

The Centre Reporter.

TRUTH, JUSTICE AND OUR COUNTRY.

FRED'K KURTZ, Editor and Proprietor.

CENTRE HALL, PA., FRIDAY APRIL, 17TH, 1868.

VOL. 1.—NO. 2.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CAUTION.
All persons are hereby cautioned against the purchase of a note for one hundred and twenty-five dollars, given by me to Joseph Ribot, dated in June, 1867, and payable in nine months, without interest. Not having received value for the same, I refuse to pay it, unless compelled by law.
HENRY KERN,
ap10/68,1y. Penn twp.

THE KIRBY.

To Farmers, who are in want of a Mower and Reaper, will do well to examine the Kirby. Send for a descriptive Catalogue or call on
SHORTLIDGE & CO., Agents,
ap10/68,3m. Bellefonte, Pa.

LIME, COAL AND LUMBER.

The best Wood and Coal burnt Lime can be had at the Bellefonte Lime Kilns, on the Pike leading to Milesburg, at the lowest prices. We are the only parties in Central Penn'a. who burn in Patent Flame Kiln, which produces the best White Wash and Plastering Lime offered to the trade.
The best Shamokin and Wilkes-Barre Anthracite Coal, all sizes, prepared expressly for family use—also Silver Brook Foundry coal, at the lowest prices.
Also a lot of first and second quality boards, broad rails, galvanized shingles and plastering lath for sale cheap.
Office new yard, near South end of Bald Eagle Valley R. R. Depot.
SHORTLIDGE & CO.,
ap10/68,1y. Bellefonte, Pa.

TINWARE! TINWARE!

J. REIDER.

Respectfully announces to the citizens of Potter township, that he is now prepared to furnish upon shortest notice, and as cheap as elsewhere, every article in the line of Tin and Sheet Iron Ware.

STOVE-PIPE SPOUTING.

All kinds of repairing done. He has always on hand buckets, cups, dippers, dishes, &c., &c.
ap10/68,1y.

SILVERPLATING.

For bargains executed in the finest and most durable style. Give him a call. His charges are reasonable.
ap10/68,1y.

HOI FARMERS, LOOK HERE.

GET THE VALLEY CHIEF REAPER & MOWER.

Manufactured by J. Marsh & Co., Lewisburg.

It is a self-raker. Cuts grain or grass no matter how much may be lodged.

This celebrated Reaper & Mower, can be seen at the residence of the agent, one mile east of Wolf store. It is the latest invention, all cast iron and steel, and when in operation weighs only 300 pounds. It is a two-wheeled machine, and warranted to work satisfactorily, and if it does not work according to guarantee, it will be made to work at the expense of the manufacturer.
Price of machine \$230 cash, or \$210 six months credit. Price of Mower \$175 cash.
WM. EHRHART Agent,
ap10/68,3m. Wolf Store.

BUGGIES! BUGGIES!

J. D. MURRAY.
Centre Hall, Pa. Manufacturer of all kinds of Buggies, would respectfully inform the citizens of Centre county, that he has on hand

NEW BUGGIES,
with and without top, and which will be sold at reduced prices for cash, and a reasonable credit given.

Two Horse Wagons, Spring Wagons &c., made to order, and warranted to give satisfaction in every respect.

All kinds of repairing done in short notice. Call and see his stock of Buggies before purchasing elsewhere.
ap10/68,1y.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF

Bellefonte, Pa.

(LATE HUNES, McALLISTER, HALE & CO.)

E. C. HUNES, Pres't. - J. P. HARRIS, Cash.

This Bank is now organized for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States.

Certificates issued by Hunes, McAllister, Hale & Co., will be paid at maturity, and Checks of deposit at sight as usual on presentation at the counter of said First National Bank.

Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Government Securities.
E. C. HUNES,
ap10/68, President.

HENRY BROCKBEROFF, J. D. SHUGERT,
President, Cashier.

MILLIKEN, HOOVER & CO.,

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO.

RECEIVE DEPOSITS,

And Allow Interest.

