# THE EXECUTIONER.

Preparations for the Hanging of Albert Teufel, at Doylestown, To-Morrow.

Particulars of the Crime for which He is to Suffer Death -The Murder of James A. Wiley Last November.

HOW THE PRISONER COMPORTS HIMSELF.

of almost Unparalleled Recklessness.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[ SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE EVENING TELEGRAPH, DOYLESTOWN, Pa., April 17.—Fo-morrow is he day appointed by Governor Geary for the execution in this place of Albert Teufel, who was convicted last February of the murder of James A. Wiley, a canal-boat captain, on the night of November 24, 1856.

The Murderer. Albert Teufel, is a man who, in appearance as well as in conduct, would be considered an enemy of the human race, and consequently one against whom society should take the pre-

one against whom society should take the precaution of self-protection.

He is about five feet nine inches in height,
but of heavy build, and has that forbidding
aspect which is always imparted to one whose
head is set square upon his shoulders, without
the interposition of a neck. His nair and complexion are both dark, as are also his eyes,
which have a deep and piercing look. Wearing
no beard, all the outlines of the lower portion
of his face stand out in bold relief. Indeed, his
entire physiognomy is repellant, and that his entire physiognomy is repellant, and that his general conduct through life has not belied his looks is shown by the fact that among his old boating companions he was familiarly known as Diveler and "Little Devil," a literal transla-

tion of his true name. The Murdered Man,

James A. Wiley by name, was the captain of the canal boat Ohio, which was plying on the Lehigh Navigation Company's Lanal, between Mauch Chunk and Trenton, New Jersey.

Mauch Chunk and Trenton, New Jersey.
Captain Wiley, at the time of his death, was about forty years of age. He was formerly a resident of Doylestown, and consequently was wellknown to many of the people here. They describe him as being a man of extreme ignorance, and gifted with less than the ordinary amount of natural intelligence, but as being by no means evil or quarrelsome in dispessition, although he was much given to dissipation. He had followed the calling of a boatman for many years, and had a wife and two or three children dependent upon him for support.

The Events Before the Murder.

Previous to the commission of the crime, Teufel was living at a public house kept by Rudolph Brbst, on Third street, near Buttonwood, Philad hia. Here he had been residing for about month, having for his companion a good king woman about twenty-two years of ag f the name of Kate Hunter, who passed for his companion and the street was a street with the street and having an assented to the street was a street who have the street was a street with the street and having an assented to the street was a street wa sife, Being poor, and having no regular, he was undoubtedly pressed for the ary means to continue in this easy career ipation, and this is the only motive that have impelled him to the commission of d of blood. His selection of Wiley for a m is supposed to have been owing to some grudge between the two, as Teufel had visi-Wiley's house, near Buckville, in Haycock township, three several times previous to the nurder, and deliberately attempted to poison the mind of Mrs. Wiley against her husband, in the absence of the latter. One of these visits took place just two weeks before the crime, and on that occasion Teufel informed Mrs. Wiley that her husband was acting very badly in that her husband was acting very badly in Philadelphia, by frequenting houses of ill-fame. Mrs. Wiley declared her intention of informing her husband of this, when Teufel said that, if Wiley denied it, he would as soon kill him as look at him. Teufel, in company with another man, again visited the house on the evening before the murder, but left as usual before

Wiley's return.

The last trip made by the canal boat Ohio was to Trenton, N. J., freighted with coal. While they were unloading at this place Teufel visited the boat several times. He first came on Wednesday, the 21st of November, remaining until about 8 o'clock on Thursday. It seems that he then made a visit to his boarding place in Philadelphia, Which he again left on Friday morning, arriving at Trenton about noon. On that afternoon the Ohio was ready to start on her upward trip. Previous to leaving, Wiley received from William Hutculnson, the Treasurer of the East Trenton Porcelain Company, a receipt for \$101.66 for freight, \$3 for wares, and a check for \$88.51 on the Mechanics' National

