The Warrenton Gazette,

AN INDEPENDENT

WEEKLY FAMILY NEWSPAPER

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TERMS INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

WARRENTON GAZETTE.

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The Warrenton Gazette.

ADVERTISING RATES.

(10 LINES OR LESS CONSTITUTE A SQUARE)

One Square, one insertion	$1 00
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Nov. 2-tf.

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Having retired from the DRUG BUSINESS, will devote his entire time to his PROFESSION.

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DR. J. G. KING,

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OFFICE.—Next door to Residence, on North Side Court House Square. Ja-13-1y.

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COMPANY.

ACCUMULATED CAPITAL, $444,216.98

Chartered by the Commonwealth of Va.

Office N. E. Cor. of Main and 9th St's.,

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

Number of Policies issued 7,491.
Amount of property insured $7,499,859.14.
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Amount of cash premiums and fees received $233,514.82.
Amount paid for losses, expenses, &c.

$170,765.39.

Issues Term and participating policies—
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JORDAN H. MARTIN, Vice President.
H. S. PRICE, Secretary and Treasurer.
J. E. NEISWANGER, Asst. Secretary.
S. B. JONES, of Fork Union, Fluvanna Co., Va., Genl. Agt. for N. C. oc19-1y

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AND GENERAL AGENT,

WARRENTON, N. C.,

Has for sale

75 Thousand Acres of Land

in Warren County, North Carolina, and 500 Tons of Watson's & Clark's Sup. Phosphate.

REFERENCES.

Hon. Charles R. Train, Attorney General, Boston, Mass. Charles B. Yardley, Esq., Banker, 8 Wall Street, New York. Col. Wharton J. Green, Attorney at Law, Baltimore Md. Gen. M. W. Ransom, U. S. Senator, Washington, D. C., Ex-Governor P. H. Bell, Warrenton, N. C. Aug10-tf

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NORFOLK, VA. Nov-2-1y

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Life Insurance and Annuity

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All Policies Incontestible

AND NON-FORFEITING AFTER THREE ANNUAL PAYMENTS, EXCEPT IN CASE OF FRAUD.

Issues Policies on all Plans and on the Most Favorable Terms, either with or without Profits.

Though this Company has paid to 400 members the sum of

$1,000,000,

Yet its losses, in proportion to the number of the insured and the amount of insurance, have been remarkably few and light. To all persons seeking Mutual Insurance, this fact is very important, and in addition to this, no applicant will be received if his health is in the slightest impaired.

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J. W. WILLIAMS,

Warrenton, N. C.,

Respectfully announces to the public that his stock of

Carriages,
Phaetons,
Buggies.
Spring Wagons,

And every description of the finer class of work, all of home manufacture, is unexcelled in this section of N. C.

MY FACILITIES FOR MANUFACTURING

ANY KIND OF VEHICLE

Are greater than at any time heretofore, and my patrons are sure of getting the full value of their money in any article purchased, of my manufacture.

ALL NEW WORK WARRANTED.

Keeping thoroughly posted, as I do, in all the latest styles of work, I am fully prepared to furnish at short notice,

The Most Fashionable Vehicle.

The hands employed in my establishment are thoroughly competent and skillful in every department.

Wagons,
Carts,
Drays and
Barrows,

MADE TO ORDER.

NO NORTHERN WORK KEPT on HAND.

Prices and Terms Liberal.

FISK'S METALLIC

BURIAL CASES.

I keep on hand all sizes of these celebrated cases, which will be furnished promptly, and at the lowest prices.

An Elegant Hearse,

Always Ready for Use.

A careful and experienced undertaker will accompany every case sold, when desired.

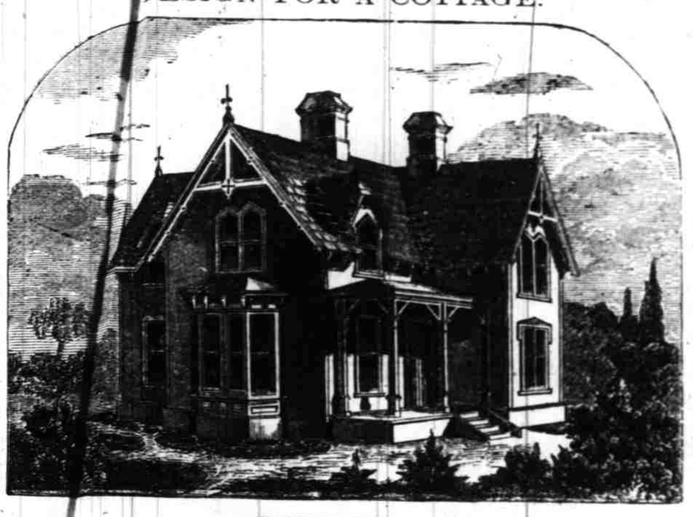
Wooden Coffins Made to Order.

