

But having been accustomed from my youth, To bear, beside the names which I have named, And that name, that is not John or Righy, I do submit John Righy is not I.

Court Jurer.

In mercy, sir, unravel straight this yarn, Which you have spun but to entangle us In such a web of mystery and doubt; That we can scarcely say our way at all— Are you John Righy, sir, or are you not?

Mrs. Rouse.

If being John, and being also Righy, Makes me John Righy, then, I own I'm he; But if, by being more, I'm undressed less, Then am I not John Righy.

Court Jurer.

Pray explain.

Mrs. Rouse.

My parents, or my godfathers, or both,— Or might be, my godfathers alone; For they have often in such things a voice,— Give me the name of John.

Court Jurer.

Zounds, Master Righy. If you were christened John, you are John Righy.

Mr. Rouse.

Nay, hear me out, my Lord. They called me John; But more than that, they called me Jason, too. And so, John Jason Righy is my name.

Court Jurer.

It is for this you have obtained the Court, Consumed the public time, delayed the trial, And put my patience to a fearful test? Swear him at once!

Mr. Rouse.

My Lord, I—

Court Jurer.

Swear him—swear!

CLERK OF THE CROWN.

John Righy.—Mr. Rouse, if you please.

Court Jurer.

Let him be sworn without another word. I'd rather be an officer of the Court, And boldly "Sister!" to the talking crowd, Than let the Bench be fool'd as Righy's foot'd us.

CLERK OF THE CROWN.

He's sworn, my Lord; and so are all the rest.

Court Jurer.

To trial, then. Let counsel do their best; And may our friends, the public, gathered round, Be satisfied, whatever the verdict found.

If you approve of what the judges do,

I'll say judges are so good as you.

We do our best to execute the law,

But let your verdict kindly be (clapping his hands) applauds.

Bell rings and the curtain falls.

Disposition of the characters at the fall of the Curtain.—

POLICEMEN. THE PUBLIC. WITNESSES, USHERS, &c. &c.

TRAVELLERS. ASSOCIATES. JURY. COUNSEL. ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR-GENERAL. PUNISHING JUDGES. CHIEF JUSTICE. PUNISHING JUDGES.

United States.

THE PRINCETON CALAMITY.

FURTHER PARTICULARS AND PROCEEDINGS.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Washington, Feb. 29th, 1843.

In view of the late fatal catastrophe, which is the subject of universal mourning, I hardly know where to begin a recital; nor would I know where to leave off. So many considerations crowd upon me that I find it difficult to write anything. I am rejoiced that the message of the President is calculated to carry calm to the wounded spirit of Capt. Stockton. In regret for the dead we should not forget the anguish of the living. Captain Stockton was brought up to the city to-day, and is at Gadby's. He lies in a feverish and debilitated condition, and is laboring under the keenest anguish of spirit.

I will here mention several circumstances highly honorable to him. He was nearest to nearer to the gun than any one, having been engaged in exhibiting the operation of the gun in a heavy sea, &c. The moment the smoke cleared away, so as to show anything to those around, Capt. Stockton was seen standing on the gun, his hands clasped, and in deep and silent emotion, looking down upon the wreck. At that moment he knew nothing of the slaughter that had been committed. He did not know that a single person had been hurt. It was soon reported that the two Secretaries and others had been killed. In great agony, he exclaimed, "Would to God that I had been the victim?" or that to effect. He was much burnt and bruised.

Mr. Benton, who was standing near the breach of the gun, relates that he perceived that his hat was thrown overboard. The smoke was thick, for a moment, and when it cleared away, he saw some persons and fragments scattered around. He was not aware that the gun had burst. He advanced towards the persons, and felt faint and dizzy, and in another moment, became unconscious, having fainted. He soon recovered.

Mr. Tyson was next to Mr. Benton, and narrowly escaped death. A piece of iron about as large and as thick as your hand, passed into and through his hat, just grazing his hair. The hat was thrown off; the iron struck some of the rigging, and fell on the deck. I have seen the piece. Mr. Tyson preserves it as a memento of his danger and deliverance.

Several of the pieces of iron were thrown upwards into the rigging. Those on the larboard side of the gun, five in number, were killed by a large piece of iron which formed the upper half of the gun, below its axis. That part of the gun was thrown over in an elliptical direction, so as to strike the group consisting of Messrs. Gilmer, Upshur, Kenney, Maxey, and Gardner. The gun, you must notice, was pointed out of the larboard port hole, so that it pointed obliquely to the Maryland shore. Parallel with the range of the gun, and near the larboard bulwarks, were the gentlemen above named. When the breach of the gun separated, it was of course cast off through the starboard bulwarks, destroying several sailors and marines. Those like Capt. Stockton, Mr. Phelps, Mr. Tyson, Mr. Benton, and others, whose lives were saved, though standing so near to the breach of the gun, owe it to their position—the breach going one side, and a section of the upper hemisphere of the gun going the other side of them, and the fragments of iron being thrown upwards.

I have seen various fragments of the iron which struck persons and which struck the rigging and fell on deck. Some of them appear to be castings and others wrought iron.

