The American Volunteer PURDISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING John B. Bratton.

OFFICE SOUTH MARKET SQUARE. t Trans.—Two dollars per year if paid strictly is sadvance. Two bollars and Fifty Cents if paid within three months, after which Three bollars will be charged. These terms will be rigidly adhered to in every instance. No subscription discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor.

Election Proclamation.

God, Save, the Commonwealth SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION!

J. Jas. K. Foreman, High Sheriff of the County of Cumberland, do hereby make known and give his public notice to the electors of the County of Cumberland, that On Tuesday, the 5th Day of NovemberNext, an election will be held at the several election district in said county, at which time they will you by ballot for:

TWENTY-NINE ELECTURS,
The said election will be held throughout the
county as follows:
The election in the election district composed
of the borough of Carlisle and the townships of
North Middleton, South Middleton, Lower
Frankford, and Lower Dickinson, will be held
at the Court House, in the borough of Carlisle.
The election id the election district composed
of Lower West Fednaborough township, will be
held at the North School House, in Plainfield.
The election in the election district composed
of Silver Spring township will be held at the
public house of Geo. K. Ducy, in Hoguestown
in said township.
The election in the election district composed
of Hampden township, will be held at the public house occupied by John Kreitzer, in said wn. The election in the election district composed Middlesex township will be held at the Midf.Middlesex township whilesex School House.
The election in the election district composed of the township of Lower Allen will be held a fee wagon-maker shop of Jonas Hunchbarger Hunchbarger and the wagon-maker shop of Jonas Hunchbarger was a fee of the wagon-maker shop of Jonas Hunchbarger was a fee of the wagon was a of the township of the wagon-maker shop of Jonas Humana, on Slate Hill,
The election in the election district composed of East Pennsborough township will be held at the house of L. S. Haffield, in West Faitvlew.
The election in the election district composed of New Cumberland will be held at the house now kept by Wm. Bell, in the borough of New Cumberland. now kept by Wm, Bell, in the borough of New Cumberland.
The election in the election district composed of the North Ward of the borough of Mechanicsburg will be held at the North West corner of the Market House, in said borough.
The election in the election district composed of the South Ward of the borough of Mechanicaburg will be held at the Bouth West corner of the Market House, in said bordistrict composed the Market House, in said bordistrict composed the said township.

The election in the slection district composed to the Market House, they by a L. Hursh, in Churchtown, in said township.

The election in the slection district composed

the house formerly occupied by Wm. Baugh man, and now occupied by James Clark, in Leesburg.

The election in the election district composed of South Newton township will be held at the School House, in the election district composed of Cooke township will be held at the School House, as the Pine Grove Furnace.

Every person, excepting Justices of the Peace, who shall held any office or appointment of profit trust or under the government; of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the Legislative Executive or Judiciary Department of the State of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also every member of Congress, or of the State of every member of Congress, or of the State Legislative, and of the select and common councils of any city or commissioner of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of any elections of the same time the effect or appointment of the same time the effect or any elections in the district, is smeltime the effect or any elections and be eligible there. The inspectors and judge of the elections shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the elections in the district to which they respectively belong, before seven o'clock in the morning, and each of said inspectors shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such as the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspect of such district.

In case the person who shall have received
the second highest number of votes for inspector, shall not attend on the day of any election,
then the person who shall have received the
second highest number of votes for judge at the
next preceding election, shall act as inspector
in his place. And in case the person who shall
have received the eighest number of votes for
have received the eighest number of votes for

No person shall be permitted to vote a am of the age of twenty-one years or more, who shall have resided in the State at least one year, and in the election district where you created in the election of the state of the other who election with shall have been assessed at least ten divided the state of the United States, who has previously been a qualitied voter of this State, and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes, as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this state is months; Provided, That the freemen citizens of the United States, between twenty-one and twenty-two years, who have resided in an election district as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote with the state of the united States, between twenty-one and twenty-two years, who have resided in an election district as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote although they shall not have paid taxes. No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of tax-side inhabitants furnished by the Commissioners, unless, First, he produces a receipt for the

Every poly qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make qualified as aforesaid, and who dence such a percent of the restate a state of the control of the cont If any person prevent or attempt to pre-

The American Polunteer.

BY JOHN B. BRATTON.

CARLISLE, PA., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1872.

VOL 59-NO. 20.

Election Proclamation.

fending shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for a term not less than three nor more than twelve months. If any person not qualified to vote in this Commonwealth sgreeably to law-except the sons of qualified citzens-shall appear at any place of election for the purpose of influencing the ottoe, for the purpose of one conviction, for leit and pay any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for every such off-me, and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months.

be opedied between the hours of six and seven o'clock in the forenoon, and shall continue, without interruption or adjournment, until seven o'clock in the evening, when all polls shall be closed.

