for all that, steam engines and even broadcloth do exist, and gnomes and sprites and fairles, despite the objections of the sensible Englishman, will only be extinct when Shakespeare's magic realm shall be drowned in oblivion. The lecturer well remembered one weird, romantic spot, near Simms's home, where he was wont to say he had caught a fairy once, and, wandering there with the author, he had himself heard fairy whispers and seen the leaves and flowers shaken with their merry antics, although their coyness in this u illiarian, cynical age is such that now-a-days they render themselves at all times invisible. Even in the Elizabethan age, as Bishop Corbett had related, they were becoming timid, and it was Shakespeare who first induced them in the Midsummer Night's Dream to take a leading part in the movement of a drama. The plot and machinery of this play were wholly original, for though it has been used since, in Lilly's "Maid's Metamorphosis," and other pieces, it had never been known before. Written probably in 1592, and in the earlier period of Shakespeare's genius, it impresses us more as a poetical than a dramatic composition. The language is sparkling, iridescent, yet not overcharged, and the author's personal idiom, first manifested in the Two

Gentlemen of Verona, is more frequent here. The play of the Midsummer Night's Dream exhibited three compositions blended and interwoven into one. There was a genteel comedy, a fairy romance, and a comic interlude. The late of the lovers, Helena and Demetrius, Hermia and Lysander, was comparatively unimportant except as it served to car along the plot of the comedy which revolved abolit the nuptials of Theseus and Hyppolita. The metamorphoses of the lovers by the mischievous pranks of Puck, were graphically desscribed by the lecturer, who showed with what consummate art a nazy, dream-like effect was cast over the whole play by this episode. It was in the troop of fairles under King Oberon and Queen Titania that the rich lancy of the poet was exhibited, and these shadowy and tiny creatures, with Puck, the merry mischiefmaker, were elevated to importance in the construction of the play by the influence they exerted over the fortunes of the mortals of the

The Tempest was written at a later period of the poet's life, probably not earlier than 1603. The Midsummer Night's Dream was like a mask; the Tempest contained more of the elements of a melo-drama. Schlegel gave .. 'he latter the superiority in profound and original characterization. The issues involved in the latter were of a more serious nature; they included weighty affairs of state, and exhibited a mighty magician using his art for the accomplishment of grand and beneficent purposes. Ariel was a more important sprite than Puck. The lecturer sketched the story of the play, showed the bond of gratitude which gave Prospero his power over Ariel; described in a word the characters of Gonzalo, Alonso and Caliban, related the loves of Miranda and Ferdinand, and mentioned the masque of Ceres, Isls and Juno, which, he remarked, was in no way connected with the plot. He mentioned the tradition that the Island of Prospero was among the Bermudas, which he remarked was a settled article of faith among the Ber mudese, but he showed by the text that wherever it were it could not be one of the Bermudas. A patient critic had once attempted, with map and compass and an ingenious study of the text, to locate the Island of Prospero and had succeeded to his own satisfaction, but the ides of tracing the course of Alonso's stormtossed ship with a pair of compasses was about as sensible as would be the attempt to locate the fairy court in the Midsummer Night's Dream by the aid of a map of Athens, or to study Paradise Lost with the he'p of a celestial globe.

The lecturer then described the difference between fancy and imagination. They were intertwined like wit and 1 mor, and, like them, as difficult of definition as the effect produced was difficult of description. Imagination might be said to be fancy elevated by reason. Imagination sees deeper into the possibilities of nature, and creates its picture by some regular process-fancy skips capriciously from point to point. Fancy presents the glitter of unstrung lewels, the shifting coruscations of the aurora borealis-imagination sorts and combines these gems of fancy with the harmony of creative law. Mercuilo's description of Queen Mab was a pure piece of fancy; Macbeth's sollioquy before the murder a work of imagination. Puck was a creature, an impersonation of fancy; the character of Ariel combined with fancy, imagination. Rosalind's enumeration of the spaces of time was an illustration of fancy; the moonlight scene in the Merchant of Venice an act of imagination. The masque in the Tempest was a play of fancy; the sollloquy of Lady Macbeth on the coming of Duncan burst of far-reaching imagination.

FOSTER'S FATE.

FRIDAY'S HANGING THE PRIME SEN-SATION IN NEW YORK.

Public Feeling with Governor Dix-The Last Hours of a Condemned-Insanity of "Dictator" Train-Exposure Spiritualistic Imposters-Beecher and Ty. idall on Spiritualism-Drama. tic Novelties.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

NEW YORK, March 16. The morbid interest in the case of Foster, very beginning of all things the raven-winged the car book murderer, has increased with Night, daughter of Chaos, laid a wind-egg, the announcement that Governor Dix has decided to let the law take its cours. The in telligence reached the city on Friday afternoon, and the streets were nolsy with newsboys crying it. The Graphic got out a cartoon representing the venerable Governor handling a car book, and exclaiming, "It any man kills another with a 'mere piece of wire,' hang him on the spot." The "mere piece of wire" was an aliusion to the plea made by Foster's friends that a car book is not a mur lerous weapon within the meaning of the

