# CUTION OF ADAM TITUS!

## THE MURDER AND THE ARREST.

## HIS LIFE IN THE COUNTY JAIL.

## ADDRESS UPON THE SCAFFOLD.

## THE PREPARATIONS, DEATH, AND BURIAL.

THE CRIME.

In the latter part of last year a poor family of Germans were living near the South Mountain, about three miles from Shippensburg, in this county. The members were the housekeeper, Mrs. Fry, her son and daughter, the latter married to Adam Titus. On Monday, the twenty-eighth of December, Titus, in company with a friend, Henry Stamm, went to Shippensburg to purchase some articles, Titus borrowing the money from Stamm to pay for them. They passed the night at the house of Mrs. Fry, and the next morning Titus again borrowed money from Stamm to buy groceries. On Wednesday he again attempted to borrow from Stamm, but the latter replied, "he would have to save his money; that he might get his leg broken, or take sick, or might get no work." Soon after, about three o'clock in the afternoon, the two men set out together in the direction of the mountain, Titus saying they were going to chop wood, and carrying with him an axe.

Titus returned alone about five o'clock, explaining that Stamm had remained in the woods. The next morning he inquired for the shovel, and placed it in the hog pen. He then went to a Mr. Smith's store and paid $6.50 for meat and butter, bringing them home. In the afternoon he and his wife went to Shippensburg and bought various articles to the amount of $28, which Titus paid for. On Friday morning, after breakfast, he left the house on some pretext, and did not return until dinner time. During his absence, Mrs. Fry noticed that the shovel was gone. The day previous he had borrowed a mattock from a neighbor, which he returned on Friday. When he returned to dinner on that day, his wife observed mud on his pantaloons and face, and asked him in regard to it. He answered: "Oh! wife, I think you're crazy," and hurridly wiped away the mud. After dinner he started to go to Shippensburg.

When Titus left, Mrs. Fry, her son, and Mrs. Titus, excited, doubtless at the disappearance of Stamm, and the conduct of Titus, started in the direction Titus and Stamm had gone on Wednesday. After following a by road, which leads into the mountain a short distance, they observed in the snow the tracks of two men, leading from the road into the woods. Following these tracks about four hundred yards into a secluded place, surrounded on two sides by hills, by the edge of a pond of water, on kicking up the snow they discovered blood. They immediately returned and gave notice to the neighbors. A number of persons soon were at the place designated, and found the body of Stamm buried in a shallow grave, and covered twelve or fifteen inches with earth and snow, at low water mark, at the side of the pond. The clothing had been taken off, and was found concealed in a pile of rails. On exhuming the body, two wounds were seen, one on the right side of the skull, about four and a half inches long, and the skull fractured the whole length of the wound. The second wound was in the throat. The head, by this wound, was nearly severed from the body. The vertebra, and all the vessels of the neck, were entirely cut off, the skin only remaining about half way round on the back part of the neck.

THE ARREST.

Immediately on the discovery of the body, a Mr. Means hurried to Shippensburg, and succeeded in arresting Titus, as he was in the act of departing on the afternoon train east. The same afternoon the body was carried to Shippensburg, and Titus compelled to go from his place of confinement and view the corpse. His guilty looks, and actions condemned him in the minds of the bystanders. As he was removed, his courage broke down, and, weeping, he confessed his crime. The next day he was transferred to the county jail, where he has since been confined.

On the third of June last, his case came up before the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Judge Graham presiding. In answer to the bill of indictment he put in a plea in his own words; "I'm guilty; but I did n't take the money."

THE SENTENCE.

A week later evidence was heard before the Court to decide the degree of crime. The Court reserved its opinion until the August term, when it determined that Adam Titus was guilty of *murder in the first degree*; and sentenced him to be hanged by the neck until dead.

After the sentence of death had been passed upon him, Titus made a few remarks, alleging that Stamm had quarrelled with with, and insulted him, that he took no money; and that his mother-in-law had testified falsely against him."

IN PRISON.

Nearly one year has passed since the culprit was arrested. During this extended period he has resorted to various employments to while away the weary hours of imprisonment. He had developed some talent in the construction of carved picture frames, and spent much time in making them. He had also some knowledge of the art of drawing, and presented a number of his friends with mementoes. But, perhaps, the greater part of his term of imprisonment was devoted to writing, carrying on a correspondence with friends, and in copying some religious works. We were shown a copy of "Vital Godliness; a treatise on experimental and practical piety, by William S. Plumer, D.D., LL.D.," transcribed by Titus, in English, which exhibited care and application. The work of copying was executed with exactness, and scarcely a blot, or an erasure could be detected. His manuscript in German was more than fair.

Previous to his sentence he was allowed the privileges of the jail, walking in the corridors with the other prisoners, and treated in the same manner. Since his sentence, however, it was deemed advisable to confine him to his cell more closely. He kept his cell in good order, and generally evinced a disposition for cleanliness.

