

**DOBBINS' STARCH POLISH.**

An important discovery, by which every family may give their linen that beautiful finish peculiar to fine laundry work. Ask your Grocer.

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**OLD NEW DOBBINS' ELECTRIC POLISH.**

Makes Looking Glasses shine. ASK YOUR GROCER.

**WOOD'S GREAT PEPPERMINT CURE FOR COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.**

W. W. WOOD, Manufacturer, Winston, N. C.

CHAS. R. JONES, Sole Ag't, Charlotte, N. C.

**The Charlotte Observer.**

SATURDAY, JAN. 28, 1882.

**THE LAST SCENE—Concluded.**

owner of untold wealth, or that he had invented something which would revolutionize the world, or that he was the President of the United States, or Christ, or God, could be regarded as a delusion of the mind, or that he had a glass limb—and those were cases of insane delusions. Generally the delusion centered around the patient himself, his rights, the duties of his office, and went, independently of the exercise of will and reason, like a phantom of a dream. It was, in fact, the waking dream of the insane, in which ideas presented themselves to the mind as real facts. The most certain thing was that an insane delusion was never the result of reasoning and reflections, and could not be dispelled by them. A man might reason himself into a delusion, but he could not be reasoned or persuaded into insanity or insane delusions. The question for the jury was not what was the delusion of the prisoner's mind at the time when this project was executed. If he was sufficiently sane then to be responsible, it mattered not what might have been his condition before or after; with insanity, it has been repeatedly admitted as to his previous and subsequent condition because it threw light, prospectively and retrospectively, on the condition at the time. Inasmuch as these disorders were of gradual growth, it is not possible to determine, if he were insane shortly before or shortly after the commission of the crime, it was natural to infer that he was so at the time. But still all the evidence must center around the time when the deed was done.

The jury must determine whether, at the time the homicide was committed, the defendant was laboring under an insane delusion prompting him to kill him to do the deed. Naturally they would look first to any explanation of the act that might have been made by the defendant himself at the time or immediately before or after. Several papers had been in the possession and that purported to assign the motive for the deed. In the address to the American people of the 16th of June he said:

"I conceived the idea of removing the President four weeks ago. Not a soul knew of my purpose. I conceived the idea myself, and I kept it to myself. I read the newspapers carefully for and against the administration, and gradually the conviction dawned upon me that the President's removal was a political necessity, because he proved a traitor to the men who made him, and thereby imperiled the life of the nation."

Again he said in his address: "Ingratitude is the basest of crimes. The President, under the manipulation of the Secretary of State, has been guilty of the basest ingratitude to the state. His express purpose has been to crush Gen. Grant and Senator Conkling, and thereby open the way for his reappointment in 1884. In the President's madness he has wrecked the once grand republican party, and has done it in a political necessity. It will make my friend Arthur President and save the republic."

Judge Cox also quoted from the address to the American people which was written and given to Mr. Reynolds: "I now wish to state distinctly why I attempted to remove the President. I had read the papers for and against the administration very carefully, and the more I read the more I was convinced of the necessity of removing him. Gradually, as the result of reading the newspapers, the idea settled on me that if the President were removed it would unite the two factions of the republic, and that it would save the government from going into the hands of the ex-rebels and their Northern allies. It was my own conception, and whether right or wrong I take the entire responsibility. A large number of the papers, and I addressed to the public, reiterated these statements, and added, 'I have got the inspiration worked out of me.'"

The jury would consider whether these declarations were evidence of insanity or whether, on the contrary, they showed an ample power of reasoning and reflection, resulting in the opinion that the President had betrayed his party, and that if he were out of the way it would be a benefit to his party and would save the country from the predominance of their political opponents. So far there was nothing insane in the conclusion. It had doubtless been shared by a good many heated partisans who were sane people, but the difference was that the prisoner reached the conclusion that to put the President out of the way by assassination was a political necessity. When he had the capacity to distinguish between right and wrong they were bound to do it.

There was, undoubtedly, a form of insane delusion consisting of a belief by a person that he is inspired by the Almighty to do something to kill another person, for example, when the delusion might be so strong as to impel him to the commission of crime. The defendant in this case claims that he labored under such a delusion at the time of the commission of the homicide, and that his own favor were not, of course, evidence, and were not to be considered by the jury. The law allowed a prisoner to testify in his own behalf, and therefore made no distinction between the witness-stand legal evidence, and received and considered and given such weight to as it deserved. No verdict, however, could be safely rendered on the sole evidence of an accused party under such circumstances. Otherwise a man on trial for his life could secure his acquittal by simply testifying that he had committed the crime under a delusion of inspiration or irresistible impulse. This would be to proclaim a universal amnesty to criminals in the past and unbounded license in the future; and courts of justice might as well be closed.