J. W. WILLIAMS,

Main Street,

WARRENTON, N. C.

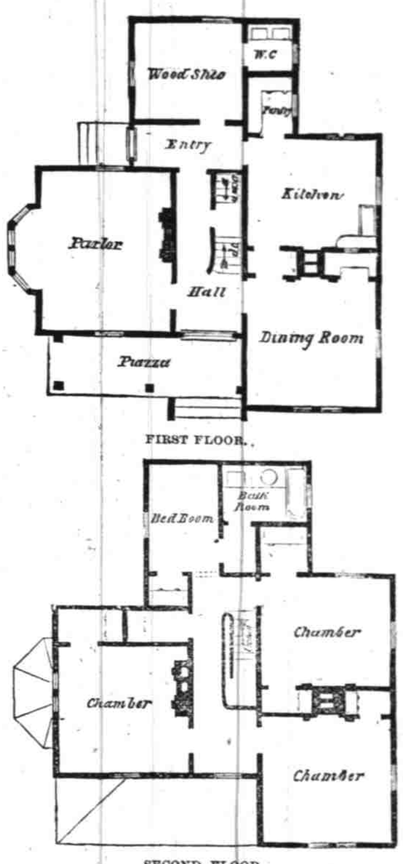
DESIGN FOR A COTTAGE.



FRONT ELEVATION.

We give herewith a very pretty design for a Gothic Cottage, for the engravings of which, we are indebted to Bicknell's Village Builder, the design being by Mr. A. J. Bicknell, the publisher.

The Gothic Cottage, of which, in the first plan we give a perspective view, and in figures two and three, respectively, plans of the first and second floors, can be completed at a cost of from $2,000 to $3,000, according to locality and style of finish. The plan, which is made on a scale of one-sixteenth of an inch to one foot, explains itself. The elegant exterior shown in the perspective view, will receive the approval of persons of taste. Without the commanding appearance of more ambitious edifices, such a house, surrounded by tastefully arranged shrubbery, and placed on an appropriate site, would present a very pretty appearance, as our readers will see at a glance. There is nothing, the remedy for which is always at hand, that we so much neglect, as the architectural design of our dwellings; and we publish the plans herewith, in order that the evil may be corrected in our vicinity, at least.



How She Stopped It.

An exchange says the subject of borrowing and lending came up in the course of a conversation with one of its subscribers the other day, when he suddenly recollected a funny reminiscence of that character which had happened in his own neighborhood. He said he had a neighbor whose family were great borrowers, but not so distinguished as paymasters—they were always borrowing, but seldom, if ever, returned the exact amount borrowed. An old Quaker lady, another neighbor, who had endured these invasions for a long time patiently, hit upon a very philosophical mode of eventually putting a stop to the nuisance. Keeping her own counsel, the next time her good man went to town, he had a separate and express order to purchase a pound of the best tea and also a new canister to put it in. As he knew she already had plenty of tea and also a canister, he was puzzled to determine what the old lady wanted of more tea and a new canister, but his questionings and reasonings elicited nothing more than a repetion of the order.

"Jim, did I not tell thee to get me a pound of the best tea and a new canister? Now go along and do as I bid thee."

And go along he did, and when he came home at night the tea and new canister were his companions. The old lady took them from him with an amused expression on her usual placid features, and depositing the tea in the canister, set it on the shelf for a special use. It had not long to wait, for the borrowing neighbor had frequent use for the aromatic herb. The good old lady loaned generously, emptying back in the canister any remittance of borrowed teas which the neighbor's conscience inclined her to make. Time went on, and after something less than the one hundredth time of borrowing, the neighbor again appeared for "just another drawing of tea," when the oft visited tea canister was brought out and found to be empty, and the good old lady and obliging neighbor was just one pound of tea poorer than when she bought the new canister which now only remained to tell the story. Then she made a little characteristic speech, perhaps the first in her life; she said: "Thou seest that empty canister. I filled it for thee with a pound of my best tea and I have lent it all to thee in driblets and put in to it all thou hast sent me in return, and none but thyself hath taken therefrom or added unto it, and now thou seest it empty; therefore I will say to thee, thou hast borrowed thyself out and I can lend thee no more!"

