Continued from the First Page. marks of little importance to the public, we asked him how his case was progressing. He replied warmly that the physicians of Philadelphia had made his case their case, and medical science demanded a full hearing.

Reporter-Yes; but who is to give this hearing? Dector-I will tell you. The Medical Society of New York, composed of the Coroner's physician and different other gentlemen who are learned men, demand for me, and for the sake of science, that a fuller report be made of my case. The gentlemen are comnissioned to give evidence in courts, and they ask a eport.

Reporter-Do you think the Governor will give you

D,-I think he will; he has promised to. R .- Do your friends know this ?

D .- Yes. I have sent them a report. (Evidently meaning a letter or statement of the case-R.)

R .- How was this report, favorable or unfavorable D .- I was not satisfied with the book, but it was all

I had. Much was omitted that was advantageous to me.

R .- What was omitted ?

he hearing you ask?

D .- Everything almost that was favorable to me. R:-You desire to place these omissions before the Governot, do you? D .- Yes, sir,

R .- What additional evidence can you offer ? D .- The evidence of all the scientific medical men of the United States. Everybody except those who are my enemies, and are against me, say that I am innocent of this crime. I have letters from all the prominent medical men of Philadelphia, and they ridicule the idea that Miss Stennecke died of poison. Should I be hung for her murder, they will declare that it is a judicial murder.

R.-Who are the physicians in Philadelphia who have ridiculed the idea that Miss Stennecke died of poison? D .- Doctors Pancoast, Gross, McClintock, Fisher,

Gent, Landis, Packard, and many others. R .- Do these gentlemen give you this opinion in

D .- No. One of them does; that is Dr. Packard, of Spruce street.

R .- What do you expect to prove?

D .- I expect to prove that it is ridiculous to say that the lady died from the effects of prussic acid Just think of it, none of the physicians in Philadelphia think that she could have been poisoned in the way it is stated, and only two in the city of Baltimore think so, and they are Doctor Conrad, who made the post mortem examination, and his friend Doctor Smith.

R .- Who is Doctor Aiken? D .- He is the chemist who made the chemical analysis of the stomach of the deceased, and ought to be ashamed of himself for the ignorant manner in which he conducted the affair. I have seen many post-morten examinations in Berlin, but there certainly was never anything so loosely done as this case was. This is not only my opinion as a physician, but is the opinion of everybody. Of course anybody could say this, but I can prove it to be true. He neglected a number of the organs where traces of poison should be found if there were any, and passed over the liver without noticing it at all. It was not a fair examination in any way. I was not there, nor was I represented by counsel, and all of these men were against me. I never heard that there was even a suspicion until I saw it in the newspapers. Don't you think that I would have run away, when the newspapers said I was to be arrested? I did not, but on the contrary, stayed here in town and attended to my business as usual. This was eight days before I was arrested. I am sure that if the post-morten had been fair that I should not have been arrested. They never did make out a case of poisoning after

R .- Why were you arrested? D .- I was arrested because Professor Aiken claimed to have found traces of prussic acid in the stomach of Miss Stennecke. This, you will recollect, was over a week after the lady had been buried, and decomposition had commenced to take place. She did not get one drop of prussic acid from me; I can swear it, looking any man in the face. She got other medicines, but nothing in the shape of poison.

R .- Is it said that she took any other poison by your direction?

D .- Yes; they say she died of an overdose of mor phia. But they have said all kinds of things, because they were paid for it. The District Attorney was promised a great deal of money if he could get me At of the way, by the relatives of the deceased.

R .- Why was money paid him? D .- These people were interested in the will. If I \$ 1d not presented the will which was made in my evor, there would never have been anything said pout the matter at all. The District Attorney has said this to my friends. He was paid well for convicting me. He got over a thousand dollars at one time from Baltimore. (It is not improper for us to state, in this connection, that we called C. E. Maglaughlin's (the District Attorney) attention to this statement of the prisoner, and he pronounces It false in every respect. He states that instead of receiving money for the conviction of the prisoner, he really spent over two hundred dollars of his own money, for which he has never been reimbursed by the authorities. He says further, and the facts of the case bear him out, that Miss Stennecke's original will be queathed all her property to public institutions, and therefore her relations could have no

pecuniary interest at stake .- Reporter. R .- When did Miss Stennecke make out the will which gave you all her property?

D .- I will tell you all about it. She was always alling. I made her acquaintance in August, 1868. and treated her, as her physician, from that time up to her death. We were very well acquainted-on intimate terms-good friends. Her health was poor, and she complained all the time. Well, she went to Baltimore on business in October, and came back again in November, and then complained more than ever, and asked me if it wouldn't be good for her to go to a bathing-place. I thought it might; and when she asked me where she should go, I told her to Kissengen in Europe, or to Ems. After a little while she consented to go. I think this was about Christmas, and the project appeared her much trouble, and make she spoke of it quite frequently, as an old woman would. At length she told me that she couldn't make the trip alone; she didn't understand the language or the ways of the people; and then I asked ier how it would do for me to accompany her, as er physician. She accepted my offer, but at once said it would not be proper for a single lady to make

nch a journey with a single gentleman, and then I sked her if she would permit me to accompany her s her husband. She said yes, but she had two coniderations which she wanted adhered to. The first was, that, as she was now an old woman, she did not want to lose the control of her property while she lived, but would leave it to me at her death. The second consideration was, that the wnole matter of an engagement should be kept quiet; that no living soul should know anything about it, because her relatives would make such a fuss and raise such a gossip, that it would be impossible for her to re main in the town a day. And you see that the relatives had the strongest motives for opposing any such arrangement,

R .- How old was she? D .- She told me that she was fifty, but I afterwards

ascertained that she was much older.

