

The Charlotte Democrat.

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
Terms of Subscription—\$2 50, in advance.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1874.

TWENTY-SECOND VOLUME—NUMBER 1115.

THE
Charlotte Democrat,
PUBLISHED BY
WILLIAM J. YATES, Editor and Proprietor.
TERMS—Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum,
One Dollar and Fifty Cents for six months.
Subscriptions must be paid in advance.
Advertisements will be inserted at reasonable
rates, or in accordance with contract.
Obituary notices of over five lines in length will
be charged for at advertising rates.

Dr. JOHN H. McADEN,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.,
Has on hand a large and well selected stock of PURE
DRUGS, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Family
Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs,
Fancy and Toilet Articles, which he is determined
to sell at the very lowest prices.
Jan. 1, 1874.

J. P. McCombs, M. D.,
Offers his professional services to the citizens of
Charlotte and surrounding country. All calls, both
night and day, promptly attended to.
Office in Brown's building, up stairs, opposite the
Charlotte Hotel.
Oct. 26, 1873.

ROBERT GIBBON, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Brock Office corner of 5th and Tryon Streets.
Residence on College Street.
March 11, 1873.

Alexander & Bland,
DENTISTS.
Office hours from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.
Office in Brown's Building, opposite the Charlotte
Hotel.
August 4, 1873.

HOFFMAN & SIMPSON,
Dentists,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.,
Respectfully inform the citizens of Charlotte and
the public, that they have associated themselves
together in the practice of Dentistry. Their aim
will be to perform all operations relating to the pro-
fession in the most skillful manner and highest de-
gree of excellence.
Teeth extracted without pain by the use of Nitrous
Oxide Gas. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Office on Trade Street, in A. R. Nesbit & Bro's
new building.
Jan. 15, 1873.

STENHOUSE, MACAULAY & CO.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Grocers & Commission Merchants,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Consignments of Cotton solicited, on which we
will make liberal advances to be sold here, or if
shippers desire will ship to our friends at New York
or Liverpool direct. Commissions and storage on
moderate terms.

CENTRAL HOTEL,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
This well-known House having been newly fur-
nished and refitted in every department, is now open
for the accommodation of the traveling public.
[?] Omnibuses at the Depot on arrival of Trains.
Jan. 1, 1873. H. C. EGGLESE.

W. F. COOK,
Trade Street, on North Carolina Railroad,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.,
Manufacturer of CIDER MILLS and all kinds of
FARMING IMPLEMENTS.
[?] All orders promptly attended to.
Jan. 22, 1872.

R. M. MILLER & SONS
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED PREMIUM
Milburn Wagon.
A LARGE LOT NOW ON HAND.
For durability and style of finish unexcelled.
Call and see them at our Ware Rooms, corner of
College and 4th Streets, 2d story.
Sept. 8, 1873.

W. N. PRATHER & CO.,
Manufacturers of
PURE REFINED CANDIES,
And Wholesale Dealers in
Confectionery, Foreign and Domestic Fruits, &c.
Trade Street, 1st door above Market,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
[?] Orders solicited.
Jan. 5, 1874.

Again
We announce a neat and pleasant amusement for
the Winter evenings, **PARLOIR CROQUET**, com-
plete for \$5 and \$8 per set, at
TIDDY'S.
Also, a large lot of new NOVELS, fresh from
the publishers, at
TIDDY'S.
Our School Book stock is now complete. We
don't deem it necessary to go into detail, but simply
announce that our stock is full. Call and see
Nov. 17, 1873. TIDDY & BRO.

NOTICE.
Having sold out our entire stock of Groceries to
Mr. R. B. Alexander, who will continue the business
at our New Store, we respectfully commend him to
the favorable consideration of our friends.
GRIER & ALEXANDER.

We will in future confine ourselves to a GENERAL
COMMISSION BUSINESS, to the purchase
and sale of Cotton and other country produce, to
the wholesale and retail Liquor, Tobacco and Powder
business. Storage furnished on accommodating terms.
We would respectfully solicit a share of the public
patronage.
Jan. 5, 1874. GRIER & ALEXANDER.

F. SCARR,
Chemist and Druggist,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Prescriptions prepared at all hours of the
Day and Night.
Keeps constantly on hand all kinds of Drugs, Medicines,
Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Spices, Green and
Black Tea, &c., &c.
June 9, 1873.