THE PRISONER.

Titus was born in Solkenstein, Germany, and is about 26 years of age. Received a better education than usual to the lot of the poorer class of people, and learned the trade of miller. Came to this country but a few years, landing at New York, and subsequently settled in Shippensburg, Pa. He worked for the Cumberland Valley Railroad for years afterwards on the South Mountain Railroad, where he was at work a few days before committing the great crime, which he has expiated with his life.

He is quite small in person, measuring, perhaps, five feet four inches in height, proportioned, with the hands and feet of a laborer.

PREPARATIONS.

On Monday carpenters were employed erecting the scaffold whereon to carry into effect the sentence of death. The point selected was adjoining the grounds of Samuel Hepburn, jr., close by the western wall of the jail, midway between Main street and the alley. Two upright posts, perhaps twenty feet in height, joined by a cross bar, formed the skeleton; at an elevation of about twelve feet a platform extended across; it being divided into two parts, the outer end of each being hinged to the frame, while the inner ends join in the center of the scaffold, similar to two cellar doors inverted. These wings are supported by three posts, which, being removed, allows the platform to divide in the center and fall against the scaffold frame.

TITUS' CELL

Was one of the upper tier on the western side of the main hall. For the past few days he has been much engaged in prayer. Subdued and quiet, he seemed to be aware of the fact that death was close at hand. But few visitors were admitted, and these were personal friends. His counsel, and spiritual adviser. The last night of his life he passed sleeplessly. Watches were stationed to prevent him from committing suicide. He passed the night in writing to his friends, and penning the address which he was to deliver on the scaffold. He also passed an hour and a half in prayer. He was in a cheerful mood, speaking much to his attendants, and even jesting with them. He said he was not afraid to die, and expressed a firm conviction of his salvation.

During the morning Father Kauparnagle celebrated the ceremony of Low Mass in St. Patrick's Catholic Church, and a short time before proceeding to the scaffold administered communion to the condemned, and the last rites of the Roman Catholic Church.

About 12:30 p. m., streets adjoining the prison were crowded with idle gazers, who looked upon the brown walls of the prison, as if they could reveal the dreadful scene being enacted within.

At an early hour the persons who were to witness the execution began to assemble in the Sheriff's office, and punctually at 1:30 p. m., the door leading to the great hall of the jail was opened by Sheriff Thompson.

THE EXECUTION.

Upon entering, Titus, arrayed in a black robe with large white collar, and Rev. Father Kaupernagle were seen at the top of the stairway. The procession then formed in the following order:

The Prisoner led by Sheriff Thompson.
Father Kapuernaglo and Deputy sheriff Bowman.
The jury: Peter Spahr, John Harris, George S. Seawright, J. H. Rosler, J. S. Junkin, Emanuel Line, Martin G. Hale, Thos. Corrman, Henry Pitcer, Samuel T. Adams, J. T. Zug, John Jacobs.
Doctors Zeigler, Cowdrey, Short and Lauman.
Citizens to the number of forty.

Titus advanced erectly and with a firm step. His face was deathly pale, and he appeared much agitated.

Upon arriving at the scaffold, Sheriff Thompson, the condemned, Deputy Sheriff Bowman and Father Kaupernagle mounted, the remainder standing below in front.

The prisoner not feeling able, the following was read at his request by Deputy Sheriff Bowman:

SPEECH UPON THE SCAFFOLD.

MY FRIENDS.—I desire to say a few words to you before I die. I have always confessed that I committed the murder, but I assert, as I always have done, that I was not instigated by the desire of robbery. But my bad, passionate temper compelled me to commit the crime. My sentence was a just one, and I willingly accept the punishment. I wish to say in a few words that I feel very thankful to the District Attorney, C. E. Maglaughlin for his noble defense on the part of the Commonwealth, also to Joseph C. Thompson, esq., Sheriff, and his excellent wife, for kind services rendered me from the first day I entered the prison up until the day I leave it, also to Frank Thompson for kind favors he has extended to me in this place of exile. I am also very thankful to the rest of the Sheriff's family, and to Mr. A. R. Bowman, Deputy Sheriff, who has treated me always with just such kindness as might be expected from such a young and humane gentleman, and to Dr. J. J. Zitzer, for his unspeakable kindness and treatment. I also feel thankful to Mrs. E. D. Potts, for the excellent advice she has given me in worldly and spiritual affairs. She was the only one who tried to cheer me in my deep affliction, and she was extraordinarily kind to me, though a stranger. I also do desire to express my gratitude to Mrs. Faller, for the consolation she afforded me in a letter, and to my Attorneys, Humrich, Parker, Hepburn, and Sharpe. To the latter I am a thousand times obliged for the manner in which they conducted my case, and for the favors they have extended me. I also feel deeply indebted to my spiritual advisors, Rev. C. A. Kaupernagle, from Harrisburg, Edward S. Fields, of Chambersburg. They are two of the best I could have had to attend me in this my great trial. I expect to meet all christian friends and church members in heaven. I am thankful to all American citizens of this county for their kindness. I die happy, for I know that God will mercifully look down on me in my sorrow, and that Jesus Christ will receive me, as he did the good thief into Paradise. Then there will be no more trouble and sorrow. May you all take warning from my fate, and strive to control your tempers, for my bad, excitable temper has brought me where I now stand. I bid you all a hearty farewell, and may God bless you, and may the Lord Jesus Christ receive my soul. Amen.