R .- Was she handsome? D .- Oh, no.

R .- But you were going to tell us of the will Which you produced, how about it?

D .- Yes, I forgot-excuse me. She dictated the will to me after we were engaged to be married, and had signed the contract. I did not ask her to; she did it because she wanted me to have her property after she was dead. I wrote the will. I didn't know

paper, herself; she signed her name herself. I did not tell him or anybody else what the document was, because we did not want anybody to know that we were engaged: it would make such a gossip. My Meanwhile I am quiet; the will of my God may be father lived here at that time; he was a minister in the German Lutheran Church.

R .- What became of the will after it had been D.-She put it in an envelope and handed it to me. She gave me the will herself, and said that I might have her property after her death, but she wanted to

control it herself while she was alive.

(The following is a copy of the will referred to by the prisoner.-R.] 1, Maria M. Stennecke, of the city of Baltimore, State of Maryland, being of sound mind, memory, and understanding, do make and publish this my last will and testament, hereby revoking and making avoid all former wills by me at any time heretofore

As to such estate as it has pleased God to intrust me with, I dispose of the same as follows, viz.:—
I give and bequeath to Paul F. Schoeppe, M. D., to
his own use and benefit, absolutely, my whole estate

his own use and benefit, absolutely, my whole estate and property, whatsoever and wheresoever, of what nature, kind, and quality the same may be.

Mr. W. A. Stewart, attorney at law in Baltimore, State of Maryland, will give nearer information over my estate and property.

And I do hereby constitute and appoint the said Paul F. Schoeppe, M. D., sole executor of this my last will and testament.

In witness whereof, I, Maria M. Stennecke, the Testatrix, have to this my will written on one sheet of paper, set my hand and seal, this the third day of December, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight. Signed, sealed, published, and declared by the above-named Maria M. Stennecke, as and for her last will and testament, in the presence of us her last will and testament, in the presence of and who have hereunto subscribed our names at request, as witnesses there said testatrix, and of each other.

M. M. STENNECKE. request, as witnesses thereto in the presence of the

DR. SCHORPPE.

R .- At the time this will was made out did she say anything about the existence of another will ? D .- Yes; she told me all about the other will, and said that she did not mention in the will she gave me what her estate was, but said I would find it all mentioned in her other will-the will she had made

R .- You were present when the first will was pro duced, were you not ?

D .- Yes: I heard it read by Mr. Miller. R .- Did you say anything about the will which you

had in your possession? D .- Not then, but I went to a lawyer afterwards, and told him that I wanted the will, which I produced, attended to at once. He said there was no use of my doing anything in the court here, but told me to go to Baltimore, to Mr. Webster, and he would attend to the matter for me. I think the conduct of my counsel with this case was not proper. When the body was removed to Baltimore I went down with it, and stopped at the Utah House. This was on Friday. On Saturday I called to see Mr. Webster, and showed him the will. He consulted a number of books, and then told me that I could only claim the personal property. We talked a little while, and were going up to the court, when a gentleman came in and said it was too late, that the court had closed for the day. Mr. Webster then told me to call again on Monday. On Saturday afternoon I went to the funeral of Miss Stennecke, and on Monday morning called at Mr. Webster's office. It was late, and when we walked into the court we met the lawyer who had the other will coming down the stairs-he had been there before us and put his will in; so you see the first will was ahead of mine. The result was that the Judge, who was a friend of the other lawyer, sent for the lawyer, and when he came in told him that there was a second will, and handed him my will to read. The lawyer took it to the window, read itdid not say it was a forgery, as he did afterwardsbut only said that I could claim the personal property, and then he went among her relations, and a great noise was made about my will, and they said it was a forgery. This was about the time the post-

mortem examination was being made. The objections made to the will produced are set forth in the following articles, taken from the records of the court at Baltimore. - Reporter.

"First, Because the signature thereto appended handwriting of said Maria M. Stennecke, "Second. Because said paper is admitted by the

petitioner to be in his own handwriting, and the names of the two subscribing witnesses thereto are admitted by him to be his own name and that of his father, and no others, he alleges, were present at the

naking of said will.
"Third. Because if the signature of said deceased, appended to said paper, was proved to be genuine, the same was obtained by fraud and by the exercise of an undue influence over her by the petitioner who was her physician, and to whom everything she nos was by said paper-writing devised and be-

Fourth. Because, while memoranda can be found in the handwritting of the deceased, showing that she may have contemplated some slight changes or alterations in her last will of November 17, 1868, none can be found which would indicate any such dispesition of her property as that contemplated by the said paper-writing dated December 3, 1868, "Fifth. Because the said petitioner presented a

check at a bank in Carlisle for fifty dollars and re-ceived payment of the same, and presented another check for one hundred and eighty dollars at the check for one hundred and eighty dollars at the National Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore, payment of which was refused, both of said checks being dated January 27, 1869 (the day before her death), and both purporting to be signed by deceased; and these respondents have reason to believe that both said checks and the paper-writing dated December 3, 1868, were signed by the same person, and simultaneously, and that the said signatures were not those of the deceased. of the deceased.

