next meeting of the board, it was found that

the president had made no such report, and

served on Frederick Bush, J. L. Neagle, J. J.

Patterson, H. H. Kimpton, Niles G. Parker,

Joseph Crews, G. W. Waterman, F. L. Cardozo

and T. Hurley. There were \$596,000 of second

mortgage bonds issued by the executive

committee without any consideration being

received by the company. That whole

amount did not go to the Continental Telegraph

Company. Kimpton himself and half a dozen

other directors told me \$300,000 of bonds was

paid for that charter. Then there is found on

the minutes of the board authority to borrow

\$60,000 from J. L. Neagle, and give him \$180,-

000 of bonds for it at 331 cents. Those bonds

into the treasury. I do not know of my own

knowledge how much money was used to

bribe the Legislature, but have been told by

various directors. As to the \$600,000 of bonds

heid by the Commercial Warehouse Company

there is no record on the books of any direct

communication between that company and the

railroad company for any loan of money, and

I know of the pretended connection only

through their own statement or demand upon

us. The notes held by that company are

signed by John J. Patterson as vice-president.

There is no evidence of any authority

conferred upon Patterson to negotiate such

a loan nor of giving him bonds to secure such

a loan. The records show authority to fur

nish Kimpton with bonds, but only for speci-

fied objects, and principally for the purchase

of supplies. There were bonds in Kimpton's

hands in New York, but not in the hands of

anchody else in New York that I know of, ex-

cept a few small amounts as security for loco-

motives. If money were raised by the Com-

mercial Warehouse Company I suppose it has

gone to Kimpton, but I do not know that. Of

the \$1,500,000 of second mortgage bonds there

are \$1,196,000 out concerning the issue of

which there is no record in the company. The

rate of interest to be charged by the Commer-

cial Warehouse Company appears in their de

mand as thirty-seven per cent. The bonds in

their hands were sold recently, and brough

twenty-five to twenty-nine and a half

cents. There are two ways of estimating

able value depends upon what it is worth in

the estimation of others. If the ownership or

control of a road is desired by two or more

corporations, that competition tends to en-

hance its value. The development of the re-

sources of the country, the multiplication of

travel and the increase of population also

increase the value of a road. In speaking of

the value of a railroad I do not mean what it

cost the stockholders, but what it is worth in

the market. I did not intend to convey in

my annual report the idea that the Greenville

and Columbia Railroad was insolvent. I be-

lieve it is very far from being insolvent. The Air Line Railroad is likely to be beneficial rather than otherwise to the Greenville Road.

It can hurt it only at Spartanburg and Green-ville, and at these points more in the re-duction of rates than in the diminution of

tonnage. On the other hand, it will divert from the Georgia Raliroad and the City of Au-gusta all the freight coming from Atlanta and other points west. Magusta to Columbia, &c., because the isseveral miles shorter.

I have been connected with railroads twentysix years, and the president of the South Carolina Road ten years. I have often ob-

large, and its stock low. In 1859, thirteen years afterward, its income was over \$1,600,000, and its stock at par. Just after the war

its position was much more hopeless than the Greenville Road is now. Ninety miles of its track had been completely destroyed, and

more than half of its equipment, while the rest of the road and equipment was in a very bad condition. The first mortgage debt (increased twenty per cent. by our inability to pay gold during the war) had matured, and its business had been entirely diverted except

its business had been entirely diverted except the purely local traffic. Since then it has

the purely local traffic. Since then it has been built up, until now it is nearly equal to the best years before the war. The Greenville Road has now a good operating capacity. What is required to bring it into prover condition in all respects is an expenditure of \$50,000 per year for the next four or five years. That would be quite sufficient. As to the \$500,000 being required at once to reals the

\$600,000 being required at once to repair the road, the engineers could not spend that amount on the road if you gave them the

money. The present condition, material, bu-siness and profits of the road show that the earnings of the road would furnish a sufficient

margin after paying all ordinary expenses, and the interest on all the acknowledged debt, to put and keep the road in good condition. Its income for 1870 being \$439,341 68, for 1871

Its income for 1870 being \$439,341 bs, for 1871 \$457,144 and for 1872 \$500,000, that is sufficient data for the expectation that it will steadily increase, except perhaps for one year after the completion of the Air Line Road, when its increase may be temporarily disturbed. If its bonded debt should be increased to \$2,500,000, the road served still corrections and the standard stress in re-

could still carry that and keep its track in re-pair, and its equipments adequate for the transaction of business. When we took con-trol of the road, we found it utterly divested

troi of the road, we found it utterly divested of all present means and resources to pay interest and do other things necessary for the road. The difficulties, however, were not hopeless, and only required time to enable the company to retrieve its condition. From the opportunities I have now had to understand the condition of the road. I conclude

tinued until the 5th of January, 1872. There has never been any intent in any payments by

Cross-examined by Mr. Corbin. I do not

believe that seventy per cent. of the income of the road is necessary to pay its ordinary ex-

of the road is necessary to pay its dumlary ex-penses. I believe fifty per cent. is sufficient for the running expenses and all ordinary re-pairs. The records show (in the superinten-dent's report for the last six months) that it has been run for fifty per cent. of its earnings. I do not criticise Mr. Dodamead's estimate of stay per cent, in his last annual report. He

sixty per cent. in his last annual report. He

has a right to his own opinion on the subject. I do not agree in his statement that unless \$466,000 be obtained from some other source

than the earnings of the road and spent upon it in repairing and refurnishing, its entire earnings will be absorbed for years to come.