Bank, for carrying freight, which was after-wards cashed at the bank, About three hours before the boat left Trenton Tenfel came on board, and when the start was made, the only persons on board were Tenfel, the Captain, Wiley, and a boy by the name of Harman Rick, who was a cousin of Teufel. The latter drove, Wiley steered, and Teufel made himself comfortable in the cabin. In this way they proceeded as far as Taylorsville, where they spent the night. It would appear that Teufel had at this time completed his plans for Teufel had at this time completed his plans for the murder, as, while the party were stopping at Taylorsville, which is on the Jersey side of the Delaware, Teufel strongly urged Wiley to cross the bridge with him to the Pennsylvania side. Wiley refused to do so, thus gaining in all probability another day's lease of life, and as Teufel had no other object in crossing the river than that of enticing his victim to some lonely place where he could commit his medi-tated erime without interference, he remained tated crime without interference, he remained in Taylorsville during the night. On Saturday morning the boat proceeded up

to Lambertville, where the party breakfasted. Still proceeding on their way, when four miles beyond Lambertville, where they had crossed the Delaware, Wiley obtained a bottle of liquor at a tavern, and divided the contents with Teufel. When the boat had proceeded some miles further, it being then evening the boy Rick, who was walking on the tow-path, heard a noise on the boat which sounded to him like the chopping of wood. The murderer was at

Immediately after the noise had ceased. Ten-fel came to the bank of the canai and called to fel came to the bank of the cama and called to Rick to come on board, saying as "had allied him." Rick looked into the cabin, and there saw Wiley lying on the floor, but still breathing. The boy, horrified at the sight, asked Teufel why he had done it, but received in reply only a caution against crying or making any noise. The murderer then went down into the cabin for about five minutes, and afterwards gave a hatchet to Rick, telling him to pull the slide over and drive on with the mules. A few miles further on they came to the lock pull the slide over and drive on with the mules.

A few miles forther on they came to the look at Narrowsville, a short distance from Wiley's residence. The mules were here unharnessed, and driven home, flick being mounted on one and Teufel on the other. During this homeward ride the murderer's conscience sorely troubled him. He imagined all the time that he was pursued by some one, and stated to his companion that if it were so he would run.

The Murderer Endeavors to Palliate his Crime.

On the way home, Rick asked Teufel if Wiley fell at the first shot, and was informed that he did not fall until the second. The house to which they went was that of Harman Rick's mother, in the town of Bucksville. Louisa, the boy's sister, and Christian Teufel, the murderer's father, were at this place. These two expressed their surprise at seeing young Teufel in the neighborhood, Louisa reminding him that the constables were on the lookout for him to

answer the charge of stealing mules. To this he responded:—"I don't care a —; they must let me alone, or else I'll show them something. I laid one to slumber, and if they don't take care I'll lay more." To a further inquiry, he said, with the most absolute disregard of the effect his words might have on his own fate:—"I laid Wiley to slumber, and he'll never wake again."

"I laid Wiley to slumber, and he is not again."

Teufel was then pressed for the motive which led to the commission of this deed, when he informed his father and Louisa Rick that he was compelled to do it. "I could not help it," he said; "he would have killed me if I had not defended myself. Wiley held a knife in one hand and wanted to stab me, and with the other he held a bowl of hot coffee in my face. He said his wife was jealous, and had given him warning." Teufel's friends, discrediting this story from

Teufel's friends, discrediting this story from the very first, told him that he would be the means of getting them all into trouble, when the wretched man exclaimed, "No, all you have to say is that a man came on the boat at Smithtown lock, and went into Harman Rick's bed, remaining there until the bout stopped; and that Wiley then sent Harman home with the two mules, and said he would come down with his friend in the morning."

Teufel was told that this story would not do, when he said further, "No one knows but you three, and if you want to tell you may," at the same time drawing and cocking a pistol. He remained in the house about an hour, cursing, and planning his escape. At one time he endeavored to clean from his pantaloons the blood of the murdered man, with which they were spattered; but which, as he said, was different from other blood, and would not come off. He expressed a determination to escape, and said that if he encountered anyone on the road he should be obliged to shoot him.

The father of the guilty man, who has the

and said that if he encountered anyone on the road he should be obliged to shoot him.

The father of the guilty man, who has the reputation of being honest and upright, was deeply shocked by the news of his son's crime, and sought to discover if there were not some palliating circumstances connected with the affair. So, when young Teufel started for the door, intending, as he said, to go over to Quakertown and take the cars from that place the next day, the grief-stricken father followed him, saying:—"Albert, could you not jump into the canal? You might have swum to get away from Wiley." To this he gave no answer, but taking his father's hand, placed it on his breast, as if to signify that Wiley had caught hold of him there. He further said to his father that Wiley told him he could not go with the latter's wife, and that they fought like tigers, Wiley clinching him as if he were in a vice. He claimed that it was only when he saw he could not get loose from Wiley's grip that he he could not get loose from Wiley's grip that he resorted to the last means of self-defense. This story gave the poor father some little comfort, so story gave the poor father some little comfort, so that he urged his son not to attempt an escape, it all these things were true. But the guilty wretch was bent upon leaving the neighborhood, at least, and after striving in vain to induce the boy Harman, or his own father, to bear him company for a short distance, he started off at 3 o'clock on Sunday morning, provided by his father with a few dollars, wherewith to pay his way to Philadelphia, At 6 o'clock on that same morning. Teufel ap-6 o'clock on that same morning, Teufel ap-peared at a tayern at Quakertown, and was provided with breakfast, immediately after which he disappeared.

