

VOL. X.-NO. 111.

# PHILADELPHIA, SATERDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1869.

# DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

per cents or some other mode. The fact being apparent that the Supreme Court will, before many months, decide that the legal tender act is unconstitutional, the Government is

tender act is unconstitutional, the Government is anxious to anticipate the results by securing the re-turn to specie payment before the decision is given to the public. It is already known that Hon. E. G. Spaulding, of Buffalo, who is the reputed author of the Legal-tender act, has already publicly declared that the Legal-tender act was only intended to apply during the war, enacted to ald the Government in an emer-gency, and that it is clearly unconstitutional in time of peace. In short, that the only power which Congress had to pass such a law was under the assumed war powers of the Constitution. This opinion, coming from the framer of that law, must of necessity have its effect upon the Supreme Court, if in fact it does not foreshadow the decision of that court. This adds to the interest which is taken in court. This adds to the interest which is taken in the reported movements of Secretary Boutwell

### The Decision to be Anticipated.

It is privately given out by those who have an in-sight to matters in the Treasury Department, that the Secretary of the Treasury is determined to anti-cipate this decision, and thus obviate any adverse results to the business interests of the country which might result from such a decision. T is like-wise study that Wr. Bont well believes that the time which ingle result from solve a believes that the time is near at hand when specie payments can be resumed without any serions embarrassment to the country. The reasons given for his belief in this respect are, that the banks of your city have now a larger surplus of gold than at any other time for some years, and that this surplus is likely to be double the present sum by the first of January. Gold is now a drug on their hands, which, by a return to specie payments, can be used as currency, and in the regular and legitimate deal-ings of the country, instead of for speculative pur-poses. Again, the large cotton crop will increase our exports beyond the figures which they have reached since the commencement of the war, and thus turn the balance of trade in our favor, not only stopping the export of gold, but causing a shipment of the precious metals to this country from abroad. The destruction produced by the war in the South wise stated that Mr. Bout well believes that the time

The destruction produced by the war in the South left that section in a destitute condition, but last year's crop of cotton was sufficient to get the South-ern people out of debt, which, with their rigid sys-tem of economy, finds them in a position that the present crop is nearly all profits. The receipts from this year's crop will add so much direct wealth to the country. Inasmuch as the greater portion of this year's cotton crop will be absorbed abroad, it will in return bring to this country an amount of gold in excess of anything which has taken place since 1859 or 1860. This adds to the feasibility of the scheme which it is said, Mr. Boutwell contemplates declaring in favor of specie payments. He has on hand in the Treasury Department about one hundred millions of dollars in gold now, in addition to that which is held by the banks and will be brought to this country in

by the banks and will be brought to this country in

One thing is certain-the opinion is quite prevalent here that the return to specie payments by New Year's Day is in every particular feasible. The cur-rent gossip at the same time is that the Secretary of

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doubt. You are the chosen guardians of this whole community, of the poor as well as of the rich; and we lack to you to de-clare that your eyes and ears are never closed to aught wherein it is your duty to stand fast to the trust we do abundantly repose in you. These than are the thoughts that I would lay before your Honors in behalf of the prisoner at the bar, and while I know we have no right to put any limit to your discretion. I have ventured thus far, simply that I might recall every consideration to your re-membrance.

put any limit to your discretion, I have ventured thus far, simply that I might recall every consideration to your re-membrance. Your Honors sit here to administer justice tempered with mercy, and to a perfect knowledge of the facts in this case you bring that legal acumen and research which is your characteristic, thus reminding us of that great day when we shall stand in the presence of the All-knowing and the All-merciful; but I cannot forget that you are men, and that the bar between us is not a wall shutting you in from human sympathy and kindly feeling; the pulsations I feel hore I know are answered in your and the discretion the statute reposes in you? Justice has been satisfied by the verdict, and the stemmes of the law should here demand kardly more than satis-faction, indeed, under the peculiar circumstances of this case, mercy to the prisoner is but justice. I know of no case that could appeal more to your Honors', sympathy. Shut not your breasts to that ennobling feeling that must make you wondrous kind. Have pity on her sex, though James Weish had none. Think of her youth; think of her temptation; think of her provocation; think of her feation; think of her provocation; think of her feelies to an her dread of a freeh ansault, think of her temptation; think of her provocation; think of all. And so, sharing this poor girl's fear and tropidation, we cast ourselves in all humility on your more.

cast ourselves in all humility on your mercy. In reply to this, District Attorney Gibbons said that he thought Mr. Page had stepped a little beyond his professional duty in thus assailing the character of Dr. Hewson, who was an Lonorable member of an honorable profession, and had for a long period of years discharged his duties at the hospital with credit to himself, and he thought the gentieman's remarks on such an occasion as this were uncalled for and should be disregarded. After conference with Judge Peirce, Judge Lud-

for and should be disregarded. After conference with Judge Peirce, Judge Lad-low thought it sufficient to remind the public of the entire failure of the prisoner's defense, that the deceased was not slain by her hand, but by the maltreatment he received at the hands of the phy-sicians of the Pennsylvania Hospital; and that she had been mercifully dealt with by the Commonhad been mercifully dealt with by the Common-wealth in allowing a verdict of manslaughter to be taken, when she might have been convicted of marder in the first degree without any very great stretch of the law.

