

The Charlotte Democrat.

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
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CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1873.

TWENTY-SECOND VOLUME—NUMBER 1069.

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.

W. H. HOFFMAN. ISAIAH SIMPSON.
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
profession in the most skillful manner and highest
degree of excellence.
Teeth extracted without pain by the use of Nitrous
Oxide Gas. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Office on Trade Street, in A. H. Nesbitt & Bro's
new building. Jan. 15, 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.

JOHN E. BROWN,
Attorney at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.,
Will practice in the Counties of Mecklenburg, Cabarrus,
Rowan, Davie, Union, Lincoln and Gaston.
Will give special attention to cases in Bankruptcy.
May 12, 1873. 6m

ROBERT GIBBON, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.,
Brick Office corner of 5th and Tryon Streets.
Residence on College Street.
March 11, 1872.

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, 1872.

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, 1870.

Saddles, Harness, &c.
We respectfully inform our patrons that we shall
continue the manufacture of SADDLERY and
HARNESS at our old stand, next door to Steen-
house, Macaulay & Co's.

We shall always keep one of the most extensive
stocks in the South, which we will sell at prices to
suit. To Wholesale Buyers we say that we will
duplicate any bill in our line brought North.
We shall always keep a large stock of well known
brands of Hemlock Sash, Oak Tanned, Kip and Upper
Leather on hand, at prices as low as any in the City.

Hides and Bark Wanted,
For which we pay the highest prices in CASH.
Mr. W. M. E. SHAW has charge of the Estab-
lishment, and will be pleased to see his friends.
March 3, 1873. SCHIFF & BRO.

STENHOUSE, MACAULAY & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Grocers & Commission Merchants,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.,
Consignments of Cotton solicited, on which we
will make liberal advances to the seller here, or if
shippers desire will ship to our friends at New York
or Liverpool direct. Commissions and storage on
moderate terms.
August 19, 1872.

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. ECKLES.

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.

PORTRAIT PAINTING.
ARTHUR L. BUTT, ARTIST.
Studio over Merchants and Farmers Bank,
Charlotte, N. C.

I shall be pleased to show specimens of my
work at my studio, to any who are interested in Art.
I paint Portraits from Life or Photographs. Per-
sons whose friends have died can get a Portrait of
them if they have a Photograph. I can accommo-
date persons at a distance if they will send a Photo-
graph with directions, &c.
ARTHUR L. BUTT, Charlotte, N. C.
Feb. 3, 1873.

Just Received.
A nice assortment of Wire-Hanging Baskets, at
WALTER BREM & CO'S Hardware Store.
May 19, 1873.

M. MANLY. BARTLETT & JOHNSTON,
of Newbern, N. C.
MANLY & JOHNSTON,
General Commission Merchants,
For the sale of
Cotton, Grain and Country Produce generally,
Corner Frederick and Lombard Streets,
July 28, 1873. 3m BALTIMORE.

CUTLER'S POCKET INHALER
AND
Carbulate of Iodine Inhalant.
A MOST WONDERFUL REMEDY!
The curative properties of which in Catarrh,
Aronchitis, Asthma, Hoarseness and all Diseases of
the Throat and Lungs, are superior to anything
hitherto used or known, affording relief in some
cases in from five to ten minutes. Approved by the
most distinguished physicians of all schools.
W. H. SMITH & Co., Proprietors, Buffalo, N. Y.
W. R. BURWELL & CO.,
Wholesale Agents, Charlotte, N. C.
August 25, 1873.

THE MURDER OF MRS. SURRATT.—Referring to the recently published letters and affidavits by which Judge Advocate General Holt seeks to prove that President Johnson and not he (Holt) was responsible for the cowardly judicial murder of Mrs. Surratt, the Baltimore Sun forcibly remarks: "There is no sane person who supposes in any part of this country who now believes that Mrs. Surratt was in any way accessory or privy to the horrid assassination perpetrated by Booth and associates. That her execution was a judicial murder is every day becoming more manifest. Perhaps this almost universal conviction may account for the curious phenomenon that years after the deed has been done, the aged victim disposed of, and the public in general has dismissed the painful subject from its mind, there arise, in the most unexpected manner, discussions among those who figured on that tragical occasion as to their relative share of the responsibility of the action."

The best Water Power, Gold Mines and Iron Interest in the South, FOR SALE.