Titus then knelt down, while the Priest prayed. Upon arising, he bade the crowd "good bye," when Sheriff Thompson fastened the noose around his neck, and Mr. Bowman adjusted a pair of handcuffs.

At this juncture, a number of persons retired behind the jail, to avoid seeing the prisoner fall.

Titus again said "good-bye," the crowd answering. A white bag was slipped over his head; all retired from the platform; the Priest, kneeling on the upper step, recited prayers for the dying; two supports were removed, Sheriff Thompson pulled away the remaining post, and Adam Titus was ushered into the presence of his Creator.

The neck was broken by the fall. After falling the body swayed around for a moment, and then remained perfectly still, with the exception of a slight contraption of the legs and shoulders.

The spectators soon advanced and looked at the body, all sympathy apparing to die out with the life of Titus.

After hanging thirty minutes, the body was cut down. The physician declared life extinct, and the corpse was placed in the coffin, and conveyed into the jail.

This morning Mass for the dead was celebrated in the Catholic Church, and Titus' remains were interred in the burying ground attached.

The coffin was opened at the grave, and the crowd allowed to look on the inanimate form of the deceased. The corpse wore a natural appearance, the face not being discolored.

The return of Sheriff Thompson is as follows:

Cumberland Co., ss.
et al Pennsylvania.

Joseph C. Thompson, Sheriff of the county of Cumberland, and State of Pennsylvania, being duly sworn according to law, says he executed Adam Titus a criminal, convicted of murder in the first degree, by hanging him by the neck until he was dead, within the walls of the said county of Cumberland, on Wednesday, the twenty-second day of December, A. D., 1869, between the hours of 10 a. m., and 2 p. m., that being the time designated by the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in his warrant for the execution of the sentence of death passed upon the said Adam Titus, by the Court of Oyer and Terminer of the said county of Cumberland.

Sworn and subscribed this twenty-second day of December, 1869. before me.

WAS TITUS CRAZY?

It is the belief of many, that no sane person can commit suicide, or murder. How, they ask, can one in sound mind be the cause of ushuring one's self into the presence of the Creator, unprepared, or unrepentant? Or, is it possible for a sane person, possessing the feelings common to humanity, deliberately and premeditatedly, to slay another in cold blood? These questions can be answered by placing in view the inexplicable facts of every day life. When we inquire into the motives which govern men and women, we find them so varied, so numerous, and so inconsistent, that an opinion is forced from us that men always act with that passion that is uppermost. An unbalanced mind, therefore, will act oftenest in accordance with its strongest tendencies. Is a Peabody insane because he follows the dictates of benevolence, and benefits mankind with the millions for which he has struggled? Or is an avaricious Rothschild *crazily* heaping up earthly treasures he soon will have to relinquish? The quarrelsome boy is not in his right mind when he threatens unheard of horrors to all who incur his wrath.

In like manner, was Titus crazy. "Pure devilishness," as one of the prison keepers expressed it, affected him frequently. At one time bursting into fits of ungovernable rage; at another working, spitefully, to annoy the inmates of the prison. Whether engaged in breaking furniture in his cell, or killing Henry Stamm, he was acting out his natural disposition—vicious, and destructive. Occasionally realizing his situation, he would repent, and amend, but to again break forth into renewed paroxysms of rage. His fits of anger continued to within a week of his execution, when the awful truth was forced on his mind that he would soon meet his God. Then all his religious aspirations, and the fear of death arose. During the last week he was subdued and repentent.

It has been deemed just by the good men of the earth, at all periods of the world's history, that the murderer should not live—that the peace of society demands his removal from its ranks. Especially in this advanced stage of civilization it is the stern duty, even of the humanitarian, to see that the laws, framed for the good of all men, should be upheld. It is because the law is recognized that Titus was hanged.

*To the Editors of the Carlisle Herald:*

Having previously noticed, in the columns of the HERALD, solicitations for educational communications, I concluded, under that head, to let you, and the readers of the HERALD, know how our educational affairs in this township are progressing.

We have eight schools, averaging about forty scholars, each, making, in all, about three hundred and twenty scholars.

Our term is six months; and we have, in our employ, a body of teachers that will compare very favorably with those of any other district in the county.