OUR MANUFACTURES. The census reports enumerate the following values of our manufacturing products in 1870, viz: of heavy iron works, $347,000,000; of steel, $12,000,000; products of flour and grist mills, $445,000,000; leather, $160,000,000; boots and shoes, $180,000,000; worsted goods, $22,000,000; cotton goods, $168,000,000; woolen goods, $151,000,000; men's clothing, $147,000,000; hosiery, $6,000,000.

A Railroad Seized by an Armed Force.

A railroad war of some magnitude has been in progress at Youngstown, Ohio. About a year ago the stockholders of the Liberty and Xenia Railroad Company sold that road to the Ashtabula, Youngstown and Pittsburg Railroad Company, receiving in payment part in cash and part in bonds of the latter Company. Owing to some subsequent misunderstanding the matter was taken before the courts, and for the past four or five months the Ashtabula, Youngstown and Pittsburg Railroad Company have held control of the former road by virtue of an injunction which expired lately, at which time there appeared upon the premises two of the principal stockholders of the Liberty and Xenia road, with a large force of men, who tore up the track, cut the telegraph wires, stopped all trains, took possession of the rolling-stock, and are now in forcible possession of the road with a force of two to three hundred armed men. William McCreery, President, and other officers of the Ashtabula, Youngstown and Pittsburg road are now at Youngstown, and it is reported that a special train has left Pittsburg with reinforcements for McCreery, who is backed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Great excitement prevailed, and there was imminent danger of a riot.

Destroyed by an Earthquake.

When the steamship St. Louis left the port of Salvador there was a report there that the City of San Salvador had been destroyed by a great earthquake on the 4th of March. The telegraph lines to the port being down, no details could be had when she was leaving.

The City of San Salvador, situated on a little stream flowing into the Pacific Ocean, 105 miles southeast of Guatemala, is about three miles from the volcano of San Salvador. At various times it has suffered greatly from earthquakes, by one of which it was nearly destroyed in 1659, and by another of which it came near suffering a similar fate in 1854. The city was well built, and contained several churches, a fine cathedral, and several convents. It had a population of about 18,000 souls. In 1853 its inhabitants numbered about 30,000, but after the earthquake of April 16, 1854, they fell to the number mentioned above. Then the Government of the republic of which it was the capital laid out a new city, called Nuevo San Salvador, ten miles nearer the sea, and transferred to it the seat of government, but so large a number of the inhabitants preferred the old place that in 1855 it was again made the capital.

ABOUT EELS.—A scientific gentleman, who has given a great deal of attention to the habits of bugs and butterflies, declares, says a San Francisco newspaper, that he has discovered a remarkable fact about eels. A stream which flows through his farm in San Bernardino, California, abounds in eels, and he says that every evening, about dusk, these extraordinary fish leave the river to graze in the meadow.

The "Somers" Tragedy.

Recalling the circumstances of the Somers tragedy at this remote period, says a Washington letter writer, when there is no prejudice or partialily to operate on the public mind, it is amazing that the perpetrator of that great crime should have been permitted to escape the severest penalty of the law. The exercise of authority, and hanging of his three victims, were slurred over by the Government, through the influence of Mackenzie's powerful connections. It so happened that I was made acquainted with the particulars of the affair at the time, and knew precisely how the criminal escaped the consequence of his high-handed proceeding.

The vengeance of the Almighty has rarely been more signally manifested than in the fate of all concerned in this fearful tragedy. The Somers lies at the bottom of the Gulf; Mackenzie died suddenly of disease of the heart; the surgeon's mate, who sat on the court-martial which condemned the poor fellows to death, drowned himself in a fit of delirium tremens; and another member of the court perished in a paroxysm of insanity.