The feeling in the community over the new was mixed. The Sun and so he other papers had created considerable sympathy for the prisoner. All the leading morning papers, however, had sternly maintained that the Governor had no moral right to go behind the last decision of the Court of Appeals. With those persons who had been influenced by the appeals made in behalt of Foster there was a appears made in behalf of Foster there was a sentiment of sorrowful disappointment. The large majority of the community, however, I think, were of the other side, and strongly commended the Governor's firmness. All sorts of rumors are affoat as to the luftuences which fected his final decision, for it is known that he was first inclined toward mercy. It is asserted that he had conclusive evidence that does not reach them. This causes a commo-tion in O; mpus, of which Hopegood gets a hint by means of a friendly visit from Promeof him to believe though that he was swayed y higher motives than disgust with Foster's in a cloud to let them know what Zeus was

The execution takes place on Friday next, and until that time several hundred thousand people in New York will be watching every action and eagerly listening to every word that fails from the lips of the condemned. an umbrella over his head, so that the gods may not see him, he will tell all about it. Hopegood accordingly extends the protection of the umbrella, and Prometheus tells him of smiles, sighs and looks sad, and how he sits and walks and talks, how he sleeps and mutters in his dreams, will be faithfully described every morning for the amusement of the reading myriads. Two deputy sheriffs will sit constantly by his side to prevent any attempt at suicide, and until he takes his place in the fatal procession at ten o'clock to part Eridea morning with the pooses. on next Friday morning, with the nosse around his neck, he will be gladdened or affilted, as the case may be, with a succes-sion of visitors belonging to the clerical, legal and journalistic professions, by relatives and friends, and by such of the curious general public as the sheriff may admit to the corridor in which he sits. Even at the gallows foot, the eye of the public will glare upon him, for in addition to the several hundred speciators, thinly disguised as "special deputies," and the repertorial corps with their busy pencils, who will be there, the new evening illustrated paper has promised to have its photographic

A commission of lunacy doctors has been going through "Marderers' Row" in the Tombs examining the prisoners confined there, with a view of examining into their sanity. They have all passed the ordeal creditably in this respect, except poor George Francis Train, who is pronounced crays. When Train heard the result of the inquisition he was greatly enraged, and predicted an uprising of the American people in his behalf. He will probably be sent to the insane asylum. except poor George Francis Train,

bably be sent to the insane asylum.

An exposure of "spiritualistic quacks" is going on in one of the daily newspapers. The notorious advertising mediums, Mausdeld, Slade, Foster, Filiat and others have been so written most perfect lyrical visited by a committee of Wall street brokers and others, and their performances rigidly investigated. The conclusion reached is that they are all clever sleight-of-hand actors, who owe their success to their mechanical adroit-new position, lawiess, capable of no the gullibility of their visitors. Mansa-ld and Foster claim to be able to read sealed letters written and directed to "spirits," and to procure written replies to them. The committee declare that the sealed letters are easily open ed by these mediums by means of a thin knife read and answered.

read and answered.

This spiritualistic showing up reminds me of an odd story that is being circulated about Beecher. It has appeared in some of the newspapers, and, therefore, I am committing no impropriety in repeating it. Mr. Beecher is a firm believer in spiritualism; that is, that the phenomena of raps, table-tipping and written communications is produced by intelligences in the spirit land. Just before Professor Tyndall dengted for Eurone, Mr. Marble, of the dall departed for Europe, Mr. Marble, of the World, gave a little entertainment in his honor at his house in Flith avenue. Mr. Beecher was among the guests. During the evening the discourse turned on the scientific aspects of spiritualism, and there was a grand et-to between Beecher and Tyndali, in which, it is reported, the eloquent talker completely overwhelmed and slienced his less voluble

The dramatic novelties offered for to-morrow night are somewhat unusual. For in-stance, at Daly's larger theatre Sardon's " pronibited" satire on American manners, "Uncle Sam," will be produced, with John Brougham and Mrs. John Wood in the caste. The great pany was concluded, and the jury retired, but court, they were ordered to render a sealed question is whether the New York public will stand this French impertinence, or hiss in down. At Booth's Theatre, Boucleauth brings ont his new "comedy dra" "written since he has been in Americ ad "Daddy O'Dowd." At Steinway Hall, hiss Cashman reads Shakespeare's "Henry the Eighth." reads Shakespeare's "Henry the Eigntn."
The new play at the Union Square, written by
Olive Logan, and called "A Business Woman," is a decided failure. It is a mere show plece for clothes, and the dialogue is drivel. There is no plot worth the name.
The last nights in America of Pauline Lucca

The last nights in America of America are announced at the Academy of Music.

DIX'S DECISION.

The Governor's Reasons for Declining to Interfere in Behalf of Foster.

NEW YORK, March 17. Governor Dix has written a letter to Rev. Dr. Tyng, declining to interpose the executive authority in the case of Foster, under sentence of death for the murder of Avery D. Futnam nearly two years > g., and stating the circumstances and considerations on which his descript is and considerations on which his desicion is founded. A large part of the letter is devoted to a review of the history of the murder, the trial, and the efforts made to obtain from higher courts including that of last resort, a reversal of

the decision of the lower court, and then the

the decision of the lower court, and then the Governor says:

"The question presented to me is whether I shall interpose the authority of the Sta e and commute the penalty of death, which the law awards to murder, to imprisonment for it.e. In support of the application, it is urged that the verdict was accompanied with a recommendation to mercy, and that it is the duty of the executive to consider one as part of the other. This verdict and accompanying recommendation, together with statements and affidavits of a large majority of the jurors, declaring that some of their number did not believe Foster incoded to kill Putcam; that they thought imprisonment for ilfe as great a punishment as he deserved for life as great a punishment as he deserved and that they would not have agreed to render a verdict of murder in the first degree if they had not been assured by one of their associates, who professed to have a knowledge of the law. that the verdict, coupled with the recom-mendation, would insure a commutation of the sentence." The Governor size es that it has

been a source of great anxiety to him in coming to the right decision, but adds: "The precedent of submitting after revelations of secret consulof submitting after revelations of secret consultions of the jury-room for purpose of annuling veidlets render das true under the solemuity of an oath would be perilous in any condition of society, and in the present defiant reign of crime such a precedent would be fraught with infinite danger to public order. With a firm conviction that there was no error in the ruling of the judge at the trial, and that the evidence fully warranted the jury in rendering a verdet of guilty of mur'er in the first degree, there is nothing in the case which can justly commend it to executive clemency, and he cannot interpose to mitigate the punishment. If he did disregard the evidence and judgment of the couris the inevitable effect would be to impair the force of judicial decisions and break day night last.

The scaffolding of the Presbyterian school

Wilmington yesterday.

—The shares in Wilmington's new Real Estate and Loan Association are going off like "hot cakes," principally among its young

down barriers which the law has set up for the protection of human life. So far as depends on me the supremacy of the law will be infeatibly maintained. Every man who strikes a murierous blow at the life of his fellow man must be made to feel that his own is in certain peril. If we cannot by firmness of purp se attain this end we may soon to force the period ledge the disheartening truth.

be forced to acknowledge the disheartening truth that there is nothing so cheap or so ill-protected as human life." The English Cabinet Muddle-No Solution Yet-Irish Demonstrations-Flush The Last Hope Gone-Erection of the Condition of France, &c.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 19. Judge Orr, of South Carolina, to-day pre sented his credeatials as United States minister to the Czar. London Topics.

London, March 17.

CHARLESTON, THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 20, 1873.

Gallows To-Day.

New York, March 19.

In answer to a telegram of the theriff to-day, in relation to the Foster case, Governor Dix responded: "I have no communication to make." The sheriff then issued the official invitations to the

execution, which takes place on Friday. To-mor-row the gallows will be er, cted in the city prison

A DRABLATIC EVENT.

Francisco.

cause to complain of quantity. It commences with the rising of the curtain, and only closes

with the rising of the curtain, and only closes with its going down. The musical instruments are like nothing ever seen in an American or European theatre, and the sounds they give forth would make the managers of an Indian war dance shriek for joy. The great gonglike cymbals make a noise which at times drowns everything else. Those cymbals should be toned down. The play last night was entitled "The War of the Kings," and was no doubt a dne historical presentation, if one could only make it out. There were

one could only make it out. There were fairles, mandarins, a baby prince, and, finally, the marriage of the prince after he had reached manhood and succeeded to the throne with

the beautiful little-footed lady, the Princess e Nankin. There were battle scenes and ter-rific cutting and slashing with bamboo swords and wooden battle axes. It was funny to the

and wooden battle axes. It was hinny to the eye and tremendous on the ear. What those people do excel in is acrobatic and gymnastic performances. They can turn more graceful somersauits than a California politician. They get up eight or ten feet high, and, turning a somersauit, light on their backs on a table near the floor. The lighting is terribly suggestive of a beavy foll, but the audience can

near the noor. The lighting is betterly sagge-tive of a heavy joil, but the audience can stand it if the tumbler can. Altogether the royal company is the oddest company we have seen, and in the way of novelty decidedly amusing. Until everybody has seen them, and listened to that wonderful music, they will draw crowded houses. "The War of the Kinge!" to ploth

OUR SOUTH ATLANTIC NEIGHBORS.

Georgia.

-A dental society has been organized in

Augusta.

—The Washington Fire Hose Company, of

Savannah, gave a very successful calloo ball on the evening of the 17th. —Patrick Dougherty, an inhabitant of Yam-

acraw, in Savannsh, was killed on Monday, by his step-son, Thomas Rellly. The mur-derer gave himself up to the authorities. —The festive burgiar is still on the rampage in Savannsh. One dwelling and one store

-In Savannah, on Monday, a flagrant

—in Savannan, on Monday, a magnate breaker of the tenth commandment seeing a pair of earrings worn by a colored girl, threw sand into her eyes and obtained the jewels.

—A mischlevous wretch in Savannan gave a cigar to Mr. McConnel, the saloon-keeper, and, on testing its qualities, the seeming weed exploded, dolar, luckly, no injury to the

—The Port Royal Railroad is to be in thorough order by next Wednesday, the 17th instant, and the running of freight and pas-

enger trains on regular schedule between

Augusta and Port Royal is to commence on

-The Griffia News favors the idea of selling

the Georgia State Road, paying the debt of the State and keeping out of debt in the inture. Meantime Governor Smith is adver-tising the new eight per cent. State bonds for

-A runaway horse with a buggy created

quite an excitement in Savannah on Monday. In his course he came in contact with two childrens' carriages, which were turned over, and their occupants, one a child of Deputy

Sheriff Barthelmess, thrown violently out. They escaped, however, with but slight inju-

-On Monday a wooden house occupied by

—On Monday a wooden house decliped by a colored man named Mainer and his family, on Captain Rahan's place, near Savannah, caught fire and was destroyed, nothing in it having been saved from the flames; while two little

negro children, one an infant and the other

about three years old, were burnt to death in

the building.