Rallroad superintendents and civil engineers

Kalifoad superintendents and civil engineers are generally very liberal in their estimates. I think with him, that \$400,000 might well be spent on the road, and I would like to have it to spend; also that the work ought to be commenced at once; but it is not necessary to spend the whole amount within a few months. We did not pay the coupons on our honds (except the first morigage honds) last

months. We did not pay the coupons on our bonds (except the first morigage bonds) last January, and have not paid them this month. The company has not paid any dividend lately. The capital stock is \$1,500,000 in 75,000 shares, at \$20 each. Previous to my election as president Mr. Kimpton was elected financial agent of the company in New York. I proper king what his duties were supposed to

never knew what his duties were supposed to be. He appeared to be the president and board of directors of the company. I never saw any record prescribing his duties and re-

At this point the hour of three having ar

rived, the court adjourned until half-past ten

any other.

company to prefer any one creditor over

the condition of the road, I conclud that we will be able to resume the payment of interest on or before the 1st of next January. The road came under the control of President Bush and his board in April, 1870, and so con-

went to Neagle, but the money never come

A RAILROAD IN COURT.

THE SWINDLES OF ERIE OUTDONE IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

board, I caused suits to be brought against the A Network of Systematic Fraud-The former officers and directors of the company Earnings of the Greenville and Co. to secure the return of any bonds that had lumbia Railroad Seized and Squanpassed out of the hands of the company in dered-Astonishing Exposures by the that transaction. Notices of those suits wer

New Administration. The case of Daniel E. Scannel, of New York. against the Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company, in which the petitioner seeks to obtain a judgment of involuntary bankruptcy against the company, was continued yesterday, in the United States District Court, before Judge Bryan. The case is attracting much at tention in legal and financial circles, as is not surprising, considering the startling nature of the revelations that have been made and are expected to be made of the past financial management of the company. It appears that it has long been suspected or vaguely known that there had been some remarkable irregularities, to use a mild term, in connection with the affairs of this company, as has been the case with all the financial corporations upon which the political buccaneers who govern this State have fastened their itcuing and tenacious fingers; that it was pretty generally understood that there had been large over issues of bonds, and that since the control of the road has been obtained by the South Carolina Railroad Company a number of litigations, more or less amicable, have been instituted in the State courts to find out which bonds are legal and which illegal, and eventually to furnish a basis for criminal proceeding against the gullty parties. In the course of these litigations, which are taking place in Columbia, ex-Judge John S. Green has been appointed referee to take testimony, and a large number of curious facts relative to the Bush-Patterson management of the road are being slowly unearthed. Now, however, Mr. Scannel, of New York, has brought the present proceeding to torce the road into bankruptcy and an assignee's sale, by the success of which proceeding it is evident that the creditors of the company, both real and pretended, could only realize a percentage of their claims upon the company. This prospect has had the immediate effect of postponing, for the time being, all pending litigations, and uniting all the honest creditors with the officers of the company in opposition to the bankruptcy proceedings. They reason that the road is still a good road, its late managers not the value of a railroad. Its inhaving had the ability, although doubtless trinsic value is represented by the they would have had the audacity, to cost of its construction; its exchangecarry off the track or pocket the rolling stock, and that if properly managed hereafter it can be profitably operated and made to meet promptly all its legitimate liabilities. As to the New York holders of its fraudulent paper, they have very little solicitude or pity to waste on them, believing that their acquaintance with the similar devices of the Frie Ring, and their knowledge of the previous wiles of the carpet-bag railroad politicians of South Carolina should have warned them, by this time, even if they are themselves free

from collusion with the trauds, against burning their fingers, as they appear to have done. Soon after the opening of the court yesterday morning, Mr. W. J. Magrath, the present president of the company, was again called to the stand, and testified as follows: The presideat of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company at the close of the war was Mr. Hammet. Mr. Bush succeeded him, and I succeeded Mr. Bush last January. The earnings of the road in 1870 were \$439,341 58; in months of this year they have been \$251,376 62.

The aggregate expenditures during those six months have been \$152,861 80, leaving a sur-1871 \$457,144 80, and during the first six plus of \$98.514 82. The earnings for the next six months may be expected, from the experience of former years, should be greater than those for the past six months. It is fair to compute the probable earnings for the whole of 1872 as not less than \$500,000. The increase in business in 1872 is owing to the development of the country, and not to any accidental cause. With the business of the road yielding \$500,000 or more, there should be a surplus, after deducting the expenses of operating, of at least \$200,000. If the bonded debt of the company should be increased to \$2,500,000 the sum of \$175,000 would be required to pay the annual interest, and there would still be a surplus of \$25,000. The total amount of bonded debt of the company recognized as being valld is \$1,958,632 13. Whatever other claims are or may be made outside of this amount are disputed by the company. That amount includes all the bonds of the issue of which there is any record on the books of the company. I do not understand any bond to be issued by the company unless it be recorded on the books of the company. I have reason to believe that other bonds have been issued. I know the corporation called the Continental Telegraph Company. Its charter was obtained by one Hall, of New York, with two other parties. The charter was then sold or given to Mr. H. H. Kimpton. Mr. Corbin objected to the admission of this testimony because it was not given by the

witness from his own knowledge. Judge Magrath said that in an examination before a judge the same rules need not be entorced that applied to a trial before a jury. The judge might hear all the testimony that might be presented, but would only allow himself to be governed by such portions of it as was legal evidence. They were on the track of a stupendous fraud, a fraud as bold and daring as had ever been perpetrated on any corporation or any individual, and they meant to pursue it until the conspiracy should be unearthed and the perpetrators brought within the pale of the criminal courts of South Carolina. But it was a fraud fashioned by skilful artists, and it was not easy to follow it through all the devious ways which had been

adopted to conceal it. Mr. G. D. Bryan said the witness was not expected to testify to matters of information and belief. If the other side believed the \$600,000 of bonds held by the Commercial Warehouse Company were fraudulent, it was for them to show that the Warehouse company got them by its own fraud, and not by that of the former officers of the road.