By virtue of a mortgage to us executed by Admiral Charles Wilkes, we the undersigned mortgages, will sell upon the premises, at the "High Shoals" in Gaston County, N. C., on the 30th day of September, 1873, for CASH, all that valuable estate and property known as the "HIGH SHOALS" property in the Counties of Lincoln, Gaston and Cleveland, N. C., lying on the waters of Catawba River, Long Creek and other streams, containing over Fourteen Thousand Acres, and embracing the largest and best Water Power in the South, and including Rolling Mills, Furnace and Forges and other Mills and Machinery, and also embracing several valuable and productive GOLD MINES and inexhaustible beds of IRON ORE and LIMESTONE and other minerals, besides rich and productive Farming Lands.

FOR SALE.

I will sell at the Court House in Charlotte, at public auction, (if not privately sold) on Saturday the 1st day of November, 1873, (sales day) a fine TRACT OF LAND containing 250 acres, lying on the Catawba River, in the extreme South-western part of Mecklenburg County, known as the "Old Harris Mill Place," with small buildings for tenants, well watered, some 75 acres under cultivation, 15 or 20 acres of which is fine River Bottom.

STILL THEY COME!
From the constant arrival of those beautiful CABINET ORGANS, those messengers of sweet harmony, it would seem that every family, Church and School in Western North Carolina intend to have one. This is one of the most favorable signs of the times, for where music predominates, peace and concord must prevail. As they are constantly going it would be wise in those intending to purchase to be in season. Though while they last they will be kept constantly on hand at the ware room over the Store of W. N. Prather & Co., first door above the Market House, Charlotte, N. C. A prompt response to any communication on the subject of Organs may be relied upon. If any one desires references as to my business habits they are referred to any one, or all the prominent business firms in Charlotte. As I have resided in Charlotte about twenty-four years I am willing to abide the verdict of my fellow-citizens without consultation.
July 14, 1873. ANA GEORGE, Agent.

W. R. BURWELL & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
Spirits' Corner, CHARLOTTE, N. C.,
Have in Store their usual large supply of PURE DRUGS, CHOICE CHEMICALS, FINE PERFUMERIES, TOILET AND FANCY ARTICLES, CHOCOLATE, & CIGARETTES, FLAVORING EXTRACTS, SEGARS, PATENT MEDICINES, Wines, Brandies and Whiskies of the best quality for Medical uses. All the official and other standard Fluids and Solid Extracts, and the various Elixirs generally in use by the Medical Profession on hand. Our stock comprises everything usually found in a first class Drug Store, and is offered on the most favorable terms for cash. Orders filled with neatness and dispatch at lowest market prices.

Goods at the greatest Reduced Prices
AT
E. SHRIER'S
TEMPLE OF FASHION.
I now offer my entire stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS at the greatest reduced prices from this date, in order to make room for my large FALL and WINTER STOCK which I intend to lay in shortly.

Temple of Fashion
As soon as possible and obtain the greatest bargains ever offered.

REDUCTION OF PRICES.
From and after this date my entire stock of Spring and Summer goods,
Ready Made Clothing,
HATS AND
FURNISHING GOODS
Will be sold at greatly
REDUCED
Prices in order to make room for one of the largest and most complete stocks of Ready Made Clothing and goods for men's wear generally, ever offered in this Market.

Persons wishing piece goods or Ready Made Clothing will find it to their advantage to give me a call.
Store under Central Hotel.
J. S. PHILLIPS.
July 31, 1873.

Flowers of the Heart.
There are some flowers that bloom,
Tended by angels even from their birth,
Filling the world with beauty not of earth,
And heaven-born perfume.

Along Life's stony path,
To many a toiling pilgrim, cheer they bring,
And oftentimes in living glory spring
Beside the poor man's hearth.

Fairest of all the band
(Even as the snowdrop lifts its fearless head,
In storm and wind, unmoved, unblemished,
Truth's precious blossoms stand.

Oh, cherish carefully
The tender bud of Patience; 'tis a flower
Beloved of God! In sorrow's darkest hour
'Twill rise to comfort thee.

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How to Make Money of Depositors in Banks Safe.

We have seen an actual necessity for the better security of the money of depositors in banks and other corporations, and have more than once suggested such a modification of the laws governing all these public institutions, both State and national, as would give to depositors a representation upon the Board of Directors, if it be desirable to continue this feature of the banking system, with the power of examining for themselves, by competent and experienced accountants, into the condition of the condition of the bank whenever, in their judgment such an examination was necessary. The money of the depositors of any active banking institution in good standing, always greatly exceeds the amount of the capital stock of the bank, and also of any additional amount for which its charter may make its stockholders liable. It is upon the use of this money that the bank depends largely for its profits. As a rule it pays no interest for its use, nor do its owners participate in the profits of the institution. The depositors will naturally agree to this arrangement for the privilege of being relieved from the care and paying out of his money, as long as he can feel a perfect assurance that his money is safe. But when once this feeling of safety is gone, and his confidence shaken, the bank has lost its power of being any value whatever to him.

