American Volunteer

Local Items.

SEVERE STORM.—The rain storm, on Friday evening last, was very severe, especially out of the town. In South Middleton township, the rain came down in torrents, ploughing up the ground, in some places, to the depth of several feet, and doing considerable damage to the corn crop.

☞ We all admire a dark and glossy head of hair and by using the Aethina, can soon have the soft and wavy tresses of youth. Try it by all means, and see what wonderful effects it will produce.

For all diseases of the throat and lungs try Seward's Cough Cure.

ACCIDENT.—The rush for Ralston's mineral water has been so great that we noticed one of the large plate glass windows in the front door has been broken. Ralston had better take the whole front out, and let the community have free access, for they will have his cool and sparkling soda Water, even if they have to break through the windows to get it.

BAPTISM.—The church of God celebrated the ordinance of baptism on Sunday afternoon last. Three young men were baptized, in the Letort Spring, at the foot of Pomfret street. The ceremony was witnessed by a large concourse of people, and an address was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Hunter, pastor of the church.

☞ There never was a better opportunity offered to make money. You can not imagine what great bargains W. C. Sawyer & Co. are giving, unless you go and see for yourselves. Great sacrifices will be made during this month to close out their entire stock of summer goods.—They keep no account of what goods cost. Deductions and discounts are the order of the day. Be sure and give them an early call.

JUDGE BLACK CONVALESCENT.—We are happy to announce that Hon. Jere. S. Black, who lately received a severe injury, on the Louisville and Nashville railroad, is much better, although still confined to his bed at the St. Joseph infirmary in this city. The character of the injury is such that his convalescence is necessarily slow, but there are no doubts of his ultimate restoration to health. Dr. D. W. Yandell deserves high praise for his skillful treatment of this difficult case.—*Louisville Express, 4th.*

☞ The penalty for wantonly or cruelly ill-treating, overloading, or otherwise abusing any horse or other domestic animal, under the act passed by the late Legislature, is a fine of not less than ten nor more than twenty dollars for the first offence, and not less than twenty nor more than fifty dollars for the second and every subsequent offence. One-half the fine goes to the informant, and the other half to the county wherein the act was committed. In case of refusal to pay the fine and costs the offender is to be committed to the county prison, there to remain until discharged by due course of law.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Be it known that the undersigned, manufacturer of Mineral water, &c. &c., in accordance with Act of the Assembly, approved the 20th day of April, 1853, has filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, the following description with the names and marks of the bottles used by him in his business.

200 Gross Marked,		A. B. Zeigler.
150 "	"	A. K. Zeigler.
50 "	"	Z on the bottom with red paint.
20 Gross Marked,		P. Conway.
10 "	"	M. Grepie.
15 "	"	Peter Maxer.
25 "	"	Geo. W. Brandt.
65 "	"	Dyetwine Glas Works.
50 "	"	Plain.

Any person retaining in their possession any of said bottles after this notice, will, if detected, be dealt with according to the provision of said Act of Assembly.

CAUTION.—The Act of 25th of April 1853, imposes a fine of $5 upon any person who shall sell, dispose of, buy or traffic in any bottles so marked, and registered, and the penalty will be enforced in all cases.

June 10, 1869—6t A. K. ZEIGLER.

☞ Lindsey's Blood Searcher cures all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, such as Scrofula, Cancerous Formations, Cutaneous Diseases, Boils, Erysipelas, Pimples on Face, Tetter Affections, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Mercurial Diseases, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, together with all other Disorders from any improper condition of the Circulatory System; as a general Tonic its effects are most benignant and cannot fail to benefit when used according to directions. Certificates in proof of what is above stated can be had by applying to druggists, or to