Judge Bryan, however, consented to hear the testimony, and Mr. Magrath continued: The books of the railroad company do not show any issue of bonds for the purchase of the Continental Telegraph Company, and contain no record of authority given to any person to purchase it. At a meeting of the directors, held on the evening of January 5, 1872, a preamble and resolutions were introduced by John J. Patterson, reciting that the president (Bush) had reported a negotiation with the Continental Telegraph Company, and authorizing him to perfect the negotiation. At that meeting, however, the road passed out of the hands of President Bush and his directors, and, at the this morning. A WONDERFUL ROBBERY.

the resolutions were ignored. The first act of FORCING A BANK OFFICER TO OPEN my administration was to deny and repudiate THE SAFE. any such transaction. By the direction of the

> Visiting the Officers' Houses and Gagging Them-Tying a Cord About the Neck of the Teller, and Forcing Him

to Walk to the Bank at Midnight.

UXBRIDGE, Mass., July 14. One of the most remarkable bank robberies ever known took place in this quiet, out-ofthe-way town, just before daylight, yesterday morning. The peculiarly bold and thrilling incidents of the affair, how the masked villains entered the house of the cashler, at the dead of night, and handcuffed and gagged the whole family, and then dragged the teller of the bank and forced him to open the vaults of the establishment, form a story which causes the achievements of even the renowned Jack Sheppard to dwindle into comparative insig-

HISTORY OF THE CASE—INVASION AND OPERA-TIONS OF THE BURGLARS.

robbers, it is believed, came into the town in two separate carriages, and arrived shortly after midnight. Hitching their teams under the shed of one of the village churches, they proceeded to the postoffice and took a ladder which lay alongside the building. After reducing its length to sult their purposes they carried it to the residence of Penezel mey carried in to the residence of shezer W. Haywood, the cashler, some fifty: dis distant, and, placing it in position, five of the masked gang quietly entered the house through an open window of the second story. Having thus obtained access to the dwelling, the party silently entered the various sleeping anariments and stood ready for action by the side of the unconscious sleepers. side of the unconscious sleepers. Simultaneously the sleepers were awakened by feeling a
hand grasping their throats and hearing
a low voice ordering them to be quiet, and
assuring them that they should not be
hurt. Besides Mr. Haywood and Mr. Weston there were three other inmates of the
house, Mr. Haywood's daughter, Miss Lucinda
"Web. They wood the grand daughter, a little girl T. Haywood; his granddaughter, a little girl twelve years old, Mabel H. Toft, and a colored servant girl named Annie Ross, a recent arri-val from North Carolins. Each of them was adcuffed, but the bracelets being too large for the little girl, her hands were tied with a piece of a sheet. They evidently expected to piece of a sneet. They evidently expected to find a son of Mr. Haywood in the house, as they visited a room he had been occupying, but he had gone only a day or two before, and consequently did not know of the affair till about six o'clock next morning.

Mr. Haywood, who is a gentleman of seventy-five years of age, and who has been cashler of the bank for fourteen years, says that he was startled out of a sound sleep by feeling a hand grasping his throat, and opening his eyes, he saw two men, one holding a pistol in one hand and a candle in the other, while the other man said, "I arrest you for lorgery." Mr. Haywood naturally replied, "It was the first time that he was ever charged with any crime," and before he could recover from his astonishment the men had handcuffed him.

NEW AND STRANGE DUTY FOR A CASHIER They then helped him to put on his pantato the bank and unlock the doors to the vaults. He told them he could not do it."
They had so excited him that he could not get down stairs, and his appearance evidently im pressed them with the truth of his statement for they immediately demanded to know where his clerk was. He replied that they "probably knew as well as he did." They tied his feet together, and also tied his legs above the knees, and after placing a knotted handhead, they left the room, leaving him lying

belpless on the bed. A NEW STYLE OF ACCOUNT FOR A CLERK. Mr. Weston, the clerk of the bank, who boarded with the cashler, says that he was awakened by hearing a slight noise in Mr. Haywood's room, and opening his eyes he found a man standing at his bedside with a revolver pointed at his head. At first Charlie thought he would "play 'possum" and manage in some way to get hold of his revolver, which was in a table drawer, but as the man stood between him and the table he gave up that idea. He was almost instantly hand-cuffed and informed that 'he was arrested," but no cause was assigned. He was allowed to put on his pantaloons, and one of them helped to put on his stockings. Then a small to put on his pantaloons, and one of them helped to put on his stockings. Then a small cord was placed around his neck and grasped by a hand ready at the slightest attempt at outcry to choke off his breathing. He was then taken down stairs and out of the back door by four men, two of whom disappeared as soon as when you out doors. The others walktaken down stairs and out of the back door by four men, two of whom disappeared as soon as they got out doors. The others walk-ed on either side, and during the walk to the bank he was hit on one cheek with a pistol and on the other by a cold blade of an open knife, while a gentle admonition was given him to keep still.

AT CHURCH, BUT NOT FOR PRAYER. The Unitarian Church stands about midway between the cashler's house and the bank. On

reaching it Charlie was taken into the doorway by one of the men, while the other went off into the darkness. After waiting ten or fifteen minutes a low whistle was heard in the direction of the bank and he was nurried

IN THE BANK AND A QUICK RECKONING. The door of the bank was opened and the three men entered. A light is kept burning in the banking room all night, and as soon as they got into the room Charile was forced to get down on his knees, and all three crept silently across the room and behind the counter. Reaching up to the outer from door of the vault, it was gently unlocked, opened, and the men entered, closing it behind them. The combination lock on the inner door of the vault was the only thing that lay between the robbers and their anticipated booty. Charlie was the only one present who could unlock it, and, fearful lest he might forget the combinations, his companions told him "to keep calm and not to get excited." Reminded of his position by a gentle twis of the cord round his neek. Charlie soon unlocked the door, and, opening it, the robbers proceeded to hastily examine the result of their venture. They first emptied a small leather carpet-bag containing papers, and threw into it what bank bills and scrip they found, amounting in the aggregate to a little over twelve thousand eight hundred dollars. over tweive thousand eight hundred columns. They then burst open another trunk, the personal property of Mr. Haywood. In it they found five hundred and fifty dollars in bank bills, a gold watch, diamond ring, a seal ring, bearing the letters "E. S. T." and several other articles of jewelry belonging to the deceased father of "Little Mabel." A number of notes number at the bank they examined of notes payable at the bank they examined out did not take. They also left some forty dollars in coppers and five cent pieces. Everything else of value they threw late the carpetbag. They then asked Charlie if there were no bonds in the bank, and could hardly believe him when assured that there were none, but were finally obliged to reluctantly accept his assurance as true.

