THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADEI

THE STORY OF DON CARLOS.

It will be remembered that Gustave Bergenreth was engaged in an examination of spanish State papers for the Master of the Rolls when he was struck down by fever in the beginning of the present year at Madrid. His very last discovery was a detailed ac-count of the arrest, trial, and execution of Don Carlos, son of King Philip II, purporting to be written by Fray Juan de Avila, the Prince's confessor, and an eye-witness of the proceedings he describes. A summary of this document is given by Mr. Cartwright in the "Memorial Sketch" of Bergenroth, which he has just published in London. In reproducing the substance of this vivid and startling narrative, it is needful to say that Bergenroth died before he had fully satisfied himself as to its genuineness. The story is as follows:-"Don Carlos was a young prince very much inclined to do what pleased him without any respect for others. He was, however, on good terms with his father, King Philip, until the King married his third wife, Isabel of France. Isabel was of the same age as Don Carlos, and uncommonly handsome. Don Carlos fell in love with her, and made her a declaration in forma, which the Queen was weak enough to answer, begging him to desist from his suit, because she, being bound by the most sacred ties to his father, could never be his. This letter miscarried, and came, the priest says he does not know in what way, into the hands of Philip, who, finding it by far too warm, strongly reprimanded his wife and his son, and forbade them, under severe penalties, to see each other or to write to one another. Don Carlos, instead of repenting, conceived a very strong hatred of his father, and relished any misfortune that might befall him." One result of this was that he entered into correspondence with the Prince of Orange and Counts Egmont and Horn, promising to join their movement, and, if possible, to persuade his father to give him the command of the troops in the Low Countries, which he could then transfer, together with himself, to the ranks of the insurgents. Again the Prince was unlucky in papers revealing the project, or, at least, suggesting a scent of it, falling into his father's hands. First, the King professed to believe that it was a case of heresy, and arresting Don Carlos referred him to the Inquisition. They pronounced the Prince to be a good Catholic, and the King next resolved to proceed against him for high treason. He himself dictated the accusation, which was signed by three priests, of whom one was the Prince's own confessor, and the author of this memoir. "The King told them to keep the proceedings secret in order not to make public the shameful conduct of his son, and, he added, although he was perfectly justified, "there are people who would think him hard and sanguinary if they were to know the truth.' He intended, therefore, afterwards to have the rumor spread that Don Carlos had died of illness, or something similar."