R. E. Sellers & Co.,
Sole Proprietors, Pittsburg, Pa.
Sold Everywhere.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER FROM JERUSALEM.—"We started early to ascend Mt. Olivet, to behold the sun gild the minarets and towers of the devoted city, from the place where memory, stirred by a thousand associations, should exalt the mind as well as the eye to the inspiration of the scene. Well is the voyager repaid for long travels, horrid roads, antediluvian cookery, squalid companionship and the importunities of begging, thieving Arabs. Well would it have repaid you, old man of commerce and the crucible! and well might you have been reminded of your own city, for here, painted upon a board nailed against one of the huge ancient olive trees, under which the sacred martyrs toiled for the sins of the world, eighteen hundred years ago, were these familiar figures, S. P.—1860—X. We do not know who did it, but no doubt some poor invalid traveler, cured by the Plantation Bitters, wished to advertise their virtues in a place from whence all knowledge flows."

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price.

RELIGIOUS.—Rev. Mr. Sprecherlate pastor of the Lutheran Church will preach in that Church on Sabbath next. His many friends and admirers will doubtless avail themselves of his opportunity to hear him.

☞ The question has often been asked by those interested, "Can I have my gray hair restored to its natural color, without coloring the skin? and can my thin locks be thickened up?" We answer, "It can;" and would advise you to read a treatise on the hair, which is published by R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N. H., who send it free, upon application. They are the proprietors of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer. We learn from it, the hair, in a perfect state of health, is constantly falling out, and new hairs grow from the same tubes; but, in case of any disease of the scalp, if by the use of alcoholic preparations, the hair-tube becomes contracted at its mouth, and prevents the new follicle from reaching the surface. Their preparation will create a perfectly healthy condition of the scalp, and, by its tonic properties, will preserve and strengthen the roots of the hair.—*Statesman, Des Moines, Iowa.*

ANOTHER DEMOCRATIC OFFICE DESTROYED.—Early on Wednesday morning last, we were notified that if we did not leave our office immediately, the building would be torn down over our heads. Repairing to the spot, we found an eager and excited crowd around the door—armed with crow-bars, "Shooting Sticks," and other implements of warfare. We seized some of our valuables and rushed for the street; on the way were struck on the neck by a brick, thrown by a loyal citizen from the roof. The assailants directed their attention first to the chimneys, which were soon demolished. The roof was the next object of attack, and was soon torn into fragments. Fortunately we succeeded in getting all our printing machinery and material out. We understand that this unprovoked attack was made by Messrs. Beetem & McCommon, who have already commenced the erection of an imposing structure on the site of the old office.

We are comfortably installed in our temporary quarters at Wetzel's Hall, immediately West of of the Franklin House, where we will be pleased to see all our old friends and hundreds of new ones. After the middle of July we expect to have one of the best arranged and most commodious offices in Southern Pennsylvania.

A SINGULAR OCCURENCE.—The Lancaster *Inquirer* states that a most singular occurrence recently took place at the house of Cooper Stubbs, who lives near Peachbottom, in Fulton twp., that county. Mr. Stubbs was from home and his wife was engaged about her housework while their little child, some five or six years old, was playing about the room. Suddenly Mrs. Stubbs heard the child give a startling scream, and looking around, beheld, to her astonishment, a grey squirrel, which had entered the room unobserved, perched upon the child's back biting its neck and shoulder in a most fearful manner. Mrs. Stubbs seized the savage intruder with her hands and relieved the child, but "bunny" then turned his attention to her, and before he could be secured he had bitten her repeatedly. A brother of Mr. Stubbs who was about the premises now came to the rescue and succeeded in capturing the squirrel, but not before he had been somewhat damaged in the encounter. The wounds inflicted on the mother and child were not serious, but painful in the extreme, and the little fellow, who suffered most, was literally covered with blood. After the animal was secured he was taken to the house of a neighbor under the supposition that he was a pet that had escaped from them. This proved, however, to be a mistake, as the pet was sound and safe in his cage. Upon bringing the animal back to Mr. Stubbs, he again exhibited a disposition to bite, when capital punishment was promptly inflicted upon him.

