Local Items.

STATAL ELECTION.—By Virilie of a resolu sed at the last stated meeting of the e on Saturday February 12th 1870, be he hours of two and six o clock P. M., by led voters of the borough, of Carlisle to

C. A. CORNMAN, Sect'y.

AUL SCHEEPPE Chapter in this Celebrated

EXHAUSTIVE ARGUMENT BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT.

ry Point in the Case Thorough

ly Reviewed. ILED REPORT OF THE PLOCEEDINGS

ted expressly for the American Volunteer. BUPMENE COURT ROOM,
Philadelphia, Munday, Feb. 7, 1870.
ow celebrated case of the Commonweal ceppe, was taken up, on a Writ of from the Oyer and Terminer of Cumber lunty, by the Supreme Court, this morn t precisely 10 o'clock, the Judges appeared he bench. There was a goodly number of lators present, but nothing like the number lates would attract in Comberland county. swould attract in Cumberland county, leanning the prominent part played by oner, in the newspaper discussions of the to months, it is doubtful whether fifty he city, untside the members of the min the case was to come up this morn-new the case was to come up this morn-And it is about as well they did not, for the room in which the Court holds its sessions nly sent about fifty spectators. It is one Eastern rooms in what is known as "State tow," adjaining Independence risil,

Justice Thompson stated that the first the list was Paul schooppe us. Common of rennsylvania; whereupon Wm. H. Laq, of Carllale, in behalf of prisoner's ted that they were not ready to pro trial to-day, and asked a continua meuntil Tuesday morning. Attorney-Gen Browster replied that the counsel for th wealth had no disposition to hurry the e and would con out to the continue stinctly understood that the case illed to-motrow morning, at all thief Justice said the case would be argued on Tuesday, and with that

ourn. W. H. Miller, S. Heptriot Attorney Maglaughtin and Wm. J. , Esq., for the Commonwealth.
s connection it may be stated that the

are has just passed an act empowering ne Court to review the facts as well a n the first degree. The bill has not yet rethe signature of the Governor, but Dr ien is hope it will, and that it will b ns of bringing the cutire case defore the or reviewal. Great pressure is being t to bear upon the Governor to get him t.

Tuesday, Feb. 5, 1870. chooppe case was called up to-day : Justice Read, presiding, remarked that he see how the case got before the Court Assembly provided that a writ of errors, upon application made within thir after sentence imposed. Such an appli-had been made, the record of the Court had been carefully examined by the astice and two of his associates, and the the case before them, but was be not limhe same time, and could he bring before vthing beyond the record of the Court

unsel upon this point." ge Hepburn argued that the limit of thirty y General might, at any time prior on, bring the case before the Supreme e was followed, in the same line of arby George Northrop, Esq. Attorney Brewster stated that the Commonwealth sed to waive all technical objections that there was no error in slow, nevertheless the Common that the case should be reviewed.

ce Sharswood gave it as his opinion that rit of error brought the case before the n all its legal aspects; and after consulta-was determined to hear the counsel on the ase, the court reserving to itself the equently to reject all other issues beose raised by the record itself, if itshould

gument was opened by William H. sq., on the part of the prisoner—followed is Shearer, Maglaughlin, and Attorne, Brewster, on the part of the Common Messrs Hepburn and Northrop will con-

me ground, ard to avoid repeed the main p in behalf of the prisoner, and in the reply Argument in Behalf of Prisoner

Court erred in leaving to the jury, on all ordence, to find the defendant guilty of ler in the first degree. Wills and Burrell on matantial Evidence lay it down as funda-al rules that "where guilt rests on circumrly and a ecessarily connected, and admit o reasonable explanation than that of incompatible with the innocence of the d, and to enable a jury to bring in a verof guilty, it must be not only a rational conand only when it has been irrefragably ed that no other nypothesis will explain all onditions of the case or account for all the nalı jury. lı s where guitt is to be made out by scientific nase been caused by intentional it jury. It e, it must be of the nighest characte he nature of the case ad . its. And if the ces with the t et to be proved, or me to the over conclusion to be drawn from the evil. It is said to err in acquitting than in foling—it is better that ten guilty persons id excapation that the tone in process translation. .' It is the province of the jury to weigh ace; it is the duty of the court to de ency; and it was the duty of uri to see that th

ace was mainly scientific, and yet it approach the certainty of scientific true r England, I mass nor France would llowed such a post mortem examination. and made no examination whatever of mays and spinal marrow, both of which contain the hidden cause of death don of the brain was imperiest, no ng taken of its condition and appea Aiken found a faint trace of prussi ts or. Aiken—his testimony stands he sate mortem symptems and post appearances, not only fail to indicate olly to administer poison, and medical ies say death follows prussic sold like What was there to indicate morphist and no trace of it. Dr. Conrad saw

symptoms of polsoning by morhe law requires that the poisoning shall be trade out. Take the will away—forget its illence—and there is no case. Dr. Conrad said did not examine the kidneys, because he unnecessary, as Bright's disease would minal cavity. Dr. Cowdrey but there was no swelling, no dropsy. required an autopay to find the caus

of death." He also says, "the patient complaine of dyspepsia, or dizziness, or dimness of vision;" all of which symptoms are described by the witesses attending Miss Stinnacks Dr. Nebinger an eminent physician, says: "I regard the pos-mortem examination as extremely defective and slovenly. It did not prove that death did om natural causes. Nearly all the ymptoms in Miss S,'s case might have been the sult of disease of the kidneys. In my own practice I met a case strikingly similar to Mis Stinnecke's." Flint's Practice of Medicine sus

nins the same view. Dr. Conrad said there was no apoplexy, because he found ho clotted blood on brain. But high medical authority maintains that apoplexy fre quently ensues, without any clot being found. Wood's Practice of Medicine says: "It is now wood's Fractice of hedicine says: "It is now generally admitted that desirt may occur with all the phenomena of apoplexy without leaving any observable lesions on the brain."

Dr. Conrad says: "A part of the brain was softened." This is sometimes a cause of death in

ld people, and sometimes results from apoplexy Niemyer-pp. 198, 199, 194). A local softening of orain indicates a diseased brain, because the oftening and decomposition which begins after leath, is uniform over the whole brain. Miss death, is uniform over the whole brain. Miss Stinnecke was a short, thick-set woman, sixty-five years of age; complained of dizziness and oppression. Christisen says: "Aponiexy co-curs principally among fat people"; and again he says: "I believe few people die of pure nar-collo poisons, who outlive twelve hours; and the great number die much sconer—in six or re-while apoplexy lasts a whole day, or eight hours—while apoplexy lasts a whole day, or even longer." If Dr. Conrad's reason tor not ex-amining the kidneys, viz: that they manifested no symptoms of disease—was a good one, it would have dispensed with his whole examina-tion. The lungs looked healthy; then why did he out them up and float them in water? The heart looked normal; then why did he pour water into it? The stomach looked healthy; then why uid Dr. Aiken subject it to chemical

xamination? The most experienced men in the ofession, and nearly all the medical societies profession, and nearly at the neural section, in the United States, manimously pronounce Dr. Courad's examination imperfect, and his conclusions unsound?