Having dwelt on the enormity of the crime, the Court sentenced the unfortunate girl to an imprison-ment of eight years in the Eastern Penitentiary.

### FROM THE WEST.

### The Grand Trank Railway.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 6 .- The Directors of the Grand Trunk Railway arrived here this morning, and they will probably secure a western connection from this point

### The Cincinnati Fire Department.

John Dameriella, Chief Engineer of the Boston Fire Department, and Alderman J. S. Haines, were ere yesterday looking into the workings of our fire department.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Changes in Army and Navy-Courts-Martial Ordered - Mississippi Election Officers-Burning of the Rochester Thea-

tre-Hoffman on the Elections.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

### Resignation of Officers.

Special Despatch to the Ecening Telegraph. WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—The following resignations have been accepted by the Secretary of War:— Second Lieutenant William W. Deane, brevet cap-

tain U. S. A., with pay to July 80, 1870. Captain Axel S. Adams, 2d U. S. Cavairy, U. S. A., with pay to October 26, 1869.

First Lieutenant Jeremiah C. Wilcox, 6th U. S. Cavalry, U. S. A., with pay to November 30.

First Licutenant Francis L. Hills, 3d Artillery, U. S. A., with pay to April 7, 1870. An Insane General.

J. S. Pitman, formerly brigadier-general of volunteers, U. S. Army, has been removed from the Butter Hospital, at Providence, R. L. to the Insane Asylum at Washington, D. C., at the expense of the Government.

### Mississippi Election Officers.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Edmund Rice, a First Lieutenant U. S. A.; Brevet Captain F. H. Hathaway, a Second Lieutenant U. S. A.; Brevet Captain William Shields, a First Lieutenant U. S. A.; and First Lieutenant W. G. Fitch, U. S. A., have been ordered to Mississippi to act as election officers at the approaching election, where Colonel Dent is running against Alcorn for Governor. Colonel Dent still practises as a claim agent in Washington, and is not to be confounded with General J. T. Dent, who is on duty with the President, who is brotherin-law to both Dents.

### Milltary Courts-martial.

A general court-martial, of which Major-General Hunt is President, reconvenes at Newport on Wednesday next, to reconsider the case of Major T. P. McElrath, son of the former partner of Horace

Greeley, A general court-mart'al, of which Major-General George A. Custer is President, met at Fort Leaven-

worth, Kansas, on last Monday. A general court-martial, of which Colonel R. J.

Dodge is President, will meet next Monday at Fort Lyon, Colorado.

A general court-martial, of which Major William Sinclair is President, met last Wednesday at Fort Riley, Kansas.

A general court-martial, of which Major-General Nelson A. Miles is President, met at Fort Harker, Kansas, on Thursday last.

A general court-martial, of which Lieutenant-Colonel George Gibson is President, met at Fort Hays, Kansas, on Thursday.

A general court-martial, of which Brigadier-General John R. Brooke is President, meets on Monday next, at Fort Dodge, Kansas,

A general court-martial, of which Major Theodore Schwann is President, met on the 25th ultimo, at Jefferson, Texas,

A general court-martial, of which Lieutenant-Colonel C. P. Critsey is President, will meet next Tuesday, at Fort Wingate, New Mexico.

A general court-martial, of which Major-General Charles R. Wsods is President, will meet on Monday, at Fort Wallace, Kausas.

A general court-martial will meet at Fort Craig, New Mexico, on November 16. Major-General A. V.

OTTICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Saturday, Nov. 6, 1869.

securities, with 10 per cent. for discounts on prime paper.
Geld opened at 1273, advanced to 1273, but relapsed, closing at noon at 1265.
United States securities are quiet, but strong at an advance of 5466 \$\$ on all the issues.
There is a firm feeling in the Stock market, and considerable activity. State loans were neglected. City sixes were higher, selling at 101 for the new issues; 2434 was bid for the old.
Reading Railroad was in better demand and advanced fully 35, selling at 483649-531; Pennsylvania Railroad was steady at 5446; Minehill Railroad at 5334; Lehigh Valley Railroad at 54; and Philadelphia and Erie Railroad at 334, 66354; exception was in better demand, and sold at 334, 66354;
Coal Stocks—Lehigh Navigation was in better demand, and Passenger Railway shares were neglected.

-The earnings of the Union Pacific Rails	oad Com
pany are as follows:- Fourth week in October	261,829-80
Passengers. Freight. Mails.	277,512 41
Total	
Increase PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Thi FIRST BOARD.	rd street.