The singular part of the affair is that a few days before, a squirrel, supposed to be the same one, entered a house a short distance from Mr. Stubbs, and bit one of the occupants, after which he escaped.

ANSWER TO INQUIRERS.—MRS. N. We think you right, trade will regulate itself, and strangers offer greater inducements, of course they deserve your patronage. 2d querry—No this is a slander.

M. K.—From personal observation, and dealing with the parties, we can answer yours in the affirmative, they do all they advertise, and even more.

J. NEWILLE—You run no risk in ordering by mail, for they have put one price and should you get something that will not suit you, they assured us you may return it—yes No. 18, North Hanover St.

YOUNG MERCHANT—Yes it is possible for parties who attend the regular trade sales, in New York, to get goods often at half their value. Importers, when their regular trade is supplied, sell the balance of their importation, at auction, without reservation. Those handbills, we convinced ourselves are worth double that—yes, a general assortment of notions and fancy goods. New York Branch.

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.—The Public Examinations of the Common Schools of Carlisle, for the year 1869, will be held as follows:

On Friday, June 18, at 8 o'clock, A. M., the Schools of Miss Landis, Miss Beetem and Miss Wightman; and at 2 o'clock P. M., the Schools of Miss Edmond, Miss Reighter and Mrs. Hunrich.

On Monday, June 21, at 8 o'clock, A. M., the Schools of Miss Postlethwaite, Mrs. Adair and Miss Bell; and at 2 o'clock, P. M., the Schools of Mr. Myers and Mr. Gring.

On Tuesday, June 22, at 8 o'clock, A. M., the Schools of Miss Phillips and Mr. Embich; and at 2 o'clock, P. M., the Schools of Miss Gardner and Mr. Hampton.

On Wednesday, June 23, at 8 o'clock, A. M., the Schools of Miss A. Underwood and Mr. Williams.

On Friday, June 25, at 8 o'clok, A. M., the Girls' High School, in charge of Miss M. K Underwood, and at 2 o'clock, in the afternoon, the Boys' High School, in charge of Mr. Eckles.

On Saturday, June 26, at 8 o'clock, A. M., the graduating classes of the High Schools will be examined.

On Monday, June 28, at 8 o'clock, the classes for transfer from Miss Phillips', Miss Gardner's, Mr. Embich's and Hampton's Schools will be examined.

On Tuesday, June 29, at 8 o'clock, the transfer classes from Miss A. Underwood's and Mr. Williams' Schools will be examined.

No scholars will be transferred, who are not present at the public and private examinations.

On Wednesday evening, June 30, at 7 o'clock, a literary entertainment by the High Schools, consisting of declamations, essays, vocal and instrumental music, will be held in Rheem's Hall, after which the schools will be dismissed for vacation.

The public generally are invited to attend the public examinations and entertainment.

☞ Most of our readers are familiar with the *reputation of Philip Phillip's*, who is to give an evening of Song in Rheem's Hall, on Saturday evening, June 19, and will avail themselves of the privilege of hearing him on that occasion. For the benefit of such as have but little knowledge of his eminent qualities we append a few extracts among many that we might give from the press:

From the Phila. Age and Gazette.

"Last evening at a large meeting held in the American Academy of Music, Mr. Geo. H. Stuart, introduced Mr. Philips, remarking, that although his friends told him he had no ear for music, he was not ashamed to say he had eyes that could weep with President Lincoln as Mr. Phillips sang his touching songs in the Hall of Representatives, at Washington. The singer then sang, and was rapturously encored again and again."

From the New York Tribune.

Mr. Philip Phillips, the musical editor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, sails for Europe in the Cuba on the 17th. Since the days of the Wesleys, there has probably been no man in that church who has been so popular a leader and singer of sacred songs.

THE BEST.

