

Emmitsburg Chronicle.

SAMUEL MOTTER, Editor and Publisher.

"IGNORANCE IS THE CURSE OF GOD; KNOWLEDGE THE WING WHEREWITH WE FLY TO HEAVEN."

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VOL. I.

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NO. 31.

His Birthday.

It is His birthday—His, the Holy Child!
And innocent childhood blossoms now anew,
Under the dropping of celestial dew
Into its heart, out of this heavenly Flower,
That penetrates the lowliest roof-tree bower
With fragrance of an Eden unfaded:
Oh, happy children, praise Him in your mirth,
The Son of God born with you on the earth!

It is His birthday—His, in whom our youth
Becomes immortal. Nothing good, or sweet,
Or beautiful, or needful to complete
The being that He shares, shall suffer blight,
All that in us His Father can delight,
He saves, He makes eternal as His truth.
Praise Him for one another, loyal friends!
The friendship He awakens, never ends!

It is His birthday—and this world of ours
Is a new earth, since He bathed dwelt therein,
Is even as heaven, since One Life without sin
Made it a home: His voice is in the air,
His face looks forth from beauty everywhere,
His breath is sweetness at the soul of flowers:
And in Him—joy beyond all joy of these—
Man wakes to glorious possibilities!

It is His birthday—and our birthday too?
Humanity was one long dream of Him,
Until He came,—with fitful glow, and dim.
The altars heavenward smoked from vague
desire—
Despair half stifling aspiration's fire.
He is man's lost ideal, skinning through
This life of ours, whereinto floweth His,—
God, interblent with human destinies.

It is His birthday—His, the only One
Who ever made life's meaning wholly plain,
Dawn is He to our night! No longer vain
And purposeless our onward-struggling
years,
The hope He bringeth over-floods our fears:
Now do we know the Father, through the Son!
Oh earth, Oh heart, be glad on this glad
morn!
God is with man! Life, Life to us is born!
LUCY LARCOM.

The Story of a Granted Wish.

Dullerton was justly named, for it was
the quietest, cleanest, dearest country
town in England. I spent three years
there with an old aunt, and hope I may
never visit the place again. There was
nothing to see, nothing to do, nothing
to think about. I was too thoroughly a
cockney to care for country pursuits,
and, besides, we lived in a country town,
not village. Here I lived—or vegetated
for three years. And all that time I was
sighing for an adventure—something to
happen, something to break the monot-
ony of existence. The reader shall hear
how I gained my wish at last and learned
to indorse the truth of Pope's words.
"To know the misery of a granted
prayer."

We had a fine old church at Duller-
ton, almost as large as a small cathedral
(excuse the Irishism). It was rich in
brasses and fine tombs; indeed, I really
believe there were more male effigies on
the tombstones than young men in the
town. The church though very fine was
sadly out of repair; but one good thing
it possessed—an excellent organ, which
had been left the place by a native of Duller-
ton. I was passionately of music, and
when our good easy vicar gave me *carte
blanche* to use this organ, I found life
at Dullerton more endurable. As an
artist's daughter I could not be insensibil-
e to the beauty of the church itself;
and between practicing on the organ,
sketching the interior of the church, and
making myself intimately acquainted
with the tombs and brasses, I spent a
great part of the day in the sacred edifice.

One cold, winter afternoon I remember
having a peculiarly dismal fit, having
been in doors for two or three days in
consequence of a heavy fall of snow; and
when, late in the afternoon, it began to
clear, I felt I must go out, if only for
an hour. Spite of Aunt Anne's mildly-
expressed astonishment, I went out, and
felt I must try just one chant upon that
dear old organ. Calling at the vicarage
for the key of the church, I went on
my willful way, little thinking how soon
my longing for an 'adventure' was to be
satisfied. It was growing dusk as I
unlocked the heavy door and stepped
inside the church; so dusk, in fact, that
I missed my footing at the step inside,
and slipped, falling against the door in
my efforts to save myself. The door
slammed to, leaving the key on the out-
side. So here I was a prisoner. The
door, like everything else, was out of
repair, and depended on the key for
opening it; there was no latch within.
I tried to turn the key through the key-
hole, but only succeeded in breaking my
nails. Then I remembered reading how
some one similarly situated had rung
the bell. But, alas, our belfry was ap-
proached by a flight of turret stairs,
terminated by a door, which I found—
locked.

The church was about ten minutes'
walk from any habitation and no one was
likely to pass it, so I might have shouted
over without attracting attention,
even could my voice have penetrated
through the stout oaken door. I once

thought of escaping by the windows,
but they were all too high from the
ground, and even in this emergency I
should have hesitated at breaking a pane
of the rare old glass. My only hope
was that Aunt Anne would become
alarmed and miss me. I had promised
to return the key at the vicarage as I
went home, but it was doubtful if my
non-appearance that evening would ex-
cite surprise. Mr. Scott, our old bach-
elor vicar, was one of the most absent
of men, and if he was immersed in his
books, had probably forgotten the key
and myself by this time. My only hope
of rescue lay in Aunt Anne.

As I rose from the step where I had
been sitting reflecting on the situation,
I began to feel that adventures, after
all, were not without alloy. I thought
so still more some hours later. Spite of
my wrappings I was cold, so I gathered
stray pieces of carpet and rugs from the
seats, and built myself a warm nest by
the chancel, where I could command a
full view of the door in case any one
came to look for me.

I was neither a nervous nor a super-
stitious girl, but the weirdness of the
church in the fading light gave me such
uncomfortable, 'creepy' sensations that
I closed my eyes to keep out the spec-
tral view.

I must have slept some hours, for, on
awakening, the moon was shining. I
now began to feel very uneasy. Was I
condemned to 'make a night of it' in the
church? It was a blessing the next day
was Sunday, I thought ruefully, at any
rate I was sure to be found when Saun-
ders came to open the doors. I lay look-
ing down the long vista of the nave, at
all the familiar tombs I knew so well:
the knights and ladies lying stiff and
still, with solemn-faced rows of children
kneeling at their sides. The white fig-
ures looked ghastly enough in the un-
certain light, and brought into my mind
all the ghostly stories I had ever heard.
I sat up and endeavored to shake off the
uncomfortable sensations creeping over
me, and told myself how absurd it was
to think of such rubbish. As I raised
myself my glance fell on a large square
tomb nearly opposite. I knew every
stone in the church and that special
tomb was an old eye-sore to me; for
though it was clearly intended to bear a
reclining effigy, the figure was now
wanting. Yet, as I looked across now, I
distinctly saw a figure lying on the slab.

'Mr. Scott has actually filled up that
blank tomb at last,' I thought, and I
strained my eyes to distinguish what
kind of a figure he had selected. Its
legs were crossed, I was sure; therefore
it must be a crusader. The only dis-
tinct part about it was the crossed legs,
for a pillar hid the upper part of the
body from my view. Looking steadily
at it I fancied (was it only fancy?) that
the legs moved! As this pleasant idea
occurred to me, the moon again disap-
peared; another few seconds and it
shone out again and I ventured to look
across once more to reassure myself.
There was no movement in the rigid form;
but the legs were crossed no longer.
Could I have been mistaken in thinking
they were so? Impossible! Yet they were
most certainly uncrossed now. Again
the light waned, and again appeared.
This time I lay looking with all my
power, unable to move or stir. Was I
going mad, or did my eyes play me false?
Slowly, but unmistakably, did the figure
begin to stir; it moved restlessly upon
its stony couch, and finally sat bolt up-
right, clear and distinct in the moon-
light. I can not attempt to describe the
terror that seized on me at this fearful
sight. Never have I experienced mo-
ments of such mental agony as when I
lay cowering among my wrappings, with
straining eyeballs fixed on that fearful
thing—ghost, demon, what?—moving
opposite. Presently it rose and stood
upright in the aisle, looking around as
if in search of something. I tried to
draw one of the carpets over my head,
for I could not bear the sight longer;
but as I moved a yell rang through the
stillness, and the figure rushed at me.
How I found power to rise I know not,
but I have a remembrance of a mad fight
down the nave and round the aisles,
with that fearful pursuer behind—on,
on, like a vision in a dreadful dream;
and then another fiendish yell, a clutch
of cold fingers at my throat, and—dark-
ness and vacancy!