REGISTRY LAW.

I also give official notice to the electors of Cumberland county that, by an act entitled an "Act further supplemental to the act relative to the elections of this Common wealth," approved April 17, A. D. 1859, it is provided as follows:

RECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Sende and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assenbly met, and it to hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That it shall be the duty of each of the assessors within this Commonwealth, on the first Monday in June of each year, to take up the transcript he has received from the Onthe of the Commonwealth, on the first Monday in June of each year, to take up the transcript he has received from the onthe of the commonwealth, on the first Monday in June of each year, to take up the transcript he has received from the onthe of the first may be striking therefrom the name of every person who is known by him to have died or removed from the same shall be made known to him, and add to the same the name of any qualified voter who shall be known by him to have inoved into the district since the last previous assessment, or whose removal into the same shall be or shall have been made known to him, and also the names of all who shall make claim to him to be qualified voters interest the same shall be nown by him to have inoved into the district since the last previous assessment, or whose removal from the same shall be nown by him to have inoved into the district since the last previous assessment, or whose removal from the district, and if so, to take the same faverous the same shall be nown by him to have inoved from the district, and if so, to take the same faverous hims, and also the names of all who shall make claim to him is list has field or removed from the district, and if so, to take the same where

ment not exceeding three months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

EEC. 11. On the petition of five or more citizens of the county, stating under oath that they verily believe that frauds will be practiced at the election about to be held in any district, it shall be the duty of the centro of common pleas of said county of the session, or if not a judge there county of the session, or if not a judge there can directly the properties of the properties, and the properties of the county of the properties of the overseers shall be abected from different parties, and where both of said inspectors belong to the same political party, both of the overseers shall be taken from the opposite political party; said overseers shall have the right to be present with the officers of the election, during the whole time the same is held, the votes counted and the returns made out and signed by the election officers; to keep a list of votors, if they see preper; to challenge any person offering to vote, and interrogate him and his witness under each, in regard to his right of suffrage at said election, and to examine his papers produced; and the officers of said election are required to afford to raid overseers so selected and appointed every convenience and facility for the discharge of their duties; and if said election of if they shall be

ward, borough, township or election district is shavided into two or more precincts, the assessor shall note in all his assessments the election precinct in which each elector resides, and shall make a separate return of each to the County Commissioners in all cases in which a return is required from him by the provisions of this act, and the County Commissioners, in making duplicate copies of all such returns, shall make duplicate copies of the same of voters in each precionet, separately, and shall furnish the same to the assessor, and the copies required by this act to be placed on the doors of or on election places, on or before the first of August in each year shall be placed on the door of or on the election places of each of sate Preclaus.

SECTION 3. After the assessments have been completed on the tenth day preceding the second Tuesday in October of each year, the assessor shall, on the Monday immediately following, make a return to the County Commissioners of, the names of all persons assessed by him by the second section of this act, noting opposite each name the observations and explanations required to be nade to as aforesaid; and the Co. Commissioners shall thereupon cause the same to be added to the return required by the second section of this act, and a full and correct copy thereof to be made, containing the names of all persons so returned as resident taxables of said ward, borough, township or precinct and furnish the same—together with the necessary election blanks, to the officers of the election in said ward, borough, township or precinct and furnish fore six o'clock in the morning of the second Tuesday in October; and no man shall be personative in the said list, unless he shall make proof of his right to vote, as hereinafter required.

CHANGE IN THE MODE OF VOTING.

An act regulating the mode of voting at all elections in the several counties of this Commonwealth approved March 30th, 1868:

BEG. 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and General Asembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the qualified voters of the several counties of this Common wealth, at the general, township, borrough or special elections, are hereby hereafter, authorized and required to vote by tickets, printed or written, or partly printed or partly written, severally classified as follows: ticket shall embrace the names of all township, or an experiment of the several counties of the country. One ticket shall embrace the names of all township," one ticket shall embrace the names of all township," one ticket shall embrace the names of all township," one ticket shall embrace the names of all township," one ticket shall embrace the names of all township, one ticket shall embrace the names of all township, one ticket shall embrace the names of all township," one ticket shall embrace the names of all township, one ticket shall embrace the names of all township," one ticket shall embrace the names of all township," one ticket shall embrace the names of all township," one ticket shall embrace the names of all township," one ticket shall embrace the names of all township," one ticket shall embrace the names of all township," one ticket shall embrace the names of all township," one ticket shall embrace the names of all township, one ticket shall embrace the names of all township, one ticket shall embrace the names of all township, one ticket shall embrace the names of all township," one ticket shall embrace the names of all township, one ticket shall embrace the names of all township, one ticket shall embrace the names of all township, one ticket shall embrace the names of all township, one ticket shall embrace the names of all township, one ticket shall embrace the names of all township, one AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. or previous condition of servitude,
FIRST AND SECOND SECTION OF ACT OF
CONGRESS OF MARCH 31, 1870.