Our schools are tolerably well supplied with maps, charts, globes, &c. Five of our houses may be considered good; but the remaining two can not be considered as good specimens of modern school architecture; and it is to be hoped that their foundations are not built upon rocks, so that some time, ere long, when the scholars and teachers are out of them, and the rains descend, and the floods come, and the wind blow, that they will fall down. Such a catastrophe, should it speedily happen, would cause great rejoicing among the boys and girls of those districts. Of the patrons there is quite a goodly number, who make the education of their children a primary object, while there are those with whom this object can hardly be considered a secondary matter, and for the children of the latter, a system of compulsory education could be a great blessing, as well as for the community and country at large. Such a system would certainly be expedient and consistent with the laws of our country, without infringing upon the rights and liberties of the people; for the same authority that gives a people the right to hang, gives it the right to educate. An education is the birthright of every child born in free America; but through the avariciousness of some parents, a great many children are deprived of this their legitimate rights.

Our Board of School Directors is composed of good, honest men, some of whom perform the duties devolving on directors well, provided those duties do not consist of any thing else than to employ and pay the teachers, provide fuel and visit the schools, probably once a term, whilst others do more.

Our teachers, ever alive to the interests of education, in conjunction with some of the teachers of North Middleton, organized a District Institute, and meet weekly, and alternately at the Carlisle Springs school house, and Wert's school house, in North Middleton township. These meetings are well attended, and much appreciated by our citizens. The manner of conducting these meetings reflects much credit on those engaged in them. The exercises for each evening consist of a lecture, or essay on some suitable educational topic, by each of the teachers; together with a general discussion on some important subject pertinent to school affairs.

It is to be regretted that these district institutes are not so generally held throughout the county now as they formerly were. Much good is certainly derived from them by both teachers and patrons. They are essential to the awakening up and stimulating of the minds of the people in behalf of the interests of education, without which things must necessarily move forward. By the way of encouragement to the teachers, Mr. George W. Jacoby, one of the most efficient school directors in the county, acts as Secretary of the Institute. He is always punctual and ever ready to lend a helping hand to those who are engaged in the amelioration of mankind.

OBSERVER.

Carlisle, December 22, 1869.

*To the Editors of the Carlisle Herald:*

There appears to be a misunderstanding among farmers and market gardeners, as to the recent decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Many are under the impression that it applies to farmers selling their produce from house to house, or at a store. It does not. Farmers are exempt from special tax, when selling their produce at the place of production, or in the manner of peddlers, but selling at the *Market Place*, even though a different stand or station is taken every day, is *not* selling in the manner of a peddler, and subjects them to the special tax of produce dealers.

Respectfully,
WM. B. PARKER,
*Assistant Assessor.*


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## OUR CITIZENS AND DR. SCHŒPPE.

The Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*, one of the most readable and fairly conducted journals of that city, doubtless misled by the statements of over zealous partizans of Dr. Schœppe, indulges in tirade against our citizens, which is as nonsensical, as it is maliciously false. *The Inquirer* relieves itself in the same way, but its absurdities are not so abundant. In order that our people may know exactly how they have been vilified, we copy the *Bulletin's* article in full.

"The withdrawal of the death warrant of Dr. Schœppe, as we have good reason to know, is a great relief to the Governor and his Attorney General, both of whom are gentlemen who can have not any possible desire to be connected with the execution of any human being, so long as there is a grave doubt of his guilt, or any possible means to secure to him the very fullest benefits of the law left untried. There is but one class of the community to whom the withdrawal of this death warrant is distasteful, and that is the class composed of the original prosecutors of Dr. Schœppe, whose interest in his death is measured by their eagerness to Miss Steinecke's money, and of a portion of the people of Carlisle, who have expressed an almost savage desire to see this young man hanged. This class is naturally roused to new excitement at the prospect of a new trial for Dr. Schœppe. The trial, if allowed by the Supreme Court, as it seems almost certain that it will be, will, of course, be held elsewhere than in Cumberland county, and it will bring before the jury the mass of scientific evidence which clearly disproves the poisoning theory. The people who are so bent upon bringing Dr. Schœppe to the scaffold are fearful that he may slip through their fingers, and his innocence be declared before the world, and they have concocted a most original and ingenious device to counteract the effect of the withdrawal of his death warrant.

"One Adam Titus is to be executed at Carlisle, on the twenty-second instant, for the confessed murder of Henry Stamm. His case is a peculiar one, he having been sentenced to death on his own plea of "guilty," without having gone through the form of a trial. Now, upon this ground, there might be some good reason to ask a reprieve for this man, and a petition is being circulated and signed in Carlisle, asking the Governor to reprieve Titus. But upon what ground? Not because of the informality of his sentence, but because the people of Carlisle *would prefer to have two men hung at-once!* They desire the Governor to keep Titus for them *until he can hang Dr. Schœppe with him!* They hope that by using Titus for a bait they can troll Schœppe back again into the noose. We have the names of several rather prominent citizens of Carlisle, who have signed this remarkable document.