'My dear madam, I assure you it is
only a fainting fit; our dear young pa-
tient will be quite herself again in a
few moments,' were the first words that
fell upon my ear as I opened my eyes
to consciousness. I knew the bland
tones of little Dr. Gray, our local Escu-
lapias, and their friendly and familiar
sound was so reassuring that I struggled
feebly into a sitting posture, and looked
round to find myself still in the church,
but the center of an excited group of
all the magnates of Dullerton, together

with Aunt Anne and Mr. Scott.
It was some days before I was suffi-
ciently composed to hear the explanation
of my 'adventure.'

It appears that after I had gone out,
Aunt Anne's next door neighbor sent a
request that she would take tea with
her, as she was not well and wanted
cheering up. When she returned at
half-past nine, she was greatly alarmed
to find I was not in, and hurried off to
Mr. Scott to give an alarm, while Molly,
the servant, went for Jim Bates, our
local policeman. Roused from his studies,
Mr. Scott remembered I had borrowed
the key for the purpose of going to the
church some hours previously, and
thither he and Aunt Anne hurried.—
Molly, on her part, encountered Jim
Bates on the street with a crowd at his
heels. I was not the only person who
had disappeared that evening. A pauper
lunatic in our workhouse, who had long
been suspected of homicidal tendencies,
had suddenly committed a murderous
assault on another of the inmates, and
escaped during the subsequent confu-
sion. For some hours Jim Bates and
his assistants had been scouring the
neighborhood in search of this danger-
ous maniac, till at last some one recol-
lected that Saunders and his wife were
cleaning in the church at the time he
effected his escape, and that it was just
possible he had slipped in there and
been locked in. This, in fact, proved
to be the case. The lunatic must have
been lurking in the chancel when I en-
tered it. With the restlessness of an
infirm brain, he had wandered about,
mimicking the attitudes of the quiet ef-
figies around, and it was while thus pos-
ing for a crusader that he first attracted
my attention. My involuntary move-
ment first drew his attention to me, and
roused him to another outburst of ma-
nical fury. I have little doubt I owe
my life to the providential entry of the
party without, who heard my screams
and the lunatic's yell, and rushed in just
as he had clutched me. The poor crea-
ture was overpowered with great diffi-
culty, and taken back to the workhouse;
he did not survive many days, dying
in one of his paroxysms.

It was some time before I recovered
from the effects of that terrible night;
and even now, though thirty years have
rolled away, the sight of a cross-legged
crusader on a tombstone always gives
me an uncomfortable sensation. I have
certainly never again wished to encoun-
ter 'adventures.'—*London Society.*

The Scotch Railroad Disaster.

The most remarkable disaster that has
ever occurred in the history of railroads
is that which just occurred at Tay-
bridge, Scotland. The catastrophe by
which so many lives were lost, and which
was so complete that not a single sur-
vivor was left to tell the story of that ter-
rible night, was caused by the breaking
down of the central girders of the long
railway bridge across the river Tay, in
Perthshire, Scotland, at about seven
o'clock in the evening, whilst a train
from Edinburgh to Dundee was crossing
over it. The Tay is a bolder river and
carries a larger volume of water within
its banks than any other in the British
islands. At the point where the bridge
crossed it the depth of water ranges
from forty to forty-five feet, while the
height of the bridge from the surface of
the water was eighty-eight feet. Dur-
ing the great storm that prevailed off
the coast of Scotland on Sunday the
large girders sustaining the central
spans of the bridge suddenly gave way,
and into the yawning chasm thus form-
ed the train, consisting of four third-
class cars, one first-class, one second-
class and the brakemen's van, was pre-
cipitated into the river, and of the whole
of the passengers on board not one es-
caped drowning. The nearest approach
to this frightful calamity was that at
Ashabula, Ohio, in December, 1876,
which also was caused by the falling of
a bridge, and which resulted in a loss
of one hundred and seventy-four lives.
The customary construction of British
railway cars in compartments, with the
doors locked on the side next to the
platform, and with no access in emer-
gencies to the conductor or 'guard,' adds
greatly to the danger to life and limb in
case of accidents from collisions or from
sudden immersion in deep water from
the giving way of a bridge. That over
the Tay was two miles long and of
eighty-five spans, and so great confi-
dence was put in its powers to resist
any strain to which it might be sub-
jected that no thought seems to have been
taken to keep watch over it. The con-
sequence was, as the dispatch states,
that 'some time elapsed before the na-
ture of the disaster was ascertained.'—
When it did become known all the pas-
sengers were drowned and the wreckage
was floating ashore.

Napoleon's Disastrous Pride.

One of the most interesting episodes
recounted in the memoirs of the late
Prince Metternich, just given to the
world by his son, according to the will
of the prince, which provided for their
publication twenty-five years after their
author's death, is doubtless Metternich's
own account of the momentous interview
which took place between himself and
Napoleon I. at Dresden, on the 26th of
June, 1813. The prince, on the part of
Austria, offered a mediation with a view
of closing the war, but meanwhile was
conducting the negotiations which led
to the quadruple alliance, and ultimate-
ly to Napoleon's defeat at Leipsic. The
interview was nine hours long, and it
took place at Napoleon's quarters. After
some preliminary conversation, Met-
ternich put the alternative to the em-
peror. The prime minister stated the
situation of the hour. He said: 'The
world asks for peace. To assure that
peace you must withdraw within the
limits that are compatible with general
tranquillity, or you must succumb in the
otherwise inevitable struggle. To-
day you can still conclude a peace; to-
morrow will be, perhaps, too late for
you to do so. The emperor, my sover-
eign, allows himself to be guided in his
conduct solely by the voice of his con-
science. Listen, sire, now to yours!—
'Well, but what is required of me?'
rejoined Napoleon, hastily. 'That I
should dishonor myself? Never! I
shall know how to die, if necessary; but
not how to cede one inch of my territory.
Your monarchs who are born to thrones
can allow themselves to be beaten
twenty times running, and then return
to their capitals as if nothing had hap-
pened to them. I can not, because I
am only a parvenu of a soldier. My rule
will not survive the day upon which I
shall no longer be powerful and terrible.
I made a great mistake in omitting to
calculate what an army cost me—the
finest ever seen by man. I can fight
against mankind, but not against the
elements. The cold has vanquished, has
crushed me. In one single night I lost
30,000 horses, frozen to death. Indeed,
I have lost all save my honor and my
consciousness of what I owe to a valiant
people, which, after these unheard-of
calamities, has given me new proofs
of its devotion to me, of its conviction that
I alone am fit to govern it.'

How a Top Climbed a String.

The Japanese top-spinner walked to
the side of the stage and untied a string,
which as soon as it was loosed swung
quickly to the middle of the stage, and
then hung perpendicularly. After un-
tying this string, the Japanese took a
top from his assistant, and twirling it in
his hand until it revolved quickly
enough, he took hold of the end of the
string, and placing the stem of the top
at right angles to it, left things to take
care of themselves.

The top spun a short time at the end
of the string, but soon it began to move
slowly upward, still spinning at right
angles with the string. It continued in
this way to move steadily upward until
at length it had traversed the entire
distance, and was lost to view behind
the 'flies' over the stage.

When the applause that greeted this
trick had subsided, the Japanese moved
the dollhouse to the center of the stage
and placed it beside the table. He then
set six tops, exactly alike in size and
appearance, spinning upon the table
and taking a seventh in his hand, indi-
cated to the spectators by signs, that he
would send it on a journey through the
dollhouse. He then sat down on the
floor, and curling up his legs, Turk-
fashion, started the seventh top spin-
ning. It ran along the floor until it
reached a sort of inclined drawbridge
leading to the entrance of the little
house, and then went up slowly to and
through the open door. The juggler
waited a moment, as if expecting some
signal from the now invisible top. His
suspense was relieved an instant later
by the tinkling of a silver bell, which
indicated that the top had entered one
of the tiny rooms. The Japanese held
up one finger and waited, in a listening
attitude, for a second signal. It came,
as before, in the tinkle of a bell, upon
hearing which the man held up two
fingers. Finally, when ten rooms had
been visited, and ten bells rung in this
way, had been counted on the perfor-
mer's fingers, he arose and pointed toward
the house, and toward the table upon
which the six tops were yet spinning.—
After a few moments, during which we
silently watched the door of the house,
the top that had been ringing the bells
came quickly out of the entrance, ran
down the drawbridge and dropped mo-
tionless at the feet of the Japanese.—
That same moment the tops on the table
stopped and dropped over on their sides.
—*St. Nicholas.*

The Irish Agitator.