 \$5500 City 68, N. 18, 101
 64 sh Leh Val...18, 54

 \$2000 Leh V R n bs.
 200 sh Phil & E R.18, 25½

 \$1000 Con'g R bds.
 35 sh O C & A R.b3, 37

 \$2000 Mor Cl Bt Ln
 200 sh Read...24Åtl, 43%

 \$2000 Mor Cl Bt Ln
 200 sh Read...24Åtl, 43%

 \$2000 Mor Cl Bt Ln
 200 sh Read...24Åtl, 43%

b5lots	77	300	do rg&1. 48
5 sh Mech Bank	31%	100	dob10, 481
3 sh Penna R ls.	\$436	100	dorg&i, 481
8 dols.	54%	100	no. 2d&in. 49
0 sh Minchill R	5314	200	do830. 48
3 sh Leh N St	38	200	do
0 dos60.	33	300	do 18. 860.48 8
0 dols.			dob10.48.8
0 dos60wn.	3316	100	do \$60wn. 48
0 dos60.	3314	200	dob10.48.8
AY COOKE & CO. q	uote	Govern	ment securities a
Lowes II S fa of			

follows: --- U. S. 68 of 1881, 1184; @11874; 5-208, of 1862, 1153/@11554; do., 1864, 1183/@11874; do., 1865, 1142, 11454; do., July, 1865, 1165/@11874; do., 1865, 1144, 11654@11654; do., 1868, 11654@11654; 10-408, 10754;@ 10754; Cur. 68, 10754@108; Gold, 12754.

107%; Cur. 6s, 107%@108; Gold, 127%. MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 40 No. S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations: -U.S. 6s of 1881, 118%@118%; do. 1865, 116%@115%; do. 1864, 118%@118%; do. 1865, 104@114%; do. 1805, new, 116%@116%; 10. 1867, do. 116%@116%; do. 1806, new, 116%@116%; 10. 1867, do. 116%@116%; do. 1806, new, 116%@116%; 10. 1867, silver, 124@120. MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:-U.S. 68 of 1881, 117%@117%; 5-208 of 1862, 115%@116%; do. 1804, 118%@116%; do. 1865, 113%@115%; do. July, 1865, 115%@116; do. July, 1867, 115%@116; do. July, 1865, 115%@116; co. July, 1867, 115%@116; do. July, 1869, 115%@116; 58, 10-40, 107%@107%; U.S. Pacific RR. C%, 68, 107%@107%; Gold, 126%@127, Market weak.

### Philadelphia Trade Report.

## SATURDAY, Nov. 6 .- The Flour market remains

quiet, and, in the absence of any demand for shipment, only a few hundred barrels were taken by the

SECOND EDITION FINANCE AND COMMERCE. PAUL SCHOEPPE.

A Youth of 28 Enamored of a Maiden of 65.

> The Parkman-Webster Affair Outdone -A Case that will Serve to Point a Moral and Adorn a Tale.

The Murder by Dr. Schoeppe of Miss Stennecke, Mis A !fianced Bride.

The Prisoner Makes a Statement in His Cell-The Parties to the Tragedy-The Crime, the Trial, and the Conviction.

### From Our Own Correspondent.

CARLISLE, Pa , Nov. 5. The case of Dr. Paul Schoeppe, who is now in prison in this place, and under the sentence of death, is certainly one of the most exciting as well as the most interesting that has been placed before the public for many years. The talent of the young man; the difference between his age and that of the lady he had engaged to marry, her situation in life, and her remarkable and tragic death; the interest manifested by the friends of the accused, and the efforts that have and are being made to give him that life which an execution of the law shall take away, are all circumstances which lend to the case an interest which commands the attention of people of all classes. Nor is this all; for the case not only involves the taking away of a life, but it also involves grave questions of science, wherein men who profess a knowledge of the effects of different kinds of poison will find much that may prove of interest to them, and at the same time aid justice in working out her ends correctly.

If a murder (it is said that a clear case of poisoning was never made out), it is certainly one of the best planned, most skilfully executed, and heartless deeds that has come before the public for many years. And besides this, there is a degree of tragic romance clinging about the whole affair that at once commands the attention of the public, who are strangers to both parties, and have no interest in the matter save that of seeing the laws executed, should the accused be guilty, without fear or favor.

### History of the Case. The history of the case, from the commencement of the arrival of the accused in this quarter, is as follows:-