—A white man named Belcher was found dead near the railroad track of the Central Railroad, at Millen, last Sunday night. The

pack part of his skull was mashed in and he

back part of his skull was masned in and ne was bleeding at the nose. An engine had a few minutes before been turned upon the turn-table, close to which Mr. B-icher was found lying, but it is not known whether he was knocked down and killed by the locomo-

was knocked down and kined by the locale-tive or not.

—Mr. Sheeler, an efficient engineer on the Savannah, Skidaway and Scaboard Railroad, attempted suicide on the train on Saturday evening last, by stabbing himself with a dirk. The weapon lortunately glauced against a rib, and thus prevented what would otherwise

have been a deadly wound. The sufferer is in

a fair way for recovery. The deed was in-duced, it is thought, by the recent death of

his wife.

The alleged cruelty case of the United States vs. W. E. Woodoury, captain of the Amer-

States vs. W. E. Woodbury, captain of the Amer-lean ship Southen Rights, came up before the United States commissioner in Savannah on Monday last. All the facts having been pre-

sented, the commissioner took bonds from the captain in the amount of two thousand dollars

o appear at the next term of court, and the

witnesses in default of two hundred and fifty

dollars ball, were committed to jall for sale

Kings" to-night.

rested

vould-be smokist.

Mr. Gladstone will probably resume the premierahip. In the Commons, this afternoon, he stated that last evening he received a communi-The Royal Chinese Company in San cation from the Queen announcing that there was no prospect that the opposition would form new government. He replied, placing his ser-At Maguire's Opera-House, San Francisco. vices at her Majesty's disposal, and undertaking the "Royal Chinese Company" opened Thursto consult with his colleagues. They were now day night, the 27th of February. The Post engaged in considering what steps they should take, and he proposed that meanwhile the House says:

There must be as many as sixty members of the company. There are old men, young men and rather pretty women. The costumes are rich and varied, and the actors change dresses in almost every scene. The orchestra is seated on the stage in the rear of the actors, and keeps up a continous din of the sharpest and most unearthly music that ever fell on human ears. In the item of music no one who attends the royal exhibition will have cause to compolain of quantity. It commences adjourn until Thursday.

adjourn until Thursday.

Mr. Disraeli said that he had informed the Queen that he was quite prepared to organize a new ministry, but could not undertake to carry on the government with the present Parliament. The House then advourned until Thursday.

In the House of Lords Earl Granville made a statement identical with that of Gladstone's in the other chamber, and the i uke of Richmond repeated Disraeli's explanation. The sitting was then adjourned until Thursday.

The demonstration by the Irish population of this city in favor of home rule for Ireland and amnesty for the imprisoned Fenians, for which arrangements have been making for some time, took place in Hyde Park yesterday afternoon, and was participated in by a very large number of people. The authorities made every preparation for the suppression of disorder, and there was no disturbance except in one case, where an excited Irishman attacked one of the Grenader Guards because the latter had on a red coat. In the souffle which ensued an arm of the soldier was broken.

London, March 19.

Gladstone and his Cabinet colleagues have had a four hours' consultation, but nothing his transpired regarding it.

I ONDON, March 19—Evening.

Mr. Gladstone proceeded to Windsor to-day and submitted to the Queen the names of the inciming Cabinet.

A serious riot occurred yesterday between Irishmen and Englishmen in Woiverhampton, a town of Staffordshire, tweive miles from Birmingham. Fully three hundred persons were engaged. Firearms and steel were allke used, and blood flowed freely. No fatal injuries, however, were sustained, and at last accounts quiet was restored.

France Flush.

VERSAILLES, March 19.

A gra-liying report of the minister of finance is published. It states that fully one-half of the sum due to Germany is now in the treasury, and that no loan will be required to complete the payment of the war indemnity at the time which was formally announced in the late convention. This state of affairs causes a profound feeling of loy throughout France.

The Assembly this afternoon ratified unany mously the treaties signed on Saturday by M. Thiers and the German ambassador. GENEVA, March 19. GENEVA, March 19.
The religious excitement in this city, caused by
he preaching of Hyacinthe Loyoson is increasng, and the ultramonstanes are very much dis-

TALLEYRAND'S CHILDHOOD.

When scarcely a twelvemonth old he was lamed for life by a fall. Eleven years passed away, during which time the fond mother had not only never seen her offspring, but was even ignorant of the accident that had befallen him. About this period his uncle, the Bailli de Talleyrand, a naval captain, returned to France, after an absence of many years. Being desirous of seeing his nepbew, he made a journey to the remote village to which the boy had been extued. It was in the depth of winter when he undertook this expecition, and the snow lay thick upon the ground. As he neared the place he met upon the road a blueyed, fair-haired boy, dressed like a peasant, to whom he offered some silver to guide him to Mother Regaut's (the nurse's name was in Savannah. One dwelling and one store were entered on Friday, and the locks of two other stores were broken off.

— John A. Goldstein, E-q., the well known proprietor of the Planters' Hotel, of Augusta, died of apoplexy last Friday evening after an illness of only a few hours.