Was there any evidence that prussic acid or morphia were administered, or caused Miss H.'s iteath? The Commonwealth claims that the death? The commonwealth quantities that the che-mical analysis produced prussic said. Nature may be misunderstood but she cannot lie, or be inconsistent with herself. She will not point in one direction by symptoms, and in another by a correct chemical analysis. If the aute mortem ymptoms of Miss Stinnecke emphatically deny death from prussic acid, there must be some mistake in Dr. Aiken's analysis. Dr. Aiken says the "iron test" gave him a mint trace of a blue color. The moment he distinguished the col-he set it saide. The yapor, or "sulphur test he set it saids. The yapor, or "suprime test gave him a father set color. Both or these satis-fied him that pulsar acid was there. But lie said to use the most delicate and accurate test —the silver test—because as he says, the other two he considered satisfactory, and he did hip consider the silver test reliable; because if there confider the silver test reliable; because it con-had been muniate acid there, a chloride of sil-ver would have seen produced, which could not be readily attenguished from cyanide of silver-which would indicate prussic soil. when he tound the blue color, he should have reduced in to a precipitate, which might have been produced in court. Professors times and Wormley and the authorities ofted by them, show the prosess of dworld first present a greenish coloration, and not a blue—and only substices into

a bine deposit, after several hours. Professo Alken, with his laint trace, gets crussian blue a once, in violation of chemistry, Prof. Wormley says the red color produced by the sulphur test was not conclusive, for the same color may be produced by meconic acid and alkaline accustes and it becomes absolutely necessary to deter-mine to which of these substances the red colortion is due. He also says Dr. Aiken s res for not using the sliver test are not satisfactory for the chlorade of silver can readily be dist Author from cyanide of silver, in several ways, by chemical examination. Frof. Wormley also says, the fact that Dr. Alken used sulphuricacid n procuring his distillate was fatal to his expe riments, because then prussic acid would ap-p-ar in the distillate, whether it existed in the sournach or not. Prussic acid may, exist in hu-man saliva, or in substances harmless in themelves; and the moment Dr. Aiken added sul phuric acid, it was placed beyond the power of chemistry, in case prussic soid was discovered in the distillate, to determine whether the pol-son existed as such in the stomach, or whether it was derived from substances harmless in themselves. Dr. Antisell, a chemist of Washingthemselves. Dr. Antisell, a chemist of Washing-gon City, endorses Prof. Wornley, and quotes from Ordia to prove that prussic sold is gener-ated in bodies in a state of decomposition. Prof. Wormley is also corroborated by Prof. Himes, Dr. J. J. Reese, of Philadelphia, Prof. Martin,

Prof. Doremus, while Dr. Aiken stands solitar The result of Dr. Aiken's analysis is denied by of the Court below. He desired to hear maked upon this point.

In the support argued that the limit of thirty pilled only to the time during which the remight petition for the writ, and that convey General saight, at any time prior gested; foam and froth about the mouth; pure ing; face pallid, bloated and swollen. These are ties. In Miss Stinnecke's case, the pupils were confracted; the eyes nearly closed; month par-ually open—hver, lungs and heart in health, condition; no foam or froth; no purging, and skin natural; no odor of bitter al: onvulsions. Miss S. also lived six hours afte the last possible chance of administering practic to her. Some of the symptoms rese those of opium, but they are also symptoms of Bright's disease and apoplexy. Wormley says morphia begins to manifest itself within an hour—sometimes within a few minutes—and it a fatal in from seven to twelve hours. There are certain symptoms peculiar to poisoning by morphia, which were absent here—such as great mirst, itching of skin, and ability of being used from stupor, and these are common to spoplexy. The symptoms of apoplexy are in emilbility—heavy respiration—eyes contracted nose and mouth crooked—bowels constipated and extremities cold. These were MissaSter

and extremines cold. These were analysternocke's symptoms. These creatific foots did
not prove the corpus delicti, and the court erred
in allowing a conviction.

Dr. Anaen stated that he was not a medical expert, and yet the court permitted him to answer
questions in regard to the effects of morphia on
the human system.

In testimony of Lewis A. Smith, that the ony of Lewis A. Smith, that the heck was a forgery, should not have been ad-nated, for it charged a distinct offence. Mr. much paid the cheek, without objecting; and he was acquainted with Mas 2's signature. How cost the last that the check was a forgery show notive for the number. If the check was a for acry, it was most probably rands the day it was escuted, which was after the death of Miss s. when it count not possibly prove a motive to alling her. We can acacely presume detend-ant committed nurser to get finy delines, when ne was in expectation of getting her whole es-tate. The design seemed to be that the jury

right inter one crime from the bresumption nother. The court should have ruled out the testimon o. Mr. Adair, showing that the prisoner had of tained from him a form for a will, previous t niss Stinnedge's death. The con nin first have shown that the will was a fo

anotid first mayeshown that the will was a for-gery, sefore attempting to convict Dr. S. with it the commonwealth remaid to call, toy, someon-pe, and declaned to offer any evident symmetry, of the will being a forgery. If the pril forger, ame, pr. S. might have had a motive for muruer, estage he should in jeopardy effocing the estate as long as Miss is, lived and had power to revoke the will. If he intended to get the property by a forged will, he could want his time, and longs the will after he knew sine was dead as well as before. He could have no motive therefore to commit a murder to sustain a forgery.

The hypothetical case should not have been put to Drs. Kieffer, Dale, Zeigler, Horman, Corn-Pennsylvania justifying its admission where the evidence is conflicting as in this case. The comonwealth picked out and inserted only such other suited their theory. The hypo represents Miss 8. in good health, and ignores nor previous complaints. Important symptoms are omitted, and the jury came to regard the hypothetical case as the case of Miss B. Dr. Herman testifice "I am led to believe that the cause of her death was by compounding prussic sold and morphis," and yet he awaks he does not know, nor has ever read of, a bale where any know, nor has ever fead of, a compound He is sowering away human life on a system of actentific experiments that he never says tried, and never heard of being tried. He awars that morphia retards the action of grussic acid, although he never heard of its doing so. But it was necessary for the commonwealth to show that a person could die from prastic acid, and yet live 2s, heurs after taking—hence Dr. Herman's theory. Dr. H. also contradicted his tag-timony given on the hearing of the habess coveriments. timony given on the hearing of the habess corpus. He says her physiognomy reminded him of a chicken-hawk he had seen poisoned and yet does not pretend that polson would have the same action on hawks as on the human system -but the hawk forms basis of his opinion. The effect of poisons on the lower animals is no cri-berion of its effect on human beings. It was an error to ask Dr. Kieffer what in his

pinion was the cause of death. That was the

opinion was the cause of death. Introduction very question the jury were to decide—the corpus delicti; nor should the court have permitted him-to-say that the "negative facts proved clearly that she died from no natural cause," negative facts do not clearly prove anything. He

should have been confined to the hypothetical

case. Dr. Haldeman says she died from morphis case. Dr. Haldeman says she died from morphia because there was an absence of stertor. Dr. Zeigler thinks she died from morphia because there was stertorous breathing. The same objections apply to all the medical witnesses. The court also erred in admitting the after discovered evidence of Dr. Herron.