Hence it may come to pass, as it has in more than one instance, that a grand banking corporation is formed, with a long list of directors composed of the best known and most respectable names in the city, each one of whom may own barely enough stock to entitle him to a place among the stockholders, but each one of whom acts as a decoy duck to entice the unwary birds within the range of the skillful marksman. There is a growing distrust of the Directory business in banks, and a demand for its abolishment altogether, and a substitution of some more responsible and efficient mode of supervision of bank affairs. The method pursued in Great Britain is to have periodical examination of moneyed institutions by expert professional accountants not connected with or interested in the institution. Our national banking system provides that statements shall be furnished whenever called for, and also for a bank examiner, but we all know what these provisions amount to.

It seems to us that, taking our banking systems as they are until it be practical to adopt better, with the unmistakable demoralization among men as we find it, the most natural remedy for the evils complained of is to let the men who own the money and who are therefore the parties most deeply interested, have the power of knowledge invested, for to the extent of the average deposits in any bank it is a permanent investment by the depositors. We would not necessarily complicate this remedy by giving the depositors any further voice in the management of the bank than to pronounce upon the sufficiency and solvency of its assets. Let those who have invested their capital and give their time for the gain to be made choose for themselves the mode and style of business they may prefer, under the limitation of their charters; only, whatever may be that mode of style, the assets shall always be sufficient and available to meet their liabilities. We think this might be accomplished by giving the depositor the right to place one or more Directors from their own body upon the Board upon a basis of average deposits, and of empowering these Directors to employ expert accountants to examine into the condition of the bank whenever in their judgment it became necessary. We see no insurmountable obstacles in the way of the adaptation of some such method to our present State and national banking systems, and to all other public financial institutions where applicable.—N. Y. American Grocer.

Excelsior Hot Blast Cook Stove.
This Stove, as its name indicates, is Excelsior indeed; it has never been excelled, and from its first appearance in 1861, has become popular wherever introduced. Nearly 40,000 are now in daily use, and it still continues to gain popularity. All inventors of any value have been added. For sale by
D. H. BYERLY,
Charlotte, N. C.

At J. S. Williamson & Co's
You will always find Mr. JOHN L. DEATON, (late Conductor on the C. & A. R. R.), and Mr. J. V. NEPHERS of Union, S. C. They will be glad to see their friends, and promise satisfaction in all transactions.
August 25, 1873.

NEW FIRM. W. S. FORBES.
SMITH & FORBES,
(Successors to S. P. Smith & Co.)
CHARLOTTE, N. C.,
Wholesale and Retail dealers in
Boots, Shoes, Hats, Trunks,
LEATHER, &c.

This House being the oldest and largest Establishment of the kind in the State, it will always keep for the inspection of its Customers, at Wholesale and Retail, a well selected stock of Boots, Shoes, &c., bought direct from Manufacturers. Having a purchasing Agent always in the Northern Markets, we claim that we can sell Boots and Shoes as low as any jobbing house in New York or Baltimore. We will have in Store by September 1st, 10,000 Cases Boots and Shoes, which we intend selling at prices that defy competition. Do not fail to call at the old Stand of Smith's Shoe Store and examine our Stock of Boots and Shoes before buying. We pledge ourselves to please.
SMITH & FORBES.

Dr. Greene, Lindley & Bentley's
PREPARATIONS
For sale at the Drug Store of
SMITH & HAMMOND.
Aug. 25, 1873.

Radish Seed.
Black Spanish Radish Seed at
Aug. 25, 1873. SMITH & HAMMOND'S.

At J. S. Williamson & Co's
You can find Flour to suit you. Salt, Bacon and a choice lot of Seed Oats. You can find choice white Corn by the bushel or by the car load.
August 25, 1873.

At J. S. Williamson & Co's
You can sell any kind of country produce; you can store your Cotton, Flour, Grain or anything else you wish and get an advance on the same on liberal terms. Will ship your Cotton for you and advance money on it. In fact we intend to do anything and everything to suit the people.
August 25, 1873.

Dexter Hams and Flour Sacks.
Just received 10 Tierces Dexter Hams and 500 Flour Sacks. For sale low at
W. H. H. HOUSTON & CO'S.
August 25, 1873.

To Publishers and Printers.
BOOK AND NEWS PAPER,
Of the best quality, manufactured at the
ATLANTA PAPER MILLS,
BY JAMES ORMOND, PROPRIETOR,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Turnip Seed
SMITH & HAMMOND'S.
Still on hand at
August 25, 1873.