The alleged mutiny on the Somers was made public at Washington under circumstances tending to increase the natural horror consequent upon such a transaction, without precedent in the annals of the country. On the arrival of the vessel at New York Lieutenant Gansevoort, her executive officer, was dispatched to Washington, bearing a sealed report to the Secretary of the Navy. He reached there on Sunday, and his awful intelligence was not made public until the following day. The city was filled with startling rumors, and President Tyler without mentioning the nature of the affair intimated that something terrible would soon be revealed. Gansevoort disclosed no particulars, but his obscure givings out created general and profound consternation. On Monday the official paper of the government published the official account of the mutiny, and the execution of Midshipman Spencer and two of his alleged accomplices. Mr. Spencer, the father of the young man, then Secretary of the Treasury, was overwhelmed with grief and horror. The news came upon him suddenly, without premonition. He was a tender and devoted father. His son, a peculiar and perhaps wayward lad, was his favorite child. He was full of genius, not unamiable in disposition, fond of study, and addicted to curious speculation; shy, reserved, and given to solitary musing. The story of the mutiny and the nefarious designs charged upon young Spencer was unsupported by any evidence that would have carried conviction to the mind of a competent tribunal. Mackenzie attempted to palliate his guilt by the declaration that the execution of the young man was ordered for the reason that the influence of his father would have screened him from punishment if he had been brought home for trial. In other words, he had hung Spencer and his associates because of his apprehension that they would be acquitted if tried by a court having authority to take cognizance of the accusation.

The trial of Mackenzie by court-martial was nothing but a solemn farce. It having been determined by the Navy Department, under the influence of Commodore Perry and his associate post-captains, that the discipline and honor of the service required not only the acquittal of the chief criminal and his subordinates, but the formal approval of their cruel and atrocious conduct, it only remained to shape the court and conform its decision accordingly. There was a circumstance known to the commanding officer of the receiving-ship Hudson which, if brought to the public knowledge, would have made the acquittal difficult, if not impossible. When the Somers arrived at New York she was anchored in the lower bay, communication with the shore being strictly prohibited. Mackenzie visited the Navy-yard, reporting his arrival to the commanding officer. He then called upon Captain Peck, in command of the Hudson. Peck and himself were of the same grade in the service, and they were on terms of familiar intimacy, having been messmates on a former cruise. Mackenzie gave his friend his version of the Somers affair, horrifying him with the statement of the mutiny and the hanging of Midshipman Spencer and two confederates in the crime. Peck naturally inquired how many of the mutineers were in irons on board the vessel, and expressed his surprise that she had not been brought up to the yard. Mackenzie replied that the mutinous crew were none of them under arrest; that he had been able to subdue the insurrection; and after the execution it had not been found necessary to confine any of the men. "What," exclaimed Peck, "a mutiny so entensive and formidable as to justify hanging an officer and two of his associates, and nobody in irons!" Mackenzie returned immediately on board the Somers, and seizing upon the first dozen of the men upon whom he could lay his hands, clapped them in irons. The fact never came to the knowledge of the court, and it was carefully suppressed in the published accouts of the transaction.

President Tyler, a warm-hearted and sympathetic man, appreciating the feelings of Mr. Spencer and his family, and anxious to alleviate their sufferings so far as lay in his power, commissioned a gentleman in his confidence to tender the secretary the place of minister to Russia. It seemed to Mr. Tyler the most suitable mode of relieving the bereaved father and his family to give him the opportunity of leaving a position where every thing tended to keep alive and exasperate their misery. A change of scene he thought calculating to blunt the edge of their sufferings, and divert their minds from the contemplating of cruel and atrocious crime of which the son of their hopes had been made the victim.

Mr. Spencer expressed his gratitude for the kindness of the President in warm terms, and requested his agent to make his acknowledgments for the thoughtful consideration which had prompted the offer, and to say that he would prepare to depart on his mission at the earliest possible moment.

A week or more elapsed without the President hearing from Mr. Spencer. He remained in his house, excluding himself from all society. Mr. Tyler then directed his agent to call again upon the secretary and ascertain his intentions. Meantime a change had taken place in his feelings. Indignation and resentment had so far taken possession of him that he had determined not to leave the country. He would remain in the cabinet for the time, but he intended to retire from office presently, and devote himself to the vindication of the memory of his son, and the punishment of those who had taken his life without the color of law or justice.

How they Live.