onment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 15. All the elections for city, ward, bough, township and election officers shall be hereafter held on the second Tuesday in October the elections of such exceeding the second truesday in October the elections of such makes and to such officers at that times shall pake their places at the explication of the three of the persons holding the same at the interior of the three of the persons holding the same at the interior of the three of the persons holding the same at the assessor or assistant assessor shall be held, under this act, until the year one thousand eight hundred and soventy.

SHC. 10. At all elections held hersafter under the laws of this Commonwealth, the polls shall be opened between the hours of six and seven of the Commonwealth to prepare forms for all the blanks made necessary by this act, and furnish copies of the same to the county commissioners of the several counties of this Commonwealth; and the county commissioners of the several counties of this Commonwealth; and the county commissioners of the several counties of this Commonwealth; and the county commissioners of the same, at the proper exceed their respective counties copies of such blanks, in such quantities as may be recessary for the discharge of their duties under this act.

CHANGE IN THE MODE OF VOTING.

Election Proclamation. Election Proclamation. both, at the discretion of the court, but the fine shall not exceed one hundred dollars in each case, nor the imprisonment one year; the like publishment shall be inflicted, on conviction, on line officere of election who shall neglect or relate to make or cause to be made, the indorsement required as aforesaid on said naturalization certificate.

SEC. If any election officer shall refuse or neglect or required the said of the region of the right of sufficient shall refuse or region at the prescribed by this law, or the lows to working to you whose name is not on the list of assessed voters, or whose right to yote is a case. more than one year, or other, or both, at the diecretion of the court.

SEC. 7. Ten days preceding every election for electors of Fresident and Vice Fresident of the United States, it shall be the duty of the assessors to attend at the place fixed by law for holding the election in each election district, and then and there hear all applications of persons whose names have been omitted from the list of assessed voters, and who ciaim the right to yote, or whose rights have originated there may be an expense of the right of suffrage in such district, on the personal application of the claimant only, and forthwith assess them with the proper tax. After completing the list, a copy thereof shall be placed on the door of or on the house where the election is to be held, at least eight days before the election; and at the election the same course be pursued, in all respects as is required by this act and the acts to which it is a supplement, at the general elections in October. The assessor shall also make the same to the County Commissioners of all assessments made by virtue of this section; and the County Commissioners in each district, in like manner, in all respects, as is required at the general elections in October. Sec. 8. The same rules and regulations shall virtue and the county commissioners are in each district, in like manner, in all respects, as is required at the general elections in October.

SECTION 10 OF AN ACT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE OF APRIL 6, 1870.

SEC. 10. That so much of every act of Assembly as provides that only white freemen are entitled to vote, or be registered as voters, or as claiming to vote at any general or special election of this Commonwealth, be and the same is hereby repealed; and that hereafter all freemen without distinction of color, shall be enrolled and registered according to the provisions of the first section of the cat approved April 17, 1899, entitled "An Act further supplemental to the first section of the act approved April 17, 1899, entitled "An Act further supplemental to the act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth, and when otherwise qualified under the existing laws, be entitled to vote at all general and special elections in this Commonwealth. Pursuant to the provisions contained in the seventy-sixth section of the act first aforesalt, the judges of the aforesald districts shall respectively take charge of the act first aforesalt and the elections at a meeting of on judges from each district, in the borough of Carlisle, on the third day after the election, being for the present year ON FRIDAY, THE M DAY OF NOVEMBER next, then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said judges. Also—That where a judge by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend such a meeting of judges, then the certificate or return aforesaid shall be taken charge of by one of the inspectors of Clerks of the election of said district who shall do and perform the duties required of said judge unable to attend.

SHERIFF'S OFFICES.
Carlisle Oct. 10, 1872.] in like manner. In all respects, as is required at the general elections in October

SEC. 8. The same rules and regulations shall apply at every special election, and at every separate city, borough or ward election, in all respects as at the general elections in October.

SEC. 9. The respective assessors in expectas and judges of the elections shall each have the power to administer of the right of surfrage or in regard to any other matter or thing required to be done or inquired into by any of said officers under this act; and any wilful, false swearing by any person in relation to any matter or thing concerning which they shall be luwfully interogated by any of said officers shall be punished as perjury.