Sixth. Because said petitioner, by a paper called by him a contract for marriage, has expressly re-nounced and given the testatrix, if she were other-wise prevented from doing so, the right to dispose of all her property as she saw proper.

R .- What happened after you offered your will? D .- I returned to Carlisle, and leaving my lawyers o manage my affairs in regard to the will, went about my business. I read what the papers said about the matter, but did not pay any attention to it, for I knew I was innocent of any crime. I might have run away very easily if I had wanted to, but I knew if an examination of the case was entered into that no medical man could say that this had been administered by me, and I felt no alarm.

R .-- You received checks and money at different times from Miss Stennecke, did you not? D .- Oh yes, she gave me one thousand dollars in Missouri bonds, at one time, and different amounts

at other times. R .- But how about the other checks that were offered at the bank by you and refused? D .- Well, the lady was sick and couldn't write well-or as usual-and when the trial come off, they

said they were forgeries. Also, that the will was a forgery R .- Did you sign the checks for her?

D .- Oh, no. She signed them herself.

R .- What was this for ? D .- It was for my professional services, and in consideration of the fact that we were to be married. Our relations was very intimate as you will see by this letter. (Here the Doctor pointed out a letter of his which was submitted by the counsel at the trial. We subjoin a portion of it for the same reason that the Doctor submitted it to us.-R.

MISS MARIA STENNECKE,)

Baltimore. (CARLISLE, the 7th of Nov. 1868, Dear Miss Stennecke:

As I have been rather busy in the last week I could not answer so soon as I wished your esteemed could not answer so soon as I wished your esteemed letter of the 20th of October, which I received with much pleasure. But now I cannot endure to preserve longer silence, and I have devoted a part of this day to answer your last letter—feeling very grateful for the long letter you have sent me. At first allow me to express you that the sincere interest which fills my heart towards you is no wise altogether professionally. I keep the friendship of a magnanimous and noble lady higner than the interest of my business. That you have been getting along comfortably without any inconvenience or dealong comfortably without any inconvenience or de rangement since you left Carlisle, I cannot help see ing in it an observable effect of the medicine.

after she was dead. I wrote the will. I didn't know anything about drawing up legal papers, and when it was finished she said that there must be two witnesses to her signing it. She wanted me to be one and serself to be the other, but from my little knowledge if law I thought that would not do. She then said ishould go and get my father to be a witness. I jot him to come up and sign the document. He asked me what it was, but I told him I had no right to tell him. She told him to sign his name on the

What you have written in regard to gallantry to the fair lady whom gossips said I were firting around, I could not understand at first the sense of your words, as I could not recoilect having waited on a lady. Before, I had not heard one word of this gossip, but now, after having made inquiries, I know that the origin of this gossip has been in my medically treating of a lady, who having been sick.

ent for me,

People who did not know the reason of my visits may have thought perhaps I were dirting around this lady on account of courting her. But now as she is well aiready long time, I think this gossip, which I do not care at all much, may be grown dumb. Besides my life is very solitary and joyless. I know God will give what is the best for me, and that is my consolation.

I hope you will kindly excuse this long epistle which comes late, and in which I am convinced may be many errors of the English language. But I trust you will not look so critically on the words but on the heart out of which these words are coming. In this hope, I am your sincere friend, DR. P. SCHORPPE.

D. (continuing)-This should satisfy those who have seen the letters of the lady to me, that there was no occasion, even if I had wanted, to forge a check; and these stories are base lies gotten up to injure me. (There were no letters from the lady to

the Doctor produced at the trial,-R.1 It having been reported that the Doctor had been arrested for a crime committed in Prussia, and had een compelled to leave the country, we asked him whether or not this report was true. He answered us, with deep emotion, that it was not; that he had never been accused of a crime or an offense against the law before in his life. He finally wound up his statement by alleging that District Attorney Maglaughlin was using money to prevent his case being brought up for a final hearing, and that the Judge had made up his mind to convict him, and it would not have altered the case in the slightest if he had produced witnesses from Heaven. The case was an interesting one, and the medical faculty of the whole country was interested in it; he therefore hoped that the Governor would give it that consideration which it deserved when it came up before him. He believed him to be an honest and pure man, and would let his case rest with him and his Maker.

During our conversation with the prisoner he spoke in a free and open manner, and was apparently desirous of answering all our questions without the slightest reservation; in fact, one would almost suppose that he had at once divined the object of our visit, and understood our questions almost before they were propounded. Affable, polite, and smiling throughout, our interview up to a few moments before our departure was more pleasant than such cases usually are. On arising to go, the doctor begged of us not to be in a burry, but business called us elsewhere, and we started. At the door of the cell the doctor again insisted that we should remain longer, and then asked THE TELEGRAPH'S opinion of his case. We could not refuse the request, and we gave our opinion as follows :-

Doctor, you are one of two things; you are either one of the cleverest rogues that ever formed and acted out a plan, or you are sinned against more than tongue can tell. Which of these is the correct theory, we leave for yeu and others to determine.