THE BEST BITTERS: Tonics have of late years gained rap idly in public estimation, and are far more generally employed by first-class physician than they once were. The reason for this is that it is generally established fact that wholesome tonic used in moderation daily for years do not lose their virtue, neither do they injure the system. They act in fact like air and exercise, and not as "medicines," which are intended solely for attacks of illness. The bitter principles, especially those of vegetable origin, all possess the common property of stimulating the appetite, strengthening the nervous system, and of imparting strength. Women generally derive benefit from them even more than men, their system being more liable to debility and exhaustion. We have again and again in our experience seen the good effects of tonics where the eyes had grown dim and the cheeks pale, and the entire frame showed every indication of exhaustion, nervous suffering and debility.

The best established bitters before the American public are beyond question those of Dr. Stoever, and this is equivalent to declaring that they are the best, since among the scores of really excellent bitters now current, a poor article has no chance of success whatever. The most ignorant person can tell at once by its effects, almost from a single dose, whether any bitters are good or bad. These of Stoever have been sold for thirty years, are composed of sixteen of the safest roots and herbs of a well-known tonic virtue, so skillfully selected and compounded with regard to their mutual effects, that it may be doubted whether any more perfect form of this medicine can be made.

Thousands of persons are exposed to or afflicted with fever and ague, bilious ague or other results of malaria. Let them remember that these bitters are admirable in such cases, as for diarrhœa and cholera morbus, or any ordinary derangement of the stomach. Try them and be satisfied that they should be in the stores of every family, and the trunk of every traveler.

It is a favorable feature in the advertisement of the proprietors of Dr. Stoever's Tonic Herb Bitters, that no claims are made that they will cure every ill that flesh is heir to. The weakest intellect can hardly be imposed upon when told that this or that remedy will remove every form of disease in every stage, and yet we can not take up the majority of journals without encountering an advertisement declaring that this or that medicine is the nostrum which is a perfect apothecary's shop, and a whole college of physicians in it sell, rendering all other cures useless. What is claimed for Dr. Stoever's Bitters is simply that will act as a good tonic, and are capable of doing as much *good as a preparation of bitter principle* can. They will not cure incurable diseases, but they will often prevent a certain class of disorders from becoming incurable. The reference and certificates issued in their favor are all true and honest, and of these there are hundreds.

From editorial column of Forney's Phila. Press.

FROM THE MEDICAL PROVE SIGN.
LANCASTER, July 25, 1868.

KRYDER & Co.—Gentlemen: In reply to yours of the 22d inst., I would say that I have used Dr. Stoever's Tonic Herb Bitters extensively in my practice during several years past. I do not hesitate to say that I have found it to posess remarkable efficacy in cases of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Loss of Nervous Energy, as well as Fever and Ague, Diarrhœa, Headache and other diseases proceeding from a disordered stomache; and especially has it proved of inestimable value in general debility of the system, when other tonic medicines have failed to produce the desired effect.

Though reluctant to appear as recommending any particular advertised medicine, a sense of duty to the public and the medical faculty will not allow me to withhold my testimony to the merits of the Bitters in question. you truly, respectfully,

J. T. BAKER, M. D.

KRYDER & Co.
Manufacturers and sole proprietors.
121 North 3d St, Philadelphia.

Sold everywhere
June 10, 1869—1m

A DEAD CROW.—Gen. Grant is having a sorry time of it with his pet Crow.—The loyal and politically black Crow was appointed Governor of New Mexico by Grant, and was duly confirmed by the Senate. It was afterwards discovered, however, that his "political disabilities" as a rebel had never been removed, and his case was referred to the Attorney General, who decided that Crow was not qualified to feast upon the flesh of the treasury in New Mexico until Congress should white-wash his sins, and pronounce him "loyal" by the grace of Ulysses the First. In the meantime, however, another friend Ulysses, one William Pile, of Missouri, who had been appointed Minister to Brazil and rejected by the Senate, desired the appointment to New Mexico, and a pressure was brought to bear upon Ulysses accordingly. Grant will do anything for "a pile," and the consequence was that Crow was ousted and Pile was appointed Governor of New Mexico in his place. The appointment was made on Tuesday last, and though the unfortunate Crow looks very black, and loudly complains that he was removed without "*caus*," the probability is that Pile will be confirmed by the Senate next winter, leaving Crow to roost out in the cold—that is, unless Grant should, as usual, change his mind and appoint several other parties to the same position before the time comes. Alas, poor Crow!