Discount Notes, Buy And Sell Government Securities, Gold and Coupons.
ap10/68.

JOHN D. WINGATE, D. D. S.

DENTIST.

Office on Northwest corner of Bishop and Spring st. At home, except, perhaps, the first two weeks of every month.

Teeth extracted without pain.
Bellefonte, Pa. ap10/68,1y.

D. NEFF M. D., Physician and Surgeon, Centre Hall, Pa.

Offers his professional services to the citizens of Potter township.

Dr. Neff has the experience of 15 years in the active practice of Medicine and Surgery.
ap10/68,1y.

H. S. McALLISTER, JAMES A. BEAVER,

M'ALLISTER & BEAVER,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Bellefonte, Centre Co., Penn'a.

J. P. MITCHELL—ATTORNEY AT LAW, Bellefonte, Pa. ap10/68.

ORVIS & ALEXANDER, Attorney-at-law, Bellefonte, Pa. ap10/68.

DAMHOY—ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office on High Street, Bellefonte, Pa. ap10/68,1y.



CENTRE HALL REPORTER.

FRIDAY, APRIL 17th, 1868.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:

HON. CHARLES E. BOYLE,

of Fayette County.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL:

GEN. WELLINGTON H. ENT,

of Columbia County.

The Threatened Impeachment

Of Mr. Chase—Radical Plan To Postpone The Trial.

Under the above head the World has the following Washington articles:

We have further threats of impeachment of Judge Chase to-day from the extreme Radicals. One Radical Senator this morning said to an acquaintance: "Wait till we get rid of the President; then look out for Chase. We will impeach him sure." A class of Senators have been very free in expression of opinion as the trial progressed; but they are of the pronounced original impeachers, and their position has not at any time been misapprehended. As yet, none of the Senators whose position is doubted by the extremists has made known his sentiments as to the merits or demerits of the impeachment. This fact has so disturbed the impeachers that they have determined to make assurance doubly sure for conviction of Mr. Johnson in the pending impeachment by themselves. It is for the postponement of the trial, so that they may be enabled to get the benefit of the votes of Senators from Arkansas, and possibly Colorado, by the admission of that State and the Territory of Colorado as a State. Such postponement of hearing will not be urged until it shall be shown that the President's counsel are not disposed to ask for further delay. This project is seriously entertained by a portion of members of both Houses, but no one save of this class believes that the plan can succeed. To admit new jurors or Senators to participation in the deliberations upon impeachment, when the trial has progressed thus far, would be to hold an injustice that the proposition could not receive the countenance of any considerable number of Senators. Yet there are about a dozen members of the Senate so determined to convict the President, that they will resort to such a flagrant outrage as this to insure success of the scheme to get possession and control of the executive department. Removed from the scene of action, your readers may be loath to believe such high handed measures are contemplated by grave and reverend Senators, but those of us who have the means of obtaining the facts, and are conversant with the purposes of the leaders and managers of the great revolutionary drama now in progress, attach much of importance to these givings-out. It is admitted by the impeachers, in private conversations, that this position is weakened daily by the developments of the impeachment trial, and that if the case shall be determined upon the law, the fact and simple justice, they have no case, that the impeachment project had its greatest strength in its inception, and has been weaker at every mention of it thereafter, but as a great party measure it must be sustained, and hence the proposition to so organize the Senate as to secure the conviction of Mr. Johnson.

Chief Justice Chase's Position.

A Washington Correspondent under date of 31st ult., writes as follows:

"The position to-day assumed by Chief Justice Chase in the impeachment trial, is corroborative of what was indicated in these despatches last week, but does not entirely cover the ground then predicted. The circumstances of the trial to-day, however, were not such as to bring out a thorough exposition of the legal opinions entertained by Judge Chase. Whether they shall hereafter prove to be fully up to the standard indicated in these despatches or not nevertheless sufficient evidence seems to have been given to the minds of the extreme Radicals to exercise them severely, and cause threats to be made by some to impeach the Chief Justice, and it is asserted to-night by friends of General Butler that he proposes to prefer charges against Judge Chase for alleged assumption of powers that do not pertain to the office of Chief Justice. Your correspondent does not vouch for this report as a correct representation of General Butler's purpose, but it comes from a creditable source and is given merely as a report."