SEC. 10. The assessors shall each receive the same compensation for the time necessarily spent in performing the duties hereby injoined as is provided by law for the performance of their duties, to be paid by the County Commissioners as in other cases; and it shall not be lawful for any assessor to a assessa tax against any person whatever within ton days next preceding the election to be held on the second Tuesday in October, in any 2 chot or with the county commissioners as any indicated and the preceding the election to be held on the second Tuesday in October, in any 2 chot or with the county commissioners as any indication of the provision shall be a misdementancy and subject the officers so offending to a fine, on conviction, not exceeding three months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 11. On the petition of free or more clithed.

Bauchy & Co's Adaertisements.

JURUBEBA,

The Great South American Blood Purifie: It is not a physic which may give temporary relief to the sufferer for the first few doses, but which, from contined use, brings Plas and kindred diseases to left in weakening the investment of the first few doses, but in the first few doses, but in the first few diseases to left in weakening the investment of the first first few diseases to left in weakening the investment of "Bitters" is so extensively pound of on the bubble as soveceign remedies, but it is a most powerful Tonic and elements, but it is a most powerful Tonic and elements, but it is a most powerful Tonic and elements, but it is a most powerful Tonic and elements of London and Paris, and has been long used by the regular physicians of other countries with wonderful remedial results.

Dr. Wells' Extract of Jurubeba retains all the medicinal virtues peculiar to the plant, and must be taken as a permanent cura-

plant, and must be taken as a permanent curative agent.
Is there want of action in your liverand spleen?
Unless releved at once, the blood becomes impure by deleterious secretions, producing scrofnious or skin diseases, blotches, felons, pustules,
canker, pimples, ac., ac.
Take Jurubeab to cleanse, purify and restore
the vittated blood to healthy action.
Have you a dyspeptic stomach? Unless digestion is promptly aided the system is debililated with loss of vital force, poverty of the
blood, dropsical tendency, generol weakness or
lossitude. Take it to assist digestion without
reaction; it will impart youthful vigor to the
weary sufferer.

Ing.

Be warned, never neglect a cold, it is easily cured in its incipient state, whon it becomes chronic the cure is exceedingly difficult, use Wells' Carboile Tablets as a specific, JOHN Q. KELLOGG, 18 Platt St., N. Y. Sole agent for the United States. Price 25 conts a box. Send for circular.

Oct. 3—iw

Notwithstanding its immense sale, we desire to extend its influence still further, and call for more aid to influence still further, and call for more aid to influence still further, and call for more aid to influence still further, and call for more still further. Will do more good than any prohibition law ever framed. It solls beyond parallel. Agents have done and are doing splendidly with it. One has sold over 500 copies. Owing to its great success we are enabled to offer especially large discounts. Send for illustrated circular and terms, and enter into this great work at once. J. M. STODDARY & CO., Philadelphia.

WANTED.—Experienced Book WANTED.—Experienced Book United States, to sail THE MEMOIR OF ROGER BROOKE TANEY, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. No book heretofore published in this country throws so much light upon our constitutional and political history.—If its a work of extraordinary interest and of permanent value to the historian, the lawyer, the statesman, the politician, and every class of intelligent readers. Sold by subscription only—exclusive territory given. For terms for this and other popular works, address at once, Marphy & Co., Publishers, Baltimore. Oct. 3—4w

A GENTS, LOOK HERE!—There is a great rush for the new, splendidly illustra-MY JOLLY FRIEND'S SECRET.

A remarkable book and great success. 18th lition now ready for agents. Nothing pays to it. GEORGE MACLEAN, Publisher, 733 usom street, Philadelphia. Oct. 8—4w A GENTS WANTED-LOOK HERE
-The new splendidly illustrated edition of

ROBINSON CRUSOE. Just out, the most popular book in print, 523 pages, tinted paper, only \$2.50, easy worth \$3.50, sells quick and tast. Paying \$50 to \$150 a week. Terms of this and our new Bibles sent free; also \$10 Agents' Pocket Companion. HUBBARD BRUS., Publishers, 723 Sansom Street, Philada. Oct. \$-4w

A GENTS WANTED.—We guarantee employment for all, either sex, at \$5 a day, or \$2,000 or more a year! New works by Mrs. H. E. Stowe and others. Superb premiums given away. Money made rapidly and easily at work for us. Write and see. Farticulars free.—Worthington, Dustin & Co., Hartford, Ct. Sept. 25, 1872—4m.