— Adelaide Mungin, a colored girl, was ratally shot by a colored boy named Primus Adams, with a double-barrel shot gun, on Monday last, in Savannah. Primus was arrected. to whom he offered some silver to game was to Mother Regaul's (the nurse's name was Regaut.) Delighted at the thought of proservice, but he was very lame, and could not keep pace with the horse, so the good-natured bailti lifted him into the saidle. His wonder

and consternation may be imagined when upon

in his poor little lame guide he saw the nephew he had come to seek. Not another hour did Charles Maurice renain beneath that roof; the bailli took the boy main beneath that root; the ball took the boy back with him to Paris. Such were the child-hood's days of the future great European dip-lomatist, who was destined thereafter to hold the destinies of France within his grasp. From the destines of France within his grasp. From the village he was transplanted to the College d'Harcourt, where, all ignorant as he was when he entered it, he soon carried away the first prizes, and became ultimately one of its most distinguished scholars. His mother now most distinguished scholars. The motion how paid him an occasional visit, but as she was always accompanied by a surgeon, who pulled and cauterized and tortured the boy's leg, her visits were more terrible than pleasing. But all the pulling and cauterizing and torturing effected no rood—the lameness was incurable. The head of the house of Talleyrand must be a soldier—such was the tradition of the family, and it had never yet been departed from. A cripple could not be a soldier. It was announced to him that his birthright would be transferred to his younger brother. "Why so?" ferred to his younger brother. "Why so?" asked the boy. "Because you are a cripple,"

asked the boy. "Because you are a cripple,"
was the cruel answer.
Whatever of good might have existed in his riginal nature those words crushed out; the original nature those words crushed our; the flavor of their bitterness lingered in his heart unto the last days of his life. From the hour in which they were spoken his disposition gradually changed; he became taciturn, callous and calculating; a cynic, a heartless debauchee, sparing neither man nor woman that stood in the path of his interest or his pleasure. He had not been spared, why should he spare others? It was not for nothing he earned thereafter the title of le diable botteux.—Tem-

THE MOON A DEAD WORLD.

Among the illusions swept away by modern science was the pleasant fancy that the moon was a habitable globe, like the earth, its surface diversified with seas, lakes, continents and islands, and varied forms of vegetation. Theologians and savants gravely discussed the probabilities of its being inhabited by a race of sentient beings, with forms and faculties like our own, and even propounded schemes for opening communication with them, in case geometrical figures on a scale so gigantic as to be visible from our planetary neighbor, on the supposition that the moon people would recognize the object, and immediately construct similar figures in reply! Extravagant and absurd as it may appear in the light of modern knowledge, the establishment of this Terrestial and Luna Signal Service Bureau was treated as a feasible scheme, although practical difficulties, which so often keep men from making fools of themselves, stood in the way of actual experiment; but the discussion was kept up at intervals, until it was discovered that if there were people in the moon they must be able to were people in the moon they must be able to live without breathing, or eating or drinking.

Then it ceased.

There can be no life without air. Beautiful to the eye of the distant observer, the moon is to the eye of the distant observer, and silence. There can be no life without air. Beautiful to the eye of the distant observer, the moon is a sepulchral orb—a world of death and silence. No vegetation clothes its vast plains of stony desolation, traversed by monstrous crevass; broken by enormous peaks, that rise like gigantic tombstones into space; no lovely forms of cloud float in the blackness of its sky. There daytime is only night lighted by a rayless sun. There is no rosy dawn in the morning, no twilight in the evening. The nights are pitch dark. In daytime the solar beams are lost against the jagged ridges, the sharp points of the rocks or the steep sides of profound abysses; and the eye sees only erotesque shapes relieved against fantsstic shadows black as ink, with none of that pleasant gradation and diffusion of light, none of that subtle blending of light and shadow which make the charm of a light and shadow which make the charm of a terrestrial landscape. A faint conception of the horiors of a lunar day may be formed from an illustration representing a landscape taken of the moon in the centre of the mountainous of the moon in the centre of the industrations region of Aristarchus. There is no color, nothbut dead white and black. The rocks reflect passively the light of the sun; the craters and abysses remain wrapped in shade; fantastic peaks rise like phantoms in their glacial cemeAMERICAN HOTELS.

