## Thursday Morning, February 25, 1869.

SOUTH CAROLINA "LEGISLATURE." The House of Representatives of the so-called "Legislature" of South Carolina has 124 members. Eighty-six of these are jet-black negroes, and thirtyeight are white carpet-baggers, most of them Massachusetts men! Of the negro members but eight can read or write. The white members are also of a very low order of men, no less than four of whom have served terms in the penitentiary.

How would the people of Pennsylva nia like to see their House of Repre sentatives occupied by the same class of men? How would they relish the idea of placing the interests of this Common. wealth in the hands of ignorant negroes and white scallawags from Massachusetts? We need scarcely ask the ques tion. Before the people of Pennsylvania would submit to such an outrage and humiliation, they would deluge the State in blood.

South Carolina is a great and power ful State-one of the original thirteen that formed the Union. Her interests are immense, and what she requires now is careful legislation and economy in the administration of her affairs.-Her Legislature should be composed of her very best men-men of experience and integrity, and who have the welfare and honor of the State at heart .-But, owing to the " reconstruction" policy of the Radicals, these necessary safeguards are denied her and her interests, her honor and her, destiny are placed in the hands of grinning negroes and vagabond whites from the New England States. An outrage like this was never, in the world's history, imposed upon a people. It deserves and will receive the condemnation of all men of honor, North and South, be their political predilections what they may. No man who is not a brute and coward at heart would attempt to ruin a people and after the most desperate fighting of the State by a Yankee device like this .- | war, drove them back far into the land Better put the white inhabitants of South Carolina to the sword than to harrass and impoverish them with this | perate contests. With Lee at the head

kind of "reconstruction" tyranny. It is not South Carolina alone that suffers from being governed by brutal blacks and debased carpet-baggers .-Nearly every Southern State is "reconstructed" in the same manner. They are all or nearly all in the keeping of negroes, carpet-baggers and jail birds.-Of course the people of these States are helpless, and can do nothing to develop their vast resources so long as negroes and strangers are invested with the law-making power. Nearly all the 'laws" passed by these black-and-tan Legislatures are drawn up at Washing ton, in the rooms of the Radical National Committee! This is a well-as ertained fact. These "laws" are framed and worded in the interest of the negro and carpet-bagger alone, and impose restrictions, fines, penalties and taxes upon the white men who own the States. Under this pernicious policy, the Southern States languish and sicken. They to manage their own affairs.

People of l'ennsylvania! will you afford to pander longer to the insane peace," and let the people of each State manage their own affairs and develop their own resources without molestation, to the end that the treasury may be replenished and our national honor

## HOW SOUTHERN NEGROES MAKE HONEY.

A wench in Richmond brought suit recently against the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad Company for having refused her a seat in the car appropriated to white ladies.was requested to take a seat in the car occupied by white gentlemen and ne groes. This she refused to do, insisting that she was a lady, and would occupy the ladies car or none. The conductor paid no attention to her, and the train wounded sensibilities induced her to seek redress at once. She repaired to for damages. The case was tried before that accomplished blackguard, "Judge' Underwood, at Richmond. Under wood is a long-legged carpet-bagger, and knows a slittle about law as a puppy does of his ancestors. The jury was composed of six negroes and six "loil" whites, most of them Massachusetts men. The "Judge" charged in favor of Dinah, and reminded the jurors that 'distinction of color was a relic of bar barism," that the "colored people must be protected at all hazards." &c. The jury retired, and in ten minutes returned with a verdict awarding to Dinah

\$1,600 damages! Truly the blacks are a favored race. To pick up \$1,600 for nothing is doing nesses, and political rats to defeat the right well for an impudent wench .-Had a white woman refused to take the seat pointed out to her by the conductor, she would have had no redress, no damages awarded her. All rail-road companies have their rules and regulations, and these rules and regulations must be respected by white men and women, but not by negroes. In the name of "John Brown's body," is there to be no end, no let-up to this fanaticism and villainy?

It is now settled that the inauguration ball will go on. Grant wants the of "vigorous economy." There is need committee to give it up. The negroes claimed the right to trip their gum-elastic heels at it, and this threatened to produce a little unpleasantness. Sambo in a state of profuse perspiration is not an agreeable companien, but the Gen, will have to stand him. A man who lies down with dogs has no right to complain if he gets up with fleas.

The Hon. Asa Packer, of Pennisylvania, B. G. Clark, Esq., of New York, and a party of capitalists, are in arranging for the development of the dying. "Stealing and giving odors,"

GEN. MCCLELLAN-AN ANECDOTE.

The above is true to the letter, Gen. McClellan having related the "anecdote" himself, and his statement is verified by the "friend" who was with him in his parlor when Lincoln and Halleck, with tears in their eyes, beseeched McClellan to save them from the clutches of Lee. The members of the Lincoln administration felt in their inmost souls that McClellan was the only man capable of taking command of the grand army that had suffered defeat and become demoralized under the imbecile Pope. From the command of that army he had been ejected by Lincoln and Stanton, and had he not been great, good and patriotic man, he would have refused the request of the cowardly crew who had attempted to degrade him in the eyes of the world. But, notwithstanding the bad treatment he had received, he at once complied with Lincoln's request, and at day-light on the following morning he was at the head of the shattered army, and by efforts almost superhuman, soon

had it re-organized and in fighting trim. What followed, we need not repeatit is history. McClellan felt that he had great work before him. Notwithstanding the lete demoralization of his army, he had confidence in it, and as the sequel proved, that confidence was not misplaced. With this army he confronted Lee's victorious legions, and of Dixie. Tens of thousands of brave men on both sides fell during the desof one army and McClellan at the head of the other-both of them idolized by heir troops-the fighting for days was sanguinary and almost hand-to-hand. What other set of men outside of the Lincoln administration and the New England fanatics who were its advisors would not have felt grateful to McClellan for having saved the nation and themselves from the calamity that had threatened both? It would have been well for McClellan had he taken the advice of the friend in his parlor and demanded "proper guarantees" from Lincoln before he again consented to assume command of the army that the Radical Pope had almost ruined. But