Charles Stewart Parnell, who has just
arrived in this country for the purpose
of setting forth the wrongs of Ireland,
and inducing subscriptions for the alie-
vation of her inhabitants, although an
Irish 'agitator,' is, curiously enough,
not an Irishman at all, or one only to a
limited extent. He is American by his
mother's side, his mother being the
daughter of a commodore in the United
States navy, and his father came of an
old English family, originally from one
of the midland counties. His mother is
the daughter of the late Commodore
Stewart, who commanded the United
States frigate Constitution in the war of
1812. She married Mr. Parnell in Ire-
land, and lived with him on his estates
in county Wicklow until his death.—
Commodore Stewart left an estate at
Bordentown, New Jersey, and when his
son Charles died, in 1874, Mrs. Parnell
came to this country. She leased her
father's mansion, and is now living in
Bordentown, on the Bonaparte estate.
In a recent conversation Mrs. Parnell
said of her son: 'He was not always as
cool in his temper as he is now in the
debates in the house. When a boy he
grew so angry when he could not have
his own way that his face would purple
with passion. As he grew up he was
imperious to the servants, as every
young landlord is in that country. After
he came back from Cambridge, where
he was educated at Magdalen college, he
was as conservative in his politics as the
most bitter Tory. This until he came to
America, partly on private business and
partly to study its institutions, when he
was twenty-three years old. He re-
mained here for some time, and returned
to Ireland a changed man. From a Con-
servative he had become an out-and-out
Radical. His change was a radical one,
too, for he lowered the rents of his ten-
ants and raised the wages of those in
his employ. Even the temper of his
blood seemed to have changed. From a
hot-headed youngster he had become a
sedate and well-balanced man. But he
was only following in the footsteps of
his father and grandfather, who were,
for the day in which they lived and for
their position as landlords, extremely
radical in politics. In April, 1875, he
took his seat in the House of Commons,
and almost from the first provoked the
hostility of his Conservative fellow-
members by speaking whenever he had
anything to say, instead of listening pa-
tiently to older and more experienced
men. He refused to be put down, and
the more he would talk, even though he
could not be heard more than a couple
of benches off; and his persistence gradu-
ally attracted the support of the sym-
pathetic Biggar and one or two kindred
spirits in the same direction, who looked
upon him as an Irish martyr. By-and-
bye he began to retaliate by talking when
he had nothing to say, and so during the
sessions of 1877 and 1878 the merits of
obstruction as an engine for extorting
concessions from the government gradu-
ally dawned upon him and his faithful
adherents.' Parnell is to-day one of
the most popular men in Ireland. Hav-
ing reduced his rents, his income from
his property does not exceed £1,500 a
year. He is worshipped by the masses,
who naturally take kindly to the doc-
trine that unless the landlords concede
in all cases a reduction of twenty-five
per cent. in rents, it is legitimate to pay
no rents at all.

A Bishop's Denunciation.

Dr. MacCormack, bishop of Achonry,
Sligo and Mayo, Ireland, publishes a
letter stating that on Christmas eve he
gave food to three hundred starving
people—one-fifth of the whole popula-
tion of Ballaghaderreen town—out of his
own funds, saying he reserves for a
'darker, not distant day,' the money
sent him by charitable persons. He
gives an appalling picture of the ap-
proaching misery. He says: 'Who can
wonder that discontent and disaffection
are rife and ready to speak out in this
unhappy land, when the government
looks on with cruel apathy? If the
truth must be told, I hesitate not to say
that the government is to blame for
the disloyalty of some of our people. It
was a miracle if they were not disloyal
to the core.' He censures the 'callous
conduct of the government who, while
they can not spare money to avert an
Irish famine, can waste millions in wars
of equivocal morality,' and contrasts
strongly the conduct of Prussia in deal-
ing with the famine in Silesia.

An apology: 'But, Freddy, how could
you ever think of calling aunty stupid?
Immediately go to her and tell her that
you are sorry.' Frederick goes to aunty
and says: 'Aunty, I am sorry that you
are stupid.'

ITEMS OF GENERAL INTEREST.

Queen Victoria receives \$5,000 a day.
Babies will enjoy 366 holler days in
1880.

Virginia has 675 colored schools and
415 colored teachers.

Bishop Potter, of New York, has con-
firmed 72,000 persons.

A Mohammedan priest in Constanti-
nople has been sentenced to death for
assisting in the translation of the Bible.

The record of vital statistics of New
York show that during 1879 there were
in that city 28,165 deaths, 25,332 births
and 8,885 marriages.

Mr. Oliver Ames gave a one-thousand-
railroad bond to each of the employees in
the Boston office of the Union Pacific
railroad company on Christmas.

Sam Ward, the great American lobby-
ist and after-dinner joker, has been a
constant companion of Gladstone in his
great political tour of Scotland.

A bill to prevent and punish the in-
termarriage of whites and negroes has
passed both houses of the South Caro-
lina legislature, and has been approved
by the governor.

A Swift Runner Indian who was con-
victed last summer, upon his own con-
fession, of having killed and eaten his
mother, wife and several children dur-
ing last winter, was hanged on the 20th
instant at Fort Saskatchewan, British
Columbia.

A curious incident in connection with
the Maine business is that Governor
Gardner and Representative Frye are
brothers-in-law, and the governor's
daughter, an estimable young lady, is
at present spending the season with her
uncle (Mr. Frye) and his family.

Horn buttons are now mostly made of
the hoofs of cattle, and not of the horns
as formerly. Cattle hoofs sell at the
present time for about \$50 per ton. The
products of neat stock are very nume-
rous, and there is scarcely a part of the
whole creature that goes to waste.

Messrs. Gould and Waite, well-known
young business men of Chicago, thought
to play a trick on the latter's porter by
disarranging the room as if burglars had
been present, and then hiding in the
closet. When the porter came in he
was greatly excited, and hearing some
one in the closet, didn't scare, but took
a pistol and fired through the door, kill-
ing Mr. Gould.

Austin Sheldon, on account of disap-
pointment in love and business specu-
lations, took himself to a cave in Leba-
non county, Pa., and spent forty years
by himself in that habitation. Recently
he was unearthed by a correspondent,
who elicited from him the fact that he
did not know who was President of the
United States and had never heard of
Grant; never saw a railroad or telegraph
wire.

Mrs. Ann E. Garrison, of South Bay
City, Mich., has obtained a verdict of
\$1,000 against a saloon-keeper of that
place who sold her husband liquor.—
She sued for \$10,000 damages, alleging
that before her husband commenced
drinking he was worth \$15,000 and had
an annual income of \$5,000; but drink
took it all away and made him a drunk-
en, shiftless creature, and unable to at-
tend to business. He is now in Cali-
fornia.

Mary Anderson travels in a Pullman
palace car, on which three cents a mile
is paid, besides the fares, and one hun-
dred dollars a week for the use of the
car and attendance. Sam Hickey tells
the Philadelphia *North American* that,
as it was not in the contract, he ob-
jected to its being considered 'ordinary
traveling expenses,' when Dr. Griffin
retorted that his daughter was a minor,
and could not legally make a contract.
So Mr. Hickey pays the bills.

A rather remarkable decision was given
in England a fortnight ago. An old
man was charged by officers of the in-
land revenue with selling tobacco, in
the shape of cigars, without a license.
The defense was that cigars were not
mentioned in the act of parliament bear-
ing upon the alleged offense, and that
in fact the cigars were not made of to-
bacco but of bay and cabbage leaves.—
The magistrates decided to dismiss the
charge, whereupon notice of appeal was
given.

George W. Crummy, an old sport,
who recently visited Chicago for the
purpose of raising funds to buy machin-
ery for a silver mine in Colorado, has
caused grief and lamentations for the
gamblers of Chicago. He made a regu-
lar tour of many of the gambling halls,
and had such an astonishing run of luck
that he left with about \$12,000 in win-
nings. He commenced with \$100, and
at one time his capital was reduced to
\$12.50. This amount he placed upon a
single turn of the cards, and from that
time his play was profitable.

Emmitsburg Chronicle.

EMMITSBURG, MD.

SATURDAY, JAN. 10, 1880.

THE MUNSHOWER TRIAL

At 12:40 p. m., States Attorney Motter arose to make the opening statement. After warning the jury against prejudice, Mr. Motter went on to explain the indictment and dwell upon the law of homicide and the nature and value of circumstantial evidence, quoting authorities and commenting upon them. He then detailed the evidence step by step whereby the State expected to establish the prisoner's guilt. It was after 2 p. m., when he closed. The defense reserved their opening until the State's case should be closed.