We acknowledge the Bunsbyism of our opinion, but we consoled ourselves [with the idea that it was the best that could be done under the circumstances, and would have gone on our way rejoleing, had the Doctor not again interposed and asked what the probabilities were of his case being brought before the Governor. We assured him that his counsel, Mr. Ditman, had obtained the consent of the Governor to have the case reviewed, and we felt sure that the Governor would keep his promise. He then insisted on knowing our opinion as to his chances for pardon or respite. We knew nothing concerning either, but from all that we could understand it was the opinion of the officials in Harrisburg that he was guilty. At this his countenance fell, and his bosom heaved as though his emotions would burst forth, but he controlled himself, and, after informing us that the Sheriff and other officers of the prison made his condition as comfortable as was possible for them to do under the regulations, he cheerfully bid us good morning, and we withdrew.

Sketch of the Trial. The Commonwealth allege that the death of Miss Stennecke was caused by dangerous and poisonous drugs, by prussic acid or by morphia, or the two combined, administered to her by the prisoner, with intent to destroy her life.

From the evidence it appears that Miss Stennecke was an elderly lady, probably about sixty-five years of age, who resided in the city of Baltimore. She ssessed of a considerable estate, amounting o \$40,000. In the summer of 1868 she visited Car-sle, and the doctor and Miss Stennecke became acquainted during that time. From the acquaintance formed at that time, Dr Schoeppe addressed a letter to her after he return to Baltimore, which is dated 7th of Novem er, 1868, stating that he could make an advantage-ous purchase of Dr. Herman's real estate and good will, if he could procure \$2000, and other advantages he considered he would derive from the purchase, Miss Stennecke returned again to Carlisle, in Novemper, and put up at Mr. Hannon's hotel. She left Mr. dannon's and went to the Mansion House, kept by Mr. Burkholder, on the 19th of January, 1869. On the morning of the 27th of January (Wednesday). Mr. Burkholder, on the 19th of January, 1869. On the morping or the 27th of January (Wednesday), she was at breakfast, and on the street that morning, at bank after 9 o'clock, signed a check, and received the meney. Mr. Smith, the teller in the bank, says she appeared in her usual state of health. On that day she was not at dinner. Mrs. Parker, a boarder at the house, states that she missed Miss stennecke at the dinner, and went to her room at 2 o'clock. She found her completely prostrated, and stemed very languid and very drowsy. Witness was not in her room again until Thursday morning, a little after 6 o'clock. Witness says she then found Miss Stennecke lying insensible, breathing rather heavily. Thought her eyes a very little bit open, in the morning when she first saw her. Witness saw her again at 12 o'clock, her eyes were closed, and there scenned to be a perspiration on her face. She went back to Miss Stennecke's room before 6 o'clock in the evening and remained to her death. Witness further stated that deceased was lving on her left side, in an easy position. Her forehead and hands somewhat claimmy, rather cold, was under the impression that they felt rather cold, was under the impression that they felt natural and considered her under the influence of morphia, and when that went on she would be well. No unusual odor in the room, no odor of peach leaves or bitter almonds. No froth about her mouth. Her breathing did not amount to a snore mouth. Her breathing did not amount to a snore, but made quite a noise. No distortion of features, nothing like convulsions. Her breathing not regular, apparently stops for a while, no rigidity of the muscles. Mrs. Parker states that she saw Dr. Schoeppe the day of Miss Steunecke's death, and asked him why he gave her the vonit the day before, and he said he only gave her two grains of tartar emetic and ten of ipecac. Witness said Miss Steunecke had told her that the doctor gave her something to make her sleep. That the doctor shook his head very much and said, "No I no! I did not give her anything to make her sleep."

Mrs. Shindle, who boarded at some house, states that she saw Miss Steunecke at breakfast on the morning of the 27th, did not see her again until morning of sth, when she saw her in her own room between 7 and 8 o'clock, in an unconscious state,

between 7 and 5 o'clock, in an unconscious state, breathing quite heavily, ner pulse strong, a little quick. Her hands and forehead appeared moist and in a natural condition. Before her death, witness states her breathing was long and heavy, not rapid and gasping, frequent intervals of a moment or se and gasping, frequent intervals of a moment or so in her breathing, showed no convulsions, no distortions of the features. Her tongue and mouth a little twisted to the left side, on which she was laying. No contraction or rigidity of hands or feet, no unusual odor; nothing like bitter almonds or peach leaves; no froth about the mouth, a little saliva escaping from it; eyes closed; no spasmodic contraction about the mouth; saw her on the morning of the 28th, about 7 o'clock; saw her on the morning of the 28th, about 7 o'clock; he remembers her as lying on her left side, insensible; breathing slow and labored; temperature of her body natural; skin moist; her hands warm and feet cold; muscles seemed very much relaxed; mouth partly open; eyes closed; pulse natural, a little excited. Dr. Scheoppe was sent for between 8 and 9 o'clock, came up as Mr. Rheem states, very much excited; went up to the bed, made some examination and then said he must go for his stethescope; he returned in a very short time. Upon forther examination, said he would not take it upon his conscience to bleed, and said he would like to have Dr. Herman, Dr. Herman was sent for and got to Miss stennecke's room about 11 o'clock, met Dr. Schooppe there. Dr. saw her on the morning of the 28th, about 7 o'clock room about 11 o'clock, met Dr. Schoeppe there. Dr. Herman states that Dr. Schoeppe told him it was a case of heml or half palsy. Dr. Herman states the patient was lying inclined to her left side; he went to her bedside, felt both arms and found no pulsa-tion in either; he then drew her cyclids apart; found both cyes allke, a contracted state of the pupils. He talteran minister, is biecding, past taking remedies; he did not look upon

it as hemiplegia; was puzzled to know what was wrong; had never seen hemiplegia in that condition before; when he opened the eye it put him in mind of a hawk that was poisoned with a compound poison, and remarked that she was rather overdosed with medicine of some kind.