"What unreasonable creatures these Cumberlanders must be! They had made up their minds to a grand ante Christmas treat. They were to have a splendid double execution, just at Christmas eve. Probably they have arranged to festoon the scaffold with evergreens and to have Christmas carols chanted under the gallows by the children of the town. Just in the height of their merry performance, down comes the order of the Governor, cutting down the entertainment to a single performance, and like spoiled children they all cry out with one accord, "We don't want a single execution! If you won't hang Schœppe we don't care about Titus! It's no fun to see one man hung by himself!. It is n't fair to make us wait until New Year for our favorite victim! We won't have Titus without Schœppe! Take your old Titus, and keep him to yourself, and then, if you find you have him on your hands, perhaps you'll give us Schœppe, for the sake of working off Titus!

"Insatiate Carlists! will not one suffice?"

"But the subject is too grave for ridicule, even when it presents itself, in this last ridiculous phrase. Governor Geary is not likely to be hoodwinked by any such shallow maneuver as this. It so evidently intended to secure the execution of Schœppe that its pretext of considering the sensibilities of the people of Carlisle, supposed to be more shocked by two single hangings than by one double one, will have no weight with the Governor. As executions in Cumberland county are done privately, within the jail yard, the delicate nerves of the signers of this petition need not be severely shocked in either case. "Nothing is easier than to say away from the jail where Titus is executed, and then if these fastidious *gourmands* will only fancy that Dr. Schœppe is dangling side by side with the confessed murderer of Henry Stamm, they will enjoy it nearly as much as if they were actually witnessing his death struggles on the scaffold."

The material allegation in this is "that the people of Carlisle would prefer to have two men hung at once." This is not true. The people of Carlisle do not desire to have two men hung at once, or at different times. They prefer to have no execution whatever, if it could be avoided without setting aside the law. They have witnessed no executions for more than sixty years, and they simply desired that the excitement and horror connected with that of Adam Titus should be postponed at least until the case of the other convicted murderer should have been disposed of, so that in the event of his suffering the extreme penalty of the law, there might not be a recurrence of a most deplorable event. Governor Geary recognized the fitness of this in holding back the death warrant of Titus, until he had disposed of Schœppe's application for pardon. The wisdom of his course is too apparent to need comment. Our people would also sooner have had the execution take place at a time more remote from Christmas than the day fixed.

But as the men who have undertaken the determination of Schœppe's guilt or innocence, in ways heretofore unheard of, see fit to criminate a community in order to get up sympathy for him, it is necessary that the position of our citizens with regard to Dr. Schœppe be set forth. There is not now, nor has there ever been any disposition in this community to persecute him. Less than six months before his arrest he came here unknown, and without any references whatever. He was at once received by the community. The professional position which he claimed was accorded to him, and he was treated by every one with all conceivable deference and courtesy. After his arrest the local papers carefully refrained from any comments on the matter; confining themselves to a mere statement of the occurrence. While it was evident from the first that the trial was to be one of the highest importance, the prosecution devolved upon the District Attorney alone, although he was among the youngest of the members of the bar, and opposed by five counsel of the prisoner's own selection. From no quarter was there any undue or unusual effort made by any to secure his conviction. The story of the mob collecting under the windows of the jury room, and shouting "hang the Dutchman," is as false as is the assertion that we prefer to have two men hung at once. After his conviction no word was raised in favor of his execution. Petitions for pardon were poured into the Executive Chamber; meetings were called, at which orators ranted about the stupidity of jury, and court, and community, and yet from that community, and court, and jury, no word was heard in favor of an execution or in opposition to the pardon. Whilst the application for pardon was pending, the most outrageous perversions of the facts, the most insane abuse of the Court, the District Attorney, the jury, and the Governor, were allowed to pass unnoticed, rather than there should be a word uttered which would interfere with the prisoner's chances of pardon. In our own case, every thing offered by the prisoner or his counsel that would operate in his favor was freely given to the public, and not a word was published that could influence any one against him. And now, when he has been granted the most extraordinary indulgence in all respects, that any convicted man in this Commonwealth ever received, the journals who are enlisted in his favor denounce the community which received and treated him as one of her own citizens, without question or hesitation, and for what? Simply for asking that the execution of a man, convicted for the same crime by the same tribunal, should be delayed? How can this effect the case of Schœppe? *The Bulletin* says that the Supreme Court will grant a new trial, and the venue will be changed, and scientific testimony will clearly disprove the poisoning. If so we hardly think Governor Geary will insist on issuing his death warrant, without a record of conviction to base it on, merely because he has one to issue for Titus? This view might have occurred to the *Bulletin*, unless the determination is to force Schœppe's case through by public opinion, even should the second record be against him.

And now, since the Doctor's friends are bound to force discussions and statements concerning the matter, it may be well enough to settle a few stories. Mr. Maglaughlin in a recent letter contradicted flatly the mob story. Dr. Schœppe has seen fit to publish three letters certifying to his good conduct and character in a recent number of the Philadelphia *Post*, which he states were presented on the trial and ruled out, because "they were written instruments and the authors were living." Dr. Schœppe presented no such letters on the trial, or in any way put his character in issue. He says also he had no intimation of the recent movement to bring his case into the Supreme Court. Strange to say, however, his case comes into Court on a petition over his own signature, and verified by his affidavit.