100 Barrels
West's Extra No. 1 Kerosene Oil on hand and of-
fered to the trade in car load lots or by the barrel
at lowest Charlotte prices.
SMITH & HAMMOND,
Feb. 9, 1874. Wholesale Druggists.

A Chicago lawyer told a jury that he
seemed to see a band of white-robed angels
hovering about the head of his client, who
was up for horse stealing. The jury
brought in a verdict of guilty.

At a meeting, the singer who led the tune,
finding that the concluding word, which
was Jacob, had not syllables enough to fill
up the music adequately, ended thus, "Ja-
a-a fo le di-rie de cob!"

New Clothing Store.
JOHN A. YOUNG & SON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public
that they are now receiving and opening an entire
new stock of

CLOTHING
at their Store on Tryon street, Charlotte, fourth
door above the Charlotte Hotel.
Their stock has been selected with care from the
manufacturers in the North, and is so varied in
style, quality and price as to suit the taste and
wants of every one. It embraces every article ne-
cessary to make the gentleman's wardrobe com-
plete, and they ask an examination of their goods
by purchasers before buying elsewhere.
J. A. YOUNG & SON.
Charlotte, Oct. 6, 1873.

A CARD.
I respectfully inform my friends and those
having business with me that I have removed my
Office to the Clothing Store of J. A. Young & Son,
Tryon street, Charlotte, where I will at all times be
pleased to see them.
J. A. YOUNG.
Oct. 6, 1873.

NEW SHOE FACTORY.
Sample & Alexander,
MANUFACTURERS
And Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS and LEATHER,
Have opened their Shoe Factory, and are now pre-
pared to furnish good goods to the wholesale and
retail trade at prices that defy competition. Call
and examine style, quality and price before buying.
SAMPLE & ALEXANDER.
Feb. 2, 1874.

Special Notice.
With a view of making my business altogether
Books and Stationery, I will sell at cost all my
Dolls, Vases, Boy's wagons, Carts, Toys, Candy
Jars, &c. Plain Candy retailed at 25 cents per
pound, and French Candy at 30 cents per pound.
Call at once if you wish anything in this line.
J. K. PUREFOY.
March 2, 1874.

NOTICE TO
Merchants, Farmers & Grangers.
A. R. NISBET & BRO.
Call attention to the fact that they have on hand in
store and are daily receiving a very heavy and
complete stock of
Heavy and Fancy Groceries,
Which they offer at wholesale and retail as cheap
as can be bought this side of Baltimore.
Call at our Store on Trade street, two doors from
Public Square.
Feb. 9, 1874. A. R. NISBET & BRO.

Notice to Whom it may Concern.
The panic (so-called) out of which so much capi-
tal has been made, and behind which so much
doubting has been done, having at last passed away
and left all of us as well off as we ever were, we
think it is now time to make a square settlement
and take a new start before another panic over-
takes us. To this end we call upon all those in-
debted to us either by note or account to call at our
office and settle, as we intend to settle up all our
old business. Please consider this notice sufficient.
Jan. 26, 1874. GRIER & ALEXANDER.

COTTON FOOD FERTILIZER.
J. McLaughlin & Son, Agents.
The undersigned are Agents for this excellent
Fertilizer, and it is recommended to the Cotton
planters of this section of country.
J. McLAUGHLIN & SON, Agents.
Feb. 2, 1874.

To Merchants Everywhere!
The Wholesale House of
WITTKOWSKY & RINTELS,
SEND GREETING
Too well and favorably known in North and
South Carolina, parts of Tennessee and Virginia,
and too long established (since 1857) the Proprietors
deem it unnecessary in again coming before the
public and soliciting their patronage to go into a
long flourish as to their immense stock and com-
menseable WILL and ability to sell Goods LOW.
We therefore content ourselves by simply an-
nouncing that our business having increased \$200,
000 in one year, and Charlotte having additional
Retail facilities warrants us in still more increas-
ing our stock.
We have in hand in store by the 10th of September,
a stock of three hundred thousand dollars, (\$300,000)
consisting of full lines of every class of goods that
go to make a complete assortment for a Store, which
we offer to the trade at competing prices with any
Jobbing House from New York to New Orleans.
All we ask, come, and we will make good the above
assertion.
Merchants in North Carolina have the additional
advantage, that by buying in the State, they have no
purchase Tax to pay.
We also have a retail department, where we keep
everything from common to the very best. Also,
have a Carpet and Millinery department.
WITTKOWSKY & RINTELS.
Charlotte, N. C., Aug. 11, 1873.