We will here state that the theory of the Commonwealth's counsel, as we understand it, is that death was caused by a compound poison of prussic acid and morphia, the system heing first relaxed by administering tartar emetic.

Dr. A. G. Herman, who saw the patient about 11 o'clock on the day of her death, says, according to the symptoms that he saw in the subject, and the description of Dr. Conrad's post-mortem examination, he is led to believe that by compound poisoning of prussic acid and morphia, that was the cause of her death.

The Defense. The defense was very elaborate and conducted with considerable skill. Mr. Miller, the principal counsel for the prisoner, ridiculed the idea that deceased had met her death from a dose of prussic acid, and he argued that the chemical tests applied by Dr. Aiken were fallacious, and were contradicted by the evidence of Drs. Hines, of Dickinson College, and Prof. Wormley. He contended that the tests did not go far enough, either in the analysis of the contents of the stomach, or in the post mortem examination of the deceased, and questioned severely the testimony of many of the witnesses, particularly that of Dr. A. J. Herman.

Charge of the Court. Charge of the Court.

If a medical man of ordinary degree of skill in the science he practices, administers a violent and dangerous remedy with gross rashness, and without a due degree of caution; if he acts recklessly and without that circumspection and caution which a man of ordinary prudence would exercise; if it is administered with gross recklessness and wanton. administered with gross recklessness and wanton-ness, without that consideration of the consequence, or the effect it might produce, which ordinary pru-dence and caution would require, under these cir-cumstances, if death ensues in consequence of a dangerous remedy having been so administered, then the party would be guilty of manylaughter. dangerous remedy having been so administe the party would be guilty of manslaughter.

The remarks just made are only applicable to this case, if you should come to the conclusion that the prisoner caused the death of Miss Stennecke without intending to do so; if, as we before said, he administered to ber violent, dangerous, or poisonous medicines, intending to cause her death, and death was the consequence, he would be guity of murder of the first derme.

While the law is careful to prevent persons from tampering in physic so as to tritle with human life, it will not hold a person of general ordinary skill in the science of medicine criminally responsible, although he has been unfortunate in a particular case, and made an accidental mistake in the treatment of his patient, which causes death. If, therefore, Dr. Schoeppe had a competent degree of skill and knowledge as a physician, but was unfortunate in his treatment of Miss Stennecke, and made an accidental mistake in his mode of treatment, he would not be guilty of any criminal offense. And, as we before said, if you entertain a reasonable doubt whether the prisoner, by administering violent and dangerous medicine, caused the death of Miss Sten-necke, such reasonable doubt ought to produce an

acquittal.

The evidence in this case is circumstantial and not positive. No one saw the prisoner give to the decedent any drug or medicine, consequently all the evidence of guilt relied upon by the Commonwealth to produce a conviction is circumstantial.

In concluding the charge to the jury the Court

If you entertain no reasonable doubt, as we have explained it, of the prisoner's guilt, you ought to con-vict him. But if, either from want of satisfactory evidence of guilt on the part of the Commonwealth, or from a conflict between the evidence on part of the Commonwealth and the defendant, you are not satisfied, to a moral certainty, and beyond a reasonable doubt, of his guilt, then the law requires

you to acquit him. Annlysis by Professor Aiken. In his evidence, Professor Aiken, who made the analysis of the contents of the stomach of deceased, said that the conclusions he reached from his results were that the only apparent cause for death was the presence of hydrocyanic acid, also called prussic acid; if this had not been used as a remedy during the last illness of the deceased, there could be no explanation of its presence in the stomach after death, unless they suppose it to have been accidentally or intentionally administered; witness has never before examined the stomach of a human being for the purpose of finding or testing the presence of hydrocyanic acid; the tests he used were Prus-

sian blue and the sulphocyanogen. Analysis by Professor Wormley. Professor Wormley, of Cincing analyzed the case for defense, said-I have laid it down in my book that the action of one poison may be modified by the presence of another. I can't say how it may modify. To what extent or how is a region not established in the case of any two poisons I know of. It is a fact that the tests for the discovery of morphia are inferior in delicacy to the tests for some other poisons. It is a fact that a person may die of a very large overdose of poison and no trace of it be discovered at the time of death. In case no emetic had been used, we would expect the presence of the poison. If it had been used we could account for its disappearance. Emetic to be taken after the poison, or the stomach-pump, had been used. This would in a large measure explain

its absence. The entire evidence pointed strongly towards Dr. Schoeppe as the guilty party, and after the case had been fully reviewed it was handed over to the jury, and a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree was rendered.

Since the conviction up to the present time the strongest efforts have been made, both by the counsel and friends of the accused, to procure for him a new trial or his pardon from the Governor.

Societies in New York, in New Jersey, and in this State have interested themselves in the prisoner's behalf, and the case has excited a marked degree of excitement in all circles of society, owing to the peculiar and, we may say, interesting situation in life of the accused, and from the fact that the murder was one of the most skilfully devised and best carried out affairs that has been brought before the public since the Parkman-Webster affair, which occurred in the city of Boston some years back. The Talk in Carlisle.