Some time in the summer of '6S, a young and preossessing German came to this town from New York, where he had landed but a few days before, and put up at the Bentz House. His father was a clergyman in the town, and the amable manners and evident intelligence of the gentlemen immediately gave him an catre into society, and he was introdreed as Doctor Paul Schoeppe, but recently from Berlin, Prussia, Soon after he took up his abode at the Bentz House he made the acquaintance of a maiden lady, who was also a boarder at the same hotel, by the name of Maria M. Stennecke. For a long time-that is to say, some weeks-there was nothing of a marked or noticeable character existing between the young doctor and the lady we have mentioned-nothing more than an occasional inquiry as to the health of either, or a passage of the compliments of the day. From all accounts it would appear that Miss Stennecke was one of those pecuriv constituted persons who, having nothing els to do, are continually ailing, and her complaints coming to the Doctor's ears, they enlisted that gentleman's professional sympathies, and ere long we find hum prescribing a few simple remedies, such as her case seemed to demand, and thus the acquaintance, which afterwards came to ripen into a mature and undisguised love, on her part at least, was commenced. It was known to everybody that Miss Stennecke was wealthy, and it is reasonable to suppose that the intelligent young physician was not long in deriving the same information, for notwithstanding that he was at the time only about twenty-seven years of age, and the lady somewhere between fifty-five and seventy, his services soon changed from those of a physician and medical adviser to the adoration of a lover. In this there is nothing particularly astonishing, when we come to recollect that the young gentleman was a stranger in a strange land, and atmost without any tie that he could call friendly. But it does appear a little singular that a lady over half a century old-who was far gone in the sere and vellow leaf-should be so weak at to listen to the cooings of such a lover. And yet, if all accounts be true, she did not only listen to him, but, filled with that laudable ambition, and let us add charity, toward the aspiring gentleman, she accepted his love, and became his duly afflunced wife. In respect to this the lady shows herself to have been a woman of really remarkable ability, as well as great strength of mind, for she not only took most excelient care of herself, but also attended in person to all her banking and business connected with her estate. This was known to all her friends and relations, and when it came to pass that she had made out will some months provious to her death, wherein she willed her entire estate and personal property to different institutions, and some four Chinese children, whom the will stated must be named after her to enable them to participate in her dower, there was nothing thought of it, and no effort, so far as we can learn, on the part of her relatives, or any one else, made to have her change it. As another evidence of her ability, as well as foresight-for it would appear that she did not have an extraordinary amount of confidence in the mera words of men-we append a copy of her agreement of marriage with Doctor Schoeppe. The document is written in the lady's own handwriting, and is clear and distinct in every particular. It is as follows :and distinct in every particular. It is as nonows:-CARLISLE, Pa., Jan. 14, 1563.—Received of Misss M. M. Stennecke one bond of the State of Missouri of one thousand dollars (\$1000), dated 16th day of Octo-ber, 1858 (No. 979), City of Jefferson. Being part of live thousand dollars, the sum agreed upon by Miss M. M. Stennecke and D. Paul Schoeppe, under the promise that Miss M. M. Sten-necke has by her contract for marriage) the entire control of her own personal and real estate and control of her own personal and real estate, and the management of the same, (Signed) P. SCHOEPPE. Under the circumstances, one would scarcely belove that a woman of so much evident stability and management would for a moment lose sight of the incongruity, we might say, unnatural fiamone, and yet we find that the love-making, after it had once fairly commenced, was not entirely confined to the youthful doctor. Those who were in a position to see and know the actions of the parties, observed that after the doctor's attentions became more studied, that the maiden also fell into the same channel, and decorated herself as in days of yore, with bright ribbons, fine laces, and gay dresses. It may have been that the unfortunate creature had arrived at her second childhood, and believed herself once more a belle, and yet the statement of the doctor would lead one to suppose that she had a perfect knowledge of her advanced age and near decay. At any rate, the affair progressed, as is necessary in such cases, as "merry as a marriage bell," until after the lady had returned from a visit to Baltimore and taken up her residence at Burkholder's hotel, at which place she afterwards died, while under the side. medical treatment of her lover. From all accounts, it appears that the lady had been complaining, as was her custom, for a few days

before her death; but as her complaints were not at all unusual, and she had attended to her business at the bank and elsewhere on the day before, nothing serious was thought of the matter; but on the duy following the one on which she was taken sick she died. There may have been suspicions that the lady had been poisoned, but nothing astonishing was developed until after the two wills were filed in the Court at Baltimore.

(The reader will understand that noboly save those immediately interested knew anything of the existence of the second will in behalf of Dr. Schoeppe.) When this will was presented, suspiclons was aroused which finally led to the post-mortem examination of the stomach of deceased, and the ultimate arrest of Dr. Paul Schoeppe, charged with having murdered her.

The greatest excitement existed at the time, and Charles E. Maglaughlin, Esq., the district attorney of the county, determined to sift the case to the bottom. He believed that there had been youl play somewhere, and he felt it to be his duty to fasten it where it belonged. At his instance Dr. Schoeppe was arrested, and the entire case conducted until its close and the conviction of the accused. He certainly deserves the manks of the entire community, for his unflinching determination and indefatigable zeal in the case.

### Description of the Prisoner.

Dr. Paul Schoeppe is a fine looking young fellow, about twenty-eight years of age. He stands about live feet ten inches in his stockings, and has a most pleasing, not to say open countenance. His eyes are dark brown, but too small and surface-like, to be called handsome. His features are regular with a prominent chin; his mouth is rather large, and is overhung by black straggly moustache. His complexion is dark, but is without that swarthyness so frequently found among the new arrivals from the ferman States. His hair is black and luxoriant. Taken all in all, however, the doctor would pass in fashionable society as a man of the necessary weight. both mentally and physically, to take among the ladies. For a man who has been in the country so short a time, the prisoner speaks the most excellent English, and is endowed with the most winning ways, as well as all the politeness and courtesy of a prince of the blood.