The charge of the court was objected to because it submitted to the jury the theory that from the volatile nature of prussic soid and myrphia cases have accurred where no traces of

n. rphia, cases have occurred where no traces o either could be found in the stor chemical examination was made in a shorter period after death than occurred in this case.—
There was no evidence of the siministration of these poisons. That poison was not detected in the body of deceased was an established fact, sustained by the testimony of a number of witnesses against the testimony of a number of whose of the court, in answer to the 5th point, admitted that if it be true trust Prof. Alken destroyed the value of his distillate, by the introduction of sulphurio acid, the question of death from prussioned, so far as it is effected by the testinony of the sulphurion and the substitution of the sulphurion of the sulphurion acid. Dr. Aiken, should be laid aside, and it shou not have been submitted to the jury. The error of Prof. Alken were preved and the court should not have left it to the jury to say whether or not prussic sold was discovered in the body. As to the hypothetical case, the physicians for the commonwealth said they could see no natural sause of death, while the physicians who test cause of death, while the physicians who testided for defence said they did know of such natural causes. The court also erred in countenancing the theory that a combination of poisons
may have caused Mits at a spriptoms, when by
medical testimony the defendant had accounted
for all those symptoms by known natural discause and the submitting to the tright has obtained. or at those symptoms by known hattiral dis-case; and in submitting to the jury the opinions of Dr. Kieffer and kithers off the hypothetical case, as evidence to establish the fact that death was caused by unnatural causes and not by dis-ease. Also inglying to the jury the opinions and impressions of Mrs. Parker, de an experient of the disease under which Mrs. S. was inboring; and in giving Dr. Kieffer's conditional opinion, when the conditions on which it was based were not specified on the hypothetical case. The

ourt erred in making the jury sole judges of the cievancy of the facts recited on the hypotheti-al case. They should have confined them to he facts there stated which had been proved to The court erred in glving to jury an illustiation of circumstantills strictly, which this case was not circumstantill strictly corpus delicit must be proved by gentled circumstantilly account treated the corpus dilect this a thing established. In it remarks upon the cases of circumstantial evidence cited by the court, to the effect.

stantial evidence cited by the court, to the effect circustary man who would entertain a reasonable pie houst disguist our such evidence, wonth he effect fitted tor a place, in the tunnatic asytum, than a seat on the jury, the jury indecessivity applied them to the case ou trial, and such inference was not justified by the evidence in this case.— The durit had erred in thing to the notice of the jury that "F. Schoeppe th subscribing witness had not been called," and leaving the genuineess or taisity of the will an open question. The counset for decedant also recite errors in The counsel for defendant also recite errors in he court's answer to their points. Each one of the court's answer to their points. Each one of the points was taken up separately and com-mented upon at length, but as they cover the same ground aiready gone over we do not give them. The main points were that there were in-consistencies and contradictions between the court's answer to defendant's points and the tatements and reasoning of the general charge—that atthough the court in general states the principles of law correctly, yet where they refer to the evidence, and instruct the jury as to the application of those principles to this case, there is no clearness, but great confusion—that impor

as no mearness, one great confusion—that impor-mute vidence was omitted in the recital of the, estimony by the court, and that theories and conjectures were submitted to the jury as evi-dence. The counsel concluded whir an elogical appeal in tayor of a merciful construction of the principles of criminal law. argument in Behalf of Commonwealth The prisoner's counsel assume, as a point of aw, that the corpus delict! must be proved by the scientific testimony, and that motives are ther criminating circumstances cannot be t con-into consideration to establish the cause of ken-into consideration to establish the cause of feath; and they contend that the chemical testimony being conflicting, and all the tests for poison not having been used, and as it was not proved that polsan had been discovered in sufficient quantity to kill, or the symptoms of death by poison had not been shown, and as the post mortem examination was not complete or examination was not complete or examination. These points the counsel for Commonwealth reply that:

ilth reply that: Works on medical jurisprudence do not lay it Works on medical jurisprince no do not lay it down as essential that all the tests for any particular puben should be used, but simply that the chemist should employ several tests. Elevell says "a criminal is not to be acquitted upon the assumption that a mere delicate chemical analysis might have been adopted for the retection of poison in the dead body; for there is not a criminal case in which a solicitor might not procure this kind of opinion in favor of the most accomplished poisoner. There are various methods of arriving at the same chemical remote accomplished poisoner. There are various methods of arriving at the same chemical re-sult, and every analyst thinks his process the nest." Dr. Aiken used two of the three known tests. Taylor says "the iron test will detect us

uliphur test "surpasses any other process yet liscovered;" also that "in detecting the vapor the sulphur test acts more rapidly and delicatethan the silver test:" and again that " the sulphur and iron tests, when applied to the de-tection of vapor, are absolutely free from any chemical ebjection;" sgain "when there ap-pears the colored results by the iron and sul-phur tests, there can be no reasonable doubt of Caroline College, Geneva, says "the reaction (in the iron test) is so delicate and characteristic as to render every other test almost apperduous; of the sulpher test he says "the delicacy of this test is very great;" and of the silver test, "it to test is very great;" and of the sliver test, "it is necessary to prove by other experiments that the precipitate rerlly contains cyanide of sliver. Dr. Aiken therefore complied with all the re-quirements laid down by writers on toxicology. But it is said that he destroyed the value of his tests by the use of sulphuric acid. Guy, Christison, Otto and Casper, all lay it down as a rule to son, otto and casper, all lay it down as a rule to use sulphuric sold in the distillation, and Dr. Aiken is supported by some of the greatest names in the selentific world. The objection is that sulphuric seid may produce prussic acid from saliva or contents of stomach, but in this case the stomach was entirely empty. According to best authorities attentions. from saliva or contents of stomach, but in this case the stomach was entirely empty. According to best authorities, a teaspoopful of saliva contains a quantity of prussic acid so inappreciably small that even according to Dr. Wormly it could not be detected by chemical analysis. Taylor says it is not necessary that chemical vidence of poisoning should be found. There are many poisons which cannot be detected by chemical analysis, and there are recovered. sinical analysis, and there are numerous amstances which may occur to prevent detec tion in others. If by the symptoms and post mortem appearances, with or without moral urroumstances, it can be made clear to the minds of the jury that death has been caused by oison, nothing more is required; the evide he order perceived by a non-profe

of chemical auglysis may then be safely dis-pensed with. We must not suppose that a charge of poisoning cannot be sustained without chem-ical evidence. In the case of Donellan, the only idence of the nature of the poison used wa leen, in 1821, for polsoning a person named ditchell, with arnenic. No trace of polson was ound, but conviction took place on the evidence found, but conviction took place on the evidence of symptoms and post morten appearances. A woman was convicted of poisoning her husband, although the ature of the poison could not be determined by the most carefully conducted chemical analysis. Conjoined with strong moral of conviction, when post morten appearances are entirely wanting, and the evidence from symptoms very imperfect." Whatton and titlle say "chemical proof of the existence of poison, though important, is not essential to conviction." Elweif says "it must be remembered that the absence of poison in the body. conviction." Elweif says "it must be remem-bered that the absence of poison in the body, or the failure to find it, does not prove that polson was not the cause of death.