McClellan pitied the poor cowards of the administration, and he at once con sented to Lincoln's request. The administration again felt secure, the rebels had been driven off in confusion and almost annihilated; the capital was safe, and Lincoln and Stanton and Holt yield but little if any revenue to the and Halleck were safe too. Then it and draws two salaries, though he per-National treasury, thus making the was that Lincoln was persuaded to comtaxes of the people of the North at least | mit an act which will blacken his name one-third greater than they would be if | for all time to come. By the advice of the people of the South were permitted | Stanton and other traitors. Lincolnwho was a mere tool in their handsissued an order dismissing McCtellan, continue to give countenance to a party for the second time, from the army, guilty of villainy like this? Can you | This act of the administration was as wicked as it was treasonable, and the demands of Massachusetts? Oh, open only object had in view by the treachyour eyes, men of Pennsylvania, and erous rascais who advised it, was the olongation of the war for political New England Yankee. "Let us have men in power the war would not have men in power two years, and our Nationlasted over two years, and our National debt would not be over one-half what

That it Cost to Make Robinson Senator The people of this, the XXIst Senatorial District, says the Bellfonte Watchman, who were so infamously and outrageously treated by the Mongrel Senare last winter, which denied a seat in that body to their legally elected representative, and gave it to a man who had been ignominiou-ly defeated at the The cars of the train were all alike, and polls, will not think strange that that when Dinah presented her ticket she outrage upon them and their Senator should cost the State the snug little sum of nineteen thousand and ninety-eight dollars and seventy-eight cents. From the Auditor's Report just published, we find that the above is the sum the taxpayers of the State were compelled to started without Dinah on board. Her pay to put Patterson's man Friday in the seat to which Mr. S. T. Shugert, of Bellfonte, had been honorably and fair-

a magistrate's office and brought suit by elected. The items run as follows: Witnesses for Robinson...... vinesses for Robinson.
Vinesses for Shugert.
Vinesses for Vinesses for Shugert.
Vinesses for Vinesses 6.319 92

19,098 7 The Radical tax-payers of this district can put this in their pipes and smoke it a while. They can reflect over these figures and calculate when the tax-gathto vote with a party, which, when fair-to vote with a party with thousands upon thousands of dollars to pay corrupt committees, perjured witwill of the people.

BALANCE OF POWER.—The total vote of the United States for President was 5,395,250, in which Grant's majority was 313.143. The colored votes polled in Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana and the Carolinas were 316,324, by which it appears that the blacks hold the balance of power in the popular vote.

VIGOROUS ECONOMY.-The Radical State Central Committee passed a resolution the other day declaring in favor Since November, 1867, the Naof it. tional debt has increased over sixty five millions. If vigorous economy ls not speedily practiced repudiation will be inevitable.

DURING the election the Radicals sail Grant was for peace. Now they are abusing him because they fear he is going to prove that they told the truth.

MR. SAULSBURY compared the Radical party 'tother day to a" dead skunk." middle Alabama buying property and Not dead, Mr. Saulsbury, not dead, but

HIGHLY IMPORTANT! A GREAT QUESTION SETTLED-THE COUNTRY SAFE-NEGROES TO BE AD-MITTED TO THE INAUGURATION BALL. -The negroes of Washington city, feeling that they had not been consulted encerning the Inaugural Ball, which is advertised to come off in the north wing of the Treasury Department on the evening of the 4th of March, began treatestion the idea that possibly they

were to be excluded from the affair .-They therefore held a meeting and appointed one of their number-a black barber of Washington-to ascertain from the ball committee whether or not "persons of color" were to be admitted to the ball. The negro barber at once opened a correspondence with the chairman of the ball committee, (Mayor Bowen,) making the necessary inquiry, and reminding him at the same time that a number of colored ladies and gentlemen from New York, Philadelphia, Richmond and Washington were anxious to take part in the dance, and he demanded to know "whether any distinction on account of color is to be made in the sale of tickets," &c .-Mayor Bowen (the carpet-bag Mayor of Washington city,) responded at once his sable correspondent. His reply

reads thus: tion of color never having arisen in the ee, I cannot of course decide for them.' We suppose the question is therefore

settled-negroes will participate in the ball. A friend at Washington writes us that the ball will open with a waltz, in which Senator Sumner (white man.) and Miss Dinah Jones (colored,) of Richmond, and Mr. Pompey Johnson colored,) of Washington, and Mrs. Harrriet Beecher stowe white, will be the leading characters. After this all hands, black and white, will join in the dance, to the tune of the "blue tail fly," and a merry old time is expected. Rah for the party of "grand mora" ideas." The country is now safe, for the nigger has been "elevated."

## Retrenchment and Reform

If the Radicals in the Legislature are really in favor of retrenchment and reform in public expenditures, why do they continue their extravagant disbursement of the public money at Harrisburg? Why did they not accept the offer of Messrs. Ranch & Cochran, of Lancaster, to do the pasting and folding, for \$5,000 a session, nstead of about \$45,000, the amount exended last year? Messrs. Rauch & Cochin are Republicans, and responsible men so there could be no objection to them ersonally

The following, from the Philadelphia Patriot, shows how the Radical champions of "retrenchment and reform" are quandering the money of the people for he purpose of enriching favorites. Every tax-payer should give it a cateful perusal :

The following is a list of the officers of the Pennsylvania House of Represuta-tives (only one branch of the Legislature), embracing a large number of men who were paid liberal salaries for doing nothing. Some of the men named in this list, ing. Some of the men named in this list, do not even go to Harrisburg during the winter; but draw their salaries from the State Treasury nevertheless. One of them is a cterk in the Philadelphia Post-office, and draws two salaries, though he per-torms but one duty, and we could name several who are personally known to us, and who do nothing whatever, by way of earning the money they receive from the State. We notice the mane of "James Freeborn, fireman," in the list below.— Can this be the gentleman who is a local agent of the Post-offile "bepartment in our Post-office, and who figures in our city School Board." Mr. Freeborn (our We Kendern) loss we believe healthy our Post-office, and who was a court School Board. Mr. Freeborn (our Mr. Freeborn) has, we believe, held two or three offices at a time ere this, and it is possible that he may now be Post-office Agent, School Controller and legislative "Fireman"—all together and at once.—Board whatever the fact as to Mr. Freeborn, Doct-office.