Discovery of the Murder.

About 8 o'clock on Sunday morning, November 25, William Wyker left his house in Narrowsville and proceeded to the canal, for the purpose of passing boats through the lock. He came upon the Ohio, and finding no one in charge, looked into the cabin, where, to his horror, he saw the corpse of Wiley. The body lay upon the back, just in front of the cabin door. The hands were half cienched, one leg was drawn up, the eyes and mouth were wide open, the latter being stuffed with pieces of a blouse, while around the neck was a rope, which was tied in front, and drawn tightly just over the Adam's apple. The dead man's hat lay under his head, the pockets of his pantaloons were turned inside out, on the floor by his side lay two open pecket-books, and marks of blood were scattered about. An examination of the body disclosed two gunshot wounds, one on the back, and another on the side of the one on the back, and another on the side of the

The Inquest was held at once, the principal witness being the boy, Harman Rick, the only person who had any positive knowledge of the affair. But so terrified was he by the desperate acts of Teufel that he deliberately projured himself by repeating the story enjoined upon him by the murderer, of a fourth person who came upon the boat, and with whom Wiley was to return in the morning. The father of Teufel wished the boy to tell the whole truth at this time; but, as he subsequently stated at the trial, he was afraid to do so, lest Teufel, who was still at large, should return and murder them all in

large, should return and murder them all in evenge. Notwithstanding the story of the boy, efforts

were made at once to secure the Arrest of the Murderer.

Teufel reappeared at his boarding place on Third street, Philadelphia, about 8 o'clock on the evening of Sunday. Although he did not give any money to his mistress, Kate Hunter, he went to the room of the proprietor's mother, paying her ten dollars on account of his board, and promising to give fifteen dollars in addition, the amount of his indebtedness, on the following morning.

As a further evidence of his possession of

As a littler evidence of his possession of money, he was seen to buy a Kossuth hat, and some other articles of clothing. But on Monday morning he left the city for Wilmington, on an alleged visit to some friends residing there. Kate Hunter bearing him company.

Tenfel returned to Philadelphia on Monday telds and or Taseder he was visited by three night, and on Tuesday he was visited by three Germans, who were overheard to demand of him the payment of a bill. Soon after, Mr. Charles Weik, of Bristol, who had known Charles Welk, of Bristol, who had known Teufel for about sixteen years, and from whom he had stolen a mule, arrived at the house and inquired for him. Teufel refused to come down to the bar-room, but he went out into the yard, and from that place looked into the bar-room to see who was in quest of him. He then went up have a vacent work on the third floor. Meaninto a vacant room on the third floor. Mean-while, Mr. Welk proceeded to an Alderman's while, Mr. Welk proceded to an Antendard office, where he procured a warrant for Tenfel's arrest, on the charges of stealing a mule, not knowing then that the person of whom he was in search was suspected of being a murderer. He then returned to the house in company with the police, who went to work to discover Tenfel's lurking place. went to work to discover Teufel's lurking place. This created an intense excitement in the house, which was increased still further when Sergeant John T. Murray encountered Kate Hunter on the stairway, and informed her that he was about to search her room. To this she flercely and profanely objected, but as more policemen arrived, they made their way up stairs, and after searching every room, discovered and arrested Teufel in the empty attic.

The behavior of the prisoner at the time of his arrest was bold and defiant, and without any regard to his future welfare at the hands of

any regard to his future welfare at the hands of natice. He avowed himself to be the man of justice. He avowed himself to be the man of whom they were in search, but declared that he "would not go with the d-d Dutch, and that they could not take him." When Teufel reached the bar-room, where were some of the reached the bar-room, where were some of the men who had been after him that day before his arrest, his rage became unbounded. He strove hard to get loose, to "make short work of the Dutchmen," as he said; and in the scuffle which ensued, the police, with great difficulty, prevented him from inflicting personal injury upon the objects of his hatred. In his impotent wrath he had the small satisfaction of inflicting a kick upon one of them,

The Trial.

The Trial.