WANTED.—Good, reliable, active business men to take the agencies for Mechanicsburg, Shippensburg and Newville, to sell the "DOMESTIC" SEWING MACHINE. Easiest to operate. Best to sell. Entirely new JOS. W. OGILBY, Carlisle, July 18--tf Agent for Cumberland county.

JOB PRINTING of every description not hurriedly, but artistically executed at this office. Give us a call

PATO \$20 per day! Agents wanted! All

Poetical.

PLAYING SOHOOL. Six in a row on the doorstep there; Funniest noses, dimpled chins; Listen awhile! the school begins.

"Classes in 'rithmetic, come this way? Why were you absent, Mary Day? Now, Miss Susan; what's twice four? Maybe it's 'leven may be more. "Johnny, don't blow in your brother's ear

Stop it! or must I interfere? Say your tables—now begin; Trustees might come dropping in "What would they ever say to us, Finding school in such a fuss:
Baby Jenny, how is that?
D. O. G. dear, don't spell cat.

"Terrible boy! your face is red-Cass in spelling that will do; Here's 'stercificates for you." Faces as pure as the morning sun. Voices that ring with harmless fun Sweet is the lesson you impart! Sweet ! and I learn it all by heart!

Six in a row on the doorstep there; Nice little schoolms'am, prim and fair, Free of the world, and all its pain; Would I could join your school again.

Miscellaneous.

[From the Harrisburg Patriot, Oct. 15.] THE WIFE POISONER.

Shaffner Pleads Guilty to Murder in the Second Degree-Prisoner Sentenced to Thirty-Six Years in the Eastern Penitentiary.

Emanuel Shaffner, the convicted wife olsoner, pleaded guilty yesterday afteroon to murder in the second degree in three indictments charging him with the crime of polsoning his wives Nancy and Sarah and his paramour's husband, John Sharlack.

Owing to the absence of Judge Mumma n the morning the court was adjourned until the afternoon. The list of jurors having been called over sixty-seven answered to their names. Emanuel Shaffner, the prisoner, was brought into the court room shortly after by Sheriff Heikel. Physically he seemed somewhat more robust than at the first trial, and his indifference to his terrible position appeared just as marked.

Soon after the appearance of the prisoner the clerk of the court ordered him to stand up and hold up his right hand. The indictment was then read by the olerk, after which the prisoner was asked, How say you, Emanuel Shaffner, guilty or not guilty?"

The prisoner replied, "Guilty of murder in the second degree." . The indictment charging the prisoner with the murder of John Sharlack was next read, and the same question asked,

when the prisoner replied, "guilty of murder in the second degree."

Judge Pearson addressed him in substance as follows: " Emanuel Shaffner; you have put in

the plea of 'guilty of murder in the second degree' to three indictments, and although you were indicted for murder in the first degree, and were no doubt guilty, we have concluded to accept the pleas. We have done it purely out of plty towards you, although you did not show any pity to your victims. From the time you commenced administering the fatal doses they suffered under the severity of their pains. I did not believe that there was any one in this county that would be guilty of poisoning three different persons at different times. It appears from your own confession that you have been guilty of that crime. We would admonish you to make your peace with God and make atonement for the acts you have committed, so far as repentance can go. Instead of taking your life we give you punishment by imprisonment.

THE SENTENCE. The sentence of the court is: On the indictment for the murder of Nancy Shaffner, that you be imprisoned in the eastern penitentiary at Philadelphia for

a period of twelve years. On the indictment for the murder of John Sharlack, that you be imprisoned in the eastern penitentiary at Philadelphia for twelve years, to be computed from the expiration of the sentence in the last case. On the indictment for the murder of

Sarah Shaffner, that you be imprisoned in the eastern penitentiary at Philadel phia for twelve years, to be computed from the expiration of the sentence in the second case. You are in the hands of the sheriff, who will see that the sentence of the

court is carried into effect. The prisoner received his sentence without exhibiting the slightest emotion and then was returned to prison, where he will remain until his removal to the penitentiary, which will take place in a few days. HISTORY OF THE CASE.

On the 5th of June, 1871, Nancy Shaffthrew up. A physician was sent for, to come upon us.

but her condition became more and more serious, and on Sunday, June 11, she died in paroxysms of pain. During the sickness of Mrs. Shaffner her husband was her sole attendant, and when offers were made to relieve him he manifested decided aversion to any assistance.

Two years before Nancy's death Sarah, Shaffner's first wife, died in the same louse and with similar symptoms. Four or five months prior to the second wife's death John Sharlack, the husband of the prisoner's paramour, expired under like circumstances. All the cases were attended by Shaffner.