Though there may be no trace of pole in in the wody, as is often the case when vegetable poisons have been taken, the surrounding circumstances and symptoms may point to a poisonous agent." Wills says: "Buch a doctrine has never be mitted in England, and its recognition would be iraught with danger. Some of the vegetable poisons scarcely saint of chemical proof, and to require it would be to proclaim impunity to of fenders skilled in chemistry." The books cen-tain a number of cases, in which conviction took place, although there was no chemical proof es the existence of poison. The prisoner had both prussic acid and morphia in his possession. He gave the deceased a vomit in the morning, and and repeated opportunities to administer other loses during the day. The symptoms were those of death from opium or some of its prepare as laid down in Guy's Medical Jurispruder and in Whatton and Stille. As to post morter appearances and ante-mortem symptoms, the commonwealth submitted them to physician who upon their caths, expressed the opinion the

death resulted from no natural cause, but was produced by poison. produced by poison.

The prisoner urges that because every ergan of the body was not examined, the court should have decided that the corpus detect was not proved, and the defendant should have been acquitted. It was only the commonwealth's duty to satisfy the jury from all the evidence that death was caused by solson—the post morten examination was sustained by the chemical spa-slysis, the symptoms and the appearances.— Roseos says in his criminal evidence: ""On the

view of a codyafter death, on suspicion of polson, a physician may see cause for not positive ly pronuncing that the party died from poison yet if the party charged be interested in the death; if he appears to have made preparations of poison, and this secretly; if he has discovered an expectation of the fatul event; if that event has taken place suddenly, and without previous lil health; if signs agreeing with poison are observed-though med ly affirm that they might not be owing to othe ivation that the communitive strength of circumstantial evidence may be such as to warrant

There is necessarily a difference between the There is necessarily a dincrence seween in mode of proving corpus delicti in cases of poisoning and that in other cases. Mills on Evidence, says: "In cases of poisoning, the moral evidence from the conduct of the accused, his applicables and other motives, his possession of the means of death, his declarations, his falseods, subterfuges and evasions to prevent exinfustion of the body, and many other susp initiation of the body, and many other superior tous directions and furnish a citie to the explana-tion of facts which would otherwise prove inex-plicable. It is perfectly clear that by the law of England, all such facts afferd competent and relevant evidence, from which can be inferred the criminal administration of poisen." In Do clian's case, Justice Abbott said: "If the opin ions of learned porsons, who have been examined on both sides, lead you to doubt whethe you should attribute the death to arsento—then as to this question; as well as to other question as to this question; as went as to other questions, the conduct of the prisoner is most material to be taken late, consideration.". In Tasewell's cass, Baron Parke said: "In considering the question whether death was caused by prussional additional as how considering at the said." conduct by the prisoner as part of that quest conduct of the prisoner ampure or that question you mind took abidil the circumstances of the case, and see whether the prisoners conduct and the thing that was in his posses for woutering then the min the conclusion that the spiciarths witnesses and properly arrived at the conduction of the case of the c onclusion that beyond all doubt prussic ac was the cause of death." Other authorities we

was the cause of death." Other authorities were referred to on the same point, and the case o Castaign was alieded to at length. ! Dr. Alken ha middleal expert—he is a physi-cian, and his practiced medicine—and at all events it is the province of a chemist to have nowledge of the nature of poisons and the On the admission of proof of the forget checked & Wright, 8 the Common weighth's counsefelted & Wright, 8 The rule on this subject may be stated to i proof of another crime than that thurged, and there is ground to believe that the crime charged grew out of it, or was in any way caused by such facts and circumstances may be proved t show the animus of the accused." . In raply to the objection to the testimony that

befordent, prior to must a death, had obtained befordent, prior to must a death, had obtained a form of will exactly mindiff to the one pro-inced, the Commonwealth argued that all writers on circumsta, tial evidence make the prepara-tion for a crime 'one 't' the 'artongest' routin s. ances against a person charged, with crime, ... was to show such proparation that the costimon was offered—that for weeks the accused we preparing for the crime, and as such it was tell timate evidence, whether the will, we forged o genuine. Commonwealth's counsel then cited a numbe

of legal authorities sustaining the any petnetical case, and the manner in which it was put to the medical experts. If the case put by the Commonwealth are incorrect, defendant's counse should have prepared a case themselves. This they did not do; but the facts given in hypo-thetical case were the facts of this case. thetical case were the facts of this case.

The error charged by the prisoner's counse, that the Court garbled, transposed and placed in juxto position, independent and widely separated circumstances. Commonwealth's counse, replied, that the Court submitted to the jury no

mere theory which had no evidence to support it. The theory of the prosecution, sustained by facts, was that of compound polsoning. The Court did instruct the jury that the Commonwealth was not required to prove what kind of poison caused death, but in the same sentence aid, "but the evidence must satisfy you that teath was caused by poison administered by de-In reply to the argument that Prof. Aiken

In reply to the argument that Prof. Alken's teatmony should have been thrown out by the Court, and the question of death from prussic acid isid aside, so far asameoted Dr. Alken's teatmony, Commonwealth replied that there was other evidence austaining Dr. Alken—the clandestine purchase of polson a few days before Miss Stinnecke's death—the testimony of Dr. Conrad that the appearance of the body was like the description of appearances of persons dyin from prussic acid-and the testimony of Dr. Herman and Kieffer.

As to the ante-mortem symptoms, they were submitted to competent medical authority, and their opinion given to jury, and it was for the jury to say, from all the evidence, whether the symptoms proceeded from poison or from nat-ural disease. It did not devolve upon the Commonwealth

to prove what poison caused death. Greenleaf says: "In case of death by poisoning, it is not necessary to prove the particular substance or kind of poison used. It is sufficient if the jurors yond all reusonable doubt, that death Was cause by person administered by prisoner. The ma-terial questions are whether the prisoner had any motive to poison the deceased; whether he had the opportunity of administering the poison, and whether he had the poison in his posses

To hold that a physician of many years pracpears the colored results by the tren and gui-phur tests, there can be no reasonable doubt of the presence of the poisons," Professor Otto, of Caroline College, Geneva, says "the reaction (in the iron test) is so delicate and characteristic as opinion upon the probable action in the case two drugs—whose qualities he is famil artwith—present at the same time in the human body, would be to evalude medical testimony in all would be to evalude medical testimony in all cases in which a criminal, possessed of the know ledge of drugs, might make use of a combination

of two or more polsons to cause death.