But whatever the fact as to Mr. Freeborn, the hos already served two years. p site his name:

James L. Selfridge, chief c erk: Edward G. Lee, assistant clerk, John A. Smult, resident clerk, A. Lamer subers, transcribing of Fhomas Esling, "Fred, M. Magee Reuben Bernard, "Reuben Bernard, " Reuben Bernard,
tohn Keage,
George A. talkeoven,
William A. Nichols,
William I. Cooper, librarian,
Casper Gang, sergent-at-atrins,
J. M'tonnoll, ass't sergeant-at-arms
W. J. Wools, nam Scandrett, Waddell inley Maples, "

A. Marshall, messenger to committee D. Kirkpatrick, messenger to coat room.
A. G. Henry postmaster,
James, Penrose, assistant postmaster,
Rec. C. W. Forney, chaplain,
James McBermott, marshal of rotunda,
William W. Morrow, door keeper of ro 700 00 tunda, 3. B. Brooks, superintendent folding

S. B. Brooks, superintendent forming department,
W. F. Wills, assistant superintendent folding department,
John Stewart, paster and folder,
John Stewart, paster and folder,
Joseph L. Stewart,
Joseph J. Wilson,
Joseph J. Wilson,
Joseph J. Wilson,
Joseph S. Bonnell,
Stewart Forbes,
Stewart Forbes,
Samuel Graham,
Win. M'Jangbilin,
L. P. Williamis,
Peter Myers. extru John Mitchell,
Thomas R. Moore,
I hn H. Meginley,
I. D. Nichols,
I. D. Nichols,
Flomas Vorse,
E. M. Russell,
Charles Shugluff,
Robert C. Gamble,
Samuel Wolfinger,
G. L. Braun. extra

Villiam Snoddy, janitor, . H. Atticks, engineer and machin The above list shows the number of "bummers" during last year's session of the Legislature. This year some thirty seven (we believe that's the number) have een added to this list.

Rouan.-The editor of the Juniata

Democrat, seems to be in a bad humor with his butter-woman. He pays his compliments to her thusly: "The woman who made the butter which we bought last week is respectfully requested to exercise more Judgment in proportioning the ingredients. The last batch had too much hair for butter. and not enough for a waterfall. There is no sense in making yourself bald-headed if butter is thirty-five cents a pound." OUR BOOK TABLE.

Littell's Living Age for Feb. 20th contains : Spain under Charles II, Edinburg Review; The new movement in Ireland, incetator: The Country House on the Rhine, Die Presse; the Conference, Gladstone's Political humility, The Emperor's beech, Cast away in the cold, and The Paraguayans, from the Spectator; John Newton, Athenalum; and a number of short articles. It is published every saturday, by Littell & Gay, Boston, for eight dollars a year, and is abundantly worthy the subscription price.

Every Saturday for February 27th conains chapter forty-one of " He knew he was light," by Anthony Trollope -Modern Literature, by Mathew Arnold; east away in the cold, from the Speciator, an article on Charles Dickens by Edmund Yates; short essays, by the author of "Friends in Conneil" and a fine comrendium of foreign notes. It is publish ed by Fields, Osgood & Co of Boston, and is sold at 10 cents a number. The Eclectic Magazine is one of the

most interes ing and readable periodicals which comes to our Book Table. It is compiled from the best foreign current literature, each number containing articles of rare merit from the London Quarterly, the British Quarterly, the North British Review, the Westminster Review, Chambers' Journal, and other standard British Magazines. Each number is embellished with a fine steel engraving of ome subject of general interest, including portraits of distinguished authors and celebrities. The January and Februa ry numbers contain respectively engravings representing "Tasso at the court of Ferrara" and "Peter the Great crossing the Neva " "The Phantoms of St. Marks is a historical sketch of the rise and decline of Venice. "Among the Musco

will commend itself to American woma "Legends of the B ara Forest" will mmend its .. to lovers of fletion : while cientific students cannot fail to be please i with the essays on "the Sun's distance" " the gical nebula in Argo" and the "Eurinquake regions of South Ameri ca 'All the selection for the Eelectic are made with allo irable taste and judgment, and for the trifling subscription price of \$5 per aroum the reader has command of the productions of the most profound European thinkers of modern times. It is published by C. R. Pelton, 108 Fulton

vites" is an interesting sketch of neasant

life in Russia. "Madame de La Fayette"

## st, New York. POLITICAL.

-The Senate will not repeal, but will nodify the Tenure of Office bill. -A majority of the counties which have "instructed" their delegates, have pronounced for Hon. Geo. W. Cass, of Pittsburg.

- A Memphis paper predicts the 'fiercest political conflict ever known in the an-nuls of Tennesser,' when Andrew John-son gets back there. -The Sullivan Democrat of the 10th

Instant, hoists the name of the Hon. Chas. R. Buckalew as its preference as the next democratic candidate for Governor. -Some of the cabinet speculators think General Grant will put young men into his cabinet and turn the old political war

orses out to grass. -Beaver county has elected delegates to the State Convention, and unaning ly adopted resolutions favorable to the omination of Gen. Cass for Governor.

-The political campaign for 1869, will open with the following State elections: New Hampshire, March 9; Connecticut, April 4; Rhode Island, April 7.

-Hon. Win. Hopkins, of Washington, is urged by a correspondent of the Ly coming Standard for the Democratic nomination to the office of Governor. -"An old Democrat," in the Williamsport Standard of Toesday last, earnes ly urges the nomination of Hon John W. Maynard or that place, as the democratic candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court.

STATE ITEMS. -The Democrats of Reading have elected their Mayor by 184 majority.

-The work of building a palatial hotel in South Bethlehem, was commenced last week. -The Governor has respited Gerald Eaton, convicted of nurder, in Philadelphia, but has not yet determined for what length of time.

-Passenger trains will commence running over the Columbia bridge next week.

-The Fiftieth Anniversary of Odd Fellowship in America will be celebrated by an imposing parade in Philadelphia, on the twenty-sixth of April.

quested to send delegates. -The project for a Hotel at the Katalysine Spring, near Gettysburg, has assumed definite shape, and the work of building will be pushed as soon as the weather may permit.

-On Friday morning last, at about two o'clock, a conflagration occurred at Altoona, which destroyed the office of the Viodicator, a stauch Democratic paper, published by James F. Campbell, Esq. - Gov. Geary last year re-furnished his louse at a cost of \$12,350 to the State. So fine a man ought to be made as comfortable as the revenue of the State will per-

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Attempted Assacination of President John Son. New Hadlend Schemes of Pina Son Reventy New Pacific Railroads. The Way the Honey Goes-Isauguration Ball-President Johnson Golug to Europes-J Buzz in the Negro Hive.