The resemblance the sickness and dissolution of three persons bore to each other, added to Shaffner's conduct at their bedside and other places, aroused the suspicions of the neighbors and surviving relatives of the deceased. It was finally decided to exhume the body of Nancy. On the 20th of September, Martin Good, nephew of Nancy, informed Shaffner that it had been determined to take up the remains of the decessed and have them examined. The same evening the poisoner consulted Dr. Smith, his family physician, as to whether polson could be discovered at so late a period after death—some three months after the body was interred. Being answered affirmatively Shaffner left for his home about dusk. That night the grave of Nancy, says the undertaker of Hummelstown, in his testimony, was " disturbed very much-dug up-some of the clay laying out and the boards laying prooked and entirely out of place at the grave." The sexton described the condition of the grave in an almost similar

Subsequently the body was exhumed in the presence of a number of persons, among whom was Shaffner. In their testimony several witnesses of the disinterment stated that on the lid of the cofthat had apparently fallen from a shoe or out; the tops of the screws had been broken off with a screw driver; they had | Guilty." rusted in so that they could not be drawn. On one side of the lid the screws had been taken out, and one hinge on that side broken off, insomuch that the sexton just threw the lid off over the coffin when they first opened it. It was sufficiently removed to see inside, also to put the hand in.

That Emanuel Shaffner had been at no doubt, and it is almost equally certain that he thrust his hand on the face of satisfied that polson could not be discov ered where the body was so much de-

cayed. A post mortem examination of the corpse was made, which resulted in the stomach was sent to Philadelphia where

thindation, all the voice golled at state spectros spaning the pedicine shall be appointed a sometar under raid elected in Provided, that it is near the time and the state of the proper point in the second degree."

The indiction of charging the prisoner of state Blashflor was privately the sand to be affirmed or give one, in the presence of one of the state of the control of the sand to be affirmed or give one, in the presence of one of the state of the control of the sand to be affirmed or give one, in the presence of one of the state of the control of the sand to be affirmed or give one, and the sand to be affirmed or give one, and the sand to be affirmed or give one of the state of the sand to be affirmed or give or given the sand to be affirmed or give or given the sand to be affirmed to give the sand to be affirmed to give the sand to give the sand the sand to give the sand the sand to give the sand to give the sand to give the sand t

arrest of judgment was argued before the court. On the 28th the motion was over ruled by the court and a written opinion filed, and on the same day the prisoner was sentenced to be hung.

The attorneys for the defendant carried the case to the Supreme Court on a writ of error, and it was argued at May term 1872. At the August term the judgmen of the court below was reversed and new trial was ordered. The court of this county designated the second Monday of October for another trial, but the plea of Shaffner obviated the necessity of em paneling a jury.

Had not Shaffner pleaded guilty some important additional testimony, damaging to his case, would have been pre sented.

The poisoner was visited yesterday by two of his sons and other relatives. The former were very much affected during the visit. A confession of Shaffner i said to be in the hands of his counsel.

A TALK WITH A HINGLISHMAN.talked with a flunkey from Her Majes ty's dominions.

Says I, "Where are you going?" Says he, "To hide a hoe." Says I, "What are you going to hide hoe for?" Says he, "I did not say hide a hoe,

said hide a hoe." Says I, "Spell it." Says he, "I-d-a-h-o." "Oh !" savs I. "Idaho." "Yes," says he, "Hide a hoe."

THE wicked and the godly in th world dwell together in the same kingdoms, cities, churches, families and are not with certainty distinguishable a ways one from another, such are the infirmities of saints and such the hypocricles of sinners, but in that day they will be separated and parted forever. The separation will be so exact that the most inconsiderable saint shall not be lost in the crowd of sinners nor the most plausible sinner hld in the crowd of

WE ought to believe that is best for us ner was taken sick. While at the wash which it pleases a wise, good and gratub the next day she grew worse and clous God to give, or which he permits

THE FAIR VERDIOT. [From the San Francisco Post.]

verdict of acquittal this morning terminated the most remarkable and interesting criminal trial that has occurred in the history of California. On the evening of the 3d of November, 1870, Mrs. Laura D. Fair shot and killed Hon. A. P. Crittenden. Both the parties to the tragedy were widely known. Mrs. Fair was of notoriously bad character. and had figured conspicuously in connection with several terrible shooting affairs. Mr. Crittenden was an eminent lawyerand a leading politician, although never seeking office. His long residence in the State, distinguished reputation and high social standing as the head of a large and respected family, gave unusual interest to the case, and excited public attention in a greater degreee than was ever known before. The press teemed with details of the crime, and did not scruple to lift the curtain which had screened the private conduct of the parties. Mrs. Fair's whole life was exposed to the public gaze, and the dark and bloody incidents of her strange career dwelt upon and portrayed in strong colors. Under these circumstances it is not surprising that great difficulty was experienced in getting a jury of unbiased and impartial citizens. Nearly every man of sufficient intelligence to sit on a jury had read about the case and formed decided opinion. Finally, however, twelve men were found capable of service in that capacity, and the trial proeeded under the management of a powerful array of counsel. Week after week it dragged its slow length along, but the public interest in the proceedings ap-