The first witness called by the State was Mrs. Susan L. Stauffer. She knew the prisoner; saw him and Wetzel Monday afternoon, Aug. 4. Felix (Munshower) went down the road and met Wetzel. They were down there together an hour or two. Felix talked to witness about a dog he had gotten from her which had returned home. He couldn't keep it. He said that morning that it would make no difference, as he and the dog would be hundreds of miles away in a day or so.

Cross-examined:—His shirt was very dirty when witness saw him. He was in his shirt sleeves. Wetzel came after 2 o'clock Monday when witness saw him, and went home again about sundown.

Benjamin Cain:—Lives a mile from Maxell's mill, on the road to Poolesville, quarter of a mile from Knodel's, four miles and a half from Emmitsburg. Knows Munshower; knew Wetzel. Last saw Wetzel on August 5. He lived at Knodel's. Saw him between 6 and 7 o'clock, a. m., going toward Rentzel's, in the direction of Emmitsburg. He had on light clothes. He was going along at rather a hurried gait. Munshower passed witness' house on Monday with a double-barreled gun. He was with Thomas Shorb at the time. Shorb then went across the creek to Zacharias, away from Rentzel's. Munshower went along with him.

Cross-examined:—It was between 6 and 7 o'clock, a. m. of August 5th when Willy saw Wetzel by himself. Didn't see either Munshower or Shorb come back.

At this point, 3 p. m., court adjourned till 4:30 p. m. Before adjournment, however, the court, adverting to the abrupt termination of the trial of this case at the September term, and the expense and delay so occasioned, declared its determination to expedite the present trial as far as was consistent with justice, and, therefore announced that hereafter evening sessions would be held until the trial closed. Judge Lynch remarked that the necessity for some such measure was obvious. For if the remainder of the proceedings were conducted with the same elaborate attention to detail, that characterized the opening statement on the part of the prosecution, it would in all human probability occupy the court and jury until the first of next February.

Promptly at 4:30 p. m. the examination of witnesses was resumed.

Jno. T. Knodel: Is brother-in-law of Wetzel; knows prisoner. The grave was found in Myers woods near Emmitsburg in this county. The gun of Munshower's was a double-barreled gun. Lives a mile and a half South-east of Rentzel's. [The witness then illustrated by means of a large mounted plat of the vicinity of the murder the different localities mentioned in the testimony.] From Rentzel's to Motter's station it is about 1 1/2 miles. Last saw Wetzel Tuesday morning, August 5th. He was then dressed in light coat and sort of steel colored pants, and a blue hat. He had seen him several times with papers about him. He had a common hunting case watch. Wetzel left home about 6 a. m., Tuesday morning going towards Emmitsburg in tolerable good walk. Witness had seen Munshower and Wetzel on Monday 4th talking together near Shorb's house. On Sunday following saw Munshower at Rentzel's and had a talk with him. He said he had last seen Wetzel on Tuesday, 5th, and left him on his way to Shorb's house. Witness told Munshower there was a report of a man having his throat cut in the neighborhood. Felix laughed and said there was some such rumor about himself. After this talk witness went to Emmitsburg and inquired after Wetzel, and also at Shorb's, but learned nothing of him. Was present at the grave about an hour and a half after it was found. Corpse had on clothes just like Wetzel when he left witness' home on 5th of August. Witness recognized the watch found with the body as Wetzel's watch. Wetzel had paid some bills for witness shortly before, and had not turned over the receipts therefor. The amount was \$375. Wetzel had on gaiters broken at the rubbers, and had mended them with

strings. The same were found on corpse. The wound was just on the back and left side of the head: a round hole of an inch or so. The face was much decomposed. The grave was about 15 feet from a gully, in the latter were found human hair and blood, and vermin were crawling about among the leaves. The grave was five feet and a half long. Wetzel was a medium sized man. The grave was rather in a hollow, with hills and bushes about. They took the body to Wm. Gilson's and then buried it. It was buried in the same clothes in which the corpse was found. Wm. Crabster, Mr. Haugh and the witness went together and measured some tracks near the grave, near its head. Witness got a boot from Rentzel's to measure the track with. It was newly half-soled. The left boot was put in the track. The soil was yellow clay. The boot had clay on the heel already. The boot fitted the track from the heel to the ball of the foot "to a T." [The boots were then produced and identified by witness.] Mr. Crabster and Mr. Haugh both tried their boots in the track but they wouldn't fit. When witness asked Munshower on Sunday at Rentzel's where Wetzel was, his face flushed, his lips quivered and he changed countenance. [Some clothing was then produced and identified as the same found by witness behind Rentzel's barn and belonging to the prisoner and worn by him at the time of the supposed murder.]

Cross-examined:—The boot has never been worn since it was half-soled. It fitted in width and other wise from the heel to half way up the ball. Witness first saw the tracks the evening he went to measure them. Did not see them the Tuesday before when the body was found. There were many others there on same day. The boot was fitted in the tracks the Thursday or Friday following. No one walked down below, however, by the grove where these tracks were. The grove was in a sort of hollow. The wound was in the back of the neck on the left side. There were two holes close together. The jaw and roof of the mouth were blown away. When on Sunday at Rentzel's witness asked Munshower about Wetzel, he answered that he last saw Wetzel the Tuesday before and left him going to Shorb's. Witness did make an affidavit before Justice Stokes on which Munshower was arrested.

Counsel for defense then asked whether witness had not charged prisoner with the murder before the justice on Monday, 11th, offering to prove that he had made such sworn charge at a time when he could not have known whether Wetzel was dead or not, the body not having yet been found.

The court ruled the question admissible and witness then admitted that at the time he first made the charge he was not aware of Wetzel's death.

The witness continuing said that his feeling have always been friendly toward prisoner. He told James Munshower that "if Felix crossed his path he would shoot him quick as a dog—in self defense." Witness said this because Felix had said that he wouldn't hang for killing Wetzel but he would hang for killing John T. Knodel (witness). Witness never said to William Morrison that he (Morrison) need not bother himself about attending the trial as a witness, as Felix would be underground any way. Never cursed Josephine Shorb for testifying in the case. [Yes, sir; you did] interrupted Miss Shorb from her seat on the witness bench. Witness told her not to get "tangled" inasmuch as she was summoned on both sides.

Witness did not consider that he is taking any more prominent part in the prosecution than he ought to take.

Some further questions were put tending to test the animus of the witness towards the prisoner. Papers were here produced and identified as those taken from the body, being two receipts to witness, and a promissory note drawn payable to Isaac Hyder, but not signed.

Isaac Hyder:—Identified one of the papers above referred to as a promissory note filled out by witness and given to James L. Wetzel. On Friday before the arrest Felix came into witness' store and bought some clothes and paid for them \$10.37.

Thomas F. Haugh:—Last saw Wetzel alive August 5 in his black smith shop. He stopped a while and then went on toward Emmitsburg—about 6 a. m. Witness was at Rentzel's on Sunday, August 3rd, with Knodel. Knodel asked after Munshower and inquired of him after Wetzel. [Witness here corroborated Knodel's evidence as to this conversation.] Witness went along with Crabster and Knodel to the ground to fit the boot in the tracks. [Witness then illustrated how the boot was fitted to the track, particularly as to the shape of the heel.] Witness saw no other foot prints about there. [Witness then substantially corroborated Knodel as to the surroundings of the grave, etc.]

Cross-examined:—Wetzel remained about five minutes sitting before witness' shop after he got there.

He then got up and went on toward Emmitsburg. It was between 6 and 7 o'clock. When the body was exhumed there were about twenty people there. The place where the body was supposed to have lain before burial was about seventeen and a-half feet from the grave. There were maggots on the earth at that spot. Witness did not see the tracks on the day the body was found, because he did not look for them. In the conversation at Rentzel's on Sunday between Knodel and Munshower, the latter seemed shocked at the mention of Wetzel's name.

Wednesday the third day of the trial, the line of the prosecution was pretty fully developed as will be seen from the testimony detailed below. The State, step by step, has established that James L. Wetzel is missing and has been ever since August 5th; that he left his home about 6 a. m., on that day, that he and Munshower were together between 8 and 9 a. m., the same morning, the latter with a gun over his shoulder; that they turned aside from the road into the woods; that shortly after the report of a gun was heard in that direction; that a little later Munshower was seen alone coming out of the woods where the body was found. The papers, the clothes, and the watch found on the body were identified as belonging to Wetzel. To establish the theory of the prosecution, that the prisoner murdered Wetzel for his money, it was shown that for some time previous to that time the prisoner was in very needy circumstances, borrowing small sums of money, and boarding at a regular house, but generally living from hand to mouth in a vagabond fashion; and finally that Wetzel was known to have had money about that time. Through out the day the attendance was unusually large, the galleries even being thronged. The closest attention and interest were manifested from first to last. The prisoner maintained his usual demeanor of quiet composure, without any appearance of either stolid indifference, or nervous apprehension.