American Volunteer. WASHINGTON, Feb. 20th, 1869. Our noble Andy came near being another martyr President," the other night. Early in "martyr Irresident," the other light, Early in the evening, a young woman named Annie O'-Neil, was discovered in one of the corridors of the White House, running towards the private apartment of the President, who, when asked what she wanted there, replied, "I am sent by God Almighty to kill Andrew Johnson." Being taken into custody, an old fashioned double barrelled pistol, unloaded, was found in her barrelled pistol, unloaded, was found in her possession. It appears that she had entered the White House during the afternoon and conceal-ed herself in the meantime. She was evidently laboring under an attack of in-anity. The country has heard a great deal, since the

nomination and election of General Grant, about economizing the expenses of the governmen A single glance at the appropriation bill of the present Congress will convince any fair man that A single glance at the appropriation oil of the present Congress will convince any fair man tha all this talk a mere screen to hide the new schemes of robbery devised by the radical lead ers. The appropriations for the contingent expenses for the two branches of Congress for the contingent expenses the continue of the continue o fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, which rggregate the enormous sum \$1,207,691. Of this an the enormous sum \$1,207,691. Of this amount \$699,906 was to the House and \$573,785 to the Senston, now was to the House and Soon, so the search ate. These are greater amounts than in any previous year since the foundation of the government. These were only the contingent expenses. In addition to these the estimated expenses are, for the two Houses alone, \$5.5.0.

00. This entire sum is expended upon the embers of Congress, except only about \$16,0 X members of congress, except only acoustics, which is used for the Congressional library. Of this sum over \$730,000 is for the benefit of the seventy-two Senators, or about \$10,000 apiece.—How this amount can legitimately and honestly be expended is a question for the tax payer.— The Congressional printing cost over \$1,400,000.— The balance, \$3,170,000, is used by the House of The balance, \$3,10,000, is used by the House of Representatives, the so called popular branch of the government. Thus the public funds are squandered. Now, what has Congress done, or is it doing, as affecting favorably the reduction of the national debt? It has granted and given away to the several Pucific Railroads, in land away to the several Pacific one hundred and twenty-four millions of acrev! Al this in addition to the many millions in money,

which the government has advanced, and be-come liable to pay. There are now pending in the Senate forty-one applications for railways and canals, all soliciting government aid, and in

the House thirty-seven such schemes have made their appearance. Someof these numerous bills cover the same ground and are rival projects for the attainment of the same end in different hands. But the Senate bills cover in all between eight thousand and ten thousand miles of ratir. Paul Schoeppe Brought Before ; Court on a Writ of Habeus Corpus.

THE TESTIMONY GIVEN IN FULL

He is Remanded to Prison.

Schoeppe, ex relations, vs. Com. of Pennby his Honor Judge Graham.

or the benefit of a favored few, associated in arrested, dated Feb. 16th 1869. Information made by Chas. P. Sanno.
Henry L. Burkholder sworn.—Am proprietor of Mansion House, Carlisfe. Miss
Stennecke came to my house 19th of Jannary, and died on 28th of same month.
Dr. Schneppe was her attending physician. He visited her two or three times
a day; Miss Stennecke became seriously
ill on the day before her denth; at his I past for the benefit of a favored review associated private corporations, would involve in irretrievable usin the richest government that ever existed. The consequent taxation to meet the relation to the relatio sponsibilities incurred falls not upon the rich who evade taxation, but upon the labor and in stry of the country, which cannote escape th dustry of the country, which cannote escale the butthen, but are obliged to pay their proportion of this operous tax upon everything they eat, drink or wear. It is thus that the poor and working casses are compelled to pay, not only for the support of the Government, but for the profit of private corporations, which are made public beneficiaries at the cost of the laboring lasses. Let the United States once embark in classes. Let the United States of the University this business of lending its credit to private corporations, and where will it stop? We have already issued nearly \$60,000,000 of railroad bonds in the Capital Conference of the Capital Capital Conference of the Capital apon a second mortgage, and unless the design to bankrupt the government, and make repu diation an unavoidable necessity, let us stop where we are. Of what avail is it to tax ourselves

ers to private corporations?"

It is settled at last and finally that the grea inauguration ball is to come off, nigger or no nigger. The tickets were at first put at \$20, with the hope of keeping the nigger out, but it war found that Democrats had resolved to furnish certain darkies with tickets in order to give them a chance of vindicating their "rights" in the eyes and under the nostrils of their "breth of the pale skin, and there being no hope of keeping them out, the price was reduced to \$10 it is now believed that there will be quite a it is now believed that there will be described in any negro wenches present as "loil" ladies—as many buck niggers as buck whites—and that murk and African scents, rose water and Damurk and African scents, rose water and Damurk and Damurk and Damurk and African scents. murk and African scents, rose water and shomey sweat, "baim of a thousand flowers" and "baim of a thousand niggers,"—will commingle and perfume the air and fill all space with the glorious aroma of Black Republicanism.

The President is already making preparations to leave the White House, and Intends, shortly

way, and ask land grants in the aggregate to t

eres, and government subsidy, or assumption

int of two hundred and fifty millions

ions of dollars! The amount covered by th

dingly as much more; or, say, one hundred millions of acres of land and three hundred millions of acres of land and three hundred

millions more of money—making in all 224,000, 000 of acres of land and \$700,000,000 in money.-

Such schemes for subsidizing the government

hus is Congress reducing the debt.

test on bonds, equal to about four hundre

o leave the White House, and after he goes out of office, to make a visit after he goes out of office, to make a visit of Europe. The offer of a passage was lately made him by one of the German lines of steamer, and the offer was accepted by Mr. Johnson. It is his purpose, immediately after the 4th of March, to make a private visit to Tennessee, with the view of arranging his affairs, and he will sail for Europe about the 1st of April. In the meantime the municipal authorities of Bal-timore and Nashville are making preparations timore and Nashville are making preparations to give him a public reception, and the members of the common council of New York proposes to offer him a similar honor, should he find himsel in that city, after his retirement from office,

There is another big buzz in the negro hive.— The President, the other day, vetoed the bill to place the white and colored schools of the District under the same trustees. At out one half of the negroes sustain the vet i, whilst the of half denounce it-and there is loud squabbling among "the wards of the nation" in consequence. Are not reflecting white men about sick of this nigger show?