The Commercial National Bank of
Charlotte.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
Washington, February 18, 1874.
Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to
the undersigned, it has been made to appear that
"The Commercial National Bank of Charlotte," in
the city of Charlotte, in the county of Mecklenburg
and State of North Carolina, has been duly orga-
nized and according to the requirements of the
Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a
National Currency secured by a pledge of United
States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and
redemption thereof," approved June 3d, 1864, and
has complied with all the provisions of said
Act required to be complied with before commencing
the business of Banking under said Act.
Now, therefore, I, John Jay Knox, Comptroller
of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Com-
mercial Bank of Charlotte," in the city of Char-
lotte, in the county of Mecklenburg and State of
North Carolina, is authorized to commence the
business of Banking under the Act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof, witness my hand and Seal
of Office, this 18th day of February, 1874.
JNO. JAY KNOX,
March 9, 1874. Comptroller of the Currency.

The Hand that Rocks the World.
Blessings on the hand of woman!
Angels guard its strength and grace,
In the cottage, palace, hovel,
Oh! no matter where the place.
Would that never storms assailed it.
Rainbows ever gently curled;
For the hand that rocks the cradle
Is the hand that rocks the world.

Woman how divine your mission;
Here upon our natal sod;
Keep, oh! keep the young soul open,
Always to the breath of God.
All true trophies of the ages
Are from mother love impared;
For the hand that rocks the cradle,
Is the hand that rocks the world.

Darling girls with Eden's music,
Ringing yet in each young heart,
Learn and treasure household knowledge
Precious in life's future part.
When, you'll, no exulting mothers,
Bravely boyed and gently girl'd,
Feel the hand that rocks the cradle,
Is the hand that rocks the world.

Blessings on the hand of woman,
Fathers sons and daughters cry;
And the sacred song is mingled
With the worship in the sky.
Mingles where the tempest darkness,
Rainbows evermore are curled;
For the hand that rocks the cradle,
Is the hand that rocks the world.

MISSISSIPPI.—A disgraceful scene occurred
in the Supreme Court sitting at Jackson,
Miss., on the 9th instant, in which the
Chief Justice of the State was the promi-
nent actor. The members of the Court
were about leaving the consultation room
for the court room, when Chief Justice
Peyton suggested a delay that he might
propose to designate a reporter of the court
to fill a vacancy. Justice Tarbell dissented
to the proposition, when angry words
passed between the Justices. Justice Tar-
bell made a move towards Justice Peyton,
when the latter at once prepared for action.
With a promptness and celerity that would
do no discredit to a young man, he drew
his knife and "presented arms" to Judge
Tarbell, and but for the prompt interference
of Justice Smalley, it is believed that the
floor of the temple of justice would have
been stained with the blood of one of its
own ministers.

GUN-SMITH SHOP.
Removal.
I have moved my shop across Tryon street to the
room formerly occupied by R. W. Beckwith, where
I will in future as in the past, execute well and
promptly all work in my line.
Guns, locks, keys, and indeed everything in my
line will be done in a workman-like manner, and
warranted to give satisfaction.
Jan. 12, 1874. W. B. TAYLOR

FURNITURE.
F. M. SHELTON
Has on hand and is constantly receiving great va-
rieties of Bedroom Suits, Cottage Furniture, Bu-
retaus, Wardrobes, Chairs, Looking Glasses, Spring
Beds, Mattresses, and everything usually kept in a
first-class Furniture Store.
Mr. Shelton gives special attention to the Under-
taking department, in which he keeps a full assort-
ment of Metallic Cases and Wood Coffins.
All of the above selling at astonishingly low
prices. Call and examine.
F. M. SHELTON,
South Trade Street,
Opposite Market.
Dec. 15, 1873.