The first witness called yesterday morning was John Shields. Mr. Shields was not present and an attachment was issued for him. Pending his arrival, the prosecution proceeded with its case.

Detrick Zeck:—Last saw Wetzel two or three weeks before August 5th. [A paper was produced and identified by the witness as a receipt for \$3 for money paid him by Wetzel in behalf of Knodel.] Receipt is dated July 21 1879, and is signed by witness.

Thomas Shorb:—Lives one and a-half miles from Emmitsburg with his sister Josephine. On the 4th of August last witness came across Munshower sitting down in Knodel's woods and had some talk with him. This was about 12 m. Munshower asked witness where Wetzel was, and on witness replying that he would find him no doubt at Knodel's house, the prisoner swore and refused to go to the house, saying that "Sarah (Mrs. Knodel, Wetzel's sister), knew more about everybody else's business, than she did about her own." Munshower had a dog and a gun with him, and went as far as Tom's creek with witness and on the way talked about the gun's shooting qualities. The right barrel Felix used for a long range, as it shot strongest.

Cross-examined:—On their way Munshower shot a squirrel in Shorb's woods and loaded the gun again. They parted about 2 p. m. [The witness was then subjected to a searching cross-examination to test his accuracy in the matter of time and distance, these points being of importance in tracing the prisoner's movements, several lively passages occurring between counsel and witness.]

This witness' examination was closed with the following questions by Mr. McSherry: "Did you on the morning of August 11, on the road below McCarthy's house, say to Ordo Grimes that Jim Wetzel had been murdered and buried in Myers woods with his head all mashed in?" The effort, being, of course, to show that this witness had knowledge not only of the death, but of the locality of the grave, and the nature of the wound, before it was commonly known even that Wetzel was dead, the body not having been found until Tuesday, August 12th. After objecting and argument by counsel for the prosecution, the court ruled the question out, counsel for defense reserving an exception to the ruling.

John H. Shields, having at length arrived, was next put upon the stand. Mr. Shields is the surveyor who prepared the large plat of the scene of the murder. He explained the plat, of the scene of the murder. He explained the plat the topography of the ground, distances from point to point, etc., the position of Rentzel's house, Motter's Station and other points mentioned in the testimony with reference to the grave. The latter being located near the Southern edge of Moser's woods, about one-half or three-quarter miles—air line—from Emmitsburg.

Henry Maxell:—Is a miller; runs Maxell's mill, on Tom's creek, off the Poolesville road. Saw Charles

Troxel between 8 and 9 a. m., on August 5, driving a butcher wagon toward the Bruceville road. Troxel stopped at witness' house before he passed the mill. The mill is something over a quarter of a mile from Rentzel's.

Cross-examined:—Witness was certain as to the day and hour he saw Troxel.

William Koontz:—Lives two and a-half miles from Emmitsburg on the Poolesville road. Saw Munshower and Wetzel together on August 5. Passed them at Moser's gate. They were walking, Munshower in front with a gun, and Wetzel behind. It was between 7 and 8 a. m. Have never seen Wetzel since. "No, sir! not at all. Nor did he see Felix any more that day."

Cross-examined:—It was after breakfast a few minutes. "I was going to Jim Munshower's for a dung fork. What you want to know that for? Want to work with it?" Mr. Urner, for defense, disclaimed any such purpose.

Witness proceeded:—After witness passed Munshower and Wetzel he turned to look back but they had got out of sight; must have turned aside among the willows. Witness memory has been weakened ever since he had a sickness years ago. Sometimes he is like a wild man.

Charles Troxel:—Lives 1 1/2 miles from Emmitsburg. Witness saw Munshower on Tuesday, August 5, coming out of the woods above Moser's gate, towards the gate, about 9 a. m. Munshower had a gun and dog with him. At the inquest Felix admitted that he had a dog with him when Troxel saw him.

Cross-examined:—Where witness last saw Munshower that day was 110 steps off from him, having measured the distance since. The toll-gate keeper told witness at the time that it was not ten o'clock yet. [The usual cross-examination ensued, to test the witness' accuracy and memory, the effort being to show that he had made contradictory statements as to the point where he saw Munshower coming from the woods.] Towards the last of that week, after the 5th, witness heard of rumor that Munshower had shot or drowned himself, and that caused witness to recall the circumstance of having seen him come out of Moser's woods on the 5th, before.

Re-examined:—Witness had just come from Maxell's where he had sold some meat, on the morning Munshower came out of the woods.

William D. Linn:—Saw Wetzel August 5, 7 a. m. Witness lives about 500 yards from Rentzel's. Wetzel was going towards Emmitsburg. Witness saw Troxel same morning about 9 o'clock driving a butcher wagon towards Emmitsburg.

Cross-examined:—Wetzel stopped and spoke a few words. Witness was confident it was the 5th of August he saw Wetzel and Troxel.

William Koontz, Jr.:—On August 5, Tuesday, witness was engaged in hauling manure. Witness' father went to James Munshower's that morning after breakfast, after a fork. From witness' house to Munshower's it is about half a mile. Witness father was gone about half an hour. Witness heard a shot down in the woods that morning after his father got back with the fork. The sounds came from the direction of the grave. They were not clear and ringing, but a sort of dead, dull sound. It was not raining. That was the only shot witness heard that day.

Cross-examined: The woods are frequented by hunters and witness often heard shots from there but could not say whether there were any on Monday, August 4th, or Wednesday, August 6th. A colored boy, Rideout, came to help in loading and spreading manure on the 5th. The shots were heard about 8 o'clock that morning. Witness first mentioned the shot after the arrest of Munshower. The report of the gun was unusually loud, though dead and heavy. Witness could not distinguish well, but it sounded more like the discharge of two barrels, than of one. Witness was positive it was about 8 o'clock when he heard the shots.

James Wise:—Lives at Emmitsburg. Remembers Munshower getting a gun on the 2nd of August of Daniel Lawrence. [The gun, an ordinary double-barreled shot gun, was produced and identified by witness.]—Munshower sent it back on the 6th of August. When Munshower got the gun he said he would go out gunning and would get some money and pay Mr. Lawrence a bill he owed him. He spoke as if he would have the money when he returned the gun. He got a shot pouch and powder, too at the same time. Both barrels were loaded when the gun was returned.

Cross-examined: Witness put down on a piece of paper the date when Munshower got the gun, thinking at the time he might be called up for something. [The paper was produced and proved to be (in Lawrence's hand-writing) a simple memorandum—"gun taken 2nd of August, brought back on the 6th." It then appeared that the paper had been written just before its production on the stand to refresh the memory of the witness who is an old

man.] Rentzel brought the gun back for Munshower about 8 a. m.

James Munshower:—Is the prisoner's brother. Father died in February, 1878. Felix came back from the West in March, 1878. Felix got between \$1700 and \$1800 from his father's estate. [A shovel was produced and identified as belonging to witness.] It was kept in a plow shed and to gain access to it a person would have to be familiar with the place. On Wednesday 6th of August last Felix was at witness' house till about 9 o'clock and then left. Witness had not seen shovel after the last of July until found near the grave.

Cross-examined:—Felix came to dinner at witness on Sunday. Left after dinner, and got back at night. Any one passing the plow shed could see the shovel, but would have to go in and look for the purpose.

Jacob Myers:—Lives on the road from Emmitsburg to Bruceville, a mile from Emmitsburg. Witness found this shovel on August 14. It was covered over in the leaves and brush near the fence.

Cross-examined:—Lives two or three hundred yards from the graves as near as the Koontzes do, but heard no shot that morning, though often heard hunters firing in the woods.

John McNulty was fixing the fences with Mr. Myers son on the day before the shovel was found. Witness put no shovel there and saw none there. Witness got away from the place as soon as he could. "Was kind of little scared seeing the dead body the day before."

John Linn:—Lives about 500 yards from Rentzel's. Saw Munshower on Sunday, August 10, walking up towards Rentzel's about 1:30 p. m.

Cross-examined:—There is a hill between witness' house and Moser's gate, the latter being just at the foot. Munshower was going in direction of James Munshower's. Witness was certain about the day and hour, Munshower was by himself.