Teufel was conducted to Doylestown and lodged in jail, and, as the boy Harmau Rick had recovered from his fear of violence, he divulged the whole truth to the District Attorney. Two different indictments were found against him, the first being brought forward at the December term of the Criminal Court of Bucks county. On Wednesday, the 6th of February, he was brought into court to piead to the charge of murder. For several days previous, the court-room and its vicinity had been densely crowded, in expectation of his appearance at any time. Messrs. Cope and Ross conducted the prosecution, and Messrs. Carver and Watson the defense. When the prisoner appeared he was neatly dressed, and a supercitious smile rested upon his features, which were pallid from the effects of his long residence in prison. With the most stoical indifference to his present peril, he chewed vigorously on a large mouthful of tobacco, now and then manifesting a passing interest in the proceedings, and as

one time giving way for a moment to tears, when his counsel alluded to his desperate situation. An effort was made to procure his trial upon the first indictment, but this falled; and then his counsel asked for a delay, that they might procure the attendance of two important witnesses whom they had been unable to find. One day was granted, and it being then clearly proved that no such persons as the alleged friends of the prisoner were in existence, the trial proceeded, the facts elicited being substantially as given above The trial closed on Tuesday, February 12. In closing his charge to the jury, Judge Chapman said:—

"The counsel for the defense admitted that the prisoner killed Wiley. The reason that the prisoner gives for murdering Wiley to his father may be true, but it is the defendant's own story, and you must compare it with the facts and circumstances of the case. If there was a fight, why did Wiley approach Teufel with gloves on? If there was a quarrel, why was a part of the blouse stuffed into the dead man's month, and why the pocket-books lying empty by his side! If a fight took place, why did Wiley receive all the wounds, and his opponent none? Beyond a reasonable doubt, there was no fight. Harman Rick speaks of none. All the features of the case go to show that the murder was committed under the guidance of a malicious, deprayed, and wicked heart."

In three hours the jury returned with a ver-

In three hours the jury returned with a ver-dict of "guilty of murder in the first degree." Before passing sentence, Judge Chapman said to the prisoner:-

before passing sentence, Judge Chapman same to the prisoner:—

"Your plea of innocence has failed to stand against the overwhelming evidence of your guilt. You have been convicted, and, in the Judgment of the Court, justly. On the fatal night of the 2sth of November last, having sought the opportunity, your unsuspecting victim. James Wiley, was hunched into eternity by your remorseless hand. Actuated by a heart regardless of social daty, and fatally bent on missiner, you accompanied this confiding man, who had generously allowed you a passage on board his boat, to a place believed to be most fitting for the execution of your fell purpose. To rob him of his hard earnings was manifestly your design, and so hard and impenetrable was your heart that you siew him, with the vain supposition that you would silence all testimony. But an overrolling Providence took note of your crime, and a chain of circumstances was laid in your walk which has been here revealed by the unering touchstone of truth. Your case furnishes a marked illustration of the fact that, however carefully attempted to be concealed, by whatever falsehoods it may be covered, sooner or later the guilty hand of the minderer will be exposed to open day. It also affords proof that bravado and a reckless disregard of the restraints imposed by the necessities and interests of society are ineffectual and impotent when overtaken by the majesty of the law. It will and must triumph."

The Murderer Accuses his own Father

of the Crime.
In response to the question as to whether he In response to the question as to whether he had anything to say why the sentence of the law should not be passed upon him, Teufel said that "he was innocent of the charge against him, Other parties were the guilty ones. Christian Teufel and Harman Rick had committed the deed for which he was to suffer. Christian Teufel had told him that he would only go to the Fenitentary, and had that been all he should have remained silent. But now he felt it his duty to make known the real perpetrators of that devilish act. He said it was another Arthur Spring case. Arthur Spring tried to get his son hung, but instead of that got hung himself."

But this appeal of the prisoner fell on discrediting ears. So conclusive was the proof of his guilt that Mr. Carver, one of his counsel, was constrained to say:—
"I cannot say that I disagree with the jury in their

"I cannot say that I disagree with the jury in their finding. I think the evidence was sufficient—amply sufficient to justify them in rendering the verdict they did. The charge of your Honor was strictly impartial. With it I have no fault to find. The trial was a hir one; and the jury in their finding did but their duty, however painful that duty may have been to them."

The judgment of the Court was then pro-nounced, the prisoner being sentenced to

The Behavior of the Prisoner During the Trial

was not calculated to win many considerations of mercy on the part of the judge, jury, or spectators. Aside from a slight tinge of the face, he seemed perfectly indifferent to the pro seedings and their effect upon his own fate. A mistake and their effect upon his own fate. A mistake by any of the witnesses, however, would convulse him with laughter. Much of the time he would recline at ease in the dock, and attempt to relieve the tedium by sleep. In passing to and fro from the court room, he would induge in ghocking profanity; and once, when a person happened to stand in his path, he administered a violent kick by way of rebuke.