BRINLY'S
STEEL PLOWS.
Being Agents for the above Plow, we are prepared to furnish them at Factory prices, with freight added. Call and examine them or send for Circular.
BURWELL, GRIER & CO.,
Aug. 4, 1873. 1m Charlotte, N. C.

Turnip Seed
SMITH & HAMMOND'S.
Still on hand at
August 25, 1873.

Mica Mining in Western North Carolina.
Correspondence Raleigh Daily News.

MITCHELL Co., Aug. 21, 1873.
We have spent the last week in visiting the mica mines in Yancey and Mitchell counties, and gathering such information regarding them as we deemed would be interesting to the public. The number of mines that have been opened is very large, but I think that very few of them have paid for the labor expended upon them. They are confined to no special locality, and mica is found and mines have been opened in every county in Western North Carolina, but the largest and most profitable are those of Yancey and Mitchell.

Mica is only found in conjunction with, or in the immediate vicinity of white quartz rock, usually lying between it and an overlying layer of feldspar, but very often deeply imbedded in the quartz, and requiring the best of tools and the hardest of labor to separate it. The quartz usually lies in seams at various angles and widths, sometimes vertical, but never horizontal, and presents the appearance of having been forced up from the depth below whilst in a molten condition, the surface rocks being upheaved and split apart to give it passage, and finding these masses of mica in its way, and being indestructible by fire, they become embedded in the liquid quartz or floated on its surface because of their greater specific gravity. It lies in detached masses and in pieces weighing from one to one hundred pounds, and sometimes more, and from three to twenty inches square.

When taken from the mines it is carefully cleaned and split into pieces varying in thickness from a quarter of an inch down to thin writing paper. These are marked out in various patterns as large as they will cut from 2 by 4 inches up to 12 inches square, and range in price from 25 cents to \$5 per pound. After they are split and marked, they are cut into shape with a pair of tinners shears, and thus carefully tied up in packages weighing one pound. It is used extensively, both in this country and Europe in the sides and doors of coal burning stoves, and being indestructible by fire, is the only article ever used for that purpose. There has for many years been an active demand for all that has come upon the market, and at very high prices; but the opening of the North Carolina mines has furnished an increased supply, whilst the demand has not increased, and the consequence is a falling off in price of about 40 per cent; in the smaller sizes it is probably much greater than this, yet a good mine is very profitable at these figures. I saw one lot sold for \$800 that the owner assured me cost him but \$40 to prepare for market; but these instances are rare, there are a few good mines, but there are hundreds that have never paid a dollar and never will. An immense amount of time and labor has been lost in fruitless search, and I question very much if all the money that had been paid would pay 50 cents per day for all the labor that has been expended; it is a lottery in which a few have drawn prizes, but a vast amount of the tickets have simply been a blank.

A curious phenomenon connected with these mines, and one which instantly arrests the attention of the visitor, is the fact that a very large number of them present evidences of having heretofore been worked, in many instances extensive excavations have been made and large quantities of mica have apparently been mined from them. By whom and when was this done is a question that has not as yet been satisfactorily answered, and I fear never will be. The various themes that have thus far advanced have failed to satisfy the closest observer, and it must doubtless remain a mystery, and whilst the mines, the mica, the mode of obtaining and preparing it for market, attracted my attention, nothing so deeply interested me as these evidences of the existence of a people, of whom all else is buried in oblivion. Was it the Indians we found upon the soil? The mound builders who preceded them or a people or nation unknown to either? Or was it De Soto who passed from Florida to the Mississippi in his search for gold? It could not have been De Soto, for he was but two years in his journey, and had but a handful of followers, whilst these works represent the labor of thousands of men. It was not the Indians we found upon the soil, else they would have been continued or traditions of their existence would have been handed down to us. A race that has existed through centuries of the earth in long since extinct, failed to give us any information regarding these. Mica is indestructible, fire will not burn it nor will frost disintegrate or time cause it to decay. If the Indians used it they would have fashioned it into various forms. Some of these in time would have been lost or thrown away, as were pieces of crockery ware, arrows, &c., and some of these in time would have been found again as on arrow heads and other Indian relics, but they have not been. It could not have been the mound builders for they have left evidence of their existence and civilization behind, but mica which is more indestructible than anything they have left has never been found among them. Did the mica miners exist before or after the mound builders? I think they came after, although they did not profit by the advanced civilization of the mound builders, for they, apparently were familiar with the use of metals, and had metal tools. Mica miners were a rude and barbarous race, and used only stone tools, many of which they have left behind. These are of various forms and sizes, but I do not think they have been formed by man, they being in many respects similar to thousands of others that can be picked up from the beds of the streams in the vicinity, but why did they mine it at all, for what purpose was it