GROCERIES,
Liquors, Tobacco, &c.
The subscriber again presents himself before the
public, and begs to call the attention of the whole-
sale trade and Retailers to the following attractive
line of Heavy and Fancy Groceries:
500 Barrels Flour—Family, Extra and Super.
30,000 Lbs. bulk Bacon, all grades to suit buyers.
50 sacks Rio Coffee, Good and Fair.
50 barrels Sugars, A, extra C, and C.
75 " S. H. Syrup.
15 " Cuba Molasses, new crop.
200 sacks Liverpool Salt.
75 tubs Leaf Lard.
50 boxes Soda and Lemon Crackers.
15 barrels do. do. do.
65 kegs and boxes Soda.
50 cases Oysters.
50 " Pepper Sauce.
20 Pickles—pints, quarts and 1/2 gallons.
5,000 Cigars—good to common.
150 boxes Tea—good to common.
100 barrels Whiskey—pure N. C. Corn.
10 " "Zeb. Vance" Whiskey.
25 " Monongahala do.
50 " North Carolina Apple Brandy.
Blackberry Brandy, Cherry Brandy, Ginger
Brandy, French Brandy, Madeira Wine, Scupper-
non Wine—full stock always on hand.
March 2, 1874. W. J. BLACK.

The Excelsior
HOT BLAST COOK STOVE.
This Stove has never been excelled, and from its
first appearance in 1861, has become popular wher-
ever introduced. Nearly 40,000 are now in daily
use, and it still continues to gain popularity. All
inventions of any value have been added; the Stove
has been enlarged and improved from time to time
as experience has suggested, and it is now in the
thirtieth year of its existence offered as a Cooking
apparatus that cannot be surpassed.
For sale by
D. H. BYERLY,
Charlotte, N. C.

WOLFE, BARRINGER & CO.
We respectfully invite the attention of our friends
and the public generally to our new stock of
Fall and Winter Goods,
The largest and cheapest stock of Jeans, Tweeds,
Satinets, Cloths and Fancy Cassimeres, we have
ever had.
Ready-made Clothing,
GEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
HATS, CAPS, SHOES, TRUNKS & VALISES.
Hardware!! Hardware!!
Carpenter's Tools, Blacksmith's Tools, Builder's
Material and Shelf Hardware of every description,
cheap at
WOLFE, BARRINGER & CO'S.
Sept. 29, 1873.

Why President Buchanan never Married.
Many years ago a lawyer in Philadelphia,
poor and unknown to fame, fell in love
with a beautiful young lady of Baltimore,
and his love being reciprocated, an engage-
ment ensued. The mother of the young
lady, however, did not view the engage-
ment with satisfaction or pleasure. Indeed,
she heartily disapproved of it, for the young
lawyer was altogether too poor and obscure
to marry into one of the wealthiest and
most aristocratic of Baltimore families.
This, at least, was the opinion of the young
girl's mother, who, being very ambitious
and correspondingly proud, desired that
her daughter should wed some person
prominent either in this or some other
country.

She brought all her influence to bear
upon the girl, and did all she possibly could
to induce her to give up her lover, but fail-
ing she resorted—as mothers have done
before—to deception and other contempti-
ble means to break off the engagement.
Letters were intercepted, handwriting imi-
tated, servants bribed and falsehoods circu-
lated promiscuously. The natural and
inevitable result was that a misunderstanding
arose between the betrothed for which
neither in reality was responsible. One
day the lawyer received a note written in
the handwriting of his fiancée, accompanied
by a packet of letters and a box of trinkets.
The note stated that the writer had, upon
careful consideration and thought, decided
that she did not love him as a woman about
to be his wife should, and for this and other
reasons begged to be released from her en-
gagement.

The blow was a hard one, and for a long
time the lawyer felt the effects acutely.
Under the impression that he had been
jilted because he was poor and unknown,
he determined to become rich and famous,
and forthwith commenced his "noble life."
How well he succeeded the nation knows,
for in 1848 he was made Secretary of State,
Minister to England, and a few years
later was elected President of the United
States.

Meanwhile his first love married a very
rich merchant of Philadelphia, much against
her own will and only at the earnest and
repeated solicitations of her mother. The
marriage was not a happy one, for the wife
neither loved nor respected the husband.
Her cup of bitterness was full when she
heard of the election of her lover as Presi-
dent, and her mother's cup was quite over-
flowing. She plunged into social dissipa-
tion in the hope of forgetting her sorrows.
For two or three seasons she was the talk
of the Quaker City, where she went to re-
side with her husband, and where their
first child was born. Her entertainments
were of unusual elegance, her costumes
marvels of richness and beauty, and her
equipage the finest ever seen on Walnut
street.