mass of correspondence which had better have been omitted. The trial at last came to an end, at the expiration of fin was the mark of a foot and some dirt thirty days, resulting in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. An boot; also the mark of the nails that appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, were in the shoe or boot. There had and a new trial granted. After a patient been an effort made to get the screws investigation of twenty-two days, the second jury brought in a verdict of " Not Nobody, now, we think, expected Mrs. Fair to hang, but this verdict of

"not guilty," in the face of all the evilence strikes the community with astonishment. If there ever was a deliberate murder it was that of Crittenden. If Mrs. Fair was insane, then everybody who, moved by evil passions, commits a wicked act, is also insane—there can be the grave of his poisoned wife the night | no such thing as crime, and there should before and opened the lid there can be be no such thing as punishment. For it must be remembered that Mrs. Fair was not a maiden seduced and betrayed, or a the corpse, and finding it pulpy retired, virtuous wife whose life had been blasted by an unholy love. She was a notorious woman of the world, who during her years of open concubinage with her victim has drawn from him large sums of money, and the provocation which discovery of poison. Subsequently the prompted her to the deed was that her paramour, who living with her had disgraced his wife and dishonored his children, had made up his mind to again yield to his better impulses, and return to the woman whom he had sworn to consequence of the prisoner putting in at his house—on the 18th of October—and love, honor and cherish, and who, as the mother of his children had stronger claims to his love and devotion than any other human being on earth could have. This was the provocation which induced Mrs. Fair to shoot down her the moment of his meeting with his outraged family-to send him into eternity with crimes unannealed, just as the much injured wife had again come to him after an absence and a living death against Shaffner for the murder of his of years. And the deliberate killing of a man upon such provocation as this is what the verdict of the jury declared no crime! We do not extenuate the conduct of Crittenden. He had placed him. self outside the pale of sympathy; but her's were not the hands which should be held guiltless in taking his life. If he was no better than she was, she at least

was as bad as he. The real victim is the devoted wife and heart-broken widow. There are many morals to this verdict. The first and most striking is that money is the best defense a criminal can have. Had Mrs. Fair been destitute of a bank account, she would ere this have been swinging from a gallows or have been looking forward to a life of imprisonment. The next is that the requirement of law which excludes from a jury every man of average intelligence is an impedment to justice; and the third moral is that in the unwritten law of the land, the man who makes illicit connections is an Ishmaelite, against whose life any woman's hand may be raised

with impunity. So strong was the feeling in regard to this, that we think there are very few in the community who would have wished to see Mrs. Fair hung. The general desire was that she should escape through some blindness or technical fault of the law, or the disagreement of the jury, but not that she should be formally declared not guilty. This verdict will be considered abroad

as another evidence of the laxity of moral sense in California.

MORAL GEMS.

None are more incurable than those who deem themselves whole. RICHES, honors and pleasures steal away the heart from religion. Ir is an ancient proberb: "The feet

of the avenging delties are shod with

wool." No man can go to heaven when he dies, who has not sent his heart thither while he lived.

MANY of our misfortunes are more supportable than the comments of our friends upon them.

ONE of the blessed qualities of true wisdom is, that a little of it prepares men to seek and obtain more. HE who blows the coals in quarrels he

as nothing to do with, has no right to complain if the sparks fly in his face. THAT is not a genuine love which lourishes in sunshine and prosperity,

but withers on the day of adversity and storm. IF Christ has your good will, he will certainly have your good word. If you truly love him, you will not be ashamed

o speak of him. WHICH way must I take? Most prob-

Rates of Advertising. Twelve lines constitute a square.
For Executors' and Adm'rs', Notices 54.00
For Auditors' Notices 2.00
For Assignees' and similar Notices, 8.00
For Yearly Cards, not exceeding six lines, 70
For Announcements are conts per line unless contracted for by the year.
For Business and Special Notices, 10 cents per line.
Bouble column advertisements extra,