OFF FROM THE PORTALS OF THE CHURCH.

They then left the bank, carefully locking the door as they found it, and escorted Char-ile back to the house, leaving the carpet-bag in the street, near the Unitarian Church, ap-parently in charge of nobody in particular; at least Charlle did'nt see any one near it after it

A VILLANOUS VALEDIOTORY. After returning to the house with Mr. Wes-ton, the attentive and polite robbers removed the gage from the mouths of all and gave them the gags from the mounts of air and gave them some water to drink, Before going to the bank, the colored girl was taken into the room where Mrs. Haywood and Mabel were, and Mr. Weston was taken into the same room on his return. They were then seated on chairs, their hands placed in hander is back or the ball cond was bound to your their anking. chair, cords were bound round their ankles and above their knees, and the gags replaced, Mr. Haywood was left on his bed, his hands handcuffed behind him, and his feet and legs bound. He suffered considerably, his whole weight being on his hands, and he complained of it. His captors endeavored to ease him by placing pillows under his shoulders, and, that not accomplishing the object desired, they placed a chair under the pillows. At first this eased him some, but in a little while the strain upon his handcuffs was very hard to bear, and he managed to get his feet off the bed, finally thus bringing him up to a sitting posture. His bracelets were pretty tight, however, and left quite a mark on his wrists.

PERSONAL PECULIARITIES OF BURGLARIOUS PRO-PESSORS.

CHARLESTON, THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 18, 1872.

The old adage of honor among thieves was illustrated by the fact that the leader of the gang appeared desirous to confine their thieving operations strictly to the bank, although unfortunately some of his men did not seem to share his feelings. While they were in young Weston's room one of the men took his pocketbook for his own use.

After taking the funds from the bank, the cortain select Charlie if any of them helonged.

captain asked Charlie if any of them belonge captain asked Charlle if any of them belonged to him, and said "if they did he should have them back, as they did not wish to take any of his property." Thereupon Charlie told him of the incident in his room, and the captain told him he should have the pocketbook back, and before the party left it was returned, but on subsequent examination it was found that some twenty-five or thirty dollars in bills had been removed.

been removed.

The silver in the house was not touched, neither was a gold watch and some coin in

one of the fooms.

In general the family was treated with considerable gentleness, and they all bear cheerful testimony to the kindness shown, although they would have been perfectly willing to have dispensed with the attentions of the des

peradoes entirely.

While the men were binding Miss Haywood the captain noticed she appeared faint, and told the men to be careful, and some water was sprinkled in her face.

FACTS FOR THE POLICE.

The robbery of the bank was accomplished between two and three o'clock on Saturday morning; the town clock was striking two while young Weston and his unpleasant companions were standing in the doorway of the Unitarian Church. The robbers all left Mr Haywood's house finally as early as half-past three o'clock, although the inmates were told that a guard would be left to see that they gave no slarm. After sitting awhile in the un-comfortable position in which they were left, little Mabel managed to get her hands out of the cloth that bound them, but was afraid to move around much. Charile also managed to get his arms from behind the chair, and after considerable difficulty stepped through them backward, and Mabel secured a pair of sciaors and cut the cords around his legs and also hose that bound the others. Quick work was also made of the gags.

THE EVENTFUL MORN.

Daylight began to appear by this time, bu the females were so frightened that they would not let Charlie go to give the alarm, and they waited till about half-past five when Mr. Braman, who does the milking for Mr. Haywood, came into the yard. Even then the women would not allow Charlle to call out; but he managed by holding up his ands to attract the attention of Braman names to attract the attention of Braman, who quickly entered the house; and as soon as pessible after hearing the story gave the alarm. The neighbors flocked in, but nobody had a key to the handouffs, and the prospect was that they, would have to be filed off. Fortunately, at this juncture, the girl Annie got up and Charlis nulled a. Beguliar key mader up, and Charlie noticed a peculiar key under her, and it was found it would unlock all the handouffs, and the captives were at liberty once more.

EFFORTS FOR LIGHT.

Efforts to discover the rogues were at onc begun; but as they wore masks and were otherwise disguised, it is exceedingly doubtful if they are captured. The directors of the bank have offered a reward of five thousand dollars for the detection or conviction of the robbers. Nothing is said about the recovery of the money, the officials appearing more anxious to get hold of the rogues than to get their money. The bank has a surplus of over thirty-five thousand dollars, and consequently the loss of thirteen thousand dollars will not embarrass it at all. The robbers, it is believed, were disappointed in not getting more spolls, and if they had waited till Monday they would undonbtedly have captured more, as Tuesday is pay day at the mills in the village. Saturday morning twenty-thousand dollars were received from Boston, and thus the bank was ready for business almost as early as

The gang numbered certainly five men, probably more, and appeared to be thorough ly organized, having a leader whom they imolicitly obeyed. As is generally the case such occasions no names were called, but the men designated each other by numbers, and during the operations at the house 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8 and 10 were called, but only five men were seen at any one time. Most of them wore masks, but the leader was apparently disguised with false whiskers, as he wore a full beard much darker than his hair. He apappeared to be entirely familiar with the in-terior arrangements of both the houses and the bank building. It is believed that some of them were in or about the house the night before, as the little girl, Mabel, heard some noise the previous night, and got up to see what it was, but, finding nothing, concluded must have been a cat.