The scene of the cabin cannot be described. Some of the ladies who were bereaved were kept in ignorance of it till they arrived in this city. But it was not entirely so to Mrs. Gilmer. She is an interesting, beautiful, and interesting woman; has nine children, one nearly grown, and the others very young, and moreover is enceinte. "Mr. Rives," she said in tears despair, "is my husband dead? Can it be?" Mrs. Rives held her hand and burst into tears. She is now, I am told, in a fearful condition.

I went to the President's house at 5 or 6 o'clock this evening. The house was closed to all but the Committee of Arrangements, one of whom took me into the East Room, where the bodies were laid out. They lie on their coffins, and shrouded in the habitments of the tomb. The first was Mr. Upshur. I could not recognize a feature of his countenance. It was blackened and swollen. The next was Mr. Gilmer—calm, placid, unchanged, and almost life-like. Commodore Kennedy's face was mutilated and patched over with whitewash plaster. It was done in chamber! Gloom and silence prevailed in it. This was death. It appealed to me that I had never seen it before.

When I was leaving the house, I saw a horse at the door, and learned that the family of Mr. Maxey had requested that his remains

be delivered to them. They were accordingly removed.

The funeral is to take place on Saturday, as I learn. The programme of arrangements will appear tomorrow.

The funeral will be both civic and military.

From the National Intelligencer, March 1st.

THE LATE CALAMITOUS ACCIDENT.—The bodies of the lamented Upshur, Gilmer, Maxey, Kenney and Gardner, were brought to this city yesterday, in coffins, from the ship Princeton, on board of which, on the preceding afternoon, they passed from life to death by means not less fleet or fatal than fire from Heaven. The coffins were conveyed with due solemnity to the President's House, and placed in the east room, there to await the funeral ceremony.

The gloom which fell upon every spirit on the first news of the sad accident on board the Princeton was visible in every countenance yesterday. Responsive to a message from the President on the subject, both houses of Congress adjourned immediately after adopting resolutions expressive of their feelings. They will meet again to-morrow only to attend the funeral, which is appointed to take place on Saturday at 11 o'clock.

No death has occurred in consequence of the terrible accident, besides those mentioned yesterday, except that of the servant of the President (a colored man) who was near the gun at the time of its exploding. Those who were wounded—citizens, officers and seamen,—are, we are glad to hear, mostly less hurt than was supposed, and are doing well.

From the *Minuscule*.
THE CALAMITY.—The blow which has fallen upon our community is so sudden and unpreceded, so astounding and calamitous, that with the exception of the relatives and immediate connections of those who have been stricken down so unexpectedly, the sad event of yesterday does not seem to be yet fully realized.

It is true the occurrence is the only topic of conversation in all of our circles, and that all ages, sexes and parties regard it as a great calamity; but as yet it seems more like a dream than a reality to the great body of the citizens—an appalling vision, to which their eyes are slowly opening, and which they are destined to behold in fearful distinctness as the torpor produced by the shock subsides. The stroke received resembles that of a very sharp blade, the full amount of pain and blood is not immediately realized.

But the occurrence will be fearfully realized. Heavily will break homes be desolated. The cry of inconsolable anguish will long be heard in bereaved families. Legislatures will express their sorrow in solemn resolutions—thousands will weep—and the press throughout the civilized world will dwell upon the theme.

Virginia will weep, long and loud, over her noblest and greatest sons, so untimely cut off in the meridian of their usefulness and glory. Virginia has lost the most and the brightest jewel; and she will be the chief mourner in the weeping sisterhood of States.

LAST WORDS OF MR. UPSHUR.—The Madisonian says that the last words Mr. Upshur wrote were the following, which he penned just at the moment of his departure for the excursion on board the Princeton, and which were published in the *Madisonian* of Wednesday evening:

"It is deemed proper to state, for the information of those persons who may feel an interest in the citizens of the United States, now undergoing the sentence of transportation in Van Dieman's Land, in consequence of their participation in the revolutionary movement in Canada in the year 1838, that there is reason to believe that particular applications made to the British Government in their behalf, through that of the United States, will meet with respectful consideration. As no measure of general amnesty, however, appears to have been thought expedient by Her Majesty's government, it will be necessary to confine these applications to individual cases. Those friends or relatives of American prisoners now in the British Penal Colonies, who may wish to address to the British Government petitions in their behalf, are requested to send their applications to the Department for transmission."

"Such Americans as were resident in Canada at the time of taking up arms, should make their application through the Canadian authorities."

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT TO THE LATE DANIEL GARDNER.
At a meeting of the Senators and representatives in Congress from the State of New York held in the Capitol on the 29th day of February 1844, the Hon. Silas Wright was appointed Chairman, and Charles H. Carroll, Secretary.

Mr. Strong introduced the following resolutions, which were adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That we have heard with the deepest regret of the sudden and awful death of our esteemed fellow-citizen, the Hon. David Gardner, of Suffolk county, Long Island.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the family of the deceased, for the great and irreparable loss which they have sustained.