Johnston, Fulton County, in this State, has heretofore been good for about 600 Republican majority, but this spring elected a Radical Subversor by two majority.

Two negroes are running for the Legislature in Georgia and will be supported by the Radicals.

REPUBLICAN COWARDS.

With one word Representative Kerr, of Indiana, put a fitting stigma on the party which dares not trust its fate to the votes of the free men of the United States, but seeks, by disfranchising whites and enfranchising blacks, to cheat for a verdict in its own favor. They are cowards.

"But the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Broomall) was pleased to say, in the course of his remarks, that any man who feared the domination of the negro race in this country was a coward.

"Mr. Speaker, is it evidence of courage to court the domination of negroes? Is it statesmanship to introduce into the body of electors, governing and law making classes, the most inferior, ignorant, and corruptible races on the earth? Such a policy has not been tolerated or adopted by any government, people, or party known to history, except the present Radical party in this country. A government which rests upon and can only be sustained by the intelligence and virtue of the people cannot be safely committed to such guardians.

"Ah, M. Speaker, who are the cowards in this country to-day? Are the Democratic party?—a party whose fidelity to principle has been characterized by a degree of courage and self-sacrifice that has known no parallel in the history of political parties or of civil government. I will tell you who the cowards are; they are those white men of this country who marshal themselves under the leadership of the Radical party, who are afraid to meet the Democratic party, their fellow-citizens, in a fair hand-to-hand fight before the people of this country, of their own race, blood and lineage, but seek to skulk and trench themselves behind the power and influence and aid of a negro population. They are those who are the cowards. Yes, they are afraid to appeal for support to, and [abide] the verdict of their own race. They tremble as convicted criminals before such a tribunal, and by an unnatural and unjust exercise of power appeal for support to a race utterly incompetent either to govern or support themselves. They fear to avow before the country the principles on which they stand. Let it not be said that the members of the Democratic party are cowards because they fear negro domination. We have no fear when we have only to do battle before the intelligence and virtue of the people of this country; but when we are compelled to meet the ignorance and barbarism and stupidity and vice of the country, manipulated by a political party in power, then, I say, we do fear for the welfare of the country. It is then, and then only, that we confess to only trepidation; it is not because we fear the negro. The negro, has no power in this country; and when you establish your system of government in the South, the whole effect of it will be to make tyrants of yourselves and slaves of everybody else, the negro as well as the white man."

The Chicago Tribune says that twenty-three States have held their States or District Republican Conventions and appointed delegates to the Chicago Convention, and all have pronounced for Grant as their candidate for the Presidency.

A Radical member of the Pennsylvania Legislature named Hickman, in a speech last week on the registration bill, bitterly denounced the Catholics, saying that an "intelligent negro was better than an ignorant Irish Catholic."

The Democrats gained twenty-five in the recent town election in Machias, Maine.

Pius IX. has given his portrait to Mr. Peabody, with a Latin quotation containing a eulogium on benevolence, written with his Holiness's own hand.

The baptism of the youngest son of the Crown Prince of Prussia was celebrated March 22. He has received the names of Joachim Frederick Ernest Waldemar.

On Tuesday, of this week, at York, Pa., William Donovan was hung for the murder of the Squibb family eighteen months ago. He was an Irishman, of middle age, and attended by Catholic priests, and protested his innocence to the last.

It costs every man in the State of Pennsylvania four dollars a year to support criminals and paupers, the great portion of which crime and poverty is due to intemperance.

An imperial decree has been made public by which the Government Commission for Internal Affairs in the Kingdom of Poland is abolished, and its administrative jurisdiction is handed over to the respective authorities of Russian Empire. The complete union of the province of the Kingdom of Poland with the other portions of the empire is hereby effected.

A writer in the Columbia (S. C.) Phoenix nominates ex-Confederate Wade Hampton for Governor.