Notwithstanding Grant has publicly declared that he will not even let the leading Radica

beforehard who are to compose his Cab Yet rumors are plenty. The last slate is as net. Yet rumors are plenty. The last state is as follows: For Secretary of State, Charles Francis Adams; Secretary of the Treasury, Senator Morton; Secretary of War, John M. Schofield; Secretary o retary of the Navy, D. D. Porter; Secretary of the Interior, Benjamin F. Wade; Attorney Gen eral, Wm. M. Everts; Postmaster General, Jas. F. Wilson, of Iowa.

F. Wilson, of lowa.

At Butler's reception, the other night, he joined in a conversation held near him on a subject not exactly harmonious with the festival occasion, but brought to the mind by the removal the body of Mrs. Surratt, "She was an innocen woman," the General said, unhesitatingly. In reply to a remark made by a gentleman that her case showed the truth of the saying, "Milliary commissions are organized to convict," he said; "Yes, I sent persons to military commissions when I intended them to be convicted; when I

which I hierarca the wished them acquitted, I did it myself."

A bill is now going through the Rump Congress striking the word "white" from the charters of Washington and Georgetown. What antipo thy the Radicals have to their own color hate the word " white" as rabid dogs hate water.

CAUCASIAN.

Local Items.

MAKE A NOTE OF IT wearing high-heeled shoes is condemned by physiologists : as productive of crooked shins, lompus limbs, and a cramped ungraceful gait.

WHO SHALL AFFIX THE STAMP? Our Supreme Court has decided that the seller is bound to make a deed; and as a deed without stamps is worthless, the seller is bound to furnish them also.

SCHOOL HOUSE BLOWN DOWN .- About noon on Tuesday the brick school house at Alterton was unroofed and partially blown down by a terrible gale of wind which swept over that section of the country. Fortunately the school had been dismissed, and only the teacher, On the 17th of March a State Agri-cultural Convection will be held in Har-risburg—to which all our societies are re-one or two of the children were slightly injured. The roof was carried by the wind into an adjoining field.

> TAKE A PAPER.-Some men have a very selfish notion on the subject of subscribing for a newspaper. They seem to never think of any one else in the famiy, and if they themselves want no paper why of course they conclude they need one in the house. A man whose soul is so contracted is not fit to have a wife or to raise children. Every man should consult the measure of his wife and the interests of his children, especially so in matters that will assist in educating them and making them intelligent.

BE CAREFUL ABOUT YOUR STAMPS. Persons who deal in real estate should be careful of the revenue stamps they use .-The Zanesville Courier says that a gentleman a short time since sold a couple of pieces of property, and in making the eeds neglected to affix the proper reve nue stamps. On one he put no stamps at all, and on the other he placed only a ten cent stamp, while each deed should have had a \$1 stamp affixed. His negligence cost him a hundred dollars.

CONSUMPTION .- A writer in the Atlantic Mouthly gives some startling evidence to prove that consumption is mainly caus ed by the dampnesss surrounding the ahodes of those attacked by the disease.-He says that extended and repeated observations in England and Massachusetts show beyond doubt that, other things being equal, consumption among the people is in direct proportion with the moisture of the localities where they live. He thinks that consumption is in o ordinary sense a hereditary diseases and believes that with proper precautions n building houses in dry places; and draining wet places where houses are already built, this terrible disease may be robbed of full one-third of its victim at once, and may be eventually banished from among men entirely. If these are facts-and we do not doubt them-they are of sufficient importance to invite municipal and legislative action. We do not see why a law enforcing precautions and regulations which the medical faculty might recommend, should not be passed, and inspectors appointed to carry out its provisions. It is as reasonable to leglate against consumption as against yellow fever.

THE SCHOEPPE-STENNECKE CASE.

The Court House was crowded, on Tueslay morning, to hear the case of Dr. Paul ylvania. The Sheriff produced the prisner, in answer to a writ issued last week Dist. Attorney Maglaughlin offered the nformation on which the defendant was

a day; Miss Stennecke became seriously ill on the day before her death; at his past 9 o'clock I went to her room and knocked twice and got no answer. I called to her two or three times and got no answer. The ventilator was open. I thought she was a-leep, and I wouldn't wake her. I was told that evening she was sick, and thinking she might be ill, I called at her room. The next morning shour, six thinking she might be ill, I called at her room. The next morning about six o'clock, one of my girls came down and told me the old lady was dying. I sent for Dr. Schoeppe; came back and told me Dr. couldn't be in until 9 o'clock. Then sent for Dr. Herman, he was not in. Herman and Schoeppe met there at 10 o'clock. She clied at 6 o'clock in the evening of same day. The body was laid out, put into a coffin and sent to Baltimore.

Dr. A. J. Herman, affirmed.—I am a to poverly to pay one national debt, if for every bond we take up we issue or guarantee two oth-

into a coffin and sent to Baltimore.

Dr. A. J. Herman, affirmed.—I am a practicing physicinu. I was called to see Miss Stennecke on the morning of the day she died. Mr. Burkholder sent for me. It was eleven o'clock when I got there; when I got there she was lying meensible, and pulseless in both arms. I sked Dr. S., what was the nature of the asked Dr. S., what was the nature of the disease. He told me in German, it was half palsy. I was standing at foot of bed. She was lying on left side. I moved up to her body and felt her pulse. In half palsy the face is "lopsided"—a lady told me her face was always "lopsided." I could not perceive any motion of the heart, either from thickness of garments or from inaction of heart. I opened the eye and found it in rather a contracted condition. I could not say what was the condition. I could not say what was the cause of her death. Some one there told the appearance of her eyes I did not think that was the case. I could hardly say what might had no reason to think that any the appearance of her eyes I did not think that was the case. I could hardly say what might have been the cause of her death. I had no reason to think that any thanks that I was the said that I was that I was the said that I was the said that I was that I was the said that I was that I was the said that I was that I was the said that I was other cause was at work; but I was satistied it was not produced by narcotics.— The contracted state of the eye indicated that something else might have been taken—Hydrocyanic acid would have caused contraction of eye. No remedies were applied. I thought she was already I would have given her preparation of iron. Electricity might have been applied. I was not present at her death. Cross-examined.—She was breathing, and that was about all. when I went there. There was not much effort in breathing. It was slow, short breath. She was lying in an easy position on left side. She could not speak. I did not hear her speak. I cannot tell whether I spoke to her. I felt her hand, but she did not respond. She was not in a heavy torpor. I never saw a case resulting from prusic acid. I never saw a case in which I had to administer antidotes for prusic acid. Her mouth was open, and the tongue was turned to one side. I did not attempt any remedy; they had already applied heating couldest and feet. Dr. ion of iron. Electricity might have been

turned to one side. I did not attempt any remedy; they had already applied heating remedies to hands and feet. Dr. Schoeppe asked me whether bleeding was necessary; I told him she was past bleeding. I was in the room five or ten mining. I was in the room five or ten min-utes. They said it was appoplexy, and I did not say anything. There was no dis-agreeable or unusual odor about her. She was kept nice and clean. My head was not near hers. I was not ne'r enough to ier mouth to discover any unusual odor her mouth to discover any unusual odor, if there had been any. I thought she was in a dying condition. The tongue and mouth were moist. I felt the feet, they appeared to be in a natural condition. I did not examine the muscles of her feet. I did not examine the breast. I could not see any motion of the heart; there seemed to be want of

iction. There was nothing like foam at the mouth.