Trial of Adam Titus,

FOR THE

MURDER OF HENRY STAMM.

HE PLEADS GUILTY.

Sentence Deferred Until August Term.

This case was taken up on Thursday afternoon, 3d inst. District Attorney Maglaughlin and Wm. J. Shearer, Esqs., appeared for the Commonwealth, and A. B. Sharpe, C. P. Humrich, Samuel Hepburn, Jr., and Wm. B. Parker, Esqrs., for defendant.

Application was made for the discharge of the defendant, under a writ of habeas corpus, which was refused by the court, on the ground that the defendant had already been brought into court, and the continuance from January term, and subsequently from April term, was with the consent of defendant's counsel.

The defendant was then arraigned and pleaded "guilty."

It was then stated to the Court by Mr. Sharpe, *in behalf of the prisoner's counsel*, that they had explained to the *prisoner* the effect of his plea, and that he had uniformly said that he had killed Henry Stamm, but that he had not robbed him, and desired that the Court should hear such testimony as would enable them to fix the grade of the offence.

In support of this position the counsel for the defendant read Section 82 of the Criminal Code, which provides that if a person charged with murder, shall be convicted by confession, "the Court shall proceed, by examination of witnesses, to determine the degree of the crime, and to give sentence accordingly."

The following witnesses were then heard by the Court:

DR. C. A. HOWLAND, *sworn.*—Dr. Nevin and I made the *post-mortem* examination of the body of Henry Stamm. I was called to examine the body on January 2d. I then made the examination. The body was lying where we examined it, in the engine-house, in Shippensburg. We found two wounds inflicted on the body. The first wound we examined was upon the skull, upon the right side of the neck, extending from a little above the eyebrow, backward and a little upward, extending about four inches and a half. The skull was fractured the whole length of the wound. We next examined the second wound, which was in the neck. I cannot say positively whether the first wound caused death or not. It would have been sufficient to knock a man down and render him insensible for a time. The second wound was made in the throat. The arteries were nearly severed from the body. The vertebræ and all the vessels of the neck were entirely cut off. The integument of the skin only remaining for our way behind. These were the only wounds we found, and the only ones we examined. The wound in the neck was inflicted with a sharp edged instrument; the wound in the head left the impression on my mind that it was done with a blunt instrument. I measured the wound in the skull, and measured the instrument with which it was supposed to have been inflicted, and found that being [illegible] (AXE shown Witness.) [illegible] the axe with which I [illegible] wound on the skull. [illegible] but was caused by the wound in the throat. I have no doubt that wound was sufficient to cause death.

Cross-Examined.—It would be impossible for me to state where the person who inflicted the blow stood. My impression was, the deceased was in a stooping position when the blow upon the head was inflicted. My impression is, the person who inflicted the blow must have stood by the side of, or behind, deceased. It is possible he may have been standing in front of him. In the mark who inflicted the wound was a shorter man than Stamm, it may have been inflicted while Stamm was standing up. I did not know Titus.

Re-ex-in-Chief.—When the wound in the neck was given, I suppose Stamm must have been lying on the ground.

Dr. W. W. NEVIN, *sworn.*—I assisted Dr. Howland in the post-mortem examination of the body of Henry Stamm. I heard Dr. Howland's testimony. My examination and conclusions agree with his evidence. I agree with him in regard to the manner the wounds were inflicted. I think that from the character of the wound inflicted in the skull, Stamm must have been in a stooping position, at the time the wound was inflicted. It is partly standing on the right or left side. The wound on the neck was inflicted when Stamm was lying down, with his head back.