Resolved, That as a mark of our respect for the deceased, we will attend his funeral.

Resolved, That the Chairman and Secretary forward a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased.

Mr. Strong, Mr. Davis and Mr. Carroll were appointed a committee of arrangements.

SILAS WRIGHT, Chairman.
CHARLES H. CARROLL, Secretary.

From the *Madisonian*.

THE FUNERAL.—By order of the committee of arrangements, the volunteer companies, and the citizens of the District of Columbia, and the neighbouring cities, are invited to participate in the solemnities of the burial of those who were recently killed on board the Princeton.

The programme of the procession will be published in the papers of to-morrow evening and Saturday morning.

A committee was designated by the President to remain with, and to make the preliminary arrangements for, the interment of those killed by the bursting of the canon on board the Princeton, February 28, 1844.

The committee met in the cabin of the Princeton, and organized by appointing Com. Shubrick, chairman, and Lt. McLaughlin, Secretary; when, upon motion,

A sub-committee, consisting of Gen. Jones, Capt. Ashlock, the Hon. Mr. Brown, and Mr. Richard S. Love, were deputed to visit Alexandria, to make the necessary arrangements with an undertaker to prepare the bodies for interment.

The sub-committee having visited Alexandria, and returned on board, reported that corps, &c. would be furnished on the following morning at 9 A.M.

It was then, on motion,

Resolved, That a sub-committee be appointed by the chair, to wait on the families of the deceased, for the purpose of consulting their wishes with regard to the disposition of the bodies, after their arrival in the city; with instructions to report to the committee on the following morning, at 11 o'clock, A.M.

Whereupon the Chair designated the following gentleman to compose the sub-committee: Gen. Jones, Capt. Powell, Gen. Eaton and Mr. R. Cox.

The committee then adjourned until 11 A.M. Thursday, Feb. 29, 1844.

Thursday Morning, Feb. 29.
The committee met, pursuant to adjournment. Present, all the members except Gen. Jones and Gen. Eaton.

The sub-committee appointed to visit the families of the deceased, to ascertain their wishes in regard to the disposition of the bodies on their arrival in the city—having executed the duties confided to them—reported:

That in the discharge of their duty, they visited the families of each of the deceased, and ascertained that they were desirous their bodies should be brought to their homes; and at the request of the President, that the body of Col. Gardner should be taken to the President's mansion. In consequence of which, arrangements were made, that heaves should meet the bodies at the wharf in the city, to convey them to their family residence.

The committee, at the request of Captain Stockton, proceeded to examine witnesses, as to the causes of the explosion; and accordingly called upon the officers whose duty was most immediately connected with the loading of the gun, for such information as they had to give.

Lieut. Hunt, ordnance officer in charge of the great guns, represented that he loaded the gun himself, with but twenty-five pounds of powder—the usual charge being but thirty pounds. Over the powder was placed a single shot, with the usual number of wads. That the persons nearest the gun at the time of the explosion were Capt. Stockton, Mr. King, the gunner of the ship, and himself.

Lieut. Hunt also states, that this gun has been repeatedly fired with a charge of forty-five pounds of powder, and once in New York, with a charge of forty-nine pounds.

In the statements of Lieut. Hunt, Mr. King, the gunner of the ship, concurred.

Just let me look at the position of the country with regard to the gun in question.

A Minister, specially commissioned, has arrived from England, charged with full instructions on the settlement of an important border question concerning the Oregon territory, of the Pacific.

The question is as follows: Is the Oregon territory a part of the United States, or of the Mexican dominion? The question is of great importance—more complicated—surrounded by greater difficulties—than even the Texas question itself. It brings us in some degree into collision not only with Mexico, but also with England, France, and indeed, we may say, all Europe. It is one of the most interesting—one of the most delicate questions, which have ever been presented in the negotiations of this country. Here is a large territory, equal in extent to one of the ancient kingdoms of Europe—torn from the empire of Mexico by bands of adventurers from the United States, organized by them into a separate republic—carrying on their own hook—getting into debt—badly managing their affairs, and then coming forward, and asking for annexation to the United States.

The committee having made the necessary provision for carrying into execution the arrangements of the sub-committees appointed to visit the bodies of the deceased, On motion, adjourned sine die.

W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.
JOHN T. MC LAUGHLIN, Secretary.

February 29.

ARRIVAL OF THE DEAD.—Between 12 and 1 o'clock to-day, a steamer came up from the Princeton, having on board the bodies of the dead. At 2 o'clock, five hears—conveying the remains of Upshur, Gilmer, Kenney, Maxey and Gardner, followed by a long train of carriages, citizens on horseback and foot pass in silence along the avenue, and proceeded to the President's mansion. The coffins were taken into the east room, and laid on frames placed in the centre, arranged according to the rank of the deceased.

The President of the United States, who was almost overwhelmed with grief, remained a few minutes, surrounded by the survivors of his cabinet, and a numerous body of citizens, to receive the several committees, congressional and others, appointed so well upon him, and the report of the committee on board the Princeton after the sad occurrence, and then retired to his private room.

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