At first Don Carlos denies categorically, and in the most determined manner, all the charges against him. Torture is threatened, but he still persists in his denial. Torture is then actually applied; the hangman, who, with his assistant, has been brought blindfold to the house, fastens the cords to his hands. and he and his assistant give four turns. The accused heaves a deep sigh and remains as though he were dead. They throw water over his face and he recovers. When the executioner prepares himself to continue, the Prince declares that he will tell the truth. The same questions are read to him which he had denied. He confirms all of them. The court declares the inquisition concluded, and decrees that the cause is to be "heard." Then the record proceeds as follows:-The court assembled. Antonio Perez repeated his accusation, and asked that Don Carlos be beheaded. Escovedo (who is spoken of throughout as counsel for Don Carlos, but who was really one of the judges) repeats his defense, and asks at all events a milder punishment. Antonio Perez and Escovedo take their scats at the table at the right and left of the Pre-sident. They confer. The President pronounces the sentence of death and confiscation of all pro-perts account the Prince Don Carlos of Austria sident. They confer, The President prohounces the sentence of death and confiscations of all pro-perty against the Prince Don Carlos of Austria. (The sentence, dated 21st of February, is verbalim inserted.) The sitting concluded at daybreak. The judges and friars went, however, to see the king. They found him saying prayers. Vargas informed him that the sentence was pronounced. The king read all the proceedings with great attention, and especially the final judgment. He asked, "Is all conformed to law?" "Yes, sire," answered Vargas. "Have all means of accusation and defense been exhausted ?" "Yes, sire," repeated Vargas; "we have conducted the case as though the Prince were a common sub-ject, and this is the result." "I observe here an omission in the questions," said the King; "the Prince has not been asked how many accomplices he has, and who they are." Vargas excused himself. The King was not angry, and said if the Prince should confess he would not sign the sentence. We all were astomished at the firmness of mind (*catereza*) of the King, for, according to our We all were astonished at the firmness of mind (cntereza) of the King, for, according to our manner of understanding (a neustro modo de entender), he should have shown sorrow for the fate that was prepared for his son. He, with a serene face, and without betraying the least sign of grief, serenely and calmly signed the sentence of his son." The King retained the papers, in order to examine them more at leisure. The judges and wit-messes went to ask the Prince about his accomplices. The Prince said he had none, and if he had, he would not heat ay them. Vargas admonished him, but to no not betray them. Vargas admonished him, but to no purpose. When they returned to the King, and in-formed him of the answer of the Prince, he ob-served:---'He is very generous, but I wish he were less so." The King delivered the sentence to Vargas. The next night the judges and witnesses went to the room of the Prince, whom they found in bed, and who seemed to be surprised. As there was no clerk, Vargas read to him the sentence. The Prince clerk, Vargas read to him the sentence. The Prince was frightened, and exclaimed, "Is there no help?" "No," answered Vargas, "the King has already signed." The Prince broke out in lamentations. "It is impossible!" he exclaimed, "that my father pushes things to such extremes. I want to see him. Go and ask him to come: he will perhaps nullify the sentence." The Prince broke out in tears. Those who were present were moved. Escovedo went to inform Philip of the wishes of his son. Philip answered that he would not see him, because went to inform Philip of the wishes of his son. Philip answered that he would not see him, because he had already delivered him into the hands of jus-tice, and the judgment was just. Although the sen-tence must be executed, he forgave him. When Excovedo came back with this answer, the Prince was in despair. Those who were present comforted him, and the Prince, being a young man of high spirits, became calmer. "When am I to be exe-cuted?" he asked. Vargas answered, "In three days." The Prince begged to be executed on the spot, or next day at latest. As he wished to be left alone, all, with the exception of the confessor, went to inform the King of his demand. The King granted it. granted it. The conversations of the confessor with the Prince are next given, the Prince declaring his only desire being to do justice to the Flemish, who against all reason and justice were oppressed; and that the Queen was entirely innocent. Then the narrative describes the preparations for death :--A chapel is prepared in a contiguous room, into which the sacred vessels, etc., from the Royal Chapel are brought. The Prince confesses. Mass is said. The Prince prays with his confessor until Vargas, Perez, and Escovedo enter the room. The Prince takes a crucifix from the hands of the con-fessor and put it on his month for it was to be con-Vargas, Perez, and ascoved other the bonds of the con-ressor, and put it on his mouth, for it was clear he bore still very ill-will towards his judges. The Prince forgives his faither. The confessor exhorts him to forgive also his judges, leading him slowly to the room where the execution is to take place. The Prince says, "I forgive all." They enter a room where a large arm-chair is placed, surrounded by a great quantity of saw-dust, The executioner stands near it with his knife. The Prince is not frighter ed by that sight. He is seated on the chair. The executioner begs his pardon, and to kiss. The executioner ties his legs and arms with "antas" [I do not know that word, says Bergenreth of Cologne to the legs and arms of the chair; ties a bandage of black silk round his byes, and places timeself, with the knife in his hand, behind the Prince The Prince says to the confessor. "Pray for ay scal." The confessor says the Credo, and the Prince The prince star and bran voice. When he