The defendant leaves the town in which he lives, and is known, and where he could prooure any medicine in the practice of his profes sign, and soes to snother place, wher unknown, to purchase poison, and poison His counsel asked the Court to say, as a matte of law, that the possession of polson raised n presumption of guilt. This the Court decline presumption of guit. This the Court devined to do, in view of his purchase of prussic sold in Harrisburg, but admitted that the fact that he was a practicing physician ought to weaken the presumption of guilt from his having prussic

A perusal of the entire charge of the Court will he Commonwealth, and unhesitatingly decided n favor of the defendant, every point in which ley entertained the least doubt The charge and rulings of the Court are their

THE PHILADELPHIA DICKINSON CON LEGE CLUB .- A meeting of the graduates and students of Dickinson College was held a short time since at No. 1018 Arch street, Philadelphia, Rev. Jne. Wilson, A. M., presiding, and Rev. J. Todd acting as Secretary. The object was to form an association of the Alumni of the College residing in Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware. On mo tion, it was determined that the associa tion should be known as ab ve, and that all graduates and those who had been de eed by the College might be members and those students who had not passed through the regular course and gradua ted, should be admitted as associate members. A committee was appointed to nominate permanent officers, who reported the following: President, Prof Wm. H. Allen; Second and Third Vice Presidents, Hou. D. M. Bates and Col. John M. Wright; Secretary, Rev. Jacob Todd; Tressurer, Prof. Wm, L. Bos well: Executive Committee, Hon. C. W. Carrigan, Dr. J. F. Bird, Prof. R. A. F. Penrose, G. D. Carrow, D. D., Dr. A. W. Wright. The President f Dickinson College, R. L. Dashiell, D. D., it was auggested should be ex officio First Vice President. The Report was adopted. A committee was then created to make arrangements for a reunion of the Alumui-

"GROUND HOG DAY."-Wednesday of last week was "Ground Hog day," and in order to confirm the popular superstition, the weather for the next six week must be cold. The idea is that the ground hog comes out of his burrow on that day, and If the sky be clear so that the animal can see his shadow, he will retreat to his lair as an indication of cold weather for six weeks to come. As Wednesday gave us a clear sun and consequently shadow for the ground hog, the storm of Monday and Tuesday have confirmed in the faith a good neighbor, and an energetic and those who believed in the matter. public-spirited citizen.

longer."

article for summer use.

"CER AND WILSON SEWING "t one year ago Messrs. THE WHEL MACHINE.-Abou 'er, general agents Peterson & Carpent, on Sewing Ma-for the Wheeler & Wills office at No. office at No. chine Company, opened an o. 'made it. 121 Marketstreet, Harrisburg, airu of or headquarters for the district compose. the twelve surrounding countles.

Owing to the increased demand for

SENSATION AMONG THE STUDENTS .-

Some months since, the west college

janitorship, formerly held by the old

family, his 'm grand father havin served

in de Revolushin, his fatherin de Mexi-

monly known by the students as Judge Watts, was filled by a droll Virginian,

styling himself Major George Norris.-

flannel with sparits, but a close cross ex-

Norris famous, when the irregularity of

his time piece in bell ringing led to a re-

monstrance from the down town boar-

lers. In view of this fact, a few day-

ince at evening prayers the President

Dr. Dashiell, laid before the young men

the worthy charity of presenting the

Major with a watch, which was liberally

responded to. Thereupon the Doctor brought forth watch which he turned

over to Mr. Hargis of the senior class for

presentation, when out slipped a junior,

serving the writ of presentation upon the

janitor atcresaid who grew aguast at

the name of the writ but quickly entered

the chauel amidst the wildest enthusi-

sam. The senior designated responde

raigned before this honorable body upo

tv. what say you. " guilty or not guilty.

(Here the speaker was interrupted

toud langister at the erratic, elacut thou

and significant twitches of the prisoner

wereupon, growing more serious, he re

pented "George, in behalf of my fellow

by the direction of the Honorable Presi

dent, it becomes my agreeable and pleas

ant duty to present you with a substan

that recognition of their pursuit of hours

of recitation and worship under difficulty

and of your faithfulness in ringing ou

upon the wintry winds the mellow tone

of the old college bell; with the wish

that the even tenor of your life may ever

keep pace with the regular time which

this watch is warranted to keep, I place

it in your hands." The Major with mile

tary air (a decided reaction of feeling

declaring as follows:

vere cold and hoarsness.

except by

ing to make report of violations which

een of late years.

terest in the meeting.

Rev. J. A. McDonuald, of Newburg,

snow continued failing all day Tuesday,

overing the ground with a bed of soon

to the depth of about 15 inches. This

has been undoubtedly the greatest snow

storm of the season, and mas given the

earth a decidedly wintry appearance

It is no doubt all for the best, as it will

afford ample protection to the growing

grain, which was much needed. Those.

however, who were fondly anticipating

living a new and a better life.

tudents and in the name of the faculty

to "put him under the hydrant."

can and me in dis war," who is cor

nan who claims to

be of a patriarchal

machines, the room occupied as a sales-The entrance upon his duties of the numroom and office became so cramped for their business, and they determined to ble individual, was greeted by a threat secure a large and more convenient one. This They on Tuesday the 18 th instopened in cruel purpose was timely thwarted howtheir new room at No. 407 Market street, ever by his coming out in a clean rig, and wearning upon his neck a yard or formerly occupied by W. Kuoche as a more of red flaunel, to cure, as he alledgmusic store. Previous to taking possessed larzneitis. The quick scent of the ion a force of workmen was set to work student soon swelt the odor of "Red to fit it up in the best style, which they Eye," the presence of which George acucceeded in doing, as was the general counted for by stating that he united de opinion of those present at the opening. The front part of the room will be used as a show room for the different styles of mination drew out the confession that de doctor said. 'nint de inside ob de nachines manufactured by the firm. In the centre a well finished casing sepathroat too." Similar eccentricities made rates the private office and sewing and instruction room from the show room. This casing forms an office for the bookkeeper of the establishment, and is surnounted by a handsome sign bearing the inscription "Wheeler & Wilson". It is supplied with small windows opening into either main rooms, through which moneys can be received or information (diven;) The shwing and instructian room will be supplied with machines, and is well lighted and perfectly private, and has been fitted up for the special accommodation of ladies desiring o learn how to work on the machine, no matter whether they own a Wheeler & Wilson or a machine of another manu to loud , calls, addressing himself to the distinguished visitor, substantially as follows: "George, (pause) you are arfacture. Instructions will be given by a ompetent lady free of charge. Ladies are invited to avail themselves of this liberal offer. The packing and ware room is immediately below, the above mentioned room, and a large number of machines are stored in it. The sales nom, as well as the sewing and instruction room is lighted at night by gas. The chandeliers are a novel and peculiar pattern and were gotten up exp for use in the different offices of the company. Each one is furnished with even burners, and diffuses a powerful tight. The Wheeler & Wilson anachines reacknowledged to be among the best manufactured, and give general satisfaction to all who have used them. The ompany, in order to place their pigchines within the reach, of every sone, well them on the lease plan, the person taking one to pay \$10 per month, and when the monthly payments amount to a sum equal to the cost price of the machine, they give a bill, and receipt in full for the machine. Every machine is