Cross Examined.—It is possible the wound on the head may have been made by a man standing in front of Stamm. If the stroke had been what is termed an overhand to take, Stamm may have been in a standing posture. The pole of the axe would have to be raised as high as the object struck. I think the wound in the head was not of equal depth throughout its whole length. I think the part next the eyebrow was the deepest. I saw the prisoner the night he was arrested and brought into town. This was the night previous to the post-mortem examination. After the body of the murdered man had been brought to town, and placed in the engine house, Titus was brought into the presence of the murdered man, and the Chief Burgess asked him a great many questions. Titus said he was they quarreled, or that he quarreled with him. I don't remember which; and that he struck him, or killed him, using one of the other expressions.

MRS. REBECCA FRY, *sworn.*—I live in Southampton township, this county. I am the mother-in-law of defendant. Stamm came to my house on Monday evening before New Year, with Titus, between sun down and dark. I gave them their supper. They were reading, and passed the evening along very well. Next morning Titus asked me if I had any flour. I told him I had a little. He said he was *going to borrow money from* Henry Stamm; and he asked Henry, "can I," and Henry said, "yes." I *told him to bring sack flour. I went up* and brought the sack down, and I saw Stamm handing him a note. I don't know whether it was ten dollars, five or one. Titus started then to town, and after he started Stamm and I were talking about churches. I said I believed my children were in Heaven; he said, "how did I know—the Bible was a liar." He told me he was a Catholic. When Titus came back, he brought flour and coffee, and some other things. Then they were going to write a letter to Germany. They were going to put them in one envelope and send them to Titus' parents in Germany. They were to send it to Stamm's sons, one was a farmer and the other was a clerk. He wanted the farmer to come in the next spring. The next morning Titus asked me if I knew where he could get any meat. I told him I thought he could get it at Smith's. I went down to Mr. Smith's, Mr. Smith was not at home, and I waited until he came home. He told me I could get meat. I said and got my dinner. I came home and saw that Titus was gone. I went up the fire and got the dinner. I told Adam to come and eat, and he would not come. Henry Stamm sat up and eat, and invited Adam to come and eat. He said Stamm might eat till he was full. Then I rid off the table, and sat down and went to my work. Adam asked me if we could get any meat, I said, yes; he said he did not know if this man had any small change. I told him I was sorry that Mrs. Smith tore up the meat. He said, "oh, well, we'll go to town tomorrow and get the money changed." Henry Stamm said he would have to save his money. He said he might get his arm broke, or his leg broke, or take sick, or might get no work up there. Adam then pulled a paper out of his pocket, and said he was sure of getting work up there. They both got up and went out. Were out about five minutes, as near as I can remember. When they came in Henry went up stairs. Adam said he went up to put his other pants on. He said they were going up into the woods to cut wood. I told him he shouldn't chop down any of Mr. Means' trees. He said he could bring a pine log down that was up there. They started, after three o'clock, as near as I can remember. They took the axe with them. This is the axe, (axe shown witness.) When Titus came back, it was after five o'clock. I told him supper was ready; he told me to keep supper back. I asked him where Henry was, and he said he had left him in the woods. He took the loaf of bread, cut a piece off and sat down and eat some. He said he was going over to Jake Stine's, to get a pair of shoes he had there; and after that he was going to Stony Point to get money changed. When he came back, it was after eight o'clock at night; he brought two candy apples, one for the little girl, and one for myself. I asked him then where Henry was. He said he had left him in town; they had a quarrel. I asked him what about, and he said, I had said I believed my children were in Heaven; Stamm said to him, "how did you know—and the Bible was a liar." Then I said, "oh, maybe that man might come and kill us all to-night." Adam came up to me and kissed me, and told me "that man would never lay hands on me." The next morning he asked me for the shovel. I asked him what he wanted with the shovel. He said he wanted to fix something at the gate; I could not see anything he fixed at the gate; he put the shovel in the pig pen. Then he went to Mr. Smith's for the meat. He came home, said something about the meat. He brought it with him. Then I saw a new pocket book he had. There was no money in it. He had a dollar and ten or twenty cents. He asked his wife to go along to town. She was washing. He talked of buying her a shawl. We got dinner, and they got ready and started to town. They came back. He bought her a shawl, a pair of shoes, a set of cups and saucers, and some other articles. The next morning he got up very early and went out. His wife and little girl went out. They called me out, and I saw the shovel was gone. He told me he was going to Mark Mooney's for a pattern to make frames. He then went away, after breakfast. When he came back I saw mud on his pants and in his face. His wife asked him where he got the mud on him; he said, "oh, wife, I think you are crazy." He got up and wiped the mud off his face. He told me he talked of going to town. We got dinner, and he got ready after dinner and started to town. Then we red the dishes off the table, and I said we would go and see if we could see anything. His wife, and the little boy and I started and went up through an old lot, along the run. We got on the road above the rail piles. Then we saw two tracks of men. I knew Adam's track. The little dog followed up the track until we got up there. His wife went forward and took her feet and wiped away the snow, and we saw blood. There was snow and slush on the ground at the time. This was on Friday, New Years' day. I came back, went down to Baker's and told them, and the little boy went into Reigle's; he was not at home. Adam did not bring any wood back, the time he went out for wood. We had wood at the house. He had chopped a tree down on Wednesday.