### Who He Is.

As we have before mentioned, the prisoner is about twenty-eight years of age. He was born at a village near Frankfort-on-the-Main. His father was and is now a minister in the German Lutheran Church. After receiving a fair education at home, Paul was sent to college at Heidelberg, where he remained somewhat over a year. He was then sent to another college in Berlin, Prussia. After receiving his diploms (he presented it to us for examination), he became a physician in the Charity Hospital at Berlin. About this time his father emigrated to this country, leaving Paul to follow him at such time as might prove most convenient. Strange reports have reached this country concerning the reason why the doctor left Berlin, but as we know nothing of the matter further than what appears in his statement, we leave that subject, and proceed to trace him since his arrival in this country. In August, 1868, the doctor arrived in New York, and after spending a few days in that city, made his way to this place, where his father occupied a pulpit at that time. On arriving here, he put up at one of the leading hotels of the place, and in a little while his fine appearance and pleasing manners had made him quite at home, as well as a fine circle of acquaintances. It was here that he first made the acquaintance of his alleged victim, Miss Maria M. Stennecke,

Miss Maria M. Stennecke. Miss Maria M. Stennecke was the daughter of a respectable gentleman of this town, one of the first settlers of the place. By some, it is asserted that Miss Maria was born here about the year 1809; others say a few years earlier; others that that event occurred a few years later. At any rate, at the time of her death she was a lady well advanced in years. Her father was a physician, and, although not

the Treasury into cumstances and give the country the benefit of a specie circulation.

Pressure for a Reduction of Amount of Gold in the Treasury.

There is a strong pressure being brought to bear on Mr. Boutwell, to induce him to reduce the amount of gold in the Government vaults to thirty millions. in order that the question may be settled whether any further contraction of the currency is necessary to equalize the value of greenbacks and gold, as a to equalize the value of greenbacks and goid, as a step towards specie payments. Those who urge this course argue that the sale of seventy millions of gold on the market would bring the value of gold nearer to the proper value in relation to greenbacks; and in this way the question could be determined whether a further contraction of the currency would be essential before an equation payments could be reessential before specie payments could be resumed

All these rumors and gossip, pressure and figuring clearly indicate that we are on the eve of extraordi-n ry imancial operations on the part of the Govern-ment. Taken with the prospect of an early decision by the Supreme Court on the Legal-tender act, the public need not be surprised at an early coup detat on the part of the Secretary of the Treasury, which will notice ably change the relative values of gold and currency on the market, and put an end to the speculation in gold, changing it from an article of me chandise to that of currency.

It is too good a thing to hope for from this adminis tration, but, if reports are to be believed, the experi-ment is to be tried. The Secretary's project is said to be due to the recent brilliant Democratic victory to be due to the recent brillant Democratic victory in New York, since he well knew that the Demoas opposed to paper money, and he is anxious to so trim his sails as not to suffer harm from the Democratic gale of 1872, which he is shrewed enough to

### LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

### THE CASE OF ANNIE PEOPLES.

### The Earth Treatment.

# Court of Over and Terminer - Judges Ladlow and Peirce.

This morning the young woman, Annie Peoples, who was convicted of manslaughter in taking the life of James Weish in June last, which case has seen fully reported in our columns, was brought up for sentence.

sentence. S. D. Page, Esq., coursel for the prisoner, before igment was entered, addressed the court in the following language :--

MOMNUDE CASE-MR. S. DAVIS PAGE'S APPEAL FOR MERCY.

HOMIDIDE CARE-MR. S. DAVIS FAGE'S APPEAL FOR MERCY. By your Honors' leave-The prisoner standing in terror before you was indicted for the felomous killing of James Welsh, and a jury of her own selection have found har printy of the lower grade of the orime charged. But there are produced the lower the charged bound all that consideration and all that considentions for which the Court before whom this case was tried, and whom I have the privilege of now addressing, is so distinguished in the land.

The privilege of non addressing, is so distinguished in the land.
An of Peoples is a woman. She has just crept across the treashold of her chil theod. The facts developed on her treashold of her chil theod. The facts developed on her treashold of her chil theod. The facts developed on her treast the treashold of approbension for the woman her de large furnish ground of approbension for the days to come the day of the folly but we must ever the days to come there we her folly but we must ever the days to come there we her folly but we must ever the days to come there is the folly but we must ever the days to come there are been done to be and we her children, ray the penalty of the folly but we must ever the days to the days of the there are been done to be an or the second the folly but we must ever the second the folly but we must ever the second the days of the folly but we must ever the second the folly but we there ever the second the folly but the term the second the folly but the seco