MYSTERIOUS PERSONS IN HISTORY.

The records of the past furnish us with half a dozen historical characters that seem to have had a mysterious existence after the public have been informed of their tragical deaths. To such an extent has the belief of a post-existence been carried that one could say, with great propriety, in the language of Sir William Jones:

"The block may sink their gore,
Their heads may sadden in the sun,
Be strung to city gates and castle walls;
But still their spirit walks abroad."

And these spirits seem generally to be encased in tangible earthly bodies, if we may credit the tales of travelers. This young republic has not been slow in making a startling history, and one that has all the romantic pages of century-old Europe. For have we not

J. WILKES BOOTH,

who, like that phantom ship, the Flying Dutchman, is, from time to time, reported to have been seen in propria persona in various parts of the world; the latest story being that he now is the captain of a pirate vessel and the terror of the China seas. At intervals the press informs the public that some reliable correspondents have seen the notorious assassin in Europe. One time he has been seen playing *rouge et noir* at Baden Baden; another at the opera in Vienna. One positively swears that he saw him driving in the Bois de Boulogne at Paris. And another is equally confident that he beheld him visiting St. Peter's at Rome. One fact is certain in regard to the disposal of the corpse of Booth, that its resting place is known to but few, and the public at large are in doubt as to whether it now moulders in a secluded and unknown grave, or whether the dark waters of the Potomac received his shrouded remains. Booth, indeed, may be said to be the only really mysterious personage we have had in our annals, although, perhaps, for the few years we have been an independent republic, no nation ever made its history so fast. One of the local traditions of New York that has caused much wonderment, is the case of

JOHN C. COLT,

brother of Samuel Colt, inventor of the Colt revolver. He murdered in 1842 a man named Adams, to whom he owed an amount of money, and who had dogged Colt considerably. Adams called at the office of Colt, on the corner of Broadway and Chambers street, when a scuffle ensued, and Colt seized a hatchet lying near, despatched his creditor. He then went out, closed the door, and while walking in the park resolved to return, cut the body up and send it to New Orleans; but in the meantime Adams was missed, and having last seen going into Colt's office, that gentleman was suspected, and it was ascertained from a carman that a box had left the office. This box was found at the bottom of the vessel. Colt was tried and convicted, but the counsel (who confessed it on his dying bed), introduced a knife into the prison with which Colt committed suicide on the morning of his execution. Several mysterious circumstances were attached to this murder and suicide, for the evening before the execution a man in disguise called upon the Sheriff and offered him \$1,000 to afford facilities for the escape of the criminal, which proposition was not entertained; and an hour or two before Colt was to have been hanged the bell-tower of the Tombs took fire and a great deal of confusion ensued. Although an inquest was held on the body, it was almost universally believed that Colt had escaped. Even now reports come from various parts of the world that he has been seen alive, and about fifteen years ago many sensational articles appeared, purporting that he had escaped and was still living.

"THE MAN WITHOUT A COUNTRY."

Whether or not the person who bears this pseudonym is the subject of a cleverly concocted fable or not, it is at least a singular case. The person who is said to have born this title was a Philip Nolan, a notice of whose death appeared last year in a New York journal. It ran thus: "Died on board U. S. corvette Levant, on the 11th of May, Philip Nolan." The story is as follows: When Aaron Burr made his first dashing expedition down to New Orleans, in 1805, he met a lieutenant named Philip Nolan, belonging to the Legion of the West. The young officer became fascinated with the brilliant statesman, who enlisted him in his treasonable schemes. The authorities suspected Nolan as being an accomplice of Burr's, and on the court-martial the impetuous youth cried out, in a fit of frenzy, "D—n the United States! I wish I may never hear of the United States again." These words shocked the Revolutionary officers that formed the court-martial, and Nolan was condemned to be sent on board a vessel, where he was never again to hear the words United States,

and the instructions received were as follows:

"WASHTON," (with the date, which must have been late in 1807.)

"Sir: You will receive from Lieutenant Neale the person of Philip Nolan, late a lieutenant in the United States army.