In some of the testimony, however, Tsufel

In some of the testimony, however, Teufe manifested considerable interest. When Har man Rick was on the stand he eyed him plerman Rick was on the stand he eyed him piercingly, but without any other apparent emotion
than that of anger, although the boy frequently
gave way to tears. It was the evidence of Mr.
Weik, however, that aroused his passion to the
utmost. At one time during the trial he complained to the Sheriff that Mr. Weik was
making up vulgar faces at him, but this was
denied by the person so accused. On the Sunday preceding the trial the prisoner was very
bitter against his father, on account of the
evidence given by the latter. He likewise, on
that day, made a desperate effort to break out
of jail, in which he was fortunately detected
before he had made any great progress. At
this time, as well as during the whole
period of his confinement, he was heavily
shackled; but having, through the instrumentality of some outside friends, procured a small
saw, he succeeded in freeing himself from this
incumbrance, and afterwards in sawing off the
heavy iron latch of the cell-door. This last he
made use of for the purpose of displacing the
stones in the prison wall, and had aiready
removed several of these when the officers
overheard the noise, and put an end to his operations. He was not at all disconcerted by removed several of these when the officers overheard the noise, and put an end to his operations. He was not at all disconcerted by this, but willingly gave up the saw he had used, remarking that it did not matter, as he had half-a-dozen more at his command. Diligent search was made in vain for the-e, and while it was progressing. Tenfal enjoyed himself immensely by making up faces at the Sheriff's attendants.

The Prisoner Since His Conviction

has demeaned himself much in the same manner as before. Every one who has conversed with him gives him credit for being utterly destitute of all moral feeling or sensibility. He does not appear to realize the nature of the fate which awaits him, although he converses freely upon the execution whenever the subject is which awaits him, although he converses freely upon the execution whenever the subject is broached by any one of his visitors. Until within a day or two past, he has doggedly refused to listen to religious advice, or to read books of a serious character. Father George, of the Catholic Church in this place, as well as some of the Protestant clergymen, have had frequent interviews with him, finding him disposed to consider the subject of the weather or crops, but repelling all attempts to instil into his mind the principles of the Christian religion. Father George, on his first visit, presented him with a libbe and Prayer-Book. The former he threw into the fire without any ceremony, and the latter was saved from a similar fate only by being taken out of the cell. At times, however, he appears to have given the subject of the future a passing thought; for on one occasion, when the Sheriff spoke of the cell being kept too hot, he remarked that he wished to become used to the heat, making, in addition, a vulgar aliusion to a place of future punishment. But yesterday he gave Father George a patient hearing, and the good priest, on leaving the cell, thought that he had at last touched the callous and hardened heart of the guilty man.

During his confinement the prison has been

During his confinement the prison has been visited by his father, the last visit having been paid about two weeks since. On that occasion young Teufel again accused the heart-broken old man of being guilty of the crime for which he himself is to suffer. Teufel has, of late, expressed an earnest desire to see his former mistress, Kate Hunter, and has been quite uneasy because she was not telegraphed to come to him. He was told that she was expected to arrive to day, and that if she did not, any communication he might leave for her would be forwarded after the execution.

Some days since Teufel sat for his photograph in the cell. He was permitted to assume the attitude most satisfactory to himself. Here, During his confinement the prison has been

in the cell. He was permitted to assume the attitude most satisfactory to himself. Here, again, his utter recklessness was shown. Placing his hat jauntily on the back of his head, and the stump of a cigar in his mouth, he threw himself back in his chair, and with his right foot upon his left knes, and both hands in his pantaloons' pockets, he was ready for the operation. Several copies of the picture thus taken he has addressed to his different friends.

friends.

Although so regardless of his future welfare, he has not, as a general thing, given the prison officials much trouble, except in his attempts at escape. But on one occasion he played a neat trick upon them. Being furnished every

morning with a small ration of whisky with his breakfast, he was cunning enough to put this aside for two weeks, and by that time had collected enough to enable him to have a regular first-class spree. He was found by the keeper stupidly drunk, and before he was entirely sobered the scanty furniture of the cell sustained considerable damage. No more grog rations were furnished him after that episode.

The Prisoner Attempts to Avert His The Prisoner Attempts to Avert His Fate.

Fate.