The XIXe. Siecle gives the following interesting but sad details of the unfortunate Empress Carlotta, widow of the Maximilian whom Napoleon III. put

on the throne of Mexico, and who was shot not long after: The Empress still remains at the Chateau of Tervueren. Her physical strength is as good as it ever was-in fact, it has strengthened during the past two years. But no change, no amelioration has taken place in her mental condition. Her madness has degenerated into a kind of childishness, but it is unaccompanied by any vioence, such as is generally the case with female lunatics. The Empress' mind is overcast, disdainful, and sometimes imperious, but quiet and gentle, and as nearly all her caprices are satisfied, she ns no reason to feel tormented. She lives very retired, and almost alone in two rooms of the chateau, where she takes upon herself the care of her little housekeeping. The only person she will converse with, and to whom she seems attached and who; has an induence over her, is the learned and clever Dr. H-, who is now charged conclusively with her treatment. She receives him every morning for half an hour, and is calm after each of these interviews. The nine-and-twenty other persons of all ranks who form her household are far from enjoying such a favor; the Empress accepts their attentions, but with repugnance and often rejects them. She dines always alone peared never to flag. The newspapers and standing. She carries her own published all the testimony, including a plates from the adjoining room; she and standing. She carries her own arranges her own dishes, and clears the table. The Empress is always chilly and insists upon having a blazing fire. She lights and attends to it herself .-She is also fond of having a number of candles burning. In order to prevent an accident, a guard with lock and key was placed before the fire; this precaution annoyed her greatly, and she complained to all the servants, and wanted the key. Dr. H- took the part of the Empress, and having pretended to scold the servants, ordered the key to be given to her. Since then she has kept it, and always talks of the great victory she won over the doctor. The greatest part of her time is occupied in sending telegraphic despatches to Napoleon III., whom she still believes to be on the throne, and conversing with spirits, which she says haunts the upper stories of the chateau, whose language she boasts of knowing, and whose advice she follows. Now and then she orders a rich toilet to be made which she places on chairs and dummies, and goes through the ceremony of a court reception. In her eyes these iresses and bonnets represent ladies of France and Mexico. She flatters some. insults others, and so passes a part of her time. She nevers wears any of these fine toilets, and always appears in her dressing gown. Not long ago she cut off all her fine hair and put it on one of her dummies; nevertheless she insists on having her hair dressed every morning, and a domestic has to go through the ceremony. Sometimes she takes a walk or runs about in the park. No affection has remained in her heart, not even for her brother. She will not see even the King or Queen, and her family are obliged to content themselves with looking at her unobserved when she goes into the park.-The fear of being poisened has dissa-

> long life. A Mouthful of Eggs.

peared, and she eats anything with a

good appetite. All hope of cure has

been given up, and the doctors say

that her health is such as promises a

An Irishman has for months kept an egg stand in Court street market. Cincinnati. He was accommodating, courteous, polite and upon certain occasions fond of a joke. With his customers these qualities made him grow in favor, and o his business flourished. Upon his shrewdness he indulged in a special pride, fattering himself that it wasfan exceedingly difficult matter to "take match-that is, according to the judgement of disinterested observers. A huge Switzer approached his market stand.— He was a muscular, heavy-jawed custo-

"Here is fifty cents I will give you for a mouthful of eggs," said the Alpine mountaineer, laying down the fifty cents by the egg dealer's cash box, and looking is man straight in the eye. Our egg merchant sharply and quickly

surveyed his customer's mouth, took in its capacity at a single glace, turning his eyes a moment to the sky, dropped them a moment to the ground, then lifting them, looked right into the face of his customer and answered : Yes, for one mouthful of eggs, I'll take

"Done," said the customer. "Take your money and I'll take my mouthful." The dealer whipped the half dollar into his money box, and the brawny Switzer seizing one board of a twentyfive dozen egg box, full to its capacity, between his teeth, walked off with it. his hands hanging free by his side. He had gone about twenty-five yards when the dealer saw the "sell," repented his bargain, and started in pursuit of his remarkable customer., The dealer caught his man and choked him until he let his whole mouthful of eggs, box and all drop on the pavement. The eggs turned out and broke spontaneously into a raw custard. The bystanders laughed their sides sore, shouted and hurrahed for the Switzer. The Irishman said the terms of the bargain had not been complied with. The Switzer said they had, and the crowd took sides with him.

"Pay me for my twenty-five dozen egge." said the dealer.
"Give me back my half dollar and

take your eggs," said the customer-So it went. A policeman was called to arrest the customer, and then, upon con-aideration, let him go. Then the Irish-man thought he would fight it out, but. tomer, reconsidered this determination. The Switzer left his card, and the

ably that which your nature is averse to. God chooses for our good, not to please and aler intends to appeal to the courts for a decision of the question, "What concur carnal fancy,"