"This person on his trial by court-martial expressed with an oath the wish that he might 'never hear of the United States again.'

"The Court sentenced him to have his wish fulfilled.

"For the present, the execution of the order is intrusted by the President to this department.

"You will take the prisoner on board your ship, and keep him there with such precautions as shall prevent his escape.

"You will provide him with such quarters, rations, and clothing as would be proper for an officer of his late rank, if he were a passenger on your vessel on the business of his government.

"The gentlemen on board will make any arrangements agreeable to themselves regarding his society. He is to be exposed to no indignity of any kind, nor is he ever unnecessarily to be reminded that he is a prisoner.

"But under no circumstances is he ever to hear of his country or to see any information regarding it; and you will specially caution all the officers under your command to take care, that in the various indulgences which may be granted, this rule, in which his punishment is involved, shall not be broken.

"It is the intention of the government that he shall never again see the country which he has disowned. Before the end of your cruise you will receive orders which will give effect to this intention.

"Respectfully yours,
W. SOUTHARD,
For the Secretary of the Navy."

Nolan seems to have been passed from vessel to vessel, and to have remained a prisoner for over sixty years, and was made the subject of innumerable traditions and palpable myths. He was strictly guarded, and the name of the United States never mentioned to him. It is generally supposed, however, that this myth was originated during the recent war by some highly imaginative individual who desired to institute comparison and similes between Nolan and the rebel leaders. Of course, Nolan repented of his folly, and died deeply regretting the incautious words that condemned him to a life of imprisonment, which was probably more painful, as it prevented him from interfering in the politics of the country.

NAPOLEON II.

The mass of mankind, embracing many of the well-read, have never heard of Napoleon II., and the reason why the present Emperor assumes the title of Napoleon III., is to them a perfect enigma. Napoleon Francis Joseph Charles Bonaparte, or Napoleon II., was the son of Napoleon I., the fruit of a marriage between that sovereign and Maria Louisa of Austria, and was from his birth styled the King of Rome. When his father, the first Emperor, was compelled to abdicate in 1814, the King of Rome went with his mother to Vienna, and was there educated by his grandfather, the Emperor of Austria. His title was that of Duke of Reichstadt, and he was most carefully instructed, especially in the military art. But he appears to have inherited but little of the ability of his father; his constitution was weak, and early symptoms of consumption unfitted him for the laborious duties of a military career. On Napoleon's return from Elba, in 1815, an attempt was made to remove the young Duke to Paris, but frustrated by the Austrian authorities. He was made a Lieutenant-Colonel in 1815, and commanded a battalion of Hungarian infantry in the garrison of Vienna; but his death, when he was but 21 years old, cut him off before he had reached an age in which he might have displayed any abilities he possessed. During his lifetime he never assumed the title of Napoleon II., inasmuch as the abdication of his father, in his favor, was never admitted by the French Government. But in 1852, when the resumption of empire by Louis Napoleon rendered some title necessary, he was considered Napoleon II., and the new Emperor took that of Napoleon III. The latter title, however, having been recognized by the several governments of Europe, the recognition of the former is implied.

LOUIS XVII.,

who was supposed to have been poisoned by some person in the Temple at Paris during the French revolution, and by others to have escaped, was the son of the unfortunate Louis XVI., and Marie Antoinette. It was only recently that a report was circulating in the papers that a gentleman of advanced age had died in March, in St. Petersburg, who was believed to have been Louis XVII. He was the third child of Louis and Marie Antoinette. His first title was Duke of Normandy, and he became dauphin by the death of his elder brother, Louis Joseph, June 4, 1789. He was carefully educated under the supervision of his father, and at the