dog, Task your Honors to pause a moment, shid come with me to the scene of this occurrence, that we may witness again the cont of a wasted day. Task your Honors to pause a moment, shid come with me to the scene of this occurrence, that we may witness again the cont of a wasted day. Task at that strong hearty man pressing this delicate init to the earth honerath his beavy kneet do you see his hand tightening around her slender throat, closer and closer, till his threat to choke her to death is well mich faifflided ere the brute is dragged from her prostrate form? Watch that converdly hlow, throwing this hardly more than child, reeling heading to the groand. Think how all the woman strumther in the girl most have al-fered at being driven from her father's home and nado a abamo and a disgrace before the gaping neighborhood. Have pity on that weakness that sought forgetfulness in further indulgence: and share my horror as that other ruffish's home. How show, which thus, blow makes for protection to her home-home I she has none-James Weich drove her an outcast from her home. He member that to reach her room her was forced to pass within the grasp of her assaliant's strong hand i in imagi-natios she gap in again for breach, ale year heals his keavy into on the again for breach, he year heals heavy into enter the first and only thing at hand, bud under the rung the strong.

incominating the life from her tender become in terror the seizes the first and only thing at hand, and torows the lighted lamp in his direction, kinding rather to infini-date him, and thus prevent a renewal of that assault

# FROM NEW ENGLAND.

### Sudden Death. Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 6 .- Otis Tufts, sixty-five years of age, a well-known machinist, fell dead on the sidewalk in East Dedham, last evening, of heart disease.

Prohibition. Deeming the re-election of Governor Cladin a

triumph of the prohibitionists, the State constable has carried the war into Germany by selzing lager peer and light wines.

# FROM THE STATE.

### Destructive Fire in Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, Nov. 6. - About 12 o'clock last night thre broke out in a row of frame buildings on Paxten street, near to the river bank, resulting in total destruction of five houses and almost their entire contents. The loss is estimated at \$5000 to

# FROM EUROPE.

### This Noon's Quotations. By the Anglo-American Cable

LONDON, Nov. 6-Noon, -To-day being observed as a holiday on account of the opening of the Holborn bridge and viaduct, the Exchange is not open for the transaction of business.

Liveration, Nov. 6-Noon.-Cotton opens quie middling uplands, 1212d.; middling Orleans, 121, The sales of to-day are estimated at 10,000 bale ARIS, Nov. 6 .- The Bourse opens dull; Rentes

ANTWERP, Nov. 6 .- Petroleum opens firm at 61f. 50e.

### The Money and Stock Markets.

The Money and Stock Markets. New Your, November 6.—Stocks steady. Money easy at 7 per cent. Gold, 123%. Five tweatles, 1867, coupon, 115%; do. 1864, do., 113%; do. 1867, 116%; do., 116%; Ten-fortles, 107%. Virginia 6s, new, 52; Missouri 6s, 81%. Canton Company, 51; Camberland preferred, 27; New York Central, 1824; Eric, 28%; Reading, 67%; Hudson River, 158; Michigan Central, 120%; Michigan Southern, 90%; Hilinots Central, 135; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 85%; Chicago and Rock Island, 104%; Pittsburg, 85%; Chicago and Rock Island, 104%; Pittsburg, 85%; Western Union Telegraph, 36%.

### The Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, NOV. 6. -Cotton quiet and unchanged or in improved demand at vesterday's quotation Wheat dull at \$100@137. Corn active; new whi T5@90c.; old white, £1@105. Oats dull at 55@57c. Rye dull at 55c.@31. Mess Pork quiet at 53250@33. Bacon quiet; rib sides, 18@184(c.; clear do., 184 @1834c.; shoulders, 16c.; hams, 24@25c. Land firm at 18@181/c. Whisky unsettled; sales at \$1.10.

### Stock Quotations by Telegraph-1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New fork house the following :-Pacific M. S ..... 593 Market steady.

Gold	quo	tations as :	tollows	11.000	1. 35	100
0.00.0	Δ. 1	Managerena	1331.74	11-20	a, M.	 
0.80			1975	11:25		 
TE:01	44		.1975	11.31	10.	 
0.45	14.		.1273.	11:34	166	 
10:55	44		127	11:36	. 44	 
1:00	144		126%	11:40	188	 
1.10	14.4		12686	11:50	44	 
1.14	1.0		126 1	les and	11.0	 

One of the papers contains as an advertise ment:-"Lost, a large black silk umbrella, belonging to a gentleman with a curious carved ivory head.

## If you want to abbreviate a man's stature from

six feet to four, ask him to lend you twenty-five Of course he says he is short, and dollars. shows it by the rest of the conversation

Kantz is President. Posts Ordered Abandoned.

Camps C. F. Smith, Lyon, and Logan, Oregon, have been ordered abandoned.

### Post Ordered Sold. Fort Stellacoom, W. T., has been ordered sold.

Penceful Times Again. Forts Sumter, Moultrie, Pinckney (S. C.), Pickens Fia.), Morgan and Gainse (Ala.), Caswell (N. C.), Clinch and Marion (Fla.), are all now, by a recent order, left in charge of ordnance sergeants, and the green sod is fresh on the ramparts lately trodden by thousands of armed men.