If it is desired by those who have Dr. Schœppe's case in hand that it should be stated, we will admit that a great portion of our citizens believe that his conviction was a just one. They heard all the evidence adduced on the trial, and have read and re-read it in the printed report. They know the Court, jurors, witnesses, and all concerned in the trial, and also the prisoner. It may be that they are incapable of forming a correct opinion on the case, but we suggest that their judgment in the matter is entitled to as much weight and consideration, as is that of those persons who have merely read the proceedings of the trial as a matter of curiosity, or news. It may be also as some of our journals assert that the Court, counsel and jurors, were stupid and prejudiced beyond other men, but that is not apparent to those to whom they are well known. Now as we said at the outset, no one here desires the execution of Dr. Schœppe, or any one else. If his innocence can be established every one will rejoice that our community has not been disgraced by the most diabolical murder ever perpetrated. All are willing and anxious that he should have even the extraordinary privilege that has now been accorded him, and until his case is finally disposed of by the Courts, no attempt will be made to do aught against him. In return for this we have a right to demand that we be exempt from abuse and ridicule, as being his persecutors, "wishing to deck his scaffold with evergreens, and have our children sing Christmas carols around it." It is our right that we should not be thus maligned, and if Dr. Schœppe's friends persist in this folly, we will give a few revelations, that will induce reflection even in them.

A Washington dispatch to a Democratic paper speaks thus:

"Judge Strong of Pennsylvania, is mentioned for the Attorney Generalship. He is the man who a year ago, and while the State election was progressing, rendered the decision which declared illegal all naturalization papers issued by the courts, and which decision was afterwards reversed by Judge Sharswood, of the Supreme Bench, as well as denounced as infamous by all decent republican journals."

Every body knows Judge Strong did nothing of the kind. Judge Read made the decree referred to, and was abused for it right handsomely. Now, however, Judge Strong is up for Attorney General and Judge Read's acts are credited to him. Of course it is all right; there is no use in being a politician if you can't pervert everything just to suit emergencies. This story will do just as well to charge to Mr. Stanton's account as to Judge Strong's, and we hope to see it used.

How about these bloated bondholders now? Sunset Cox, Sam. Randall, James Brooks, Judge Woodward and several other gentlemen who used to make Democratic speeches, say they must be paid in full. Is this Democracy or how is it? A year or two ago there were some things that looked like counterfeit greenbacks circulated as Democratic documents. They would be good things to circulate now.

We wonder what Brick Pomeroy thinks of the Congressional action on the Repudiation question. Brick's doctrine is that repudiation is right, necessary, honest, and Democratic. He, doubtless, still holds to all this, except the last. It will hardly do now for him to insist that it is Democratic doctrine, unless he is prepared to read Cox, Brooks, Kerr, Randall, and Woodward out of the party. Brick, however, might do this if it suited his fancy. He will, doubtless, give these gentlemen, who have taken the water on this question, the benefit of a lashing.

Hon. E. M. Stanton has been nominated and confirmed a Justice of the Supreme Court, to succeed Justice Grier, who has resigned. It is needless to comment this appointment, for its fitness is apparent to all. It was due to Mr. Stanton, as a recognition of the value of his efforts in suppressing the rebellion, and his fidelity to the principles of freedom. Pennsylvania was proud of his record as War Minister, and is proud now that he has been assigned a place in the highest tribunal of the nation. It is also most fitting that he who contributed so much to secure the enforcement of the laws of the Republic, should be made one of their chief expounders. We predict that Mr. Stanton's services to the country, in his new position, will be second only in value to those he rendered during the rebellion, and the almost equally wicked attempt of Andrew Johnson to subvert the Government.

The accounts of Col. John W. Forney, late Secretary of the Senate have been refunded and pronounced correct. Senator Cameron who intimated pretty strongly some months since that Mr. Forney's record was not clear, states that he is satisfied now that the Government has not lost a cent by Mr. Forney, but that he had made up from his own funds, a large sum that his clerk had improperly used. This statement is highly honorable both to Mr. Forney and Senator Cameron. And now we hope that those papers who were so careful to circulate the *report* of Mr. Forney's defalcation will be as eager to circulate the *fact* that his record is entirely free from even suspicion.