pronounced the words "unleo flo"-only Son-the executioner puts his knife to his throat, and a stream of blood rushes down on the saw-dust. The Prince struggles little; the knife, being very sharp, had cut well. The executioner takes the bandage from the eyes, which are closed. The face is pake, like that of a corpse, out has pre-served its natural expression. The executioner un-ties the corpse, wraps it in a black baize cloth, and puts it in a corner of the room. That done, Antonio Perez files all at once at the executioner, accusing him of having stolen the diamonds of the prince. The executioner denies, is searched, and Perez inds, in one of the folds of his dress, the diamonds, the executioner grows pale, and declares that that is witchery. Escovedo is sent to the King, and soon has offered that the executioner is to die on the spot for the heinous crime of having robbed the corpse of a prince of the blood royal. The executioner con-feress into the courtyard, and two detonations of area that the the case do february, 1565. arquebuses are heard. That was on the night of the 23d of February, 1568.

The Girl of the Present and the Past.

When you press an assailant of the girls of the period for the definite grounds on which he attacks them, and repudiate his vague generalities against mysterious, un-known women, he has two points on which he relies. He alleges that the present outrageous fashions and changes in women's dress, and the greater freedom in girls' mauners and language in their intercourse with men, are certain indications of an inner deterioration of character. But what amazing ignorance of past fashions and customs do these assertions display! Can any five con-secutive years be named during the present century in which the revolutions in women's dress were not as rapid, as foolish, as slavishly dictated by milliners and dress-makers, and as productive of ugliness, expense, and inconvenience as they have been during the short time while the girl of the period has been attaining her present growth? When one hears people reprobate the indelicate decollete style of modern evening dress, one is tempted to ask what such censors remember of the ball dresses in vogue when they themselves were young? We have caricatures enough of the extravagance of the costumes of to-day; has no one any collection of the caricatures of Cruikshank and other satirists of the costumes fashionable under George IV and William IV? If we want to learn what was the amount of personal charms displayed by the girls and the mothers of those good old days, we may easily satisfy ourselves by a study of the satirists who exhibited the "dress" and the "undress" of that rigorous period. Remembering what we were accustomed to in the golden age of George IV, we shrug our shoulders, just as when we hear of a Lord Chamberlain's complaints of the shortness of ballet girls' petticoats, and remember what the goddesses of the opera wore-or, rather, what they did not wear-in that happy era of delicacy and dig-nity, when all the cardinal virtues seemed a spontaneous growth among the gentry and aristocracy of England.

As to the change which has come over the daily familiar talk of young ladies, it is sim-ply a consequence of that enlarged freedom in the use of words which we have all of us deliberately adopted. The old bigotry which forbade the introduction of new phrases is now treated as an extinct superstition; and our new liberty of speech is a consequence of a general shaking off of the shackles of unmeaning tradition. If our young-lady talk is now furnished with terms which their mothers would have been severely punished for uttering, this fact indicates no fondness for slang, as such, or any want of delicacy of idea. Such terms have ceased to be low, or vulgar, or to imply a coarse freedom of ideas. The line between the licensed and the unlicensed vocabulary is still as distinct as ever; and the only reason why the fast and freeand-easy girls of the past indulged in a less copious phraseology of the masculine sort, lay in the fact that they had a far more limited choice ready to their hands. So, again, in the diminished formality of intercourse between girls and their elders and persons of the other sex. Formality of manner is nothing more than a fashion, and no more indicates true respect and affection than a stiff and padded coat implies a well-formed bodily figure. We have ceased to go about in buckram, either in our clothes, our manners, or our thought; just as we have ceased to use the words Sir, or Madam, or my Lord, as our grandfathers used them. Yet the disuse of there ancient modes of address is nothing more than a recurrence to a still older set of customs. Such formalities were unknown to Jewish and classical and Christian antiquity; and yet you may find old ladies and gentlemen by the score who deplore the growing disregard of these "re-spectful" phrases as piteously as the obscurantists of a past generation groaned over the abolition of the episcopal wig .- The Graphic