Cross Examined.—Titus proposed to go to the woods. I couldn't see anything wrong with him when they started. It might be 28 or 30 rods from my house to where we found Stamm. There was a road that went up through the woods there, where the people went to get wood. They went up that road part of the way, and then cut off to the pond. I had some wood on Monday; they chopped a tree down on Wednesday, which I *found* that being [illegible] (AXE shown Witness.) the axe with which I [illegible] wound on the skull. [illegible] but was caused by the wound in the throat. I have no doubt that wound was sufficient to cause death.

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They were going to put them in one envelope and send them to Titus' parents in Germany. They were to send it to Stamm's sons, one was a farmer and the other was a clerk. He wanted the farmer to come in the next spring. The next morning Titus asked me if I knew where he could get any meat. I told him I thought he could get it at Smith's. I went down to Mr. Smith's, Mr. Smith was not at home, and I waited until he came home. He told me I could get meat. I said and got my dinner. I came home and saw that Titus was gone. I went up the fire and got the dinner. I told Adam to come and eat, and he would not come. Henry Stamm sat up and eat, and invited Adam to come and eat. He said Stamm might eat till he was full. Then I rid off the table, and sat down and went to my work. Adam asked me if we could get any meat, I said, yes; he said he did not know if this man had any small change. I told him I was sorry that Mrs. Smith tore up the meat. He said, "oh, well, we'll go to town tomorrow and get the money changed." Henry Stamm said he would have to save his money. He said he might get his arm broke, or his leg broke, or take sick, or might get no work up there. Adam then pulled a paper out of his pocket, and said he was sure of getting work up there. They both got up and went out. Were out about five minutes, as near as I can remember. When they came in Henry went up stairs. Adam said he went up to put his other pants on. He said they were going up into the woods to cut wood. I told him he shouldn't chop down any of Mr. Means' trees. He said he could bring a pine log down that was up there. They started, after three o'clock, as near as I can remember. They took the axe with them. This is the axe, (axe shown witness.) When Titus came back, it was after five o'clock. I told him supper was ready; he told me to keep supper back. I asked him where Henry was, and he said he had left him in the woods. He took the loaf of bread, cut a piece off and sat down and eat some. He said he was going over to Jake Stine's, to get a pair of shoes he had there; and after that he was going to Stony Point to get money changed. When he came back, it was after eight o'clock at night; he brought two candy apples, one for the little girl, and one for myself. I asked him then where Henry was. He said he had left him in town; they had a quarrel. I asked him what about, and he said, I had said I believed my children were in Heaven; Stamm said to him, "how did you know—and the Bible was a liar." Then I said, "oh, maybe that man might come and kill us all to-night." Adam came up to me and kissed me, and told me "that man would never lay hands on me." The next morning he asked me for the shovel. I asked him what he wanted with the shovel. He said he wanted to fix something at the gate; I could not see anything he fixed at the gate; he put the shovel in the pig pen. Then he went to Mr. Smith's for the meat. He came home, said something about the meat. He brought it with him. Then I saw a new pocket book he had. There was no money in it. He had a dollar and ten or twenty cents. He asked his wife to go along to town. She was washing. He talked of buying her a shawl. We got dinner, and they got ready and started to town. They came back. He bought her a shawl, a pair of shoes, a set of cups and saucers, and some other articles. The next morning he got up very early and went out. His wife and little girl went out. They called me out, and I saw the shovel was gone. He told me he was going to Mark Mooney's for a pattern to make frames. He then went away, after breakfast. When he came back I saw mud on his pants and in his face. His wife asked him where he got the mud on him; he said, "oh, wife, I think you are crazy." He got up and wiped the mud off his face. He told me talked of going to town. We got dinner, and we got ready after dinner and started to town. Then we red the dishes off the table, and I said we would go and see if we could see anything. His wife, and the little boy and I started and went up through an old lot, along the run. We got on the road above the rail piles. Then we saw two tracks of men. I knew Adam's track. The little dog followed up the track until we got up there. His wife went forward and took her feet and wiped away the snow, and we saw blood. There was snow and slush on the ground at the time. This was on Friday, New Years' day. I came back, went down to Baker's and told them, and the little boy went into Reigle's; he was not at home. Adam did not bring any wood back, the time he went out for wood. We had wood at the house. He had chopped a tree down on Wednesday.