## REPUDIATION REPUDIATED.

At last the end has come. Since the war began, honest men feared, and scoundrels hoped that at some time not far distant the nation would throw off its burthen of debt by repudiation. This idea, of course, was encouraged by all who could profit by it. Gold gamblers announced it when they would raise the price on their last purchase. Conquered rebels predicted it, because they naturally hated to be taxed to pay a debt contracted for their subjugation. Democratic politicians favored it, because they imagined the people as dishonest as themselves, and as ready to sacrifice their honor or their promise, to rid themselves of a just taxation. But in spite of the teachings and predictions of all these classes, the people who saved the Government from overthrow, were bound to save it from disgrace. They spurned all ideas of relief from taxation at the price of dishonor, and as they persisted in their adherence to the principles of honesty, those who are dependant on their favors for office, have at last realized that it was necessary to put themselves on record against repudiation.

On last Thursday, in the House of Representatives at Washington, Mr. Mungen, a Democrat from Ohio, made a speech in favor of repudiation. It contained about the substance of every Democratic speech made within the last five years on the subject of our finances, but strange to say, it did n't meet the approval of the Democratic members. Mr. Brooks could n't endorse the views of the gentleman from Ohio. Mr. Cox was shocked at the thought of repudiating any portion of the debt, although his regard for Mr. Mungen was unbounded. Mr. Randall would also have no part nor lot in dishonoring the nation's debt. Judge Woodward was opposed to all sorts of repudiation by any persons or Commonwealths, or corporations whatsoever. He had saved Allegheny county from the disgrace of repudiation by her Republican Commissioners, and he had also tried to annul the legal tender act, in order to prevent repudiation, and therefore he could n't repudiate either. Thus it went all around the Democratic side. Every fellow who could stand on his feet and talk at the same time, talked most fiercely against going back on the bloated bondholders. Poor Mungen was astounded. His speech was repudiated by the very men for whose benefit he had written it. "Darn the fellows," he exclaims, "I have heard all of them, dozens of times, talk privately in favor of repudiating everything except their salaries." These old party foxes know too well how the people fell on the question of the national debt to talk repudiation, for fear that it might come up in judgment against them after while.

Just after these gentlemen had got off their show honesty, General Garfield offered a resolution, declaring that the House, without distinction of party, condemned any attempt direct or indirect to repudiate the debt or any part of it. This passed with but one dissenting vote, and thus another pledge is given of the good faith of the Government to her creditors. The importance of this vote cannot be over estimated. Both at home and abroad it will increase our credit. Gold will receive another push downward, and the gamblers in both it and in the politics of the country will have less confidence in their own operations, and less ability to interfere with the interests of the community. At last, even Democrats realize that honesty is the best policy.

Judge Woodward is still horrified at the idea of the Republican party passing the legal tender act. It was certainly bad for the Democracy. If it hadn't passed, the wheels of Government would have stopped before 1863, the confederacy would have been recognized, the Democratic party would have controlled it, and if they had any appreciation of ability, Judge Woodward might have been Chief Justice of the now nation. But the legal tender act made it possible to fight the war out, and the result is different—slightly. There were many other things done by the Republican party that the Judge did n't like, Curtin's re-election for instance.

Here is a neat little speech; just read it.

"The Legislature [of Pennsylvania] ratified negro suffrage before the voice of the people could be heard on the question. I have said if the people of Pennsylvania would vote in favor of the measure, I would not object. This year it was substantially decided—we were defeated. I do not believe that they voted intelligently on the subject; yet I believe it was ratified, and I shall say nothing more against it. I am willing the negro should vote. The colored people of my town respect no one more than they do me, yet I am not a Republican."

Who, do you suppose, made that speech? Some weak kneed Democrat who lives in a strong Republican district, and wants to come over. Not a bit of it. This was made by Hon. George W. Woodward, once Democratic Chief Justice, Democrate candidate for Governor, now a Democratic member of Congress, and the man who nominated Asa Packer for President. What are we coming to? Here we have the head and brains of the Democratic party in Pennsylvania, declaring that the people have ratified negro suffrage, and that he is willing the negro shall vote. "Can such things be, and overcome us like"—well, no matter, what.

Here we have the grand fizzle of all Democratic resistance to Republican ideas—the concession of the final triumph of the principles which the Democratic party dedicated itself to prevent. Ten years ago it adopted, for its creed, the theory that the negro had no rights which white men were bound to respect. For this faith it was willing that a nation should be sacrificed, and hastened to assist in its destruction. But all this failed—miserably, as it was right it should. The Democracy still lives, but only to witness the destruction of all its much vaunted theories, and to see its leaders, one by one, surrender to those who made victory certain by following the right.


SPECIAL NOTICE.

FRIGHTFUL DEVELOPMENTS!

[illegible]

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

[illegible]

General Produce Market.

Carlisle, December 22, 1869.

Corrected Weekly by William Weakmood

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| BUTTER | 22 | BACON SHOULDERS, | 16 |
| EGGS | 25 | BACON SIDES, | 00 |
| LARD | 16 | WHITE BEANS | 2 50 |
| TALLOW | 9 | PARED PEACHES, | 20 |
| SOAP | 8 | UNPARED PEACHES | 08 |
| BEESWAX | 25 | DRIED APPLES, | 3 08 |
| HAMS | 18 | RAGS | 3 |

CHRISTMAS SEASON AT "SOUTH END," CARLISLE, PA.