Since the trial Teufel has made another deliberate attempt to escape, but was detected in
it before he had freed himself from his shackles.
The idea of escaping still haunts his mind,
however, and appears to be the true cause of
his assumed indifference. He has opened a
correspondence with other prisoners confined
in the jail, assuring them that they can be of
mutual assistance to each other in this respect.
The letters he writes are thrown from the window of his cell, and picked up in the yard by a
man named George Weyer, who is confined on
a charge of murder, but is permitted to waik in
the yard. Weyer hands them all over to the
authorities. Yesterday, Teufel threw to Weyer
a note, of which the following is a verbatim
copy:—

"Derr Friend
"Inrge
"Inrge
"I take the liberty to address a few lines to you.
Jorge try Jake with them things to night I think you
can trust him. for if i dont get them things to-night
everything will be lost. Dont you know to-night b
the only chause.

A. TEUFEL."

The Jake referred to in this communication is a prisoner who occupies the same cell with feuful, while "Jorge" is the alleged murderer

Weyer,

Besides entertaining the hope of escaping. Besides entertaining the hope of escaping. Teurel has also made frequent efforts to procure the interposition of the Governor. He has not asked for a pardon, but simply for a new trial or for a postponement of the execution, Christian Teufel has also written to Governor Geary in behalf of his son, endeavoring to convince the Governor that the deed was done in self-defense. The Governor was disposed to investigate the matter on receipt of the lather's letter, but soon after same one from tather's letter, but soon after came one from young Teufel, denying any connection with the affair whatever. This satisfied his Excellency that the case was not a proper one for executive elemency, and no further notice was taken of the prisoner's frequent communications the last of which was only in participations. tions, the last of which was quite insulting in

The Prisoner Writes His Own Blography. About three weeks since, the prisoner ex-pressed a determination to give his life to the world; refusing, however, to confess his guilt in the matter for which he is to suffer death. By a strange freak he selected Mr. Cope, the District Attorney, to write out the narrative from his dictation. The work has been completed and published.

nd published. In this narrative Teufel insists that he is ignorant of his parentage and the date of his birth, which last was about twenty-three years birth, which last was about twenty-three years ago. But he claims to be the illegitimate child of German parents, by whom he was, when an infant, left on the door-step of Christian Teufel, then living in Philadelphia. His early youth he describes as being "like that of other bad boys," After moving into Bucks county, and again returning to the city, young Teufel joined the "Schuylkill Rangers," receiving from his companions the nickname of "Gallows." Several years were spent in a reckless, mischievous way; and then, in 1854, he ran away from home and engaged in boating. After clearing over \$350 at this business, he took a voyage to Liverpool. Here he says he enticed a young girl of lifteen, he himself being at the time but thirteen years of age, to run away to America with him. He again went to boating on the canals, his "Mary" serving as cook; but the latter soon wearied of this sort of life, and, as he refused to marry her, forsook him.

Teufel then travelled extensively in the West, married and deserted a girl in St. Louts, commenced to gamble, was arrested in St. Joseph, and afterwards at Chicago and Washington, for various offenses; then went to New York, where he married and deserted another woman; then journeyed West, where he eloped with and married another woman by whom he was deago. But he claims to be the illegitimate child

then journeyed West, where he eloped with and married another woman, by whom he was de-serted; then went to Baltimore, and eloped with another woman, by whom he was also deserted; and after various other vicissitudes, enlisted in

and after various other vicissitudes, enlisted in the army in 1881.

Teufel served at different times in the 102d New York and the 19th Pennsylvania Cavalry; acted as bugler and scout; deserted twice, and was once sentenced to be shot, but was par-doned by Fresident Lincoln; married a South-ern "lady" in his rambles while with the army; deserted this wife, and after dealing in hegs for awhile, in Missouri, retured to the East and married again. This wife, the sixth, he lost by death, and after other adventures. East and death, and after other adventures, East and West, was arrested and lodged in the Doyles-town jail, for stealing money from a toll-house. of this charge he was acquitted, on account of imperfections in the evidence against him. Such is the story of his life, up to the time of the murder of James A. Wiley, as he has told it himself. The public can take it at its true worth, and believe as much as their credulity will permit them to do

will permit them to do.

But no sooner had Teufelseen his life in print than he expressed himself as being dissatisfied with it, and he is now busily engaged in the preparation of an appendix to it, to be published after his death. In preparing this he frequently sits up all night, filling the lamp up with water when the oil runs too low to be reached by the wick. At times he interrupts his writing to engage in a vigorous and boisterous attempts at singing.

erous attempt at singing. The Preparations for the Execution are nearly complete. The scaffold on which robst was hung has arrived and will be put place this afternoon by Sheriff Corcoran, bo will superintend the execution in person. The hanging will take place at about 12 o'clock to-morrow, in the prison yard, and not more than a hundred and fifty persons will be admitted to witness it. OMIKRON.