Cross Examined.—Titus proposed to go to the woods. I couldn't see anything wrong with him when they started. It might be 28 or 30 rods from my house to where we found Stamm. There was a road that went up through the woods there, where the people went to get wood. They went up that road part of the way, and then cut off to the pond. I had some wood on Monday; they chopped a tree down on Wednesday, which I found that being [illegible] (AXE shown Witness.) the axe with which I [illegible] wound on the skull. [illegible] but was caused by the wound in the throat. I have no doubt that wound was sufficient to cause death.

Cross-Examined.—It would be impossible for me to state where the person who inflicted the blow stood. My impression was, the deceased was in a stooping position when the blow upon the head was inflicted. My impression is, the person who inflicted the blow must have stood by the side of, or behind, deceased. It is possible he may have been standing in front of him. In the mark who inflicted the wound was a shorter man than Stamm, it may have been inflicted while Stamm was standing up. I did not know Titus.

Re-ex-in-Chief.—When the wound in the neck was given, I suppose Stamm must have been lying on the ground.

Dr. W. W. NEVIN, *sworn.*—I assisted Dr. Howland in the post-mortem examination of the body of Henry Stamm. I heard Dr. Howland's testimony. My examination and conclusions agree with his evidence. I agree with him in regard to the manner the wounds were inflicted. I think that from the character of the wound inflicted in the skull, Stamm must have been in a stooping position, at the time the wound was inflicted. It is partly standing on the right or left side. The wound on the neck was inflicted when Stamm was lying down, with his head back.

Cross Examined.—It is possible the wound on the head may have been made by a man standing in front of Stamm. If the stroke had been what is termed an overhand to take, Stamm may have been in a standing posture. The pole of the axe would have to be raised as high as the object struck. I think the wound in the head was not of equal depth throughout its whole length. I think the part next the eyebrow was the deepest. I saw the prisoner the night he was arrested and brought into town. This was the night previous to the post-mortem examination. After the body of the murdered man had been brought to town, and placed in the engine house, Titus was brought into the presence of the murdered man, and the Chief Burgess asked him a great many questions. Titus said he was they quarreled, or that he quarreled with him. I don't remember which; and that he struck him, or killed him, using one of the other expressions.

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