Here is what Thomas Cook, the tourist

writes to the London Times about our hotels

We have given a fair trial to the hotel and refreshment-room arrangements between New York and San Francisco, and for various reasons I give the preference to American hotels over those of other countries. The prices paid have varied from three dollars to four dollars and fifty counts. nave varied from three dollars to four dollars and fifty cents a day at the Grand Central, New York; the International, Niagara; the Russell, Detroit; the Sherman, Chicago; the Walker, Salt Lake City; and the Grand, San Francisco. The supplies of food at all these Francisco. The supplies of food at all these houses were simply enormous, and our greatest difficulty has been to select what to eat and what to avoid from bills of fare showing from fifty to one hundred varieties. The American plan is to order about a dozen dishes of fish, meats, vegetables, pastry, &c. A small portion is eaten from each dish, and the "leavings" go—no outsider can tell where. This service is repeated at least three times a day; besides which a supplement can be had in the shape of tea or coffee, cake, fruit, &c., for supper. But the best feature of the American hotel tables is the best feature of the American notes unless is that relating to drinks. On every table large jugs of iced water are placed, and tea and cof-fee can be had with every meal; but though the bill of fare generally has a wine list printed on the back, there is no positive obligation to drink, and custom does not sanction the habit of taking wine and strong drinks with meals. The bar is quite a separate arrangement of the hotel, and frequently in the hands of another proprietor. Americans, if they drink at all, frequently take a drink at the bar counter befrequently take a drink at the bar counter before they go into the dining-saloon; but the
dinner-table is free from that slavery and exaction often seen and felt at English tables,
where some old "heavy wet" manages to get
in the chair, calls for wine, and holds all responsible for payment of equal shares; and if
any one dares to object he is regarded as mean
and exceptional. I saw at the dinner of the
Grand Central Hotel, New York, about two
hundred ladies and gentlemen seated at tables,
and I could only see a single glass containing hundred ladies and gentlemen seated at tables, and I could only see a single glass containing beer, and not a bottle of wine. I asked an intelligent waiter what was thought of such exceptional drinkers. He replied, "They are either English or come from the South." The young lady whe bad that odd glass of beer had an English face, and she did not continue long at the table. The same general absence of strong drink characterized all the hotels we visited, and I felt that it must be a great relief to strange travellers to be freed from the feeling of obligation to drink "for the good of the house" or to avoid the trouble of being excephouse" or to avoid the trouble of being excep-tional. Those who think they "cannot live without" can get "the drink," though in its use they constitute the exceptions. The Americans are free from the slavery of the drinking customs of the table. I heard an English gentleman ask an officer of the steamer to drink wine with him, and the reply was, "I never drink wine at the table."

## THE VIENNA EXPOSITION.

As at the Paris Exhibition of 1867, so at the As at the Paris Exhibition of 1867, so at that of Vienna, the Sultan of Turkey and the Khedive of Egypt are likely to shine above all others. The former will present a complete Turkish dwelling house, with harem an i seismilk. It is finished outside, and is a close imitation of one of those thousands of gally painted wooden structures which you see along the Bosphorus. Close by you see some dozen Greek and Bulgarians at work running up the lath and plaster structure which will be a bazaar aud coffse-house. This speedy and original mode of building created quite a senation at first among the work-people, especially the mode of building created quite a senation at first among the work-people, especially the Italians, who, quick at learning, soon appropriated some of the tricks of the Turkish Exhibition builders. The real show buildings of the Turkish Exhibition will, however, be a close copy of the famous fountain of the Sultan Abmed, standing between St. Sophia and the entrance gate of the old seraglio, and the building in which the so much talked of Turkish imperial treasure of jewels will be exhibited.

ish imperial treasure or jewels will be exilibred.

As for the Khedive, his buildings will cover a space of not less than fifty-five hundred square metres, nearly half an acre, and present illustrations of all Egyptian styles of building from the Pharaohs downward. There will be an imitation of the tombs of Beni Hassan. Then there is to be a dwelling-house in the best Arabrian style of the caliphs, the shell of which is already finished, and which even in its unfinished state presents by far the best pro-portioned building in the whole place, only it is in proximity with a mosque on one side and a gallery leading to a tall minaret of 250 feet on other. The ontside exhibition almost surpasses that displayed inside. To the north or the ground extends the People's Park, while to the west of it, along the main avenue of the Prater, extends that of the "Upper."

Praier, extend; that of the "Opper."
All those hundreds of booths, gardens, inns
and show places of the former have been transformed as if by magic. Most of them have been entirely rebuilt on a more pretentious scale, while the rest have been so renovated scale, while the rest have been so renovated that you can scarcely recognize the old, homely, but rather dingy places. The grandest effect is, however, that of the fishionable cafe. No. 3, the last alongside the main avenue. A hall is in process of construction to contain 5000 people. There are to be two rows of boxes, a theatre, orchestra, &c.—in one word, a place fit for any universal or theatrical exhibition. It will require all those millions of visitors, on It will require all those millions of visitors, on the presence of whom the chief commissioner reckons, to pay for all these outlays; but, if they do come, they will have no reason to say that great preparations have not been made coive them.—Scientific American.

THE SUNNY HOME.

"Shirley Dare," in the Golden Age, writes:
"I know a room where sunshine always lingers, and there is a breath of summer and mignonettes in the air whenever I think of it. There a tired man comes home, and throws off overcoat and hat without looking to see what becomes of them. There is a broad table in the light, strewn with papers and magazines, and women's work, with a litter of rose leaves dropping over them from a central wase. There is oing over them from a central vase. There i ping over them from a central vase. There is a wide sofa of the days of the Georges, fresh covered in chintz, with ferns and harebells for pattern, and the tired man goes down there with a great ruffled pillow under his shoulders, and opens parcel and letters, dropping them as he gets through on the floor, the most natural place for them. A girl has been painting and her water colors and paper lie on a ing, and her water colors and paper lie on a side-table, just as she left them to rush away side-table, just as she left them to rush away for an impromptu ride. I have never been able to discover any disarrangement of the household economy by this flight. Somebody left a shawl on a chair. There will be nothing said about it at breakfast next morning.