An English farm laborer told a dreadful story before a Board of Examiners. At eighteen he had followed the plow, working from six in the morning until ten at night without having twopennyworth of food in him, and a little sour cider, which was called "perquisites." It was the third runnings. The wages were seven shillings a week. "The living was tea-kettle broth for breakfast. Two or three little pieces of bread were put in the breakfast pot, which held three quarts, and then the bread was soaked with hot water. For dinner they got a few potatoes and a square inch of bacon fried in the pan for a family of seven, the fat going on the potatoes, and the meat being the father's dinner. For tea they soaked burned bread, and put a little treacle on it, that being carried to the husband in the field by the woman. For supper they got little pieces of bread and skim-milk cheese. As for dwellings, I have known thirteen huddling together in one room on what they called a 'shakedown,' like hounds in a kennel. Last week I spoke to an old man at Yeovil, whose master told him he could not give him more than five shillings a week, and who said he was then literally starving. I will do my best to elevate my countrymen, and run the risk of the horse-pond."

This arrow which Mitchell let fly, referred to the speech which the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol recently made, in which he advised the farmers to "duck in the horse-pond" any agitator that came into their neighborhood to make their laborers dissatisfied. It is now called "the bishop's baptism."

An investigation in Somersetshire presented a gloomier picture even than that which the farm hand drew. At one of the meetings held in that country Charles Wright, described as an elderly man, was examined and cross-examined, as follows:

Question. "Have you been a farm laborer all your life?" *Answer.* "Yes."

Q. "Do you remember when the standing wages for the best men were seven shillings a week?" *A.* "Yes." (A voice: "I do; six Shillings.")

Q. "The laborer twenty years of age had only seven shillings?" *A.* "Yes."

Q. "Did you ever have parish relief?" *A.* "When my wife died I had a little. She left me with seven children."

Q. "Your wages some ten or eleven years ago were raised to eight shillings a week?" *A.* "Yes; and last summer they were ten shillings."

Q. "After harvest did your master say to you, 'There's five shillings a week for you if you continue to live with me; if not, go home?' Is that true?" *A.* "Yes, it is."

Q. "How much house rent did you have to pay out of that?" *A.* "One shilling and sevenpence half-penny a week."

Q. "On wet days were your wages paid?" *A.* "No; I lost the time."

Q. "When you were at harvest till ten or eleven o'clock did you get any thing extra?" *A.* "No." (A voice: "A quart of sour cider!")

Here the chairman asked if any one wished to put any further questions. A gentleman called out that his father had once worked for nine shillings a week, and was now worth £2,000. Abraham Burt was next examined. His experience repeated that of the above as to wages. He was then asked how many children he had.

A. "Six."

Q. "How many bedrooms have you?" *A.* "One."

Q. "How many bedsteads?" *A.* "Two."

Q. "Do you all sleep in one room?" *A.* "Yes."

Getting the Boys Up.

Calling a boy up in the morning can hardly be classed under the head of "pastimes," especially if the boy is fond of exercise the day before. And it is a little singular that the next hardest thing to getting a boy out of bed is getting him into it. There is rarely a mother who is a success at rousing a boy. All mothers know this; so do their boys. And yet the mother seems to go at it in the right way. She opens the door, and insinuatingly observes, "Johnny!" There is no response. "John-*ny!*" Still no response. Then there is a short, sharp "John!" followed a moment later by a prolonged and emphatic "John Henry." A grunt from the upper regions signifies that an impression has been made, and the mother is encouraged to add, "You'd better be getting down here to your breakfast, young man, before I come up there an' give you something you'll feel." This so startles the young man that he immediately goes to sleep again. And the operation has to be repeated several times. A father knows nothing about this trouble. He merely opens his mouth as a soda bottle ejects its cork, and the "John Henry" that cleaves the air of that stairway goes into that boy like electricity, and pierces the deepest recesses of his very nature. And he pops out of that bed and into his clothes and down the stairs with a promptness that is commendable. It is rarely a boy allows himself to disregard the paternal summons. About once a year is believed to be as often as is consistent with the rules of health. He saves his father a great many steps by his thoughtfulness. —*Danbury News.*

"Is Mike McCloskey in the ranks?" called out the commander-in-chief, as the army stood in line of battle. "Here, Gineral," said Mike, stepping forward. "Then let the engagement begin," said the General. That is the way Mike tells the story.

Items of Interest.

A Florida farmer realizes $1,000 a week from the sale of moss on his plantation.

Southern farmers find the production of peanuts more profitable than either wheat, corn or tobacco.

Only fifteen per cent. of the land of Cuba is under the plow, yet her annual exports reach ninety million dollars.