outbreak of the revolution was a beautiful, lively, and intelligent child, but remarkably impatient and unmanageable. He was imprisoned in the Temple with the rest of the royal family August 13, 1792. After the execution of his father, January 21, 1793, he was proclaimed King by his uncle, the Count of Provence, who was then a refugee in Germany, and was recognized as King by most of the Courts of Europe, by the Vendean chiefs, and by the insurgents in the South of France. These demonstrations, together with several unsuccessful attempts by the royalists to rescue him from prison, irritated and alarmed the revolutionary government, and on July 3, at 10 o'clock at night, the boy was forcibly taken from his mother's arms, and, frantic with terror, was carried screaming to another part of the prison. Here he was consigned to the care of a shoemaker named Antoine Simon, a violent Jacobin of rough manners and brutal temper, who treated with systematic cruelty, apparently with the design of getting rid of him without committing palpable murder. The young prince was shut up in a cell and left there alone day and night, without employment or amusement, or any opportunity for exercise or to breathe the fresh air. A vessel of water, seldom replenished, was given him for drink, and some coarse food was occasionally thrown in at the half-opened door. He was allowed no means of washing himself, his bed was not made for six months, and for more than a year his clothes, his shirt, and his shoes were not changed. By prolonged inactivity his limbs became rigid, and his mind, through terror, grief, and monotony, became imbecile and deranged. Something that he had said, in reply to questions having been perverted to the injury of his mother, he resolved henceforth to be silent, and for a long period neither threats, nor blows, nor coaxings could induce him to speak. When not sleeping he sat quietly in his chair, without uttering a sound or shedding a tear, or shrinking from the rats, with which his dungeon swarmed. Louis, after the reign of terror, was placed under the care of more merciful keepers, but he was still kept in solitary confinement, and not allowed to see his sister, who was imprisoned in an adjoining apartment. At length, in May, 1795, a physician was allowed to see him, who pronounced him dying of scrofula. He died at 2 P. M., in the day, June 9, his body was identified and certified to by four members of the Committee of Public Safety, and by more than twenty of the officials of the Temple. His remains were buried in the cemetery of St. Marguerite, and every trace of the grave carefully obliterated. Several pretenders, claiming to be Louis XVII., have appeared; among them, in France, Hergagard, a tailor's son, who died in 1812, in prison, and Bruneau, a shoemaker, who was sent to prison in 1802; and in the United States, the Rev. Eliezer Williams, a half-breed Indian, who died in 1859.

MAN IN THE IRON MASK.

Within the walls of the Bastille during the reign of Louis XIV., was enacted the inexplicable mystery, which has continued a mystery to this day, of the Man in the Iron Mask. When first heard of, he was confined in the Marguerite Islands, in the Mediterranean, whence he was removed by De Saint Mars, who was his private governor, and answerable, it is supposed, for his safety with his own life, to the Bastille, where he died, on November 19, 1703, and was buried on the 20th, in the cemetery of St. Paul, under the name of Masiotti. No man, except the governor, so far as is known, ever saw his face, or heard his voice; two persons, to whom he had conveyed written words, in one case marked upon a linen shirt, in the other engraved on a silver plate, died, without apparent cause, immediately afterwards. During his conveyance from the Marguerite Isles, De Saint Mars dined at the same table, and slept in the same chamber with him, with pistols ever at hand ready to destroy him, in the case of an attempt on his part to reveal himself. In the Bastille he was waited on, at table and at his toilet, by the governor, who took charge of and destroyed all the linen he once used. He was never seen but with a mask of black velvet, fastened behind his head with steel springs; and when he went to hear mass, the invalids, who were in charge of him with muskets and lighted matches, were instructed to fire on him instantly in case of his speaking or showing his face. A hundred conjectures have been risked as to who this mysterious person was, who was treated with such respect, yet with such jealous rigor—whose life was held sacred against taking off, yet made one scene of incessant misery. The absence of any person of sufficient note from the stage of history to account for precautions alone baffles all inquiry. The general idea seems to be that he was an elder brother of Louis XIV., the fruit of an adulterous intrigue between Anne of Austria and the Duke of Buckingham, or some other unknown lover, who being born in wedlock, could not have been dispossessed of his claim to the throne had his existence been admitted.

THE CHILDREN IN THE TOWER.