Dolly Turner, (col'd) sworn.—I am

chambermaid at Burkholder's. Was there when Miss S. died. I attended her 100m; he came every day. He generally came about 9 o'clock in the morning. He went to her room and remained with her privately. He was there the day before Miss 8, died. He came about 10 o'clock, A. M. She was alone. When he was there she called to me for a spoon. I did not go in The Dr. took the spoon from me at the door. She called me again, and told me he was going to give her something to throw heavmess off her breast. She then got up, and called me to empty the bucket. She vomited after Dr. S. left. I was called in about 11 o'clock. She told me not to come in again, as the Dr. told her she should go to sleep. In the afternoon some one in the kitchen told me to go to Miss S's, room, that the Dr. had left word. She told me to fix the candle and not to come in any more as she wanted to sleep. She then told me she would send for me again, at the tree Dr. would let me know. I went then told me she would send for me again, that t'e Dr. would let me know. I went to her room at 7 o'clock. She said she had been waiting. She asked me if the Dr. had not told me to come, but no one had told me. I asked her if she would have supper. She said she would. I took it to her. She only took two sups of tea and told me to set the beefsteak on the stove, and if she felt better she would eat and told me to set the beetsteak on the stove, and if she feit better she would eat it. I came back. She got up, undre-sed—between 7 and 8 o'clock—She got into bed. I asked her if she did not intend to lock the door. She said she would trust to Providence. She would not lock the door. In the morning after she yomited,

to Providence. She would not lock the door. In the morning, after she vomited, she said she and asked the Dr. for something to make her sleep, and he was going to give her something. The Dr. was there twice that day—in the morning and the afternoon. She told me he had been there in the evening. I went to her room at 6 o'clock.next morning. She was insensible and speechless. o'clocknext morning. She was insensible and speechless.

Cross-examined.—The Doctor was not present when she told me he was going to give her something to make her sleep. I never had any conversation with her in presence of Dr. S. Th-re were no others there in the morning on Wednesday. On Thursday morning others were in the room. I did not hear her speak on Thursday. Her voice was very feeble on Wednesday evening. She talked freely. She had been complaining all the time she was there. She complained of her stomach and a heaviness on her chest. She had no cough as I noticed. I noticed no froth about her mouth; I did not smell any disagreeable smell, or any ordor of

had no cough as I noticed. I noticed no froth about her mouth; I did not smell any disagreeable smell, or any ordor of peach leaves.

Mrs. Mary Parker, sworn.—I boarded at Mansion House at time Miss S'sdeath. Miss S. was at breakfast ou Wednesday morning. I missed her at dinner. I went to her room at 20°clock. She was lying on her bed, with a handkerchief over her face; she said she had taken a vomit. I asked her if she would have a cup of tea; she told me the Doctor had given her something to make her sleep, and if it did not make her sleep, he would give her something more. This was 2 o'clock, Wednesday afternoon. She sent word by chambermaid that weshould please not come in. I saw nothing more that evening. On Thursday morning, she was breathing heavily, insensible and motionless; her eyes were very little open; Dr. S. was not to be found. Saw him afterward out on pavement. He asked me where he could find Dr. Herman, said he had given her 2 grains taropen; Dr. S. was not to be found. Saw him afterward out on pavement. He asked me where he could find Dr. Her-man; said he had given her 2 grains tar-tar emetic, and 10 grains epicac. He fold me he had not given her anything to

saw her at breakfast table on morning before her death. I did not speak to her. I did not see her on Wednesday. Saw

her between 7 and 8 6'clock Thursday

rested, dated Feb. 16th 1869. Informa-

her between 7 and 8 o'clock Thursday morning. I went to her room and found her lying in an unconscious state. Dr. Schomps spoke of giving her a vomit the day before, and that he had been there in evening. He said she had asked him to give her something to make her sleep; she was very drows but could not sleep. He had refused, and she said she would take something herself. He told her not to. I was with her most of the day of her death. She remained as I cound her in the morning until her death.

Cross-examined.—I remained in room about 20 minutes. There was some person in room all that day. Saw no froth about mouth, and smelled no disagreeable odor. She was in a natural, easy position. I felt her pulse when I went in the morning. It was quite strong—a little too quick. Her forehead and hand fell warne, moist and natural. I didn't observe her eves being open. She was lying on her left side; her tace was from the wall. I felt her extremities; they were very cold. We rubbed her feet; mustard plasters were applied; her feet remained cold all day.

Wm. H. Cornman, sworn—I boarded at Burkholder's. On Wednesday evening, Jan. 27, geing out of Burkholder's bar room, met. Dr. Schoeppe at 20 minutes after 8 o'clock, coming down stairs.

Dr. C. L. Lochman, sworn—I boarded at Burk's. I was called in Miss S's, room about 7 o'olock on morning of Jan. 28, and found her insensible. I felt her pulse, it was somewhat excited. The temperature of body seemed natural. I felt her arms, there was no rigidity in the muscles; she was lying on left side; her respiration was heavy. Her mouth was open, and had an unesual amount of salivain it; I directed the attention of one of the lodies to her feet; she said they were cold; her hands were warm. We looked to find a bottle out of which medicine might have been taken. I found a bottle out table parnonced to find a pottic out of which medicine might have been taken. I found a bottle that smelled of creosote or carbolic acid. I found a bottle on table partially filled with ether, also a bottle of lighter.