Mrs. John T. Knodel:—Is the sister of James L. Wetzel. Last saw him alive August 5. He left the house about 6 a. m. that day. He had on light coat, and black and white mixed pants, and felt hat. He had a pair of gaiters burst out at the rubbers. Those gaiters are missing. Witness husband gave her a handkerchief taken from the body. It was Wetzel's handkerchief. Witness also identified the watch found with the body as her brother's.

Cross-examined:—Witness was certain as to the hour her brother left the house.

At this point 3 o'clock, court adjourned till 4:15 p. m.

Promptly at the hour named court met and the examination of witnesses was resumed.

James Nickum (col'd):—Sat up all night with the corpse at Mr. Gilson's after the inquest. No one disturbed the body while in witness' keeping.

Cross-examined:—The corpse was kept in the wagon shed and witness kept going in and out of the shed all night—to the house and back. He could see from the house to the shed. A white cat got on the coffin once, but that was all.

Dr. J. W. Eitelberger: Practicing medicine at Emmitsburg. Witness saw the body just after it was exhumed. It was very much decomposed. The wound was on the back and left side of the neck to the right of the mastoid process and was about 1/2 inches wide. The bones of the face were splintered and blown out. The wound was mortal and would have produced instant death. On September 16 Dr. Stone and witness made a further examination at the grave at Tom's Creek church. They found seven (7) shot in the upper jaw bone and the temporal bone and in the nasal cavity.—They seemed to have entered from the rear. [The shot were here produced and identified by witness.] These shot were weighed with seven other shot taken by Daniel Lawrence from the gun returned by Munshower, and they balanced exactly.

Cross-examined:—At the inquest some one suggested that there seemed to be two holes.

Michael Hoke:—Witness was present when body was found and identified the watch as the one taken from the corpse. Munshower boarded at the hotel in Emmitsburg. [The State here offered to show by this witness that for some time prior to the alleged murder the prisoner's dress and mode of life showed him to be almost a beggar, the evidence going to the question of motive. The defense raised and urged the objection that such matter was irrelevant. The court ruled out evidence as to the style of prisoner's dress as too remote. Some very rich men dress very poorly and some very poor men dress very rich.] Witness keeps a restaurant in Emmitsburg. Munshower owed him \$2 or \$3. He ate meals there and often brought victuals there for witness to cook for him. Just a few days before Wetzel's disappearance, Munshower promised witness to pay him, saying he would have money on the Wednesday or Friday (6 and 8th of August) following.

Cross-examined:—Munshower brought meat and eggs to be cooked off and on, for two weeks before the alleged murder. Before that he generally paid as he went.

Wm. Parker (col'd):—Witness is a barber at Emmitsburg. Munshower boarded at Western Maryland Hotel and then at Sutton's. He owed witness \$8.05 and borrowed various small sums from witness after he left boarding at Sutton's Hotel. He has never paid yet.

Cross-examined:—The accounts are all down on witness' book, but have no dates. He keeps books according "to a standard way of his own. When a man pays, cross him off. When he don't pay all, don't cross it all out." Witness never said to Dr. Hopkins after the last trial that if he was summoned for Felix he could undo all he had sworn to. In the last part of July Munshower said he would have a couple of hundred dollars and would square up his account, and would then probably leave for the West again.

Daniel Lawrence:—Keeps a cigar and candy store and saloon. Witness identified the gun borrowed by Munshower. He borrowed the gun on August 24, Saturday, and returned it on the 6th by Rentzel, with both barrels loaded. Munshower owed witness about \$20. Paid \$15 of it on Friday, August 8th. When he got the gun he said nothing about having any money or paying. He paid witness in bank notes. Last saw Wetzel alive in July 20th or 21st. Munshower was with him then. Wetzel had money and asked witness to take charge of his pocket book. There were \$52 and some cents in it and some papers.

Cross-examined:—Wetzel was somewhat in liquor when he asked witness to take his pocket book. The bulk of the money was in ten and five dollar notes and a few silver pieces. Munshower had frequently owed witness money before and paid it. Witness was one of the coroner's jury at the grave. Felix was there at the time. People were walking all around the place.

With the close of this witness' testimony at 6:25 p. m., court adjourned till tomorrow.

[To Be Continued.]

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The streams are full, the Millers are happy.

The lengthening of the days is already perceptible.

WEEK OF PRAYER.—The meetings have been well attended.

The Gettysburg Compiler says, Rev. Dr. Brown is decidedly better.

Mrs. J. A. Rowe will please accept thanks for a bountiful supply of cakes and apples.

The New Public School House has been finished, and school commenced therein Wednesday.

HIGHEST Cash price paid for Rags, Old Iron, Copper, Brass and Lead by J. H. WEBB. Jan-1m

MR. JOHN STOUT reports the road to Gettysburg as being bad, it always "cuts up" this time of the year.

SALV. BILLS and all kinds of printing, neatly, promptly and nicely done at this office, at very low prices.

The Democratic caucus of the Maryland Legislature on Thursday night, chose Hon. A. P. Gorham, to succeed Hon. Pinkney White, as U. S. Senator.

MR. D. ZECK estimates that there are over 40 persons in Emmitsburg and its immediate vicinity, who are past seventy years old.

The Gettysburg Compiler, in its new dress of bright, clear type, presents a beautiful appearance, according with its own intrinsic merits.

THIS carrier of the EMMITSBURG CHRONICLE returns his thanks to the Patrons for their kindness and generosity to him on New Year's day.

Those persons who subscribed towards the erection of the New Public School House, are requested to make payment at I. S. ANNAN & BROS., J. W. TROXELL.

A WILD CAT, 5 feet long, 18 inches high, was caught on New Year's day in the mountain back of the College church; also 2 red foxes and 2 gray ones, by Gus Krietz.

LEASES, Deeds, Mortgages and other instruments of writing, pertaining to the regular course of business, respondence and care, carefully prepared at this office, on application, at low rates.

THE Frederick Times says: it is reported that Col. Kunkle of Catawba, Pa., contemplates opening a road across Catawba Mountain, so that he can get to South Mountain for charcoal.

VENISON.—Mr. R. J. Brown of Washington, D. C., and Wm. McIntire of Fountain Dale, Pa., shot a deer in Piney Mountains, Adams Co., Pa. Dec 8th at 60 yards distance, which dressed 110 lbs. clean meat.

HON. MILTON G. URNER in his speech before the Jury this week, paid a high and well deserved compliment to this community for its high morality, love of order and intelligence, ranking with the best in the country.

MR. WM. H. GRIFFITH of Baltimore, for many years engaged in the sale of carpets, curtains, etc., was accidentally killed on Tuesday evening, by being knocked down and run over by a street car on West Baltimore street.

THE SHADY SIDE.—It is stated as a fact that epidemics follow the shady side of a street, and fevers are most prevalent in shade. Disease of nearly every kind prefer the dark side of a street rather than the sunny side of the way.

LAUREL.—We see in the papers, that in some of the lower counties of this state, quite a brisk trade is driven in this wood. It is sent North to be made into tobacco pipes and the like, why can't our mountaineers take the hint and do likewise.

IT is a gratifying fact that the Maryland Penitentiary is a source of revenue instead of a charge upon the State. For several years past its earnings have been more than its expenses, and for the year 1879 it has yielded a surplus of \$13,200 to the State treasury. This exhibit shows that it has been judiciously managed.

THE Hanover Citizen of last week, gave account of a terrible sort of ailment as being prevalent amongst the horses of this neighbourhood. After diligent enquiry we are unable to learn of its existence. We think the "accident" man down there, must have run short of material, and directed his attention to this section.

THE MUD.—For muddy streets Emmitsburg can take the premium at this time. To stand on the side walk, behold the great gulf between yourself and your neighbour on the other side, makes one long, for the drought of Summer, particularly when you desire to reach him. As there are few crossings, there is nothing to be done, but to wade through, this often necessitates very high walking. The authorities console themselves with the hope of frost, to bridge the chasm; all this is just shameful. We must have crossings. We go in for a public meeting brim full of indignation, when shall it be.

A COMMUNICATION signed "Alpha" came too late to appear in this issue. Next week.

We go to press this 9th day of January whilst the thermometer outdoors at noon indicates 46 degrees.

PERSONAL.—Mrs. Mary Motter of Williamsport, and Joshua Motter and wife of St. Joseph, Mo., made a short visit among relatives here.

Rev. I. M. Motter of Waynesboro, made a short visit.

Miss Helen Rowe, returned to Frederick on Monday.