## CRIME IN NEW YORK.

A Wife Murder in the Fourth Ward. For some time past Charles Gottfried Waibel, proprietor of a small grocery on the first floor of No. 33 James street, has been in the habit of quarrelling with his wife, Ann. On one occasion he was arrested by the Fourth Precinct Police for having beaten her, and locked up for the night. On Monday evening they quarrelled, Waibel wishing her to come in from the street, and she declining to do so. Waibel finally appealed to Officer Van Dusen, of the Fourth Precinct, to arrest his wife because of her refusal to obey him. The officer declined to do so, and Mrs. Waibel then asked him to arrest er husband. This he also declined to do, but informed them that if they did not go into the touse and stop quarrelling he would be forced a arrest both of them for disorderly conduct. The woman then went into the house and dosed the deor, and Waibel then went to the soncert saloon in the basement of the Atlantic Health greated at the corner of the New Rowers. Hotel, located at the corner of the New Bowery nd Oliver street, where he is employed as danist. The proprietor of the saloon, August mmig, noticed that he was very excitable, and questioned him as to the cause, and was in-formed by Waibel that he had quarrelled with his wife. At 11 o'clock P. M. he was again met by Officer Van Dasen, and in the course of a conversation with the officer informed him that his wife had on one occasion left him for six months and lived with another man, and during that interval had not once called to see her infant child. Soon after this conversation he returned to the saloon where he was em-ployed, and remained there until 1½ o'clock A. The quarrel was apparently not renewed

on his return.
A few moments before 6 o'clock yesterday A lew moments before to o clock yesterday morning, a scream apparently uttered by a woman was heard to proceed from the sleeping apartment of the pair, located in the rear of the first floor. In a moment after the shutter and shash of the front door were burst open by Mrs. Waibel, and she was seen by one of the occupants of the house, a Mrs. Mary Casey, residing on the third floor, who had hurried down stairs on hearing the scream, standing inside the door with blood flowing from a wound in her throat. The wounded woman on seeing Mrs. Casey rat. with blood flowing from a wound in her threat. The wounded woman on seeing Mrs. Casey ran to her, and catching her by the arm, told her that her husband had out her threat. At this moment Waibel came from the inner room, passed out of the door, beside the woman, and walked leisurely towards Madison street. As he passed his wife he said:—"There, stay there," Mrs. Casey, as soon as she could shake off the grasp of the wounded woman, handed her over to the care

of some of the neighbors, a number of whom had by this time collected, and started for a physician. On the way she met an officer, and informed him of what had occurred. He went with her to procure a physician. Officer Nesbit had already been informed of the circumstance, and procuring the assistance of Officer Platt. followed in pursuit of the fugitive. He caught a momentary glimpse of the murderer near the corner of Chatham and Roosevelt, streets, but lost him almost immediately, a Third avenue car, bound down, intercepting the view. Waibel probably darted into some of the side streets leading to the Five Points, and escaped.

In the meantime Mrs. Walbel had been conveyed hato her apartment and scated in a chair, and an attempt made to stop the flow of blood by wrapping a towel about her throat. All efforts were fruitless, however, and in a few moments she expired from hemorrhage. The body was subsequently conveyed to the Fourth Precinct Station House, where Coroner Gover held an inquest at 2½ o'clock P. M.

A number of witnesses were examined, and their testimony corroborates the above account in every particular. No one, as far as can be ascertained, actually saw the assault committed.

Dr. John Beach made a post-mortem exami-

ascertained, actually saw the assault committed.

Dr. John Beach made a post-mortem examination of the body of deceased, and found an incised wound about an inch in length, and extending inward. Both carotid artecles on the left side of the neck and the jugular vein were severed. Death resulted from hismorrhage. The weapon with which the wound was inflicted was a razor, which was found on the floor of the store covered with blood, and notched in two or three places where the edge had come in contact with the vertebral column. The jury rendered a verdict against Waibel.

Deceased was a native of Germany, aged 20

The jury rendered a verdict against Watbel.

Deceased was a native of Germany, aged 20 years. She was married to Walbei in 18:3. They have not lived happily together, she having, according to the statement of one of the witnesses, who was told the fact by deceased, left her husband two or three times on account or ill usage. The little son (about two years of age) of the deceased, has been taken in charge by Mr. Van Meter, of the Howard Mission.

Mission.

Immediately after learning of the murder, Captain Thorn despatched officers in pursuit of Waibel, and he can scarcely escape. He is a German, forty-one years of age, about five feet six inches in height, has thin light-colored side whiskers and moustache; two front teeth are missing. He was dressed in a dark sack cost with side pockets, dark pants, low-crowned black Derby hat, and talks with a strong German accent. Mission. man accent.