Both the murderer and his victim being compa

ratively well known in this town, the greatest inte-

rest is manifested in this case by men of all shades,

particularly since it has come to be understood that

the German societies of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania are interesting themselves in behalf of the prisoner, and that his case is to receive the personal attention of the Governor of the Commonwealth; also that the medical profession has manifested an interest in the case from the fact that there are many theories afloat as to the ultimate cause of the death of the lady, and many conflicting reports as to who the prisoner really is. From what we can gather in conversation with the citizens of this ancient and certainly very beautiful place, a large majority of the people believe that Dr. Paul Scheoppe poisoned his affianced bride, Miss Stennecke, for two reasons:-The first reason is, that he desired to obtain possession of her money the second is, that he repented his contract of marriage made with her, on account of her advanced age and the gossip that would result from it, and therefore desired her put out of the way before the nuptials were celebrated. From none save his counsel and his German friends have we heard it intimated that the prisoner was not guilty of the crime. That the will was a forgery and that the different checks were forgeries there seems to be no question in the minds of the people. There appears to be but one question left unsettled, and that is whether the will which gives the doctor the property of the deceased was written before or after the death of the deceased. A majority, however, appear to favor the idea that the will was duly pre pared and the plans laid for securing the property long before the lady was taken seriously ill. In fact, countless reports pervade every circle, each and every one of which may be true or false, for the case is clearly one of purely circumstantial evidence, and wrapt in more mystery than anybody, save Dr. Paul Schoeppe himself, can solve. The German population of the place, almost to a man, believe that the prisoner is innocent of the crime, and even the Lutheran minister, is constantly seeking to render the unfortunate man all the assistance that

From all accounts, the young doctor has made himelf quite unpopular in some quarters by his assidu-ous attention to ladies with whom he had no acquaintance. Gossip has it, that he was on the eve of being cowhided on two or three occasions for indignities offered to some of the ladies by following them and staring them in the eyes whenever he could find an opportunity. In all, he was rather a gay Lothario.

Before closing our letter, we wish to tender the thanks of THE TELEGRAPH to District Attorney Maglaughlin, A. K. Rheem, Esq., Deputy Sheriff Bowman, and others, who kindly volunteered their aid in our efforts at procuring the necessary information, etc., for the use of this correspondence; and lastly, but not least, to mine host of the Bentz House, whose genial proprietor has our thanks for many favors.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marme News see Pirst Page. ALMANAO FOR PHILADELPHIA-THIS DAY. PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE. WILLIAM W. PAUL, H. C. BUTCHER, S. E. STOKES, COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH. COMMITTEE ON ABBITRATIONS. J. O. James, George L. Buzby, E. A. Souder William W. Paul, Thos. L. Gillespie, William W. Paul, Thos. L. Gillespie.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, Savaunah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Steamer Diamond State, Wood, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr. Barque Lepanto, Bell, Antwerp, Workman & Co.

Br. barque Geo. Bell, Cann, Antwerp, J. E. Barley & Co.

Brig Circassian, Bunker, Boston, Day, Huddell & Co.

Schr J. W. Hail, Powell, Boston, do.

Schr J. Satterthwaite, Kinney, Boston, do.

Schr J. Satterthwaite, Kinney, Boston, do.

Schr J. Satterthwaite, Kinney, Boston, do.

Schr J. A. Danenhower, Smith, Cambridgep do.

Schr E. G. Irwin, Atkins, Cambridgeport, do.

Schr J. C. Thompson, Vansaut, Cambridgeport, do.

Schr J. M. Fitzpatrick, Smith, Cambridgeport, do.

Schr J. D. Small, Tice, Danversport, do.

Schr F. Warner, Dickinson, Hartford, do.

Schr F. Warner, Dickinson, Hartford, do.

Schr J. P. Cake, Endicott, Pawtucket, Schr M. Brookings, Douglass, Matanzas, Warren & Gregg.

Br. schr Rangatari, Rourke, St. John, N. B.

Br. schr Rangatari, Rourke, St. John, N. B.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Ship Tonawanda, Julius, 27 days from Liverpool, with indee, to Cope Bros.
Ship Lannaster, Jackson, 26 days from Liverpool, with indee, to John R. Penrose.
Steamship Saxon, Sears, 46 hours from Boston, with make. and passengers to Henry Winsor & Co. Off Reedy Island, passed barque Grace & Cann, from Londonderry, and achr Ralph Souder, from West Indies; off Chester, barque Kate.

passed barque Grace E. Cann, from Londouderry, and schr Halph Souder, from West Indies; off Chester, barque Kate.

Steamer Black Diamond, Meredith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse, to W. M. Baird & Co.

N. G. barque Edward Hemptenmacher, Dielks, 5 days from Boston, in ballast to Workman & Co.

Br. barque Kate, Murphy, from Shelburne, N. S.

Brig Catawba, Havener, from Salom.

Brig M. C. Haskell, Haskell, 4 days from Boston, with mdse, to Merabon & Cloud.

Schr Wanderer, Ricketts, 19 days from San Andreas, with cocoanuts to S. S. Scattergood & Co. For the first 10 days of the passage had calms. Oct. 20, lat. 23 20, long. SI 14, while putting bonnet on jib, lost overboard Adolphe Suckard, seaman, 28 years of age, of Philadelphia. Every effort was made to save him, but without success. Left in port soft Gen. Putnam, for New York.

Schr Sarah Clark, Griffith, from Providence.