Mr. Charles Baker and Miss C. A. Moritz of Westminster are visiting at Mr. McNair's.

The Maryland Legislature met at noon on last Wednesday; both houses were organized. The Senate elected as President the Hon. Herran Stump, Eugene Higgins, secretary, William H. Hiss, reading clerk. The House elected Hon. Hiram McCullough as speaker, Milton Y. Kidd, Clerk and Wm. H. Cole reading clerk. The presiding officers each delivered appropriate speeches. Next Wednesday Gov. Hamilton will be inaugurated.

You are cordially invited to the free lecture, at the Catholic church, 7 p. m. Thursday, the 15th inst., by Egbert F. Cleave, of Ohio. Subject: "Why I Became a Catholic." Rev. E. F. Cleave the Catholic Lecturer and Christian Reformer, is the gentleman who as Missioner for the Reformed Episcopal church created such excitement in Columbus church circles, by his able arraignment of sectarianism.

THE TRIAL.—From all we can learn, the trial of Felix Munshier will rank hereafter among celebrated cases. The prosecution throughout manifested great discernment, good judgment, perseverance and consummate skill. Whilst on the side of the defence there was learning, tact, wide comprehension and soul stirring eloquence. They did all that could be done for the miserable man. A fair and ably conducted trial—is the general opinion of the cause.

GUilty.—A thrill of horror passed through this community, when the telegraph announced at noon on Thursday, last that the jury had found Felix Munshier "guilty." Here where he the scenes of the murder, where the public sense so loudly called for justice, the universal sentiment, involves no form of rejoicing, but a deep unutterable feeling of satisfaction, mingled with terror, that justice, yet lives, and that Frederick county still true to her past traditions, can rely upon her Citizens to maintain the same.

The weather continues what is regarded as unseasonable, the past week has been exceedingly damp, with considerable rain, chilly betimes, but in general no body, unless the most delicate, is thought of wearing an overcoat for walking about town, either by day or by night. We think "Old Probabilities," had as well take in his sign; he is at sea on all points. The wonder all along has been about the perfect healthfulness of the air in the entire unnatural state of it. We have had very little sickness. This is a matter for high thankfulness.

THE MURDERER TRIAL.—From the deep local interest, as well as that of many of our distant readers, in this trial, (this neighbourhood being the locality of the murder), we give up all available space to its reproduction this week, and may continue to do so, as we wish to continue it as soon as possible, and therefore trust to be indulged for the nonappearance of our usual variety.

We continue from the reports of the Frederick Daily Times, and resume the connexion from our last issue which brought the evidence up to the middle of the 2nd day.

[COMMON CATED.]
MR. EDITOR.—I should like to inquire through your paper, if the acting Burgess of Emmitsburg has a right to obstruct the public street and offend public decency, by keeping heaps of old iron and rubbish in front of his premises, while other citizens are fined, if they throw coal ashes into a mud-hole, or leave a load of wood on the street, an hour or two longer than the prescribed time, even when it is unavoidable? The honorable Burgess should remember, that "what is sauce for the goose, is sauce for the gander," and do nothing to offend the law or the good taste of the citizens, by rendering the street unsightly. Justice.

The Eclectic for January opens with two engravings, "Walter Scott and his literary friends," and "The Smile," a scene from Goldsmith's Deserted Village, so strikingly effective and so admirably executed, that they alone are worth the price of a year's subscription to this truly excellent periodical. The Literary contents, beginning with an address of Max Muller on "Freedom," gives us in succession "The History of money," by Sir John Lubbock; an article by J. A. Symonds on "Matthew Arnold's selection from Wordsworth;" "A Siding at a Railway Station," by J. A. Froude, an old kind of allegory, calculated to arouse serious thoughts in the mind of the reader; an article on "Suspended Animation," by A. Proctor; Chapters 14, 15 and 16 of "White Wings," by Wm. Black; chapters 25, 26 and 27 of "Mademoiselle De Morsac," and so much more, that there is no use to enumerate the attractions; enough to say, every intelligent family ought to have this valuable monthly visitor, and read for themselves. Terms 45 cents a single number; yearly subscription \$5.00. E. R. Pelton, Publisher, 25 Bond St., New York.

THE LAST OF THE TRIAL.—Just as we are ready to go to press, we learn through the daily papers, that the trial was not fully ended as we had understood, but from irregularities attending the delivery of the verdict, counsel for the defense filed motions for an "arrest of judgment," on the one hand, and on the other a "new trial." Thus we go to press in a state of suspense as to the issue of the trial.

MARRIED.

HESS-SPANGLE.—On the 16th ult., by Rev. J. R. Hutchinson, Mr. Thomas J. Hess of Carroll county, to Miss Alice Spangler, of Adams Co., Pa.

KELLY-EYSTER.—On the 6th inst., by Rev. A. R. Kremer, Mr. Charles W. Kelly of Union Bridge, to Miss Emma S. Eyster of Emmitsburg.

MARKETS.

EMMITSBURG MARKETS.

CORRECTED EVERY THURSDAY, BY D. ZECK.

BACON—	10
Shoulders—	08
Sides—	06
Lard—	15 1/2
Butter—	45
Eggs—	10 1/2
Potatoes—	05 1/2
Peaches—	05 1/2
Apples—	05 1/2
Cherries—	14
Raspberries—	02
Country soap—	03 1/2
Beans, bushel—	00 1/2
FRS—	40
Milk—	10
Skim—	15 1/2
Stump—	20 1/2
Raccoon—	10
Opossum—	05
House cat—	05
Rabbit—	05
Red of grey—	50 1/2
Wood fox—	75 1/2

EMMITSBURG GRAIN MARKETS.

Corrected every Thursday by Motter, Maxwell & Co.

Flour—super—	6 00
Wheat—	1 40 @ 1 42
Rye—	65
Corn—old—	45
Oats—	35
Clover seed—	2 50
Timothy—	12 00
Mixed—	8 00 @ 10 00

Executor's Notice

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans Court for Frederick county, letters Testamentary upon the estate of Samuel E. Annan, late of Frederick county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 10th day of July 1880, or they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

ISAAC S. ANNAN, Executor.

NO. 4543 EQUITY.

Dietrick Zeck, Mortgagee of Jonzo J. Mentzer and wife, on Petition In the Circuit Court for Frederick County, sitting in Equity, December Term, 1879.

ORDERED this 31st day of December, 1879, that on the 26th day of January inst., the Court will proceed to act upon the Report of Sales this day filed by Dietrick Zeck, Mortgagee in the above case, unless cause to the contrary be shown before said day; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in Frederick County, for three successive weeks prior to said day.

The Report states the amount of sales at \$1075.
ADOLPHUS FEARHAKE, Jr., Clerk of the Circuit Court for Frederick county.
True copy—Test,
ADOLPHUS FEARHAKE, Jr., Clerk.
Jan 3-4t.

For Rent!

The subscriber offers her property, on Poplar Ridge, adjoining lands of Jas. A. Elder and Guthrie and team, for rent. It consists of

FOUR ACRES OF LAND, with a house and stable thereon and a good spring convenient to the house. Possession given 1st day of April next. Apply at my residence in Emmitsburg, Md. JAB 31 MAGDALENE KIME.

Dentistry!

Dr. Geo. S. Foulke, Dentist, Westminster, Md., NEXT door to Carroll Hall, will visit Emmitsburg professionally, on the 4th Wednesday of each month, and will remain over a few days when the practice requires it. He will be happy to make special appointments for Rocky Ridge when needed. aug16-1y

Eclectic Magazine

OF Foreign Literature, Science and Art. 1880—36th YEAR.

The Eclectic Magazine reproduces from foreign periodicals all those articles which are valuable to American readers. Its field of selection embraces all the leading Foreign Reviews, Magazines and Journals, and consults the tastes of all classes of readers. Its plan includes

Essays, Poetry, Reviews, Novels, Sketches, Short Stories, Etc., etc.

The following lists comprise the principal periodicals from which selections are made and the names of some of the leading writers who contribute to them

PERIODICALS. Quarterly Review, British Quarterly Review, Westminster Review, Contemporary Review, Fortnightly Review, The Nineteenth Century, Popular Science Review, Blackwood's Magazine, Cornhill Magazine, McClure's Magazine, Fraser's Magazine, New Quarterly Magazine, Temple Bar, Belgravia, Good Words, London Society, Saturday Review, The Spectator, etc.