After fairly and fully stating the theory of the prosecution and of the defense, Judge Cox said, in conclusion: "And now, gentlemen, to sum up all I have said to you, if you find from the whole evidence that at the time of the commission of the homicide the prisoner was laboring under such a defect of his reason that he was incapable of understanding what he was doing or of seeing that it was a wrong thing to do—as for example, that he was under the insane delusion that the Almighty had commanded him to do the act—then he was not in a responsible condition of mind, but was an object of compassion and should be now acquitted."

If, on the other hand, you find that he was under no insane delusion, but had the possession of his faculties, and power to know that his act was wrong, and of his own free will, he deliberately conceived the idea and executed the homicide, then, whether his motive were personal, vindictiveness, political animosity, a desire to avenge supposed political wrongs, or a morbid desire for notoriety, or any other, it is not your duty to acquit him, but to return a verdict of guilty as indicted; or (after a suggestion from Mr. Scoville to that effect) if you find that the prisoner was not guilty by reason of insanity, it is your duty to say so. You will now retire to your room and consider your verdict."

charge, which was completed at 4:40 p. m., there was perfect stillness in the court-room, and even the prisoner kept absolutely quiet, with the exception of one or two simple interjections. The jury immediately retired and many of the spectators left the room.

**BEFORE LEAVING THE COURT-ROOM.**

Before leaving the court-room, when the recess was announced, Guiteau evinced considerable nervousness, but on getting away to comparative seclusion his usual composure and assurance soon returned to him. He stood out for some minutes, with his hat on, and his attendants, meanwhile chatting familiarly and good naturedly. He was asked what he thought the jury would do, and he replied, "I think they will acquit me or discharge me." He then went out for some minutes, but he returned when the jury called to the bailiff in waiting that they were ready with their verdict. They were informed that a verdict had been reached, and that Judge Cox had left the court-room, so they remained in their room until the court reassembled. The rumor that the jury had agreed was quickly spread from one to another, and the excited and awestruck gaze upon the court-room, and with eager expectancy anxiously awaited each word that seemed to expect a verdict of guilty.

The musty, antique room is devoid of gas, and the score or more of candles placed upon the desks of the judge, counsel and reporters imparted a weird and fancifully unnatural aspect to the grim old place. The shadows thrown upon the dark background of the wall seemed like the specters of those who held in their hands the destiny of a human life. First came the prisoner with quick, nervous step, and as he seated himself in the dock, the solitary candle fell full upon his face and disclosed its more than usual pallor. Not a tremor of the limbs or a movement of the muscles of the face was observable as he threw back his head and fixed his gaze upon the door through which the jury were to enter.

"**GUILTY AS INDICTED.**"

Judge Cox soon afterwards took his seat, the crier called "Order," and the jury at 5:35 filed slowly into their seats. Every sound was hushed save the voice of the clerk as he read the indictment and the usual inquiry. Clear and distinct came the reply "We have."

"What is your verdict, guilty or not guilty?" With equal distinctness came the reply "Guilty, as indicted."

The hearty feeling of the crowd found expression in uproarious demonstrations of applause and approval. "Order!" "Order!" shouted the bailiffs.

Mr. Scoville and counsel for the prosecution were simultaneously upon their feet. Mr. Scoville attempted to address the court, but the district attorney shouted, "Wait till we have the verdict complete and in due form of law." Order was restored, and the clerk, again addressing the jury, said: "Your foreman says 'Guilty, as indicted.' So say we all of us."

"We do," they all responded.

Another demonstration of approval followed this announcement, but not so prolonged as the first.

Mr. Scoville, still upon his feet, demanded a poll of the jury, which was granted, and each juror was called by name, and each, in a firm voice responded, "Guilty."

At the last name was called the prisoner shrieked, "My blood will be upon the heads of that jury. Don't you forget it."

Mr. Scoville again addressed the court, saying: "I do not desire to forfeit any rights I may have under the law and practice in this District. If there is anything that I ought to do now to save those rights I would be indebted to your honor to indicate it to me."

Judge Cox assured him that he should have every opportunity; that the charge would be furnished to him in print to-morrow, and he would be accorded all the time allowed by law within which to file his exceptions, and that he would also be entitled to four days within which to move in arrest of judgment.