having set in) was about being cheered warranted for three years.
The sales of this firm average forty out when "speech," "speech," was an swered by his mounting the rostrum and machines a week in this district. The Harrisburg office is under the manage-"Lernd Litteratuses: De perihelion ment of Mr. Henry Herman, who is well qualified by his long experience to give in de ascendin node, an I allers though before dat zou were allers gentimeir, aunecessary information in regard to the de doctor too. If de lord spares me, and construction and management of these nothin' happins to my blessed Savior, I spect to stay wid zou as long as zou machines, as well as the points of superiority over those of other manufactures. He will be pleased at any time to see wants me." Amid vociferous cheering Major George Norris retired to "think up," as he persistenly affirms, a fuller those who may desire to examine the speech fur on de chapel stage, the next Wheeler & Wilson machine, and give any information desired. regular exercises of which will be held As an evidence that the Wheeler & on the first Thursday evening of March It is but just to the George to add tha at the time he was laboring under a se

Hollock & Whiteside, carriage builders

have finished nearly one hundred elegant wagons for them within a shor LAW AGAINST TROUT FISHING .- The time. With a new and elegantly fur protection of our fish, game, and forestnished room, a well selected stock of trees, all of which are now, unfortunate machines and an able and energetic ly, fast disappearing from our state manager, we have no doubt the Wheele should-have our earnest attention and & Wilson sewing machine company will care. In respect to one of these mattergreatly increase their sales in this secthe Legislatu e of Pennsylvania, on the tion of the State, and become one of the 21st day of April, 1869, passed a stringent law. It prohioits the fishing for trout at most flourishing business concerns in our city. all seasons of the year, by any other An office has been opened in our town the Volunteer Building, (opposite the line, and forbids the capturing of them Market House.) Where we would inin that manner except in the months of vite our citizens, and the public generally April, May, June and July. Persons are o call and examine these wonderful ma ositively prohibited from fishing for chines. them in any way, during any other time Instructions given free from charge of the year. The law imposes a penalty hy a lady operator. of five dollars, for a violation of its pro The office is in charge of Mr. Bates. visions and, also, imposes a penalty of five dollars upon any officer neglect

DEATH OF E. P. INHOFF.—We are

pained to announce the death of our may come under his notice. The officer young friend, Mr. Edward P. Inhoff, of is liable to be dismissed from his office this place. He died at Winona, Minnfor the same neglect. This law, we trust, esota, at the house of our former citizen, will have the effect of protecting this Mr A. J. Lamberton. For a year of lavorite fish and making them more more Mr. I. had been in delicate health, plentiful in our streams than they have and was induced to visit Minnesota few months since in the hone that a change of climate would prove beneficial. REVIVAL PROGRESSING.—The religious This hope proved fallacious, and on Mon xeltement in the Bethel church of this day last he breathed his last. His wife was the only relative near him in his place continues with unabated fervor. Already some sixty or seventy person ast hours, but yet he was carefully cared for by Mr. Lamberton's family and have been converted and will doubtless other sympathising friends. Mr. I. was connect themselves with the church. universally beloved by all who knew These meetings are being held nightly. him. He was a most genial, hospitable and many persons are seeking a remis whole souled young man, and he died sion of their sins, the services are very solemn and interesting, and are participaas he had lived without an enemy. He was the only son of our neighbor Mr. C ted in by members of other congregations, and we have no doubt all feel a deep in Inhoff, and his wife is a daughter of our respected citizen, Dr. W. W. Dale. Peace The services are conducted by the

to his ashes. Pastor, Rev. J. Hunter, assisted by the DEATH OF DR. BELTZHOOVER .- Dr. It is very gratinying to know that the John C. Beltzhoover, a most estimable young men of our town are get ing deepyoung man, died at the Franklin House ly interested in this meeting, and we are in this borough on Saturday evening pleased to learn that many of them have last, the 5th inst. He was in the 21st dready forsaken the paths of sin and are year of his age. Dr. B. was a native of Monroe township, but was for many vears a resident of Silver Spring, where his remains were interred on Monday A GREAT SNOW STORM.—Those who last. The deceased was a young man of much promise, and has left a large ave been auticipating an éarly spring have been sadly disappointed. On last circle of relatives and friends, who sin-Monday night, about 10 o'clock, an oldcerely mourn his early demise. fashioned snow storm set in, and the

SOCIETY ANNIVERSARIES .- The anniversaries of the Belles Lettres and Union. Philosophical Bocieties, of Dic inson College, heretofore held at the end of the Fall session, will hereafter be celebrated onthe 21st and 22d of February. The exercises of Belles Lettres will be in Rheem's Hall, on the evening of the

the advent of spring and the luxury of DEATH OF DR. JOHN ARMSTRONG .early violets, will have to "waita little Dur former citizen, Dr. Armstrong, died at his daughter's residence in Princeton With this change of weather, the de-N. J. a few days since. In his day Dr. aponding hearts of our ice merchants A. was a successful and skilful practichave been made glad, and they now oner, and a man of culture, and refine predict a full supply of that necessary ment. He was ripe in years, but yet his many friends, old and young, feel orrowful at the intelligence of his death

DEATH OF COL. PAUL MARTIN.-We learn from Shippensburg that Col. Paul SUBCSRIBE - Every Democrat in the Martin, a well known citizen of this county who wishes a good reliable Jeffcounty, died, at his residence, in that ersonian Democratic paper; without any borough, after a short illness, on Friday, "iffs" or "buts" in regard to a full and the 28th ult., in the 79th year of his age. free support of Democratic men and measures, will please step forward and subscribe for the VOLUNTEER. We war Col. Martin was at one time High Sheriffof Cumberland county, and discharged the duties of the office aithfully and against Radicalism, thieves, corruption he nestly. He was a man of much ecin high places, roosters bummers, scalawags, wolves in sheeps clothing, Gearycentricity of character; a faithful friend, tes and political scoundrels generally. Roll in.

PUBLIC SALES.—Bills for the following A Cough, told or Sort Throwsenles have recently been printed at this sales have recently been printed at this office :

Thursday, February 10, John Schmohl, cattle, farming implements, household and kitchen furniture, &c.

Friday, Berriary 11, John Beetem, Assis of the assignor, on the Wainut Buttom r.vad, one-fourth mile west of Carthele butters. Young cattle, larming Carlisle, hotses, young cattle, farmly implements, &c. N. B. Moore, Augt'r. Thursday February 14th, 1870-Noah Cock.ey, assignee of Joseph A. Frantz, Penn towaship, horses, cattle, hogs, and

arming implements. Tuesday, February 15, Jesse Zeigler, Sr., in Middlesex township, homes, cows, young cattle, farming implements, &c.-Wm. Devenney, Audi'r. Wednesday February 16, 1870,-Sami.