By and by scandal circulated about her.
Mrs. Grundy said she neglected her family,
and slanderously accused her of transferr-
ing her affections to a gentleman who is
now United States Minister at a European
city. One by one her friends fell off, and
ultimately she was snubbed most directly
and repeatedly. She left her husband and
went home to her mother in Baltimore,
where in a few months she died of con-
sumption, brought on by excessive and
protracted dissipation. Her cruel and un-
natural mother never ceased to berate and
upbraid her for not marrying the lawyer,
when she herself, by intercepting and forg-
ing letters, broke off the match. Her last
hours were spent in religious exercise, and
it is related that she wrote to her true
and faithful lover, who, when she died, was an
Ex-President, James Buchanan, asking for-
giveness, and stating that she had never
desired to love him with all her heart and
soul.

This most romantic story is vouched for
by reliable parties as true in every particu-
lar, although for obvious reasons all the
names are omitted. The story has a moral,
and there are many women in society to-
day who had best apply it. Truth, indeed,
is stranger than fiction.

FARM LABORERS.
Our Office is prepared to furnish upon reasonable
prices Laborers of any nationality and in any num-
ber desired. Our contract with foreign correspon-
dents requires a small amount of cash in advance.
Full particulars given upon application. Charges
light, as we are anxious to make the movement a
success.
GRAHAM & NASH.
March 2, 1874. 2m

AT THE GREEN FRONT
On College Street,
You can find almost anything you wish in the Gro-
cery line, and at prices to suit all.
Corn and Meal by the Bushel or
Car Load.
Bacon, Hams and Lard, Mackerel, Sugar, Coffee,
Molasses, Starch, Indigo, Pepper, Spice, Candy (by
the box), Soap, Candles, Kerosene Oil, and too
many other goods to mention.
J. S. WILLIAMSON & CO.
Flour a specialty, and all of it warranted.
J. S. WILLIAMSON & CO.
We deliver goods anywhere in the city "free of
charge."
J. S. WILLIAMSON & CO.
Mr. T. D. Walsh, Capt. J. L. Denton, W. M. Stitt,
Iredell Jones and B. J. Massey are with J. S. Wil-
liamson & Co., and would be glad to see their
friends.
March 2, 1874.

MRS. QUERY
Has the Handsomest and Cheapest Stock of Mill-
inery Trimmings and Fancy Goods in the city.
The Ladies are requested to call and examine the Beau-
tiful Millinery and all the Latest Novelties in Fan-
cy Goods at very Low Prices.
Hair Goods a Specialty at
Sept. 15, 1873. MRS. QUERY'S.

ROCKVILLE LIME.
Building and Agricultural Lime of this superior
brand kept constantly on hand for sale by
PEGRAM & WARD,
Feb. 9, 1874. 2m Manufacturer's Agents

Mild Winters.
The Pall Mall Gazette says the mildness
of the late season, though very unusual as a
matter of fact, bears no real comparison to
that of some winters "long gone by." In
1172 the temperature was so high that
leaves came out on the trees in January,
and birds hatched their broods in February.
In 1280 the winter was equally mild, and
the maids of Cologne wore wreaths of vio-
lets and corn-flowers at Christmas and on
the Twelfth Day. In 1421 the trees flowered
in the month of March, and the vines in
the month of April. Cherries ripened in
the same month, and grapes appeared in
May. In 1572 the trees were covered
with leaves in January, and the birds
hatched their young in February as in 1172.
In 1585 the same thing was repeated, and
it is added that the corn was in the ear at
Easter. There was in France neither snow
nor frost throughout the winters of
1538, 1707, 1709, 1627 and 1659; finally, in
1662, even in the north of Germany, the
stoves were not lighted, and the trees flowered
in February. Coming to later dates,
the winter of 1846 to 1847, when it thundered
at Paris on the 28th of January, and that
of 1865, the year of the great inunda-
tion of the Seine, may be mentioned as ex-
ceptionally mild.