A St. Louis paper recommends an ambitious debating society in that State to decide "Which is the butt end of a goat?"

A man died in a New York town the other day, and in his will left "that old liar and tattler, the widow Jones, two cents."

A Pittsburgh bride's dowry lately consisted of two barges of coal, which her father thinks ought to secure her receptions by the ton anywhere.

Contrary to what would naturally be supposed, deep-sea telegraphs do not "pay." Out of more than 50 different lines only five pay dividends.

There is a woman at Duluth who weighs 360 pounds. At a little distance it is difficult to tell which is the larger of the two, the town or the woman.

A substitute for ivory and bone veneers has recently been discovered, made from goat and sheep's bones, the fleshing of deer skins, parchment parings, etc.

The Chicago *Tribune*, says that the Legislature of Illinois was in session eleven weeks when it had passed two bills, one of which was adopted to enable the other one to go into effect.

A St. Paul jury has brought in a verdict that a husband and his wife have each suffered cruel and inhuman treatment at the hands of the other, and that consequently each is entitled to a divorce.

The attendant in the gentlemen's dressing room where a first class party was given recently, at New York, discovered that almost every overcoat in his charge had a loaded revolver in the pocket.

It is estimated that the strawberry crop of Long Island during the coming season will be at least 120,000 quarts, or nearly 4,000 bushels. At Mattituck the crop is expected to be at least 60,000 quarts.

A big ruffian in Boston undertook the other night, to bully a servant girl left alone in a house into getting him dinner. She went for him with a carving knife, and he went away as hungry as he came.

A village paper, speaking of the present depression of its town, says it is caused by lack of unanimity, lack of sociability, lack of home pride, distrust of one another, and a great desire for braggart display.

The president of a Nashville street railway responded to a demand for fare by saying, "I own most of this road," and got this reply: "Well, you won't own it long if you don't pay me your fare; that's all I've got to say about it."

A Winona paper tells of a snow-drift between St. Peter and New Ulm, Minnesota, on which four hundred shovels were engaged for days. The snow was from 25 to 30 feet deep, and the cut through the drift was twelve hundred feet long.

New Hampshire Republicans and Democrats alike seem to commend the graceful action of Gov. Straw in appointing to a seat on the State Bench Hon. Ellery A. Hibbard, the defeated Democratic candidate for re-election to Congress.

After fifteen years' experience, the Omaha publishers have come to the conclusion that the newspaper business is a legitimate one, and they have cut off their dead-heads and given notice that free puffing has also ceased. All they ask is to pay and be paid like white folks.

Mat. Tarpey, who was hanged by the lynchers near Monterey, Cal., made a will giving $1,000 to Nicholson, the husband of his victim. Nicholson witnessed the lynching, and Tarpey begged his forgiveness, and asked him to place his hands on his head as he knelt. Nicholson granted the request.

An outrageous case of cruelty to animals recently occurred at Somerset, Vt. A man drove a team of horses through the deep snow until they stopped from exhaustion, then left them on the road reeking with perspiration, and went to a neighboring house for the night. In the morning he was so enraged at finding one of them dead, that he terminated the sufferings of the other by stabbing it with a knife.

Troy has its sensation. This time a youth who loved a lady ($50,000 worth), beguiled her into a sleigh ride, and sought the house of a clergyman, several miles from the city. He then first declared his love, and told her she must marry him. She flatly refused, and he told her she might walk home. The plucky girl started to do so, but the foiled fortune-hunter relented, and carried her back to Troy. When in the city, she slapped his face, leaped from the sleigh, and ran home. Names are withheld for the lady's sake.

A Syracuse gentleman and his wife left home, a few days ago, for an extended Southern tour, intending to spend the spring months in Florida. They got as far as New York, and in visiting one of the theatres there the gentleman was robbed of his wallet containing the several hundred dollars with which he was to defray the expenses of the trip. In the rear of that gentleman's Syracuse house may be seen a thoughtful man chopping wood in his shirt sleeves, while a sad-eyed woman within pats butter and sighs.

A solicitor who had recently been engaged by a prominent life insurance firm, returned to the office of his employers, the other day, and complained that he had been snubbed by a gentleman on whom he had called. "Snubbed," cried the manager, "snubbed! Why, what did you do that he should have snubbed you! I have solicited life insurance from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, and have never yet been snubbed. I have been kicked down stairs, beaten over the head with chairs, and thrown out of the window, but never been