The amour of Edward the Fourth

suggested to his brother, the Duke of Gloucester, afterward the notorious Richard III., a means of attaining the throne. He even did not hesitate to malign his own mother, affirming that the resemblance of Edward IV. and of the Duke of Clarence two notorious gallans, was a sufficient proof of their spurious birth, and that the Duke of Gloucester alone of all his sons, appeared by his features and countenance to be the true offspring of the Duke of York. Shakespeare and history have made the murder of the babes in the Tower a familiar story, as well as that of the numerous pretenders, among whom were Lambert Simnel and Perkin Warbeck, so it is unnecessary to give a recapitulation here. The account of Sir Thomas More, which was collected from the confession of the murders in the next reign, is as follows: That Richard had in vain tampered with the governor of the Tower, Brackenbury to put them to death, but found a ready instrument for the execution of his purpose in Tyrrel, his master of horse; that Tyrrel was despatched with a commission to receive the keys of the Tower for one night, and that during that night he watched without while one of his grooms, accompanied by a notorious assassin, entered the sleeping room of the princes, stifled them both with feather beds and pillows, and buried their bodies at the foot of the staircase. The testimony of More is almost contemporaneous with the event itself, and is confirmed by the honors certainly conferred upon the alleged murderers. In the reign of Charles II., when alterations were made in the tower, there was found at the foot of an old stairway (at present shown to visitors) a heap of decayed bones, which proved to be those of two boys. The indications were deemed sufficient that they belonged to the unfortunate Edward V. and his brother, and they were removed by royal command to Westminster Abbey, where an inscription, beginning, "Ossa desideriorum sine exitu quiescit," was placed upon the monument. So well-concealed a matter as the death of the royal princes leaves room for paradoxes and historic doubts; but it is certain that, though the name of Edward V. stands on the list of English sovereigns, he had hardly the shadow of a reign; that under the dark protectorship of his uncle he went speedily from the palace to the prison, within whose precincts he found secret death and burial. Notwithstanding these corroborations, there are many among the English nobility who still believe the princes escaped, and one house in Yorkshire claim to be the direct descendants of Edward V.

THE LAST OF THE STUARTS.

Henry Benedict Maria Clement Stuart, Cardinal York, the last male representative of the Stuart family, was born in Rome in 1725, died in Venice in 1807. He was the younger brother of the Pretender, Charles Edward, (the Prince Charlie of the Scottish song) whom he was preparing to aid with a body of French troops assembled at Dunkirk, when the overthrow of the Jacobites at Culloden ruined the Stuart cause in Britain. He subsequently took orders in the Roman Catholic Church, and in 1747, was appointed by Benedict XIV. a Cardinal. On the death of his brother, in 1788, he assumed the title of King of England as Henry IX., *gratia Dei, non voluntate hominum*, as the medal which he caused to be struck of the occasion declared. He was subsequently obliged to make refuge from the French invasion in Venice, and during the last years of his life was dependent upon the British Court for means of subsistence. He was the last male of the Stuart family, and with his death the line became extinct. His chief branches in the female line are the houses of Savoy and Orleans and the Duke of Modena, all descended from Henrietta Maria, daughter of Charles I., of which king the present Duke of Modena is the lineal representative, being thus, but for the act of settlement, heir to the crown of England. There are two families of the name of Stuart on this continent that claim falsely to be the descendants of the Stuarts, and if they be the descendants they can not be the legitimate lineal representatives, because the last male of the line died a priest, and was never married; and the females, on marriage, changed their names. One of these families resides in Jackson, Mo., and the other in Lenoxville, Canada.

Mary Heismiller, residing in Charlot street, in Cincinnati, Ohio, committed suicide yesterday morning by jumping into a cistern. The fall broke her neck.

In New Orleans a cotton fraud involving \$30,000, is being unearthed, but the implicated party is rusticated in Havana.

A fire in Cleveland on 5th inst., destroyed property to amount of \$27,000.

A correspondent of the Louisville Courier nominates Judge Woodward for the Presidency.

The auditor of Montana writes, under date of March 16, that owing to increased machinery and the discovery of new gold and silver fields in that Territory, the yield of these metals will be ten times more than last year.