About ten o'clock on Friday evening, Mr

Weston heard two peculiar whistles, soft clear and smooth, and called the attention o some of the family to them. A neighbor also reports hearing the same whistles, but failed to see anybody, and thought no more of it antil after the robbery was discovered.

RARON GEROLT.

Alleged Causes of his Retirement from Washington.

A Washington dispatch to the New York Tribune says:

The causes which led to the removal of the most popular German minister who ever set foot in Washington have just been developed here, to the no small discredit of one of the most trusted representatives of the Grant administration.

Baron Gerolt came to this country in 1846

and from that time to his removal, especially

through the rebellion, gave the most substan-tial evidences of his own friendship, as well as

that of the country which he represent the American people. In the midst of the Fran-co-German war, the Baron, becoming con-vinced that the administration was hard-ly observing its neutral obligations with reference to the sale of military stores to the belligerents, wrote a friendly note to Bancroit Davis, observing that, according to his information, the French according to his information, the French were allowed too much facility in the purchase of arms in this country. Dayls wrote a most cruel and insulting reply thereto, which the Baron, immediately on its reception, took to Secretary Fish, and asked what it meant. The secretary, with a blandness which never deserts him, assured the Baron that he need pay no attention to the insulting missive, and that Davis, acting merely in a clerical capacity, was beneath the dignity of his just indignation. Thus conciliated, the Baron paid to Secretary Fish, and asked what it meant. oity, was beneath the dignity of his just indignation. Thus conciliated, the Baron paid no further attention to the matter. A very short time after this unpleasantners Baron Gerolt received a telegram from Bismarck, reprimanding him for his conduct towards American officials at Washington, and more especially for his unfriendiluess to the Grant administration. Without even replying to this telegram or even offering an explanation to it, the Baron at once tendered his resignation which was speedily accepted. When he to it, the Baron at once tendered his resigna-tion, which was speedily accepted. When he returned to Berlin, circimstances oc-curred which led him to ask an explan-ation for the censure given him by Bis-marck. The latter then put the Baron into possession of various communications made to himself by Minister Bancroft, wherein the Baron was declared to be hostile to Grant's adto himself by Minister Bancroft, wherein the Baron was declared to be hostile to Grant's administration, and on unfitendly terms with the majority of the members of the American Cabinet. Fortified by letters from some of the most prominent Republicans in the country, and more particularly by his own statements, Bismarck was soon convinced that he had been badly imposed upon, and that both himself and Gerolt had been made the victims of a cunning and disgraceful intrigue. Bismarck

posing them to be of ometar original would seem that the French arm speculation would seem that the french upon the admin

had a more potent influence upon the admin-istration than it has received credit for.

GOSSIP ABOUT GREELEY.

THE LOVE-FEAST AT CHAPPAQUA.

Clasping Hands Across the Bloedy Chasm"-The Future Mistresses of the White House-Position of the Daily Press on the Greeley Question-Brick Pomeroy for Grant-The Orange Demonstration.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT. NEW YORK, July 14.

For the thousandth time since the Cincinnati movement began hands were clasped "across the bloody chasm" vesterday. The scene was the farm at Chappaqua, where the farmer candidate was entertaining about a hundred politician guests from the North and South. The antipodes of old politics met. Regan, the postmaster-general of the Confederacy was there with Tilton, the most advanced of the younger Radicals of New York. Bird. the old Massachusetts abolitionist, stood by the side of the flery, untamed (until recently) secessionist, Duke Gwin, Sumner's new watchword, "Reconciliation," seemed to be in-scribed over the farmhouse. The dully papers have given you good accounts of the love-The lady who presided over the banquet was

Miss Ids Greeley. It will interest the readers of The News to hear something of the two young women who are to have charge of the White House after next March. Mrs. Greeley is a confirmed invalid, and it is not probable that more will be seen of her in Washington. than there used to be of that excellent but retiring wife of President Johnson. Mr. Gree-ley's daughters, there are every way fitted to do the honors of the Executive Mansion. to do the honors of the Executive Mansion. No ladies that have been there since Miss Harriet Lane's time will so well satisfy the proper pride of the American people. They are both personally attractive, charming in manner and highly educated. One of them is possessed of rare mental gifts. Having been in good society a great deal, they have the ease and "deportment" that that experience bestows. Ida is an occasional writer for the press. She was at one time a member of Soro-sis, the ladies' club, but retired after a year's companionship with the blue stockings. It is companionship with the blue stockings. It is said she is like her father, strongly opposed to woman suffrage. Gabrielle ': a Roman Catholic, having imbibed that faith while a student in a convent. She will be the first Catholic mistress the White House has ever had. She is not in good health at present, and is an almost constant visitor, in Cooperstown, N. Y., at the home of Mr. Chamberlain, the principal political editorial writer of the Werld, between whom and her father, curlous to say, the most whom and her father, curlous to say, the most ntimate triendship exists.

came to New York on their way home. of the Charleston delegates was of the party at Chappaqua yesterday. Poor Mr. Greeley has passed through a laborious week. For two days he has had to stand on exhibition, two days no has had to stand on exhibition, and be shaken nearly to pleces. The enthusiastic convert to Greeley, calling upon him, thinks not of the rasping his honored chief's right hand has already received since morning, but selzes it with impulsive and hearty vigor, and nearly dislocates it from its socket. This however is one of the penalties of great-This, however, is one of the penalties of great ness. I remember hearing of Douglas's swol-

ness. I remember hearing of Douglas's swollen arm after a Tammany reception. The brawny Sixth-warders had used it as if it were the handle to an obstinate pump.

An amusing feature of the freshly-opened campaign is the sale of Greeley fans on Broadway and at the ferries. This unique invention first appeared, i believe, in the Baltimore Convention. New York is now flooded with it. The ian consists of the great, round, moon-lace of the next President, printed, colored and cut to shape in pasteboard, fringed colored and cut to shape in pasteboard, fringed over the head and under the chin with long, white, flowing hair, and affixed to a stick. The effect is very junny. The manufacturers made a lucky hit, and will, of course, realize a small fortune.

a small-fortune.