Evans, Dickinson twp., near Stone Tavern, horse-, cattle, farming implements, household furniture, &c. Thursday, February 17, Wm. Hartman n South Middleton township, I mile South of Cartisle, on the Baltimore pike, horses, cows, young cattle, farming im plements, &c. N. B. Moore, Auct'r. Friday, Feb. 18, at 11 o'clock, the Mill known as Everly's Mill in East Penns-

outers to highest bider, at the Mill, also the lavern stand telonging to same property, and dwelling house, with 16 acres land, &c. Wednesday, February 21st, 1870, John A. Young, in Dickinson township, † mile muth of the Stone Pavern, work horses, milk cows, heilers, young cattle, shoats wagon and bed, hay ladders, &c. N. B.

ore, Aucti meet On Tuesday, February 22, 1870, Jame W. Peffer, if South Middleton township 4 miles south-west of Caribile, three work notices, 3 cows, 2 buils, young cattle, wagons, clover huber, threshing machine, nousehold and kitchen minuture, &c. Thursday, Feb. 24, at the residence of Jacob Black, dec u., in Dickinson twp., five mines west of Carlisie, on the Chambersburg turnpike, norage, cows, young cattle, larming implements, &c. N. B.

Moore, Auctiqueer. Thursday, February 24th, 1870, M. F. Anthony, In North Mindrelon township, Anthony, in North Mindelon towns. Ip, on the Waggon, i's Gap road, near Beecher's loter, cow, buggy, sleigh, wagon and harness, plows and harness, plows and harness, plows and harness, bready the scap, shousehold and kitchen furniture. Com. Porter, Auctioneer, Friday, February 25, Wm. H. Faren Saugh, on the road leading from Carnets to Newville, in the vicinity of Plainfield dörses, cows, yodug castie, farding im niements. housenoid and kitonen iurn plements, household, and kitchen turni-turencer; Mang H. Thumma, Apre'r.
Friday, February 25, Francis Mentzer, in Fenn township, half a mile South of Mt. Resks, Torses, cows, young caule, larming implements &c.

Saturday, Feb. 25, Levi P. Snyder, in west Pennsbarougu twp., about half a mile east of Diller's Bridge, on the creek road leading to Newville, will sell horses mules, gows, young cattle, farming im plements, household and kitchen furn-ture, &c. John Thomas, Auctioneer. Thursday, March 3d, 1870, Hezekiah Yoter, in North Middleton township, 3 miles north-west of Carlisle, 9 head of horses, cows and young cattle, sows and pigs, reaper and mower, household and kitchen furniture, &c.

Thursday, March 3, Saml. Weary, will sell in Middlesex twp., three miles East of Carlisle, and one mile west of Middlesextthorses, dows, young cattle hoats, farming implements, household and sitemen farniture, &c., N. B. Moore, Auctioneer.

Friday, March 4. 1870, Samuel Stine, in Frankford township, one-half mile east of Diller's Bridge, horses, homed cattle, hogs, wagons, reapers, hay rake, &c. As an evidence that the Wheeler & Monday, Murch 7, Andrew J. Nickey, Wilson company patron'z our mechaning Silver Spring two, one-half mile east of Hickorytown, and two miles south of New Kingston will sell horses, cow young dattlef farming implements, hous hold and & tichen furniture, &c. Wn Thumma, Auctioneer.

Tuesday, March 8, Tobias H. Geitz, in west Pennsborough twp., on the road leading from Mt. Rock to Newville, one mile from the former and three from the latter place, will sell horses, cows, farm ing implements, furniture, &c. John nas. Auctioneer. Wednesday, March 9, Joseph Miller, in Dickinson township, I mile East of Milltown, and I mile South of the Stone Tavern, will sell one milk cow 4 shoats, and a lot of household and kitchen furniture. Levi Heavy, Auctioneer.

Thursday, March 17, James Lind, a Miltown, Penn twp., horses, cows young cattle, farming implement-household and kitchen fuamture, &c. N. B. Moo.e, Auctioneer. The Carlisle Land Association are requested to meet at Squire Sponsler's

office on nextS turday evening the 12th inst, at 7 o'clock. By order of the Secretary.

A SERMON to young men, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, will be preached by Rev. Mr. PARDOE, in the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Cartisle, on Sabbath next, at 31 o'clock, P. M. The young men of the borough are especially invited.

TO BE CALLED IN .- The new fifty cent notes, which we were told could not be imitated, have been counterfeited so accurately that the government officials cannot tell the difference between the spurious and genuine stamps. We allude to those with the Lincoln head. and the flat has gone forth that they must all be called in and no more stamps of that kind will be made.

Business Notices.

A SMALL size Farrel and Herring Iron Safe, nearly new. For sale at the Wholsale Notion and Variety Store of

COYLE BROTHERS, No. 11 South Hanover St., Carriste WM. BLAIR & SON have just received with BLAIR & SON have just received an extensive supply of Lamp Goods, Wright's best Minqo Ment, Cranberries, Cracker Dust, best Sugar Cured Hams. Please call and learn our prices for Salt and Coal Oil before buying else where. We will self best goods cheap, and are determined to give satisfaction.

JUST OUT,—"Cherry Pectoral Trockes," for Colds, Cauch's Sore Throats and Bronchills. None as

Coughs, Sore Throats and Bronchitis. None as good, none so pleasant, none cure as quick. Solo by Johnson, Holloway, & Cowden, Philadel-Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Pa-

tent Medicines, &c., a full stock constantly on hand, at the lowest market rates. Also a complete line of School Books at the lowest price and all articles pertaining to the Drug and Book Feb. 18, 1869—ti HAVERSTICK BROS. No. 10 N. Hanover St.

H. A. CHAPMAN, has just received a lot of Oval Walnut frames suitable for most any pictures and would be pleased to show them to any desiring such.

BEST Lykens Valley Lime Coal at \$1 25, at the yard of A. H. BLAIR.
summit Branch Lykens Valley Egg stov Conf. delivered, \$6 00, Aut, \$1 75 In focts per ton tess, at the yard of A.H.BLAII Lumber of all kinds at the lowest prices i the yard of Feb. 10, 1870—tf

Epecial Notices.

. JUST OUT! CHERRY PECTORALTROCH ES. For Colds, Coughs, Sore Parent & Bronchitis ONE SO GOOD, NONE SE PLEASANT, NONE 'CURE SQUICK.

RUSHA'AN & CO. 10 Astor House, New York, "BROWN CUBEB THINGS."



BROWN'S BRONCH ROCHES will most involu-

have a soothing offect.

In a card I UBLIC SPEAKERS use them to clear and sizegiten the voice.

Owing to the good reputation and popularit of the Troches, many voorbies and cheap initiations are offered which are good for nothing. He sure to obtain the rue BROWN'S ERONCHIAL TROCHES SULD & VERYWHERE.
Nov.18, 1869-4m.