Authors. Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Mr. J. F. Tennyson, Professor Huxley, Professor Tyndall, Rev. A. Proctor, B. A., J. Norman Lockyer, F.R.S., Dr. W. B. Carpenter, E. B. Tylor, Prof. Max Muller, Prof. Owen, Matt. Newnham, B. A., E. A. Freeman, D. C. L., Jas. Anthony Froude, Thomas Hughes, Anthony Trollope, William Black, Mrs. Oliphant, Turgeneff, Miss Thackeray, etc.

The Eclectic Magazine is a library in miniature. The best writings of the best living authors appear in it, and many costly volumes are made from materials which appear fresh in its pages.

Steel Engravings. Each number contains a Fine Steel Engraving—usually a portrait—executed in the best manner. These engravings are of permanent value, and add much to the attractiveness of the Magazine.

Terms.—Single Copies, 45 cents; one copy, one year, \$6. Trial subscription for three months, \$1. Clergymen and Teachers supplied at \$4 per year. Postage free to all subscribers.

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These instruments have been before the Public for nearly fifty years, and upon their excellence alone have attained an UN-URCHASED PRE-EMINENCE which establishes them as unequalled in TONE.

TOUCH WORKMANSHIP & DURABILITY. Every Piano Fully Warranted for 5 Years. SECOND HAND PIANOS.

A large stock at all prices, constantly on hand, comprising some of our own make, but slightly used. Sole agents for the celebrated

SMITH AMERICAN ORGANS AND OTHER LEADING MAKES. Prices and terms to suit all purchasers.

W. M. KNABE & CO., 204 & 206 W. Baltimore St., Baltimore, July 5-1y

W. G. HORNER. CHARLES S. SMITH

HORNER & SMITH,

Western Maryland Livery, EMMITSBURG, MD.

THIS Livery is connected with Western Maryland Hotel, and has lately been replenished with fine riding and driving

Horses & Ponies

Also fine carriages, buggies, phaetons, &c. Persons coming to Emmitsburg, and wishing to visit St. Joseph's Academy or Mt. St. Mary's College, or any part of town or country, will always find our carriages at the depot on the arrival of all trains, to convey them to either place. We have also added to our stock a fine

BAND WAGON

and omnibus. Teams of all kinds always in readiness, and on the most reasonable terms. All orders either by

DAY OR NIGHT

will receive prompt attention. July 14-1y HORNER & SMITH.

SPECIAL TERMS TO TRAVELING SALESMEN

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY

FOR YOUNG LADIES, CONDUCTED BY THE SISTERS OF CHARITY, NEAR EMMITSBURG, FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND.

THIS Institution is pleasantly situated in a healthy and picturesque part of Frederick county, Maryland, half a mile from Emmitsburg, and two miles from Mount St. Mary's College. It was commenced in 1850, and incorporated by the Legislature of Maryland in 1856. The buildings are convenient and spacious.

TERMS:

The Academy Year is divided into two sessions of five months each, beginning respectively on the 1st of September and the 1st of February. Letters of inquiry directed to the

MOTHER SUPERIOR, St. Joseph's Academy, Emmitsburg

July 14-1y

I. S. ANNAN & BRO.

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS,

Fresh Groceries

Queens, Wooden, Glass and

Hardware,

BOOTS, SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS.

READY-MADE

CLOTHING!

In full line.

PEARL SHIRT,

a specialty, one of the best fitting and cheapest made.

IRON of the various sizes and kinds, Steel, Nails, OILS of all kinds,

PAINTS and GLASS.

We are constantly receiving new goods and cannot be undersold.

Butter, eggs, Lard, Posts and Rails, taken in exchange for goods. S. W. Corner of the Diamond, the place to go—for anything you want. July 14-1y

CARLIN HOUSE,

Opposite the Court House, FREDERICK, MD.

FRANK B. CARLIN, Proprietor.

TERMS:—\$1.50 PER DAY.

Free Bus to and from all Trains

Referring to the above card, I respectfully announce to my friends and the travelling public generally, that in consequence of my increasing business at the City Hotel, I have purchased the right, title and good will of the Dill House, which I also purpose conducting in the best manner, assuring the friends of the Dill and City Hotels that no pains will be spared on my part to cater to the wants of every visitor. The terms will be the same as heretofore.

Both the Carlin House, wagonette and the City Hotel omnibus will be at the command of any one wishing the use of either at any hour, day or night. July 12-1y FRANK B. CARLIN.

D. ZECK,

DEALER IN

Fine Groceries.

Notions, hardware and general merchandise, best brands of Isabella flour feed of all kinds, fish, potatoes, coal oil stoves, scythes, produce of all kinds bought and sold, taken in exchange for goods, or cash paid. Butter, eggs, poultry calves, furs, shoemakers supplies a full line of morocco linings, french calf skins, &c. Emmitsburg, Md. July 14-1y

Guthrie & Beam.

Livery, Sales and Exchange

STABLES

EMMITSBURG, MD.

ARE always prepared to accommodate the public with conveyances of all kinds on

Reasonable Terms!

We will have carriages and omnibuses at the depot on arrival of each train, to convey passengers to St. Joseph's Academy, Mt. St. Mary's College, or any part of town or country. Fine horses for riding or driving. July 14-1y

SPECIAL NOTICE.

I HAVE just received by steamer from England the following goods:

100 TEASSETS, 46 pieces each, at from \$3.00 to \$4.50; 100 dinner sets, from 54 to 175 pieces, at from \$4.00 to \$15.00; 250 chamber set-11 pieces each, at from \$2.50 to \$9.00. These goods are all of the latest patterns, warranted not to craze, and are of the very best English

WHITE GRANITE WARES, imported directly by myself, and will be sold at the rates given above. Housekeepers will find it to their advantage to call and see for themselves, as my assortment is the best, not only in this city, but in

Western Maryland.

and prices unprecedented. All goods packed free of charge, and safe delivery guaranteed. Respectfully

JOHN EISENHAUER, Near corner Church & Market Sts., Frederick, Md. July 14-1y

Look Here!

D. S. Gillelan,

BUTCHER, EMMITSBURG, MD.

Best quality of Butchers meat always to be had. Families in the town and vicinity supplied every Tuesday and Saturdays, at the door. July 14-1y

EMMITSBURG

STOVE HOUSE.

ALL kinds of heating and cooking stoves, ranges, furnaces of the most improved patterns. Repairs for all kinds of stoves at the lowest prices; iron and tinware of all kinds; copper, brass and preserver kettles, wash kettles, farm basins, pumps for all depths of wells. Roofing and spouting and every kind of work pertaining to the tin and stove trade, at bottom prices. Call and see before purchasing. I sell five different kinds of cook stoves. JAMES T. HAYS, Emmitsburg, Md. July 14-1y

Notice!

Flouring Mill

ALL ORDERS FOR

FLOUR AND FEED, when left with either Messrs. Geo. W. Rowe or D. Lawrence, will receive

PROMPT ATTENTION.

SATISFACTION Guaranteed.

And prices to the suit the economical demands of the

TIMES!

GEO. GINGELL,

At Motter's Mill, (Locust Grove.)

CASH HOUSE.

R. H. GELWICKS.

July 21-6m

I HAVE always on hand a complete assortment of dry goods, notions, queensware, woodenware, etc. Particular attention paid to HARDWARE. Come and examine my goods, and learn prices, before purchasing elsewhere.

ROBERT H. GELWICKS, Emmitsburg, Md. July 14-1y

G. W. MYERS. D. C. MYERS.

Geo. W. Myers & Bro.

CONFECTIONER & FRUITERS,

S. W. CORNER QUARE EMMITSBURG, MD.

Ice Cream and Oysters in Season.

Finest Stock of Cigars in town.

Over two hundred different articles on Five-cent Counter. July 14-1y

Dry Goods!

My stock comprises all kinds of Dry Goods, cloths,

CASSIMERES,

cottonades, great variety of Ladies dress goods, notions,

HATS AND CAPS,

boots and shoes, queensware, groceries, of all kinds,

HARDWARE.

etc., all of which will be sold at the lowest prices. Purchasers will do well to call before purchasing elsewhere.

GEO. W. ROWE, Emmitsburg, Md. July 14-1y

Motter, Maxwell & Co

DEALERS IN

GRAIN & PRODUCE

COAL LUMBER AND FERTILIZERS

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FOUNDRY SHOPS. July 14-1y

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Electric Appliances upon trial for 30 days to those who mail \$1.00. No return charge. A special price on natural. Also of the Liver, Kidneys, Rheumatism, Paralysis, etc. A sure cure guaranteed or no pay. Address: **Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.**

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