The newspapers are settling down to the steady work of the campaign. The World seems to have made up its mind to strive for the success of "the least of the two evils." Its influence with the dissatisfied Democrats ought to be great; for it was one of them, and it might do valuable service to the cause by ought to be great; for it was one of them, and it might do valuable service to the cause by using its power to bring them into the fold again. I hear it reported that Brick Pomeroy will-come out for Grant. That would argue a want of faith in the convention called to meet at Louisville to nominate a straight-out Democrat. Pomeroy has said harder things of Grant than St. Anthony said of the Devi; but as this is an era of forgiveness all around, pernaps the President can overlook them. I don't know that it will be anymore strange to see Brick and Butter, Wise and Brownlow folded in each other's arms, than for the World and Tribune to be in the same trundle The Times gives evidence of alarm. If it

was really confident of the result in November it could afford to be dignified and argumentative. But it is as vulgar, mean and scurrilous as any Billingsgate drab. It seems to think the best way to avert the impending calamity to Grantism is to heap ridicule on the Reform candidate. I think its course is disgusting many of its most radically inclined disgusting many of its most radically inclined readers. People want to see some better reason advanced for supporting Grant than that his opponent shulles in his walk or screams when he talks. The Times was guitty of a very foolish and unjournalistic piece of spite on the day after the nomination of Greeley at Baltimore. It suppressed the regular report of the proceedings, speeches, baltotings, &c., furnished to all the papers of the association by the Associated Press, and also all mention of the news throughout the country, and substituted a short, false and garbled special report from its own agent at Baltimore. Of course it had a right to do so if it wanted to, but it acted as if it were afraid to wanted to, but it acted as if it were airaid to

wanted to, out to access as it were an access that the lesson of the last twelfth of July was remembered. Nobody interfered with the Orange parade on Thursday. The processionists planted their offensive colors, and the bands played the old taunting Orange airs, but the crowds, which flocked by thousands last year to show their resentment, kept carefally away from the streets this time. The disposition of the community is, now that the Orangemen have had their triumph, to have all future partisan demonstrations by foreigners in the public streets forbidden. It seems absurd that Americans walking the streets quietly should be shot down on account of a quarrel between the partisans of James and William nearly three hundred years ago.

LEPROVEMENTS IN COLUMBIA. The Central National Bank and Citizens' Savings Bank Building.

(From the Columbia Carolinian.)

We learned on Saturday that the directors had awarded the contract for their new building to Mr. Clark Waring, and with his usual promptness and energy he has aiready commenced work upon the splendid building, reently projected by the Central National Bank, of this city, and the Citizens' Savings Bank of Savit L'archine on the corner of Main and South Carolina, on the corner of Main and Plain streets. The structure will be of brick, with an ornamental iron front, three stories in

height, above the basement, and surmounted with a Mansard roof
The first story for a depth on Plain street, of seventy-five feet, will be occupied by the Central National Bank, having an entrance on the corner of the building. The basement for a like depth will be occupied by the Citizens' nke depth will be occupied by the Citizens' Savings Bank, with entrance on Main and Plain streets; whole depth of building one hundred and fifty feet. The vaults of both banks will be situated in the bacement and will be perfect in all the essentials of convenience and security. The second and third floors will be admirably adapted to office purposes, and we understand many rooms are already engaged by some of our most popular insurance and other companies. The plan of the building has been carefully selected as combining convenience of interior with attractiveness of exterior. We hall this enterprise as a bright harbinger of the future of our clay, and trus that many such buildings will arise to attract capital and to adorn our streets already so rapidly putting on a metropolitan appearance, and affording gratifying evidence of the "good

self and Gerolt had been made the victims of a cunning and disgraceful intrigue. Bismarck was very indignaut, and demanded an explanation from Bancroft. In the examination which followed, it appeared that Minister Bancroft had been imposed upon by communications from his nephew, Bancroft Davis, and that upon these statements he had made his own representations to Bismarck, supposing them to be of official origin. So it would seem that the French arm speculation time coming."

The ability of these banks to carry such an enterprise into execution speaks well for their management, and is conclusive of the fact that money may be as profitably and safely in-vested in Columbia as anywhere.

THE ALABAMA DELUGE.

Terrible Effects on the Railroads and the Crops.

The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser, of Tuesday, says:

day, says:

The rain-fall during the forty-eight hours beginning last Thursday and terminating Friday night exceeded eleven inches—the heaviest of which we have had any account in many years. The wharf on the Alabams at this place is said to be washed away, and the rapid waters have made such inroads on the banks of the river that, in order to avoid the undermining of the track, the Mobile and Montgomery Baliroad Company contemplate moving the track of their road, near the foot of Commerce street, several feet jurther in Such a flood at this particular season is almost, if not altogether, unprecedented in the history f not altogether, unprecedented in the history of the State.

The Alabama River was higher yesterday and last Sunday than it has been known to be before at any time since the war. The bot-

toms, embracing the most productive lands in the State, are everywhere overflowed, and the damage to the crops cannot but be im-mense. This river and its tributaries wash not less than two thousand miles of shore, and if the overflowed lands average twenty acres to the mile, the loss resulting from this overflow cannot fall far short of two millions of dollars. In times like these so great a loss is a terrible calamity, and one calculated to cause considerable inconvenions. calated to cause considerable inconveni-ence if not actual suffering among the planters, upon whom it directly falls. The great bend opposite this city, which a few days ago was covered with the most luxu-riant and promising crops in Autanga County, is now nothing but a wide waste of rushing water, unrelieved save by an occasional tree top which peeps out from the muddy torrent. The bed of the South and North Road along the lowiands contiguous to the river is com-pletely submerged. In several places the track has been completely washed away, and it will be several days before it can be so re-paired as to admit of the passage of the trains. We have had no Northern mails since last Fri-day, and it will be verseward days before they day, and it will be yet several days before they

oan get through.