used, and where did it go? Cortes found mica in use among the inhabitants of Mexico when he invaded it; they made mirrors of it by covering one side with a black varnish. To inquiries regarding its source they invariably replied that it came from the North. Its value was equal to that of silver. Did barbarous Indians living in the mountains of North Carolina mine it and carry it to Mexico as an article of traffic? It is not improbable that they did, though the distance was great and the mode of travel slow. Shells are found in Indian graves along the St. Lawrence that certainly came from the Gulf of Mexico, for they exist no where else in the world. If a traffic could be carried on between tribes residing on the Gulf of Mexico on the one hand, and the St. Lawrence on the other, I see no reason why Indians in North Carolina could not trade in Mexico. The Mexicans are familiar with the use of metal, and mica can only be cut or fashioned in various ways by metal. The Indians who mined it had no metal tools, and for this reason we never find pieces cut in any shape. The conquest of Mexico destroyed the demand by the introduction of a cheaper or better substitute. The mica miners possibly did not live among the mines, or removed elsewhere, new tribes followed them and occupied the soil, who knew nothing of its existence or could make no use of it, and all knowledge of it was soon blotted out from among men, leaving only these half filled excavations or mounds of earth to propound to the modern Anglo-Saxon a conundrum that he will never be able to answer satisfactorily. G.

Conquered by Kindness.
In a sketch of the life of the late General Amos Pillsbury, the Albany Express relates the following interesting incident:
"About the year 1826 his father was appointed Superintendent of the Connecticut State Prison, his son being the deputy; but in 1830, his father having resigned, Amos Pillsbury was tendered the position, although but twenty-five years of age. It was in this institution, and almost a quarter of a century ago, that a desperate fellow named Scott was confined for fifteen years. He was determined not to work, nor to submit to any of the rules, and shortly after entering the institution he nearly cut off his left hand to avoid doing any labor. But his wound was immediately attended to, and in less than one hour afterwards he was engaged in turning a crank with his own hand.

For this he threatened to murder the Warden on the first opportunity, and in some way getting hold of a razor he sharpened it for the purpose. Hearing of this Mr. Pillsbury sent for him and commanded him to shave him. He then eyed the man steadily, seated himself in the chair, and the operation began, and the prisoner's hand trembling the while. When the shaving was finished the Superintendent said:
"I have been told you meant to murder me, but I thought I might trust you."
"God bless you, Sir! you may," replied the regenerated man, completely broken down. From that moment he became one of the best behaved criminals in the prison, was treated well, and remained on his good behavior until Mr. Pillsbury left in 1832. But when the new Warden was appointed, Scott tried to escape, and murdered the keeper. For this crime he was hanged the year following at Hartford.

A Bad Boy.
They say that the chief astronomer at the Washington Observatory was dreadfully sold the other day. A wicked boy, whose Sunday school experience seems only to have made him more depraved, caught a fire-fly, and stuck it, with the aid of some muscage, in the center of the largest lens in the telescope. That night, when the astronomer went to work, he perceived a blaze of light apparently in the heavens, and what amazed him more was that it would give a couple of apts and then die out, only to burst out again in a second or two. He examined it a few moments carefully, and then began to do sums to discover where in the heaven that extraordinary star was placed. He thought he found the locality, and the next morning he telegraphed all over the universe that he had discovered a new and remarkable star of the third magnitude in Orion. In a day or two all the astronomers in America and Europe were studying Orion, and they gazed at it for hours until they were mad, and then they began to telegraph to the man at Washington to know what he meant. The discoverer took another look and found that the star had moved about eighteen billion miles in twenty-four hours, and upon examining it more closely he became very much alarmed to find that it had legs. When he went out on the doon, the next morning, to polish up his glass, he found the lightning bug. People down in Alexandria, seven miles distant, heard part of the swearing, and they say that he infused into it whole-souled sincerity and vigorous energy. The bills for telegraphic dispatches amounted to \$2,600, and now the astronomer wants to find that boy. He wishes to consult with him about something.—Max Adler.

AN IRISHMAN'S WILL.—"I will bequeath to my beloved wife, Bridget, all my property, without reserve, and to my eldest son Patrick, one half of the remainder, and to Denis my youngest boy, the rest. If anything is left, it may go to Terence McCarty."

"I hope, Mrs. Giles," said a lady who was canvassing for a choir at the village church, "you will persuade your husband to join us. I am told he has a sonorous voice." "A sonorous voice, ma'am?" said Mrs. Giles. "Ah, you should hear it come out of his nose when he's asleep!"

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