Cross-examined.—I did not feel her heart. The one bottle was marked "tooth wash" and smelled like creosote "tooth wash" and smelled like creosote. I perceivel no smell in room.
John H. Rheem, sworn.—Miss S. was a very distant relation. She came to Carlisle about 20th of November. She had been here last summer. Dr. Schoeppe visited her. I never saw him visit her while she was at Hannon's. About half past 7 on 28th Jan., my aunt, Mrs. Woods, came to the store and told me Maria was very sick; went and found her lying in an insensible condition, breathing very heavily. I asked if the Doctor had been there. They said be had been sent for, was away and could not come before 9 was away and could not come before 9 or 10 o'clock. I went to his office, he was not there, went to his room, met his father at window, asked if his son was in, he said he was, came to door, met me, told him to tell his son that Miss S. was very sick. I stood at door, he went back and called to some one to tell his son. From there I ran back to hotel, had been in hotel but few minutes, when Dr. Scame in almost out of breath. He went up to bed, and turned round and said he must go for his stethescope. He came back in a few moments with his instruback in a few moments with his instru-ment, put it on her breast, put his ear down to it. He said I'll not take it on my conscience to bleed, I would like to have Dr. Herman. I had made arrange-ments to have him bleed her, Schoeppe had said, in the case of my uncle Woods, who died of stroke. "I would bleed him." This he said was a case of stroke. I went for Dr. Herman, could not find him; came back and asked Dr. S. wheth-er I had not better go for Dr. Zitzer. He said no, Dr. Herman would be mad. Went to H's. office three or four times; found him at 10 o'clock. He came with me to

im at 10 o'clock. He came with me to him at no clock. The came with the whole hotel. I was there every four during the day. I observed one of the addes handing Dr. Schoeppe a bottle or tumbler.—He smelt at it and said that is nothing; next be smelt and said that is for her house. yes, it has strychnine in it. About 6 clock in evening I told them if she o'clock in evening I told them if she should die to send for me. They sent for me, she was dead. Went for Mr. Ewing; he wet a towel with water and laid it on her face. I remarked that she was very much swollen in stomach. I did not notice her fice. I went to Dr. S's. office. He said he wanted some one to look at her papers. I suggested Mr. Adair. He said no. A. was not in town; he wanted Wm. H. Miller. We made arrangements with Mr. Miller to come in morning; at 7 A. M., I went to hotel, met Ewing and Burkholder; about 10 minutes before 8 Dr. S. came. I said to him we haven't much time, we'll go up, and we haven't much time, we'll go up and take her papers out, so we can get ready for the train. We went up and took out all the papers we could find. Among when Miss S. died. I attended her room; knew Dr. Schoeppe; met him once or twice going to her room. I could not say he came every day. He generally came about 9 o'clock in the morning. He went to her room and rooming. He went to her room and rooming with her room. was best to us thid me to tamber in bank; more, and put the rest of papers in bank; we put the body in cars at 11 and started to Baltimore. Dr. S. went with me to Baltimore, but did not sit with me. At

Baltimore, but did not sit with me. At Baltimore we were met by undertaker, and gave coffin into hischarge. The coffin was opened at Mr. Eichelberger's, I went to hotel, met Dr. S., he asked me the time of funeral, I told him at 1 o'clock next day. [Here followed a statement of the probate of first will, and production of second will by Dr. Schoeppe.]

Dr. C. M. Worthington, sworn.—Am engaged in Drug business in Carlisle; know Dr. Scho-ppe; some time before 19th of January Dr. S., bought ½ oz. of medicinal prussic acid. Two or three days after that he told me that acid was not good. I asked him why he thought. not good. I asked him why he thought it was not good; he said he had used it with a lady patient and had given two five and ten drops and it had produced no sleep. He asked if I could not order some from the city for him. I told him local if he must have it immediately. In some from the city for him. I told him I could if he must have it immediately, but we expected a salesman from the city in a few days and could order it from him. He said he would wait. He got no more after that Cross-examined.—This was medicinal

Cross-examined.—This was included prussic acid. It is perfectly proper to use it, but should be used with great caution. I never sold any prussic acid to physicians before, but have put up prescriptions with prussic acid in them. DEPOSITIONS.

The District Attorney then offered the following depositions of physicians and thers, connected with the post mortem examination of the body of Miss Stennecke, in Baltimore. They were taken before Justice O'Donnell, of that city; the defendant being represented by Wm. H. Miller, Esq., of this place, and Henry Webster, Esq., of Baltimore; and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania being represented by Wm. A. Stewart, Esq., of Baltimore. The testimony was in substance as follows:

stance as follows:

Dr. Nickolas G. Ridgley, sworn.—Was acquainted with the late Maria M. Stennecke for over twenty years, was present at the funeral and burial of the deceased at Greenmount cemetery; saw her body when the coffin was opened in the chapel. There were present Dr. Conrad, who operated, and Prof. Aikin and witness, who assisted. Mr. Heffner, the superintendent, of the cemetery, and Mr. Kelso were also on the ground, but not inside of the chapel. Examined the body and was satisfied that it was the body of Miss Stennecke, though considerably disfigured about the head from the swelling.—The body was removed from the coffin, placed upon a bier, and Dr. Conrad proceeded to the autopsy. After the scalp had been laid open and removed, the top of the cranium was removed, the brains had been laid open and removed, the brains taken out, and after being thoroughly examined, carefully dissected. No pathological lesions of any kind could be discovered. The brains were then rediscovered. The brains were then re-placed, the cranium adjusted, and the scalp sewed up. They next proceeded to examine the thorax and its contents. saked nie wiere ne could into Br. Herman; said he had given her 2 grains tartar emetic, and 10 grains epicac. He told me he had not given her auything to myke her sleep.

Cross-examined.—I was in not long after 6 o'clock on Thursday morning; saw no froth about her mouth, smelled no disagreeable odor; the room was close; I opened the door; was there about half an hour; she was lying in a natural, easy position; I put my hand on forehead, it was moist a little. She could not move the eye; it did not seem to be open by her effort. It was after dinner that Dr. S. told me he wanted to see Dr. H.

Miss Shindel, sworn.—I boarded at Mansion House when Miss S. died. I saw her at breakfast table on morning turned, and the sternum was drawn back

to its place with threads to its proper po-

sition. The cavity of the abdomen was

then onened, the viscera exposes then opened, the viscera exposed, and found to be perfectly normal as far; they could judge.