There are no laws here against playing with the curtain tassel, no regulations as to how often the snowy muslin curtains may be put up or let down. They do not last the season

often the snowy muslin curtains may be put up or let down. They do not last the season out, crisp and speckless as our neighbor's do across the way, but the only consequence is they are oftener new and clean. There is nothing very fine about this house, but things are renewed oftener, and look brighter than they do in statelier houses. The chairs have no particular places, and anybody feels at liberty to draw the sofa out when it pleases him. There is no primness about the place. If there is grass on the lawn it is meant to be walked on, and the geraniums are fondled, and petted, and caressed as if they were children. Do you know there is a magnetism in green Do you know there is a magnetism in green leaves and growing flowers derived from the earth's heart, that makes it good to handle and feel them? This house is known as the place where one dares to be late at breakfast. place where one dares to be late at breakfast. There is no ceremony of waiting. Coffee and cakes are put where they will be hot; the table is cleared to suit the housekeeper's convenience, and a small one set for the late Nobody lies awake at night till the light

ceases to shine under your chamber door, if you want to sit up and read your novel through.
There is an unwritten law of convenience for There is an unwritten law of convenience for the household which regulates everything better than any code Napoleonic. And the benefit of allowing people to be a law unto themselves is, that they are much better na-tured about it when they do obey. There is in-dulgence and repose in this lovely home, and a great deal of time for things which most peo-ple cut short, an hour's play with the children, a "right down good" chat with a neighbor, a day of letter writing once a fortnight. And a "right down good" chat with a neighbor, a day of letter writing once a fortnight. And the worth of these merry, comforting letters quite outweighs the fact that there are cigar ashes on the mantel, and a pile of work on the sofs. Disorder does not imply dust or soil of any kind. It does not include shabbiness or mean chaos. It means "leave to be" in worth mean chaos. It means "leave to be"—in most cases, thinking of people more than of things. Order is simple harmony of a few notes. Disorder is the flowering, branching melody of one theme—and that theme, individuality.

## THE NATIONAL CAPITAL:

MR. ASSISTANT SECRETARY SAWEER ASSUMES HIS PORTFOLIO.

More Ku-Klux Pardons-Nominations,

WASHINGTON, March 19. The nomination of ex-Senator Frederick A. Sawyer, of South Carolina, to be assistant secretary of the treasury, was sent to the Senate yes: terday, and, as is customary when a former member of that body is put in nomination, was taken up and unanimously confirmed, without reference to a committee. Mr. Sawyer was this morning commissioned, and took the oath of office as assistant secretary of the treasury, vice Judge Richardson, promoted to the pos secretary. Mr. Sawyer will enter upon the duties

The President to day pardoned Sherrod Childers and William Montgomery, two South Carolina Ku-Klux Mr. F. S. Lowe, United States minister to

of his office this afternoon or to-morrow.

China, has resigned. Hon, James Brooks is reported as sinking

rapidly from a malarial disease, contracted during his trip around the world. The census takers for 1860 are to be paid without the requirement of proof as to their loyalty. The Credit Mobilier books, called for by the

ureau of justice, cannot be found. The President has nominated S. H. Elbert, as lovernor of Colorado; A. P. Thomas, pen agent at Li tle Rock, Ark.; H. C. Hunt, collector registrar of the land office at Mobile, Ala.; O. L. Cass, receiver of public moneys at Jackson, Miss. The Senate was occurred on the Caldwell case. There were no confirmations.

LARGE FIRES IN GEORGIA.

Twenty-Five Buildings Burned in Macon.

At three o'clock Tuesday morning a fire broke out in Macon, Georgia, on Gottom avenue, between Poplar and Plum streets, and all the houses in the immediate neighborhood being of wood, it spread with fearing rapidity. The dre department were promptly on the spot, and worked manfully, b.t. before any advantage could be gained twenty-five buildings were dest-oyed, twelve of which were stores and slops, all of wood. The principal losers were Messrs. Halvey and Archie Smith, grocery dealers, who owned a large amount of property in the neighborhood. The entire loss is about twenty thousand dollars, on which there was but eight thousand insurance.

Destructive Fire in Madison—Heavy At three o'clock Tuesday morning a fire Destructive Fire in Madison-Heavy

A large fire occurred in Madison last Sunday, morning. The postoffice was destroyed. Lest estimated at thirty to thirty five thousand dollars. This square escaped the heavy fire a few years ago. The property was owned by A. G. Foster and Lester Markham. The loss on mechandise was light, and there was some insurance on the stores. The total loss is about twelve thousand dollars. The origin of the first unknown. The postoffice was burned, but the contents were saved.

THE WEATHER THIS DAY.

Cautionary Signals Ordered at Charles ton, Savannah, &c. WASHINGTON, March 19.

WASHINGTON, March 19.

Probabilities: The low barometer in Indiana and Michigan will move eastward on Thursday over the Middle States. For the Middle and East Atlantic coast increasing aouthesis winds, threatening weather and rain. For the South Atlantic States cloudy, and possibly rainly weather, with southeast winds, fo lowed by northwest winds and falling temperature by Thursday evening. For the Olio Valley and upper lakes rising barometc., falling temperature, fresh to orisk cells northwest winds and generally cleating weathing. Cautionary signals are ordered for Savannah, Charleston, Wilmington, Norlolk, Battimore and Cape May. They ton, Norfolk, Baitimore and Cape May. They will be displayed at the lake stations from and after April 1st.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

-The loss of the George S. Wright, with all -Governor Dix still sees no reason for any in-rerence on behalf of Foster. terference on behalf of Foster.