# FROM NEW YORK.

Governor Hoffman on the Democratle Victory in New York -- What Democracy Will Do. ALEANY, Nov. 6 .- Governor Hoffman last night, in the course of a speech in response to a serenade by the Jacksonians, said :- I notice that most of the radical papers in Albany and New York are asking what will they do with it-that is, with the victory. am hardly disposed to tell them quite yet. prefer to give them a little time to digest the returns, and when they are fully digested we propose to give them some information as to what we will do with it. In my observation I have found that knowledge suddenly acquired is never very profitable, but I will tell them, in general terms, one or two things we propose to do. We propose to make the Legislature of the State of New York honest, and that is what they have not done in some time. We propose to use the Legislature for the purpose of promoting the interests of the mass of the people, and not the interests of the few, which the radicals have not done in a long time,

The Evening Journal has stated that for many years there have been few men in the Republican Legislatures who could be bought. We will show them that in the Democratic Legislature there will be none of that kind. We propose to give to the people of the State of New York all over the right of self-government. We propose to abolish such laws as infringe upon the rights of localities, and secure to them the right to govern themselves. We will not abolish such laws and give the people something worse, but will give them better laws. We propose to make the State of New York and the Government in all its branches thoroughly Democratic.

I am aware of the responsibilities this victory imposes. I am aware of the responsibilities it imposes on me as the Executive of this State. I realize their magnitude, and I will not say I have no fears of them, but by the help of the people and their repre-sentatives, and all the good counsel I can get, I hope to so discharge its duties that the people will approve of my action. I believe that the Legislature which is about to assemble and legislate upon the affairs of this great State will act with such wisdom and discretion as to show to the people of the State and country that the Democracy of the State can be as moderate in the hour of victory as they have been patient in the hour of defeat. We will be discreet and tolerant. We will recognize ionest men among our adversaries, and we will deal ustly and honorably, and promote the great interests of the people of the State of New York who have demanded and made the change.

### Burning of the Rochester Theatre.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 6 .- The Rochester Theatre was totally destroyed by fire this morning, and some adjoining dwellings damaged. The fire was discovered at five o'clock A. M. in the green room, and swept all before it. The block was owned by Keeler & McAlpine, who lose \$20,000, and have an insurance for \$15,000. Ropalge, seed merchant, lost several thousand dollars. Winnegan, harness dealer, Kehoe, furniture dealer, Wilson, Plamber & Newman, billiard saloon keepers, are all sufferers, but the precise amount of their losses cannot be ascertained at pre-sent. The block of W. H. Bowman was damaged to the amount of \$3000 or more. Thomas Carr, mana-ger of the theatre, lost all his properties, and barely escaped with his life. E. L. Davenport was playing "an engagement, and he lest part of his valuation wardrobe, The aggregate loss by the fire is over \$50,000,

tome consumers, in lots, at 550 for superily \$5'75@6 for extras; \$6@6'62% for Northwestern extra family; \$6@6'75 for Pennsylvania do.; \$6'25@7 for Ohio and Indiana do.; and \$7@8 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is steady at \$5 per

The Wheat market is greatly depressed, and we again reduce our quotations; sales' of 3500 bushels Western and Pennsylvania red at \$1:30@1:33, and some white at \$1:45@1.65. Rye is steady at \$1:05@ \$1:06 @ bush. for Western. Corn is quiet, but firm; siles of yellow at \$1036105; and Western mixed at 96398c. Oats are without change; sales of Penn-sylvania and Western at 55359c. Barley is dull and lower; 1000 bushels two-rowed New York sold at \$1. -In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Queritron at \$32.50 \$ ton.

Seeds-Cloverseed is steady, with sales of 100 ushels prime at \$7. Timothy is nominal at \$3.37166 50. Flaxseed is wanted by the crushers at \$2.45 3:50. Whisky is dull at a decline ; sales of wood and iron-

bound Western at \$1.10@1.12.

# LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA ...... NOVEMBER 6. 

CLEARED THIS MORNING. Norfolk, Platt, Richmond via Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co. Steamship Claymont, Robinson, Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co. Steamer New York, Jones, Georgetown and Alexandria, W. P. Clyde & Co. Steamer Bristol, Wallace, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co. Schr D. S. Siner, Huntley, Eoston, John Rommel, Jr. & Rev. Rev. Strategies, Str

Sehr D. S. Siner, Huntley, Eosten, John Rommel, Jr. Bro. Schr Pourl, Brown, Bosten, do, Rommel, Jr. Schr Pourl, Brown, Bosten, do, Schr Emily A. Hartle, Smith, Hosten, do, Schr Caroline Young, Young, Lynn, do, Schr F. A. Heath, Warren, Gloneoster, do, Schr R. H. Shannon, Diks, Fall River, do, Schr R. H. Edwards, Bartlett, New York, do, Schr A. H. Edwards, Bartlett, New York, do, Schr R. H. Edwards, Bartlett, New York, do, Schr Robecca and Ann. Irvin, Delanco, N. J., do, Schr Robesch W. Allen, Doano, Höston, Geo, S. Benpiler, ich Helen J. Holway, Thompson, Boston, Geo, S. Benpiler, ich Helen J. Holway, Thompson, Boston, do, do, ug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co. ng Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