Guiteau, who from the moment Judge Cox began the delivery of his charge to the jury had dropped completely his air of flippancy and arrogance and sat with rigid features and compressed lips called out in tones of desperation: "God will avenge this outrage."

**THANKS TO THE JURY.**

Judge Cox then turned to the jury and said: "Gentlemen of the jury, I cannot express too many thanks for the manner in which you have discharged your duty. You have richly merited the thanks of you countrymen, and I feel assured you will take with you to your homes the approval of your consciences. With thanks, gentlemen of the jury, I dismiss you."

With this announcement the court was declared adjourned, and the famous trial, which has absorbed the public interest and attention for more than two weeks, ended. The crowd quickly left the court room, and the prisoner, gesticulating in his maniacal manner, was led out. As he passed the reporters' tables he leaned over and called out to an acquaintance, "The court in banc will reverse this business." His appearance was that of a man who had been through a long and weary day, and he was being put in the van of the crowd of men and boys upon the pavement yelled and shouted the words of his home in mockery of the prisoner's constant boast, "The American press and people are all with me." The van was quickly driven away, followed till out of sight by the press and the crowd.

**Suicide.**

Savages rarely commit suicide; the desire of self-annihilation is the product of our higher civilization. People are also more anxious to shuffle off the mortal coil in northern than in southern latitudes, more among the educated than the illiterate, more among working people than professional men, and more among the poor than the well-to-do. The Danes are the most and the Prussians the least self-destructive, the French more than the English, and the English more than the Austrians, Russians, Italians or Spanish. Apart from latitude, climate has no effect. The season, however, exerts an important influence. Most people prefer to take themselves off in fine weather. Spring and summer are the favorite time. July offers to the victim the least and November the fewest attractions. The number of suicides is twice as great in May, June or July, as in any winter month. That woman, more than men, should shun death by their own hand, and should make up but a small portion of the ill-starred list is but natural and proper. Nor is it strange that convicts and prostitutes, who know neither shame or fear, do not die voluntarily deaths in any appreciable ratio. But why should the tendency to self-slaughter increase steadily and surely with advancing years, and old age rather than earlier life become the suicidal period? For this strange fact appears to be established by statistics, and that in proportion to the number of individuals of each age suicides are about as frequent above three-score-and-forty. The favorite methods of death are hanging and drowning, poisoning and the knife having gone out of fashion.

**A WORLD OF GOOD.**

One of the most popular medicines now before the American public is Hop Bitters. You see it everywhere. People take it with good effect. It builds up the system, and is pleasant to the taste as some other Bitters, as it is not a whiskey drink. It has done a world of good. If you don't feel just right, try Hop Bitters.—Nunda News.

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Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains, Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

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There exists a means of securing a soft and brilliant complexion, no matter how poor it may naturally be. Hagan's Magnolia Balm is a delicate and harmless article, which instantly removes Freckles, Tan, Redness, Roughness, Eruptions, Vulgar Flushings, etc., etc. So delicate and natural are its effects that its use is not suspected by anybody.

No lady has the right to present a disfigured face in society when the Magnolia Balm is sold by all druggists for 75 cents.

Jan. 22

**FRAMES.**

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

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**Van Ness' Gallery.**

See 18 oaks 17

**ST CHARLES HOTEL.**

HEADQUARTERS FOR DRUMMERS.

STATESVILLE, N. C.

This house has been leased for a term of years by Mrs. Dr. Reeves, whose intention is to keep a strictly first-class house in every respect. Commodious sample rooms on first and second floors. The patronage of the public is solicited. July 1st.

**STARTLING DISCOVERY!**

**LOST MANHOOD RESTORED.**

A victim of youthful improvidence suffering from Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple self-cure, which will effect a permanent cure. Address J. H. REEVES, 43 Chestnut St., N. Y.

See 19

**Railroads.**

**North Carolina Railroad.**

**CONDENSED SCHEDULES.**

**TRAINS GOING EAST.**

Date, Dec. 18, '81	No. 85 Daily	No. 51 Daily	No. 53 Daily
Leave Charlotte	4:30 p.m.	8:30 a.m.	8:10 p.m.
Arrive Greensboro	8:00 p.m.	7:38 a.m.	10:02 p.m.
Leave Greensboro	8:18 p.m.	7:58 a.m.	12:05 a.m.
Arrive Danville	10:10 p.m.	10:10 a.m.	12:25 a.m.
Leave Danville	11:80 p.m.	10:15 a.m.	
Arrive Greensboro	1:22 p.m.	8:50 a.m.	
Arrive Richmond	7:40 a.m.	8:55 p.m.	
Leave Greensboro	1:22 p.m.	1:22 p.m.	
Arrive Raleigh	4:30 p.m.		