Schr Schr Sarah Clark, Griffith, from Providence.

Schr Taylor & Mathis, Cheeseman, from Mercersport.

Schr E. S. Heeves, Loper, from North river.

Schr E. R. Graham, Smith, from Boston.

Schr E. R. Graham, Smith, from Boston.

Schr E. R. Graham, Smith, from Boston.

Schr Laura Bridgman, Harris, from Boston.

Schr Laura Bridgman, Harris, from Boston.

Schr Ariadne, Thomas, I day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley.

Schr R. J. Conner, Pardee, I day from Magnolia, with grain to Jas. L. Bewley.

Schr R. J. Conner, Pardee, I day from Indian river, with

Schr R. J. Conner. Pardee, 1 day from Magnolia, with grain to Jas. L. Bowley.

Schr Chief, Townsend, 1 day from Indian river, with grain to Jas. L. Bewley.

Schr Garnet, Marshall, 1 day from Lewes, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, for Sayannah—
Adolphe Herg; Mrs. L. R. Robinson and boy; Miss M. J.
Touts; J. H. Halbuan; Miss Naudain; J. A. Pennock and
lady; Harry B. Pepper; Robert Anthony; Mrs. Bornd, servant, and child; Miss Jane Watt; Chas. H. Nauman; Miss
Annie Watt; Miss Mary Watt; Miss Pritchard; J. J.
McCermick; John Roper; W. M. Cowgill; R. B. Allen; J.
J. Priestley; Wm. Culleny; and Robert Bancroft.

Correspondence of The Eccaing Telegraph.

EASTON & McMahon'S Bulletin.

New York Office, Nov. 5.—Five barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.

Kate Westervelt, with iron, for Philadelphia.

American Boy, with iron, for Philadelphia.

J. Smith, with iron, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Nov. 5.—The following barges leave in tow to-night eastward:—

N. Bottsford; C. McCaffrey; National; Louis Royer; Griawold; and Sunshine, all with coal for New York.

Martha Lamb, with coal, for Wilmington. Martha Lamb, with coal, for Wilmington, Cwen Brady, with coal, for Philadelphia.

MEMORANDA. Ship Charles H. Southard, Woodworth, hence, at New Sbip Charles H. Southard, Woodworth, hence, at New Orleans 30th ult.

Ship Westmoreland, Letournau, hence, arrived up at New Orleans 30th ult.

Steamer Centipedo, Beckett, hence, at Boston 3d inst.

Steamer Centipedo, Beckett, hence, at Boston 3d inst.

Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, cleared at New Orleans 30th ult., for Philadelphia via Havana, with 174 bales cotton, 366 bbls fire clay, 25 bales moss, 50 bhds bone black, 259 bundles hides, 56 bbls, molassos, 100 do. ale, 400 empty bbls, and sundry mdse. Passengers for Philadelphia—Miss Manny, C. H. Cough, M. P. De Costa, Wm. F. Walker.

Steamship Pioneer, Barrett, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., 3d inst., for Philadelphia, with 231 bbls. spirits turpentine, 2809 do. rosin, 15 do. tar, 67 bales cotton, 15 do. rags, 13,740 shingles, 108 pkgs. dried fruit, and 15 pkgs. mdso.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

With reference to Notice to Mariners No. 32, dated May 5, 1898, respecting the intention of the Imperial Ottoman Government to place a lightwessel off the Black Sea entrance of the Bosphorus, the Imperial Ottoman Government has given further notice that on or about the 8th September, 1869, a lightwessel, from which two lights are to be exhibited, would be placed in position. The lights are fixed white lights, on separate masts, elevated 28 feet above the sea. The position of the lightwessel, as given, is in latitude 41 deg. 29 min. north, longitude 29 deg. 9 min. east from Greenwich, or 15 miles N. from the entrance of the Besphorus. From the lightwessel—Karabournou light bears W. by S. 4 S. 22 miles; Shillee light SE. 28½ miles; Anatoli light S. 4 W. 16 miles.

By order, W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman. Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., Oct. 14, 1869.

WINES.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE. DUNTON & LUSSON,

215 SOUTH FRONT STREET. THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS

colicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc DUNTON & LUSSON. 215 SOUTH FRONT STREET. CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Due de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Klee-man & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINR WINTER man & Co., of Mayence, Sparking Maddle Reserve.
WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topas, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Heal, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS.—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Santerne Wines.
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various
vintages.

CARSTAIRS & MCCALL

Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets, Importers of BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC., COMMISSION MERCHANTS For the sale of PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHIB-KIES. 528 205

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by CARSTAIRS & MCCALL, 5 28 2p6 Nos. 128 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sta. WANTS.

WANTED-AGENTS, TEACHERS. Students, Clergymen, Farmers' sons and daughters, and

BEFORE THE FOOTLIGHTS AND BEHIND THE SCENES. BY OLIVE LOGAN,

all to sell

The Great Reformer of the Stage,

who, having abandoned stage life, now exhibits in vivid colors the whole show world BEFORE AND BEGIND THE SCENES. Being Truthful, Moral, and High-toned, as well as Semsational, Rich, and Racy, it outsells all other books. Beautifully illustrated with 40 spirited on gravings, 24 full-page cuts, 650 pages, on rose-tinted paper, Greatest inducements set offered. Prospectus, Sample Cory, Boxes, and Stationery Free. For circular, explaining, address, immediately, PARMELLEE & CO., Pablishers, either at Philadelphia, Pat. Cinciunati Osig., or Middleton or Count.