Cross-examined by counse for the pr

Cross-examined by counsel for the prisoner.—Witness is 23 years of age; has been a practicing physician in Baltimore city and Baltimore county since March 1862; the deceased was the first cousin of witness's grandmother. Maria Clemmi beyond that had no connection or relationship in any way with deceased; witness cannot state the cause of death; there was no apparent pathalogical leading the county of the property of the proper there was no apparent pathalogical leading ion, either from disease or age. Missistennecke was buried in a grave, and not in a vault; when the body was estumed there was a great deal of discoloration about the face, none of any moment about the body; the discoloration was a salvogalike hue, which is not by any means common; witness never before saw that color on bodies exhumed, not to that extent; witness is unable o state how color on bodies exhumed, not to that extent; witness is unable o state how me ny bodies he has seen exhumed after that length of time, certainly not more than six; did not see the body of Miss Stennecke when it was first brought to Baltmore, or before it was buried; there was no unusual odor when the coffin was opened that he could discover; Dr. Duncan did all the operating: at the condition of opened that he could discover; Dr. Duncan did all the operating; at that period of time after death any unusual effasion of blood on the brain could unquestionably be discovered; did not discover any. A discoloration in the face would be boslight a guide to argue from that fact any cause of death. If a patient died from the improper administration of medicines, or from ordinary disease, discoloration might happen or might not, he is unable to ay. Neither of the tubes of the hear or lungs proved the presence of poison. or lungs proved the presence of poison. DR. RIDGELY RECALLED.

Dr. N. G. Ridgley, re-called by Common wealth. Witness explained the in his testimony that the face of the corps was of a saffron color, he means to say be saffron color that it was a light reddivellow

yellow.

By Mr. Webster-Witness never attended the deceased professionally during any illness; thinks the deceased was it the habit of complaining frequently during the last two years of her life, but and in the habit of having physicians attending her, because he had heard of but two Dr. Thomas H. Buckler and Dr. Schoepe; Dr. George Reuling, of Baltimor, also attended her for a catarrh of theer.

DR. CONRAD'S TESTIMONY. . John Summerfield Conrad swor Dr. John Summerheid Corrad swon.

—Was present at the disinterment of the
body of Maria M. Stennecke on the log
of February, for the purpose of makingpost mortem examination; is a physcian, and resides at the Baltimore Info mary; the appearance of the face was discolored, most nearly resembled a salling
color; the neck and shoulders were rate
on livid; the other parts of the badders. er livid; the other parts of the body or twit; the other parts of the body had a few greenish spots or discolorations upon them; the fluwer hads were of a had color; the hair obscured the scalp softe he could not see its color; the jaws was nearly closed, the teeth simest approximately closed, the teeth simest approximately. unting, the lips quite covering the test ui! not observe the number of teeth by witness first opened the head by mak witness first opened the flead by make an incision from ear to ear; the incis-bled freely; the scalp was thrown to ward and backward from the line of in-sion, permitting him to remove the say-rior part of the skull with a saw; the-

part was cut so as to take off that port part was cut so as or and the appeara of skull that was sawed; the appeara of the brain was soft; and the superfipart engorged; the superficial vessels; ticularly were engo:ged, and on inci-bled freely; the blood was of a dark or and fluid; the superficial vessels of nedulla were also engorged; the bra peing removed by incision through the membrane, was next examined by inco membrane, was next examined by her-ions through its convex portion, (or her-ispheres) this last incision being through the corpuscallosum opened the later, ventricles; no unusual clusion of serus or clots of blood were found in any of these incisions; the fourth ventrical us trustee incisions; the ontar variation ruptured in moving the brain, owing its softened condition. The chest we next examined by a longitudinal indion extending from the neck nearly the umbilicus, and a circular incisions. tending round the clavicles; these parts were dissected back, exposing sternum and its cartillages, permitt sternum and its cartinges, per much this latter part to be removed by indicion; the bleeding from these incisions was very slight; the pericardens was very slight; the pericardens was removed, with a portion of the act of the cover. A principling was made into of the aorta. An incision was made in the left ventricle and water poured in the aorta, which did not pass throught incision made in the left ventricle-t valves of the heart were then exami by sight and feel and touch, without an evidence of disease. Sections of the lungs were next removed, examined inspection, and thrown into a bucket water-these floated on the water, pro ing the absence of any consolidating sectional examinations. The abdomations was next opened, and its contents examine i by sight and sense; these had a ine i by sight and sense; these had; unusually healthy appearance, and we distended by air. The stomach was net removed by first passing ligatures arousd its two openings before any incision wa made. The stomach was removed by careful dissection, no opening in it while the property of the was then removed and injured in a tin vessel prepared by ever being made; it was then removed an I placed in a tin vessel prepared by Professor Aikin for that purpose. The liver was not examined only by observation; it was neither enlarged or presented other evidence of disease to the eye. The spleen was also examined by observation, without evidence of disease. A section of intestine, about eighteen uches in length, was next secured by lighters before being removed; it also was removed without being opened, and paged in a glass jar; wave no distinct rederivers. tures before being removed; it also was removed without being opened, and pared in a glass jar; ave no distinct redelection where it was placed at the tink, but when it was brought to the infimary it was in a bottle or glass jar with large mouth. Another section of inditine was also removed and laid opeu; contained no solid particles, and war fair specimen of the intestines to what it belonged; it was neither congested, act to the eye otherwise diseased. Examined by the hand for hernia. That close the post-mortem.

cd by the hand for hernia. That cleating the post-mortem.

The specimens removed were cavried in a fix to the private room of witness in the Ba time Infirmary, and a read upon dishes preven washed. They were examined for any of more were detected except that incident to more them. Dr. Alken was present at the operand then removed them.

Cross examination.—Witness cannot state positive or well defined cause of death; can state negatively the cause of death; can state negatively the cause of death; can interment of Maria M. Siennecker, which is the side of the side of the cause of the side of the side

The particular circumstances that he had been as the property of the course of her death, that had been as the course of the cou

DR. AIKEN'S TESTIMONY.

best of his knowledge, is whate made to the intestines were placed in his typin the testing of the form that of an analytical and consulting the versity of armerised and open its list; has been Professor of the remains of Mars of the post of the saw, came to certain conclusion the most important one was that nothing appearance of the organs examined, which is the stomach of deceased and post the testimony of Dr. Conrad, and his same that the stomach of deceased his to dear the state of the remains of the remai