[illegible]

JUST RECEIVED.

[illegible]

LAMPS AND GLASSWARE.

[illegible]

THE ONLY RELIABLE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA KNOWN IN THE WHOLE WORLD.

[illegible]

PUBLIC SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

[illegible]

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

[illegible]

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS.

[illegible]

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

[illegible]

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

[illegible]

GREAT BARGAINS IN FURNITURE.

[illegible]

NOTICE.—Sealed Proposals will be received at this office, until ten o'clock, a. m., on Tuesday, January 18, 1870, for furnishing the troops at Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, with the best

FAMILY FLOUR,

[illegible]

FIRST RECEIVED.

[illegible]

THE CUMBERLAND COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY will hold its annual meeting on Tuesday, January 4, 1870, at ten o'clock, a. m., at the Arbitration Chamber, in the Court House, for the purpose of electing officers to serve for the ensuing year.

JOHN HAYS,
Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that application was made, on the twenty-third day of December, 1869, to the Court of Common Pleas for Cumberland county, to grant a charter of incorporation to be known as the "Dickinson Mission Church" and if no sufficient reason is shown to the contrary, the said Court will, at the next term, January 15, 1870, decree and declare that the persons mentioned shall be constituted a corporation, by body politic.

W. Y. CAVANAUGH,
Prothonotary.

PUBLIC SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY. Tuesday, January 11, 1870. Will be sold, at public sale, on the above day, at the residence of the late S. M. Kenyon, deceased, on the Walnut Bottom road, five miles west of Carlisle, the following personal property, to wit: Two heavy draught horses, four milch cows, one two horse wagon with bed and ladders, top buggy, sleigh, one spring plough, shovel plough, harrow, double and single trees, chains, mattocks, shovels, sledges, cradles, and other articles. Hay by the ton, potatoes by the bushel. Also, HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, consisting of one eight day clock, bureau, wardrobe, cook stove, and fixtures, two ten plate stoves, bedsteads and bedding, kitchen tables, washstands, chairs, tables, carpets (two of which are new) by the yard, and many other articles unnecessary to mention. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock on said day, when attendance will be given, and terms made known by

JOHN S. MUNRO,
Executor of S. M. Kenyon, deceased.

NOTICE.—Sealed Proposals will be received at this office, until ten o'clock, a. m., on Tuesday, January 18, 1870, for furnishing the troops at Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, with the best

FAMILY FLOUR,

for six months from and after the first day of February, 1870, or such less time as the Commissary General of Subsistence, U. S. Army, may direct. Proposals must be in U. S. Mail, and endorsed "Proposals for Family Flour," and must contain the names of two responsible persons who will sign the bonds and become responsible for the faithful performance of the contract.

Per one wheel barrel are requested to be present at the opening of the proposals. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids which they may consider unreasonable, or for any other sufficient cause.

W. R. MAIZE,
First Lieutenant and Brevet Captain U. S. Army, A. C. S.
OFFICE OF A. C. S.,
CARLISLE BARRACKS, PA.,
December 15, 1869.

MARRIED.

LUTZ—WISE.—On the sixteenth of December, by the Rev. N. Hutman, Mr. Cornelius V. Lutz, to Miss Amanda S. Wise, both of South Middleton township.

FORD—TOUT.—On the ninth instant, by the Rev. E. H. Stokes, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. Samuel Ford, of Washington, D. C., to Miss Ella H. Stout, of N. E. Maryland.

VOCOMS—SMITH.—In St. John's church, on the sixteenth instant, by the Rev. W. C. Leverett, Henry A. McComas, esq., of Hagerstown, Md., to Miss Annie V. Smith, of Carlisle.

WOODS—LINE.—On the sixteenth instant, by the Rev. G. P. Wing, Mr. William Woods, to Miss Bella Line, both of Cumberland county.

DIED.

RITNER.—Near Mt. Rock, December 19, 1869, Mary May, only child of William D., and Francis Ritner, aged ten months and nineteen days.

MARKETS.

CARLISLE PRODUCE MARKET

Carlisle, December 22, 1869.

| | |
|---|---|
| Family Flour | 6 25 |
| Superfine do | 4 50 |
| do RYE | 4 50 |
| WHITE WHEAT | 1 10 |
| RED do | 1 00 |
| RYE | 85 |
| CORN | 65 |
| OATS | 45 |
| CLOVERSEED | 7 00 |
| TIMOTHYSEED | 2 00 |
| FLAXSEED | 2 00 |
| BARLEY | 85 |

DRY GOODS.

GOOD NEWS!

ANOTHER GRAND OPENING

AT THE

CENTRAL

DRY GOODS HOUSE.

Having taken advantage of the great decline in prices in the city, we have made large additions to our stock of

DRESS GOODS,

In every variety and style, at such prices as will astonish all in search