Exceptionally late winters are about as
rare as the exceptionally mild ones. We
do not commonly have much snow past the
first of April, yet instances are on record of
heavy snow-falls in New York considerably
later in the season. In 1850, if our memory
is not at fault, a snow-storm began on the
21st of April, which lasted nearly three
days and was very disastrous. Snow ac-
cumulated to a depth of four feet on a level
and barns were crushed, orchards ruined, &c.,
to an extent we never knew equalled before
or since. A similar storm of less duration
had occurred only one week previous, and
both were unprecedented. The roads had
been well settled for days before, and
Spring seemed far advanced.

The "Ladies' Man."
By his air and gait, the ultra-fashionable
style of his clothing, the killing curl of his
moustache, the "look-and-die" expression of
his simpering face, his stream of small talk,
sundry other signs and tokens of a plethora
of vanity and a lack of soul and brain, you
may distinguish at a glance the individual
who plumes himself off upon being a "ladies'
man." His belief in his own irresistibility
is written all over him. And, to say the
truth, your ladies' men have some grounds
for their self-conceit. It is undoubtable that
girls do sometimes fall in love, or what
they suppose love, with fellows who look
as if they had walked out of tailors' fashion
plates—creatures that by the aid of various
artists who contribute to the "make-up" of
human popinjays have been converted into
superb samples of what art can effect in the
way of giving men an unmanly appearance.
The woman who marries one of these flut-
terers is to be pitied; for if she has any
glimmerings of common sense, and a heart
under her bodice, she will soon discover
that her dainty husband has no more of a
man's spirit in him than an automatic figure
on a Savoyard's hand-organ. But a woman
worth a true man's love is not caught by
such a specimen of ornamental hollow ware.
A sensible woman is, in fact, a terror to
"ladies' men" for they are aware that her
penetrating eye looks through them and
sounds the depth of their emptiness. She
knows the man, indeed, from the trumpery
counterfeit, and has no touch of the mack-
erel propensity to jump at a flashy bait in
her wholesome composition. The ladies'
man should be permitted to live and die a
bachelor. His vocation is to dangle after
the sex, to talk soft nonsense, to carry
shawls and fans, to astonish boarding-school
misses, and to kindle love flames as
evasive and harmless as the fiz of a
squib. If, however, he must needs become
a Benedict, let him be yoked with some
vain and silly flirt, his natural counterpart.
So shall the law of fitness not be outraged.

A Great Trial.
Nothing in the history of English juris-
prudence can compare with the remarkable
trial of the man claiming to be Roger Tich-
borne who has just been found guilty for so
swearing and sentenced to fourteen years
of penal servitude for perjury. One hun-
dred and eighty days were devoted to the
trial. The investigation was searching and
thorough. Every appliance of the law was
exhausted in an effort to ascertain the truth,
and after such research and effort the jury
was sentenced as above stated.
The case was in many respects a remark-
able one. Sir Roger Tichborne many
years ago left his home because of a quarrel
with his family, and led a life of varying
adventure upon land and sea until death
came to him. The life of the claimant, as
the person just convicted has come to be
known, was of the same character. By
some means he became possessed of the
knowledge that the real Sir Roger was en-
titled to large estates in England and de-
termined to obtain possession of them. He
went to England, was recognized as her son
by Lady Tichborne. His identity was fur-
ther established by the testimony of officers
who had served with him, by servants who
had served under him, by servants of the
family and by gentlemen holding seats in
the Parliament of Great Britain. The ar-
guments of counsel consumed weeks in
their delivery. Every circumstance tend-
ing to throw light upon the case and bring
out the truth was developed. Two hun-
dred witnesses were examined upon the
question of identity, and yet the jury were
so thoroughly convinced of the guilt of the
prisoner that a verdict was promptly reach-
ed and rendered. Nothing like this has
ever before occurred in England or any
other country.