Dispatches reach us from Wetumpka that
the Coosa, Taliapoosa, Alabama and other
small streams in that neighborhood are about
to overflow that historical old town. At last to overnow that historical old town. At last accounts the Coosa Hall had been reached, a distance of eighty yards from the river, but the waters were supposed to be receding at sundown. At that time the water was only four feet beneath the high old bridge that connects East and West Wetumpka.

A large planter in Elmore County says that the overflow in the bend opposite this city will destroy between ten and fourteen thous-and bushels of corn between here and Wetumpka, and that the damage to the crops down the river cannot now be estimated, but that it will be very heavy.

The track of the Selma, Rome and Dalton

Baliroad was washed away in several places by the late rains, and the splendid new bridge across the Coosa Biver is seriously threatened

Not a single bale of cotton was received in his city vesterday, the most remarkable event ear. No cotton was shipped, because, int of the wash-ups, there were no re-

THE CAMPAIGN IN THE WEST.

liable means of shipment.

CHICAGO, July 17. The Democratic and Liberal State Central Committees of Illinois met in joint session a Springfield yesterday, and chose a full electoral ticket, with Ex-Governor Bross, of Cook County, and Judge J. D. Caton, of Lasalle County, electors for the State at large. The Bepublicans of the Sixteentth Congressional District yesterday nominated J. B. Smarter

or Congress.
Ignatius Donnelly has written a letter de clining the Republican nomination for Congress in the First District of Minnesota, and announcing his adherence to Greeley and Brown. ST. LOUIS, July 17.

Graiz Brown for the first time since his sickness, visited the Liberal headquarters today. Senator Thurman is in the city.

NOTES FROM NEW YORK.

New York, July 17.

The weather is still very hot.
Many of the striking workmen object to allowing intergationals to participate in the parade.
An illicit still, running forty gallons per hour, was captured in Brooklyn to-day with much material. The building, which is four stories high, is forielted to the government.
Colone: French, proprietor of French's Hotel, died last night.

The specie shipments to-day were \$844,000.
Panama advices say that instructions have
been received at Aspinwall by the American
consul to detain the steamer Edgar Stuart there until further orders.

ITALIAN INTOLERANCE.

LONDON, July 17. An influential meeting of Roman Catholics was held here last night, the Duke of Norfolk presiding. A resolution was adopted protest ing against all the actions of the Italian Gov presiding. A resolution was adopte ernment towards the Papal authorities, and condemning the recent law passed by the German Parliament prosecuting Jesuits.

TURNING THE TABLES.

LONDON, ONTARIO, July 17. Cornwall, who assisted in the abduction of Dr. Bratton, was to-day found guilty and sen-tenced to three years in the penitentiary.

LONGFELLOW AGAIN DISABLED.

SARATOGA, July 17. It is the opinion of racing men here that Longfellow will never run again, although he will be most valuable in the studs. During the race for the cup yesterday, ona of his plates it wisted round and cut his other foot and leg badly. The plate was broken in two and the leg disabled; yet Longiellow gallantly ran the race out to the wonder of all the rac-

The first race to-day was five hundred dollars for all ages, one mile dash. Alarm won, besting Fadladen by one length. Kingfisher third—time 1.422. The second race was a seiling race for six hundred dollars for all third—time 1.42. The second race was a selling race for six hundred dollars for all ages for one-half mile. It was won by Allie Hunt, beating Sandford by a head. Mary Louise came in third, one length behind. Buckden, who was the favorite over all the others beating off and trailing—time 2.401. The third race was for a purse of eight hundred dollars for all ages, two miles. Tubman won, beating Susan Ann three lengths. John Merryman third, Locehill jourth—time 3.592.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

-Twenty thousand attended the Imperial German Band concert in Baltimore, yester-

Johnson & Jones's soap and candle fac ory, in Milwaukie, was burned yesterday. The authorities of the Hawsian Islands attached the steamer Nebraska for introducing small-pox. The agent gave a bond, and the

wessel proceeded.

—The Geneva board yesterday adjourned, after a thirty minutes' session, during which papers were exchanged. No further delay is apprehended.

prenended. _The President, yesterday, sent a telegram to the White House that he would not be in Washington for a week, unless he was tele-graphed for to come on business of impor-

tance.

—A water-spout, in Denver, Colorado, yesterday, struck a caravan containing four persons. Two ladies were drowned. One was afterwards found on the road, three miles bearing waterwards found on the road, three debtis. low the scene, covered with sand and debris. The road was rendered impassable by the

> THE WEATHER THIS DAY. WASHINGTON, July 17.

WASHINGTON, July 17.

The barometer will continue rising, with northerly winds and cooler weather from the lower lakes westward to Missouri. Cloudy weather will continue over the Ohio Valley. Southwesterly winds with more numerous local storms will prevail in the South Atlantic and Guif States. Westerly winds with lower temperature and cloudy weather will prevail from Virginia to New Jersey. Easterly winds and cloudy weather will continue on the New England coast to New York.

A DESPERATE RESOURCE.

SOME TRICKS OF THE GRANTITES.

The Ku-Klux Electioneering Terror-Politics in the Northwest-Proposed Pardon of Political Offenders, &c.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.1 WASHINGTON, July 15. One of the plans of the administration for

carrying the elections in the South is that of holding the Ku-Klux law in terrorem over certain sections. It is learned from a proper source that warrants have been issued for the arrest of dozens of citizens in Union County, South Carolina, though not a single outrage has been reported from that quarter for months. There are also said to be several hundred unexecuted warrants held over the heads of persons residing in certain portions heads of persons residing in certain portions of North Carolina for no other purpose than to intimidate them from entering actively upon political work against the party in power. A statement was made in administration quarters to-day that the President contemplates the pardon of about half the persons who were convicted of belonging to the Ku-Klux organization in South Carolina, and who are now undergoing imprisonment at hard labor in the Albany penitentiary. It is stated are now undergoing imprisonment at hard labor in the Albany penitentiary. It is stated that he proposes to free all those who are known to have been ignorant and misguided, and who have been irred into the organization. None of the intelligent men or leaders

tion. None of the intelligent men or leaders are to reselve annesty.