No. 51—Connects at Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points East and West, via Danville and Richmond, also with train for Raleigh and Goldsboro.

No. 53—Connects at Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points East and West, via Danville and Richmond.

No. 55—Connects at Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points East and West, via Danville only.

**TRAINS GOING WEST.**

Date, Dec. 18, '81	No. 54 Daily	No. 50 Daily	No. 52 Daily
Leave Greensboro	12:30 p.m.	12:30 p.m.	11:25 p.m.
Arrive Raleigh	12:40 p.m.	12:40 p.m.	7:35 a.m.
Leave Raleigh	8:30 p.m.	12:07 p.m.	7:35 a.m.
Arrive Greensboro	7:48 p.m.	8:30 p.m.	9:35 a.m.
Leave Greensboro	8:30 p.m.	8:40 p.m.	9:35 a.m.
Arrive Salisbury	11:15 p.m.	10:27 p.m.	11:32 a.m.
Arrive Charlotte	12:40 a.m.	12:38 p.m.	1:08 p.m.

**N. W. N. C. RAILROAD.**

**GOING WEST.**

No. 60—Daily.

Leave Greensboro	8:51 p.m.
Arrive Kernersville	11:07 p.m.
Arrive Salem	11:50 p.m.

**GOING EAST.**

No. 61—Daily, except Sunday.

Leave Salem	7:30 a.m.
Arrive Kernersville	8:04 a.m.
Arrive Greensboro	9:00 a.m.

No. 63—Daily.

Leave Salem	4:30 p.m.
Arrive Kernersville	5:10 p.m.
Arrive Greensboro	6:30 p.m.

**Pullman Sleeping Cars Without Charge**

On Train No. 51, between Atlanta and Washington, via Danville.

On Train No. 55, between Atlanta and Washington, via Danville.

On Train No. 58, between Atlanta and Washington, via Danville.

On Train No. 50, between New York and Atlanta via Danville.

On Train No. 52, between Washington and Atlanta, via Danville.

On Train No. 54, between Washington and Atlanta, via Danville.

Through Tickets on sale at Greensboro, Raleigh, Goldsboro, Salisbury and Charlotte, and principal points South, southwest, West, North and East. For Freight Rates to Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas and the Southwest, address, R. S. BATES, General Passenger Agent, Richmond, Va.

**NOTICE.**

PURSUANT to a decree of the Superior Court of Mecklenburg, I will sell at Public Auction at the court house in Charlotte, on

**MONDAY, THE 27TH OF FEBRUARY, 1882.**

(being the week of Superior Court,) that valuable lot or parcel of land lying between the intersection of the North Carolina Railroad track and Trade street, adjoining the P. M. Brown lots and others, now known as the Butler property.

Resold because of purchaser at sale failing to comply.

Terms—1/3 cash; balance on 3 and 6 months credit, with interest. Title reserved as security for balance.

R. S. BATES, Commissioner.

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Where persons desire it we also furnish the "Ideal" Coffee-pot, the simplest, best and cheapest coffee-pot in existence. Grocers who sell our Coffee keep them. Ask for descriptive circular.

Respectfully, &c.,

H. K. & F. B. THURBER & CO., Importers, Wholesale Grocers and Coffee Roasters, New York.

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We will not here attempt to enumerate what we have—but if you will call we will satisfy you that we have the finest assortment of

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Call and see our Display whether you buy or not.

A fine lot of

**MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS**

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A DESIRABLE residence, three blocks from the A. public square in Charlotte, will be sold cheap and on reasonable terms to the right kind of purchaser. The dwelling is on a full lot, has nine comfortable rooms, brick kitchen, fine well of water, etc. The house is admirably adapted for the residence of a lawyer, doctor or preacher, having an admirable library attached, with a billiard parlor, etc. For further particulars, price, terms, etc., apply at

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THE lot on the corner of Ninth street and the North Carolina Railroad, fronting 140 feet on Ninth street and 136 feet on the North Carolina Railroad, will either be sold as a whole or divided into two lots of 70 by 136 feet. Suitable either for building or factory purposes. Apply to

THIS OFFICE

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