The Obsemption of the second second

Special Despatch to The Econing Telegraph, HAVEE DE-GHACE, Md., Nov. 6. - Thirteen boats left here HAVIE DE GHACE, Md., Nov. 6.—Thirteen boats left here this morning, as follows:— Junitata, with wheat to Hoffman & Kennedy, R. H. Faust, with lumber to Pattersen & Lippincoti, R. H. Faust, with lumber to Pattersen & Lippincoti, Wm. King and Samuel Christ, with lumber to D. K.
 B. O. Bowman, with lumber to Taylor & Betts. Charles Creamer, with lumber to W. A. Delirick, Charles & Wells, with lumber to Mellvain & Bush, Charles & Wells, with lumber to Mellvain & Bush, Zimmerman and Lesoure, with lumber, for Bordentown, John S. Mason, with lumber, for Chester, Wilderness, with coal, for New Castle, John Haldeman, with limo, for Chestpeake, Two Delaware and Hudson boats, with lumber and bark for New York.

MEMORANDA. teamship Arics, Wiley, honce, at Boston yesterday. teamship Fanita, Brooks, hence, at New York yester-Any. Steamship J. W. Everman, Hinckley, for Philadelphia, salled from Charleston yesterday. Brins Chimborazo, Coombe, and Canima, Coombe, hence. at Boston 4th inst. Schr Chas H. Moller, Brown, for Philadelphia, cleared at Equous 4th inst.

wealthy, she inherited from him a degree of pride which bid the plain young men of her acquaintance stand aloof, and thus we find her, at the time that Doctor Paul Schoeppe made her acquaintance, still a maiden. It has been said that the "ruling passion is strong in death," and in this we find the roling pasion had so far taken possession of Miss Stennecke, that she soon fell a victim to the pleasantries of the youthful and agreeable Doctor, and, from all accounts, made up her mind to make him a legitimate capture. No sooner had the Doctor made her acquaintance than the winning ways of her youth eame back to her, as in the full vigor of her coquetish days, and she not only set her cap for him, but report here has it that she went so far as to rouge her face and deck her head with gay ribbons. From all accounts she was not what might be called "a comely lass," but when the doctor found that she was the possessor of a handsome little fortune, he, as a stranger in a strange land, made her acquaintance. As we have remarked that her parents were not wealthy, the reader may wish to know where this fortune came from. It was left to her by her brother, who, report says, was a surgeon in the United States Navy, and who died some eight or ten years since, leaving the bulk of his fortune to his sister Maria, who at that time, and in fact since her carly childhood, was a resident of Baltimore.

From all accounts the little attentions and gallantries of the doctor made a deep impression on the lady, and almost from the first day of their meeting up to the time of her death the lovers were together whenever an opportunity presented itself.

### In the Prison-Titus, the Marderer.

By the courtesy of A. R. Bowman, Esq., Deputy Shern and keeper of the prison, we were ushered through the iron doors, and found, upon looking into Dr. Schoeppe's cell, that he was just partaking of a very comfortable breakfast. He at once arose, and very politely insisted that we should come in ; but not desiring to intrude upon the unfortunate gentleman before he had finished his meal, we withdrew to another portion of the corridor, and entered into a conversation with Henry Titus, who, like Schoeppe, is awaiting the death warrant of the Governor. Titus, it will be remembered, cut off the head of a man who was chopping wood with him, and, after leaving the body lay where it fell for a day, returned to the spot, rifled the pockets of his victim, and then buried him where he was afterwards found by some of the neighbors. The prisoner pleaded guilty on his triat, and was sentenced to death.

Titus is a man of rather small stature, of light build, and appears to be somewhat demented. He is a German by birth, and is said to come from an excellent family. It is also said, however, that he had been known, previous to the murder, as both a hard laborer and a thief. In our conversation with him this morning he either was, or affected to be, a little deaf, for to make him comprehend our questions we found it necessary to speak loud enough to attract the attention of all the prisoners on both sides of the extensive hall. In answer to our question as to how he felt, he remarked that he feit very well, but he had ceased to have any confidence in anything but God. He could swear that he did not intend killing the man, but was angry and did not know what he was doing. He would rather die himself than have his victim dead, but now there was no help for it, and he expected that before long his time would come; he did not fear death, but he wished the dead man was alive again. Have you no hope of a pardon? we asked. Oh, no, he replied ; there is nobody to do anything for me, and I suppose it is right that I should die for the sins I have committed anyhow.

The scoper here announced that the doctor was through his breakfast and would be glad to see us. On entering the cell the doctor received us most ordially, and invited us to be seated, pointing at the same time to his bed, while he quickly removed the dishes from the table and took a seat by our

### The Doctor's Statement.

Being seated in the Doctor's cell, after a few re-[Continued on the Second Page.]

Tur Commodore, Wilson, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Uo. BELOW. Barque Savannah from Sombrero,