—It is stated that the cass of Phelps, Dodge & Oo., of New York, has been finally settled, they paying the government \$271,000.

—The wife of Hon. Reverdy Johnson died in Baltimore yesterday. She was a daughter of Governor Bowle, of Maryland.

—Everything is quiet to the Lava Beds, the soldiers awaiting the result of the second peace talk with Captain Jack.

—Serious troubles are reported in Porto Rico, growing out of the proposed emancipation of slaves.

growing out of the proposed emancipation of slaves.

The meeting of the boss carpenters and their workingmen, in New York, to arrange the hours of labor, was without any definite results.

The Rhode leiand Democratic Convention has passed resolutions of sympathy with Louislana, under Federal Ku-Riux rule.

Mat Forpoz, the lynched munderer at Monterey, Cal., ma're a will giving one thousand dollars to Nicholson, the husband of his victim.

The New York Times denounces the appointment of Richardson, as secretary of the treasury, and also that of Jones, as postmaster of New York City.

and also that of solds, as possible the following state-ment regarding the condition of the victims of the St. James Hotel fire: J. E. Thomas, suffering from broken ries and other injuries; Henry Be-cher, bady injured about the head, and his con-dition precarious; Miss Mary Brennan, dead; His-ter head the hotel derk, is dead.

HARD ON TOM SCOTT.

TRENTON, N. J., March 19.

In the House of Representatives to-day the committee on corporations reported adversely to the Pennsylvania Railroad project, which was passet by the Senare. The House agreed to the report by a vote of thirty-two to twenty-six, thus effectually stilling it. tually killing It.

THE STRIKING ENGINEERS.

St. Louis, March 19.
Chief engineer Wilson, of the Brotherhood of Engineers, says the Brotherhood are not engaged in a trike. It is the work of one division, and will not be sanctioned, as it is in violation of the rules of the organization.

A SIGNIFICANT VERDICT.

PHILADELPHIA, March 19. In the case of David Scull against the Kensington Bank for the recovery of thirty thousand dollars in government bonds, stolen from a box deposited for safe-keeping, when the bank was robbed in 1871, the jury this morning, after being out for two days, returned a verdict for the plainting.

DANGERS OF THE DEEP.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 19.

The steamer "Alpha" has arrived here with the mails and some of the passengers of the disabled "Niagra," from Bermuda, for New York.

NI. THOMAS. March 19.

the mails and some of the passengers of the disabled "Niagra," from Bermuda, for New York.

St. Thomas, March 19.

Pienty of freight lies here from the Southern ports of the United States awaiting reshipment to Europe. The health of the Islands is good. The 'Niagra' encountered a gale on the 2d of March, by which her machinery was disabled, and her bul warks stove in. The ship was badly strained.

The Italian bark "Anna" foundered on February 14th. Her captain, with twelve of the crew, arrived here in an open boat. The Steamer "Cheviot," loaded with cotton fr. m New Orleans, called fer coal and took her crew. The "Menia," from Boston, also put in, leaking. She less one man. The ship "Charlotte Leghorn, for Bestop, is a total wreck on the Shoals.

JOTTINGS ABOUT THE STATE.

-Mr. Thomas C. Gower has been elected president of the B. E. Lee Fire Company, of

president of the R. E. Lee Fire Company, or Greenville.

—The contractor for building the Wateree Bridge having shown himself inefficient, the committee have cancelled his contract and reinvited proposals.

—The Germantown settlement in the northeastern portion of Greenville, consisting of one hundred acres, which was a waste a year ago, is now a cultivated farm, and has a brewery in prospect.

—Extensive and damaging fires have raged in the country to the southeast of Columbia.

in the country to the southeast of Columbia in the country to the southeast of Columbia for some days past. Mr. J. F. C. Sims lost about four hundred cords of wood and fifteen hundred cross-ties from this cause.

for opening communication with them, in case they existed. One of these was to construct on the broad highlands of Asia a series of geometrical figures on a scale so gigantic as to

keeping.

—Ed. Norris, eighteen years old, son of —
Norris, former sheriff of Warren County, was
killed, in LaGrange, by falling upon the railroad track. He was endeavoring to get a free ride to Atlanta, and was attempting to secure a position on a portion of the wooden framework on which the car rests, and to which the trucks are attached. The brake. which reaches very close to the ground, forced his body to the rail, doubling it up and crushing him horribly. He died instantly. Florida.

-Mr. A. W. Chapman has been appointed collector of the Port of Apalachicola.

—A new line of steamships is to be started shortly between Peneacola and New Orleans.

The fish and oyster trade of Apalichicols per annum amounts to between twenty five thousand dollars and thirty thousand dollars —Some twenty miles from Tampa, a farmer has a few acres of fine corn some two feet high, watermelon vines running, &c.

North Carolina. —Wilmingt n hopes to construct her water-works at a moderate cost.
 —Many unsuccessful attempts at highway robbery were made in Wilmington on Satur-

house in Wilmington fell on Monday, breaking the leg of Mr. P. H. O'Brien, the contractor. —St. Patrick's Day was appropriately ob-

at night with a grand ball.

—The immortal "J. N." was expected to "lift the veil" and "remove the pressure" in

tery; the stars appear like spots in blackness of space. The moon is a dead world; she has