The Democratic resident committee held another meeting to-day, and perfected their plans for conducting the campaign. The printing and distribution of speeches and the inad-guration of a correspondence with all parts of the country will commence at once. The committee intend to devote the rest of the month to the struggle in North Carolina. Letters from Indians to the Greeley and Brown Club give most favorable prospects of the success of the Conservative ticket in October. Even Congressman Kerr, who was very hostile to that ticket, concedes that it will sweep the State, and that a Democratic Governor and Legislature will be secured. Judge Marshall of Illinois, a member of Congress, also reports his State as quite certain to endorse the Baltimore ticket in November. Letters from Indiana to the Greeley and

THE COTTAGE BY THE SEA. This of Unensiness at the Scaside Executive

Mansion-The Betting Men Against Grant-Forney to be Pacified. . and Jon

[Correspondence of the New York World.] Uneasiness is the marked characteristic of the two-term administration politicians so-journing at this watering-place. They are it a state of alarm and exceedingly blue over the appearance of the political field. Grant drives through the avenues here without attracting attention or any more notice than any other visitor at the Branch. In fact, no one except the political lackeys, who are hanging around

visitor at the Branch. In fact, no one except the political lackers, who are hanging around on account of past favors and those to come, seem to care anything about him. The office-holders try their best to keep up a show for him, but have hard work in doing it.

North Carolina is just now the great trouble on their minds. They appear to give minds more importance to the result in that State than the other side does, and manifest great measiness and alarm, as is shown by Grant sending for Wilson and dispatching, him at once to that State. Grant and Morton are both to leave for Washington to-morrow merning to concoct other, schemes to aid the adboth to leave for Washington to morrow mer-ning to concost other schemes to aid the ad-ministration party in the Old North State. It is plain to be seen that they are determined upon putting forth every effort in their power-to carry North Carolina.

It is a notleeable fact that the betting men, on the Grant aide no longer bet even on his success in November. They refuse to betting

success in November. They retuse where the less they are given odds. They will be seventy-five on Grant to one hundred for Greeley. When cornect two weeks ago they would give odds. This shows the change that has come over them since the assembling of the Baltimore Convention.

General McCook is here from Ohlo, and

speaks encouragingly of the canvass in that State. Leading men from Indiana also declare that Morton has good reason to be ashamed in regard to Grant's chance there, and predict the election of Hendricks by twenty, thousand majority in October. and predict the election of Hendri ty-thousand majority in October.

SALE OF CONFEDERATE ARCHIVES.

A Singular Story.

It is said that the Treasury Department has paid to Colonel John T. Pickett, formerly of the Confederate army, (not Major-General Pickett,) \$75,000 for data for the rebel archives, which he held in his possession as attorney for certain parties in Canada. The Washington correspondent of the New York Tri-

It is also further stated that this large sum was paid by the special order of Secretary Boutwell, who, in conjunction with other members of the administration, is of the opin-Boutwell, who, in conjunction with other members of the administration, is of the opinion that beside the primary object of protecting the treasury from the claims of bogus Southern Union men, they can also be used for political effect in the South during the pending campaign, and in the interest of General Grant. These archives or department files have a somewhat singular history. When the military operations in front of Richmond assumed that threatening character, which finally ended in the evacuation of the city, these archives were sent to North Carolina for safe-keeping. There they fell into the hands of some irresponsible persons, who, amid the consternation attending the downial of the Confedercy, escaped with them to Canada, where they have been kept and used for various speculative purposes until the present time. Whatever these papers may contain relative to Greeley's peace negotiation, and which have not yet been published, will now be doled out through the various Grant organs of the country, and whatever effect they may also have in intimidating preminent men in the South will also be fully tried.

GOSSIP ABOUT THE PAPACY.

There is a good deal of talk now in the newspapers about Blamarck and his proposed interference in the election of a new Pope after the demise of Plus IX. On the other hand it is stated as of "unquestionable trustworthiness" that Plus IX issued a bull two years ago conferring on the cardinals living at the Vatican the right to elect his successor at any time, and that they have already done so, and chosen Cardinal Patrizzi, who, the so, and chosen Cardinal Patrizzi, who, the official German papers say, is a friend of the Jesulis and a bitter enemy of the new German Empire. The whole story, hewever, amounts, probably, to nothing but the mercat gossip.

The statement that an arrangement has been made by Pope Pius IX for the election of a successor to the tiara immediately after his own death can scarcely be true. All usage is opposed to such action. The rule has been not to form a conclave until after the mortal remains of the late Pope have been placed in that tomb in St. Peter's where they have to remain until the election of a Pope. This takes place nine days after the Holy Pontiff's death. Under the old system, even as late as 1846, when Plus IX was elected, France, Austria and Spain claimed the right of veto on the choice of any one cardinal. At pescent no one will pretend that M. Thiers, as President of the French Republic, will claim, like Kapolleon III. the right of the "eldest son of the Church." Neither while Amadeus remains unrecognized by the Pope, is Spa'n at all likely to put in a veto. There is a coolness between the Emperor of Austria and Plus IX, which might or might not lead to the exercise of the might or might not lead to the exercise of the vetoat the next election—not remote, seeing that the Fope is over eighty. But it is said that its light of veto, and is endeavoring to persuade right of veto, and is endeavoring to persuade right of veto, and is endeavoring to persuade tion, home and colonial, to do the same. Whatever Germany may attempt or execute in this matter, there is not the remotest chance that England will interfere to the slightest extent. Germany may act differently, for Elsmarck is fond of fishing in troubled waters. official German papers say, is a friend of the