DRY GOODS. FINE BROCHE LONG SHAWLS.

FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

EYRE & LANDELL.

FOURTH AND ARCH STREETS,

HAVE MADE EXPENSIVE SHAWLS A LEADING ARTICLE THIS SEASON.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SCARPS. INDIA STYLE SHAWLS. VIENNA, LONG AND SQUARE. PARIS QUALITY BROCHE. SCARLET, LONG AND SQUARE. BLACK, LONG AND SQUARE. STYLISH STRIPE SHAWLS. BREAKFAST SHAWLS. CARRIAGE STRIPE SHAWLS. SHOULDER SHAWLS. N. B. -Best Stock of Good Staple DRY GOODS.

MERINO GOODS AND HOSIERY. 105. Our New Price List. 105.

H. A. FLEISHER & CO., No. 105 N. EIGHTH Street, East Side.

MERINO GOODS. Ladies' Merino Vests, high neck, long sleeves, at \$00., \$1, \$1.10, \$1.15, and \$1.25, splendid quality.

Ladies' Merino Vests, high neck, long sleeves, regular made, \$1.25 and upwards, superb English fabric.

Ladies' Merino Drawers, \$1, \$1-25, and upwards, excelnt quality. Misses' Merino Vests, 30, 32, 35, 38, and 40c., very cheap. Misses' Merino Vests, full, regular made, all sizes, 59c., a argain,

Misses' Merino Dzawers, all prices. Merino Suits for Boys and Misses. Boys' Merino Vests, 75, 85, and 90c., very good quality. Boys' Merino Vests, regular made, \$1, \$105, \$110, exceedingly low, very fine English fabric. Mcn's Merino Shirts, 95c., 21, and upwards; also, the celebrated Enfield make, all sizes, \$125, together with CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S NORFOLK and NEW

BRUNSWICK, and other celebrated makes in Ladies' and Ladies' Hose, splendid quality, 25c.
Ladies' Hose, full, regular made, 35, 45 and 50c., very
and heavy.
Best Iron Frame, full, regular, 40c., selling everywhere
for 45c.
Misses' full, regular made, 90, 75 for 45c.

Misses' full, regular made, 22, 25, 28, and 30c., very fine and heavy, and not regular, 18, 23, 25c., and upwards.

MEN'S EXTRA ENGLISH SUPER STOUT HALF-HOSE, SIc. SELLING EVERYWHERE FOR 37%c.; STILL BETTER, 37% and 40c.

Ladies', Gents', and Misses' extra length; also, a spleadid ascortment of Ladies' FLEEDED, WOOLLEN, MERINO, and FANCY STOCKINGS.

A large and handsome assortment of Glores: Linear

A large and handsome assortment of Gloves; Linen Handkerchiefs, 8, 10, 12, 15, 18, 20, and 25c. H. A. FLEISHER & CO.'S. No. 105 N. EIGHTH Street.

10 21 ths8t5p Three doors above Arch, east side. NOW OPEN AT

HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE.

No. 9 NORTH EIGHTH STREET. GENTS' WHITE WOOL SHIRTS, GENTS' WHITE WOOL DRAWERS, GENTS' SCARLET WOOL SHIRTS.

GENTS' SCARLET WOOL DRAWERS. GENTS' MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS. LADIES' MERINO VESTS. LADIES' MERINO BRAWERS. LADIES' CASHMERE VESTS. CHILDREN'S MERINO U DERWEAR. GENTS' COTTON SHIRTS AND DRAWERS LADIES' COTTON VESTS AND DRAWERS.

Also, a very large assortment of

COTTON, WOOL, AND MERINO HOSIERY.

FURNITURE, ETO.

CAUTION! BEWARE!

FURNITURE THE TRICK OF TRADE EXPOSED. THE TRICK OF TRADE EXPOSED.

It has been a plan of certain small houses in the Furniture trade to give 5 or even 10 per cent. commission to parties from other trades and stores bringing or sending oustomers to them, and then charging the purchasers a higher price for their furniture, or else sending them an inferior article.

This is to caution parties not to go to stores where they are thus ship recommended by these interested advisors. Messrs. Gould & Co. do not pay any commission to carpet stores, or any others, and can therefore afford to sell cheaper, and give their customers the full benefit of this saving.

saving.

They have by honorable dealing secured the largest Furniture Trade in the city, and hope to merit its continuance. GOULD & CO., N. E. Corner of NINTH and MARKET Streets, and Nos 37 and 39 North SECOND Street. 10 23 lat

FINE FURNITURE.

DANIEL M. KARCHER,

Nos. 236 and 238 South SECOND St.

A LARGE AND SPLENDID STOCK ON HAND, FOR WHICH EXAMINATION IS RESPECTFULLY H 4 thatuim SOLICITED.

FURNITURE.

T. & J. A. HENKELS, AT THEIR

NEW STORE, 1002 ARCH STREET. Are now selling their BLEGANT FURNITURE at

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS'

Grand Square and Upright Pianos, With their newly patented EESONATOR, by which the original volume of sound can always be retained, the

BLASIUS BROS.,

same as in a Violin.

No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 5 97 watf

ALBRECHT,
RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTUBERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES. Fu'l guarantee and moderate prices.
WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

HATS AND OAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTI-blated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. UHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office.