The Great Gun Explosion.
The Steamer Princeton Disaster.
The steamer Princeton was bound upon the
Potomac on the morning of February 28th,
1844, having on board a large number of
people, including President John Tyler, his
cabinet, a large number of Senators, Repre-
sentatives and distinguished citizens,
many with their wives and daughters. The
occasion was a *fele* given by Capt. Stockton,
the Princeton having just shipped the
largest gun then known, "the Peacemaker,"
which carried a solid shot weighing 225 lbs.
As Alexandria came in view, Capt. Stockton
said privately to the President and Cabinet
that "he would fire a parting salute from the
Peacemaker in honor of George Washing-
ton, the great peacemaker of his country,"
and for their particular gratification, as
the gun was an experiment in the machin-
ery of death, and great curiosity pre-
vailed with regard to its character. The
President and party started up the cabin
stairs when the President was re-called to
hear a toast proposed by a young lady,
then well known, Miss Wickliffe, who gave
the sentiment, "The Flag of America: the
only thing that is American that will
bear a stripe." The Secretary of Navy,
Mr. Upshur (Va.) had also returned with
the deck that he might witness the firing,
but the announcement of a national song
detained Mr. Tyler, and Upshur went on
deck alone. As the name "Washington"
was pronounced by the singer, loud came
the report of the gun, and in the midst of
the excitement, the master of ceremonies
called for three cheers. Before a voice
could utter a responsive shout, the boat-
swain's mate rushed into the cabin, black
with powder and blood dripping from his
garments, exclaiming in broken sentences
that the gun had exploded and killed every-
body on deck. The cries of wives, whose
husbands had been at their side a moment
before, the shrieks of daughters for their
fathers, the rushing of men, and fainting of
women, the trembling of the ship and the
cloud of smoke that enveloped the vessel
above and below without and within, com-
bined to produce a scene almost indescrib-
able for its pain and horror. When the
smoke had risen, the lower part of the gun
lay upon the lifeless, bleeding body of the
Secretary of Navy, who expired before he
could be taken from its trammels; Gen.
Gilmer of Virginia, lay senseless beside
Mr. Upshur, and also expired before any
assistance could be rendered him. Virgil
Maxcy, of Maryland, was horribly mutilat-
ed and had died instantly. Col. Gardiner,
a member of Congress from New York,
lived half an hour without, however, giv-
ing any token of consciousness; and Com-
modore Totten, who had watched the gun
with great interest, lay mangled and sense-
less, and breathed his last within the same
period.

The Secretary of War, Judge Wilkins,
did not trust the gun, and had retired a
moment before the firing, thus saving his
life. The wife of Gen. Gilmer, with eyes
fixed and tearless, gazed at the dead body
of her husband, to whom she was passion-
ately attached, and who had been dancing
with her a hour previously. Dumb with
agony, white with terror, and quivering in
the anguish of the scene, she was borne
away by sorrow-stricken friends, and sud-
denly sent back upon the affrighted air
shriek upon shriek of madness and despair.
The daughters of Commodore Gardiner
threw themselves upon the bloody corpse
of their father and piteously bemoaned his
cruel death.

The victims were conveyed to Washing-
ton, where five hearses bore the dead to the
President's mansion. The coffins were ar-
ranged in the centre of the east room, ac-
cording to the rank of those who slept with-
in them.

The catastrophe had occurred on Wed-
nesday; on Saturday the funeral took place
amid all the mournful pomp the living
could pay as a tribute to the dead; and
mid the tolling of bells and heavy resonance
of minute guns, the coffins were laid within
their final resting place in the Congressional
burying ground.

A Queer Religious Sect.
There are many peculiarities of religious
belief and practice—some that seem to out-
side very absurd indeed—but we never
heard of one of these until recently, when
we clipped the following concerning them,
from a Chicago paper. The information
given will be new, we fancy, to nearly all
our readers:
Scattered in all portions of southern
Colorado, and New Mexico, and extending
even into Arizona and Utah, are members
of a queer religious sect known as Penitents.
They act upon the theory that all mortal
sins, no matter how hideous, can be atoned
by physical suffering, and accordingly, at
certain seasons of the year, generally in the
Fall, they castigate themselves into a con-
dition of godliness, and then commence the
battle of life anew. In Colorado and New
Mexico the order numbers 10,000 souls,
who are all under the control of, and yield
implicit obedience to, the high priest,
Miguel Romero who resides at Taos. Tra-
dition says that Miguel is a direct descen-
dant of Montezuma; and such is the faith
reposed in him, and so strong is the con-
viction of his divine origin, that any one of
his 10,000 ignorant subjects would gladly
immolate himself upon the altar if told that
Miguel desired it. He lives in great state
at Taos; is surrounded by a very numerous
retinue of servants and humble peons, and
religiously exacts one-third of whatever is
produced by his subjects, no matter whether
it be grain, wood, gold, or silver. A neglect
or refusal to comply with this ordi-
nance subjects the offender to excommuni-
cation at least, and in aggravated cases, to
death. It does not seem likely that this
sect will increase.