"CLEANSING THE BLOOD," upon which charleans have harped so much, is not a mere catchword and delusion. The microscope shows that some diseases exist like parasitic growths upon the globules of the blood, and it is further known that some subtle substances destroy or expel them. These substances have been combined to make Ayer's carsaparilla, which does effectually expel the disorders that breed and rankle in the b ood to rotout as it were the machinery of life. [Mercer (Pa.) Whig. For Sale by Haverstick & Bro's, Carlisle, Pa



as proved itself to be the most perfect prepara on for the Hair ever offered to the public to GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR, and create a new growth where it has fallen on four disease or natural decay. It will prevent the Hair from falling out.

All who use it are unanimous in awarding it the praise of being the best Hair Dressing exant. Our treatise on the Hair sent free by mail. MANUFACIURED ONLY BY R. P. HALL & CO. Nashua, N. H. Proprietors For sale by all Druggists. Jan. 13, 1070—lm

rew natics monopoints the Beauty as well as the attention of Societ. This ought not to be so, but it is; and will be will need a foolish, and sing-could pietly laces [1 companions.

This can all be changed by Using Manager. PRETTY WOMEN -A comparatively sing-e-out pretty luces f 1 companions.

Ins can all be changed by using Hagan's Magnoniasbain, which gives the Shoom of Youth and a feeingd spaceting Beauty to the Complexion, pressing, powerfur and natural.

No Lady n-ed complain of a red, fanacd, reckled or rustic Complexion who win myest 75 cents in Hagan's Auguolus Baim. Its effects are truly wonderful. To preserve and dress the Hagan as Auguolus Baim.

Married.

MORRISON—Harlan.—On the 1st inst., by tov. J. A. Muriay, Mr. Taylor Morrison, to Mis-atharine Itarian. PLOYER-LLOYD.-On the 1sth uit, at the resi-lence of the brude's brother, Capt. Win. P. Lloyd, dechantesburg. by Rev. S. W. Reigart. Mr. Frederick Floyer of Newville, to Mrs. Rebecca Joyd of Lisburn.

GEESAMAN—LAWSON.—On the 23d ult., by 2der Geo, siglor, Mr. John E. Geesaman, Foro-nan of shippensburg Valley bendied printing office, to Miss Lydia Lawson, both of this place. WOLF-FORTNEY.—On the 7th uit., at the Lutheran Parsonage in Carliste, by Roy. Dr. Hwartz, Mr. S. N. Wolf, and Miss Maggie E. Fortney, both of this county. GOODHEART-REDDIG.—On the 13th ult.' by Bev. H. W. McKuight, Mr. L. A. Goodhart of Westpousboro, to Miss Annie Reddig of New-ton township.

Bied.

MASONHEIMER. - 'n Monday morning, January 24, of desentery, James, son of J. M., and M. R. Masonheimer, aged seven months SHARP.—On the 27th ult., in Newton twp. Miss Margaret Sharp, in the 52 year of her age. JACOB.—On the 28th ult, in Mifflin twp., Joseph A. Jucob, in the 39 year of his age. ROHER.—In this borough, on the 25th ult., Lillie Roher, aged eight years, il months, and NORTH.—On the 28th ult., in Newville, Mrs. Rebecca North, in the 75th year of her age. SHARP.—On the 26th ulf., at her residence in Newville, Mrs. Elizabeth Sharp, wife of the late Rev. Dr. Sharp, in the 72 year of her age.

The Markets.

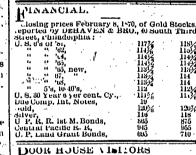
Carliste Flour and Grafu Market. CORRECTED WEEKLY BY J. H. BOSLER 4 BRO. CARLING. Feb. 10, 1870.

Philadelphia Markets

FIRITAGE Phia Markets

PHILLADELPHIA Feb. 10, 1870

FLOUR.—Small lots of superfue at \$1.25 a.4 , 0
per barrel; extras at5a 5125; extra family at5.624,
a7. Kye flour is steady at 500 per barrel. In Corn
Meal no transhedions.
GHAIN.—Saltes of good red at \$1.22 a. waite
at 1.5, at 50 is neid at 50 a.1 at 50 Corn is less active
atts are st ady; Fennsylvania soid at5a 57c.
ar bus, and old at 50 c. per bush.
SEEDS.—Cloverseed is in better demand; 400
usinels a old at 8 per bush. Throthy is quoni; at \$1.5 couch, soid in 10t at \$3.75cat 50 kel. business old at 8 per bus ted; at\$4 75bush, sold in to seed seils on arrival at 2 25.



o the Hon, the Judges of the Court of Quarter Lessons of Cumberland County.

and its general sentury condition is sit has to a floor great creat on the Physician Dr. S. P. Zeigier.

Zi. The Buildings—The new Hospital or Asynum, has been anished and is complete in an its appointments. It is now partially eccupied, and we trust will be at all times amply sufficient to the wants of the county in this respect. The other buildings including barn and out buildings are all in good repair, and the grounds and yards attached to them are kept crean and in good order.

3d. The Fahin—We find the fleids under good fences, and the made and outside tences are all well cared for, the land is flee from Weeds, and the whole farm pleasants the appearance of being well curtivated, and we are informed that most of the work is done by the pampers, including the barn to its atmost capacity, with outside stacks of hay and grain speak to be well qualified for the position he now include, and that he dischanges his duties in the interest of the county, for well being and comfort of those under his care. We must not pass without a nothing the excellent conductor of all the stock, and particularly were as pleased with a lot of line steers now being fed for the spring market, these were selected with great care and are well attended to. Visitors to the Poor House for years plass have never inned to meet of Father Squires, and will plit great that the infirmatics of a tipe old age have competed the just and anthiru i reasure of the pust thirty years to resign his post. In conclusion we commend the management of the County Poor House as creditation to the Directors, the Steward and all concerned.

DAVIDS KER,

DAVIDS, KER, Dr. H. W. CAUFMAN, JOHN STEWART, Jr.

OT FOR SALE

On Saturday, February 26, 1870. I will offer at Public Sale, on the aboveday, on the premises, in South Middleton township, on the road reading from Papertown to Craighead's LOT OF GROUND.

containing oue-fourth of an acre, more or less, annote improvements, but under good leace, the property of steater helia. Sure to committee the state of containing at 10 occords, when terms will be under known by Sanitz (Good)'s Early Jan. 27, 1870—18 Adm'r. of Win. Beate, use'd. NOTICE is hereby given for those in acuted to John Weitzel, of Frankford twp. to make immediate payment and those having campair demains against the same will present them to the undersigned for bettement.
Jun. 13, columits Fig. 12. PLANCIS MEAN, Agent. STORE Room and Cellar for rent, No 72, North Hanover St., Carlisle. D. CORNMAN. was cured of Deafness and Catarrh & asimple remedy, and will said the receipt re. Mrs. M. C. LEGGETF, Hoboxon, N. J.

THE MAGIC COMB will change any connect nair or beard to a permanent black, or name to contain no person. Any one can use it. One sent by mail to be Address MACOMB CO., Springfield, Mass. Jan. 6, 1870-2m.

r. e. Feb. 3, 1870—1w