Balloon View of a London Fog. A London paper says .- "On Wednesday afternoon, when London and the suburbs were enveloped in a dense fog, Mr. Coxwell made a balloon accent from the Hornsey GasWorks, The ascent took place at 2.40, when the atmosphere was clear. Soon after 3 o'clock the fog extended exactly in the direction the balloon was travelling, and presented a strongly defined line of vapor stratching for miles in an easterly direction. The formation of this fog, as witnessed by Mr. Coxwell from his balloon car, was, we hear, one of the most interesting occurrences in the adventurous life of the experienced aronaut, and will no doubt be fully described. Over the forest, near Woodford, Mr. Coxwell and his companion were unable to the earth at a height of only fifty feet, and it was only by the aid of a rope trailing on the ground that they were enabled to regulate their course so as to select an open spot on which to alight. While holding conversation with some men who were following the balloon, and could only hear the rustling of a rope among the bushes and trees, the æronauts were supposed to be poschers. Keepers, who were in close pursuit, rushed upon the strangers, when Mr. Coxwell cast his grapnel in a hedge, and great was their surprise when they discovered what kind of a net and cordage it was trailing over the park. So dense was the fog that the balloon could not be seen, and the voyagers were supposed to be running along the ground, although Mr. Coxwell proclaimed his balloon, but this was thought to be a ruse to draw off the keeper's attention. Notwithstanding the difficult position Mr. Coxwell was placed in as to landing, still a safe descent was made."

-A store was burned in Ottumwa, Iowa, the other night, and the next day Ottumwa's Mayor received a despatch from a town in Wisconsin which read:-"'Ryan's store and ten buildings burned here two years ago under like circum-stances. Hang him! Many Citizens."

FINANOIAL.

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We recommend these bonds as paying a much larger interest than Government Securities, without the risk of a high premium. We have for sale \$300,000 at the original subscription price, 95 and accrued interest in currency (denominations \$500 and \$1000 coupon). Furchasers this month have the advantage of the gold coupon, payable at our office on January 1—the premium upon which is equal to nearly 34 per cent., making the price lower than many bonds of much less merit now offered to the public.

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Etiquette at the White House, From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

A number of newspapers have had some-thing to say recently against an order sup-posed to have emanated from Mrs. Grant, prescribing swallow-tail coats as the dress for the doorkeepers in waiting at the White House; also, that Mrs. Grant has recently bought some six or seven thousand dollars worth of fineries in Paris. Now, in prescribing the dress of her servants, has Mrs. Grant done more than every other lady of the land does? Hasn't she as much right to say that her servants at the White House shall wear swallowtail coats as Mrs. August Belmont, for instance (the wife of the chairman of the National Democratic Committee), has to say that her servants shall be arrayed in a livery which reminds us of Solomon in his glory? And as to the Parisian fineries, proy what lady who can afford it but does likewise ? The truth is, that Mrs. Grant is a most excellent lady. Her demeanor in all the gradations of public life through which she has passed-from the wife of an Illinois Colonel to the hostess of the Presidential mansion-has been unexceptionable, modest, and becoming. If she has not the charming grace of Mrs. Madison, nor the polished dignity of Miss Lane, she has a quiet and unpretending ladyhood which brings her to the fit association of the best society in the country.

All of which, however, shall not deter me from relating what struck me as quite a grotesque expression and incident of recent oc-currence at the White House. I had accompanied a friend who had some business with the President, and as I entered the inner sanctuary I proposed to wait for him outside. I was not unaccustomed to the place, and took a seat, as on many former occasions. Just then a "gentleman in waiting" rushed up to me in something of trepidation, and as if he were about to storm my works, or other-wise annihilate me. Said he:--"Look here, you mustn't sit down. If the old woman comes along and sees anybody sitting down here, she'll give me ---." So I yielded to the demands of the new etiquette, and more astonished at the republican simplicity of the doorkeeper's language than anything else, I stood erect.

-The resolution to sell the portrait of General Thomas was laid on the table in the Tenneasee House of Representatives. by a vote of 58 to 9. There were twelve Republicans in the House.



traduct dots of the birth M. S. S.

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