From an examination of the apartments lately occupied by the deceased and her husband, it appears that the first assault was comband, it appears that the first assault was committed while the woman was in bed, as the bed-clothes were spotted with blood. She probably sprang from bed and ran into the front room, followed by Watbel, where he again assaulted her. Blood is here scattered over the counter, on the wall, furniture, and floor of the apart-

The house where the assault was committed ears a most quenylable character. It is occupled by families of the poorer class, and quarrels and fights, are so frequent as not to excite com-ment. It was here that Frank Ferris, who was lately executed at the Tombs, murdered his wife by cleaving her head with an axe, and several years since a sallor was thrown from an upper window to the pavement and instantly killed. The perpetrators of this last-mentioned killed. The perpetrators of this last-mentioned crime have never been discovered.—New York

### RECONSTRUCTION.

Order of General Pope Providing for the Registration of Voters.

The Alabama papers of April 11 contain General Order No. 5 of Major-General Pope, dated at Montgomery, April 8. After setting forth the provisions of the Reconstruction law, and the oath required to be taken by voters,

and the oath required to be taken by voters, the order says:—

In order to execute the provisions of the act referred to with as little delay as possible, the commanding officers of the Districts of Alabama, Georgia, and Florida will proceed immediately to divide those States into convenient districts for registration, aided by such information on the subject as they have or can obtain. It is suggested that the election districts in each State which in 1800 sent a member to the most numerous branch of the State Lemslature, will be found a convenient diviber to the most numerous branch of the State Legislature, will be found a convenient division for registration. It is desirable that in all cases the registers should be civilians, where it is impossible to obtain such as come within the provisions of the act, and are otherwise suitable persons; and that military officers shall not be used for this purpose except in case of actual necessity. The compensation for Registers will be fixed hereafter, but the general rule will be observed hereafter, but the general rule will be observed of graduating the compensation by the number of recorded voters. To each list of voters shall be appended the oath of the Register or Registers that the names have been faithfully re-corded, and represent actual legal voters, and that the same man does not appear under different names. The Registers are specifically instructed to see that all information concerning their political rights is given to all personsentitled to vote under the act of Congress, and that they are made responsible that every such legal voter has the opportunity to record his

As speedily as possible, the names of persons As speculy as possible, the names of persons chosen for Registers shall be communicated to these Headquarters for the approval of the Commanding General.

The District Commander in each of the States comprised in this Military District is authorized

appoint one or more general Supervisors of gistration, whose business it shall be to visit e various points where registration is being carried on; to inspect the operations of the Registers, and to assure themselves that every man entitled to vote has the necessary information concerning his political rights, and the op-

portunity to record his name.

A General Inspector, either an officer of the army or a civilian, will be appointed at these orders are carefully executed. District Commanders may, at their discre-tion, appoint civil officers of the United States as Registers, with such additional compensa-

on as may seem reasonable and sufficient. The Commanding Officer of each District will live public notice when and where the Registers will commence the registration, which notice will be kept public by the Registers in each district during the whole time occupied

in registration.

Interference by violence, or threats of violence, or other oppressive means, to prevent the registration of any voter, is positively prohibited; and any person guilty of such interference shall be arrested and tried by the military authorities. By command of Brevet Major-General John Pope.

Official:

J. F. CONYNGHAM,

J. F. CONYNGHAM, First Lieut, U. S. Inf., A. A. A. G.

THE CONSERVATIVE TENNESSEE CONVENTION. Small Representation of the Colored Auge - Violent Rebel Speeches by the White Orators - Emerson Etherlage Nominated for Governor.

NASHVILLE, Tenn , April 16 .- The State Convention met at 11 o'clock, was called to order by John Baxter, of Knoxville, and a permanent organization was effected, with Judge Elijah Walker, of Harding county, in the chair; Hon. Andrew J. Donelson, first Vice-President; and C. A. James, of Chattanooga, Secretary. No committee on credentials was appointed, but our motion cash, county answered to its but on motion each county answered to its number of delegates as its name was called by

the Secretary. On motion the colored delegations were placed on the list, but as only six were present, the motion was amended to allow those counties aiready called to be represented by white delegates. The motion was made after the list of counties was called.

While the resolutions were being drafted treather water by Mr. Dormer R. Thomas.

speeches were made by Mr. Dorsey B. Thomas, Colonel Cameron, and a colored man from Pennsylvania, named Joe Williams. Pennsylvania, named Joe Williams.

The speeches by the white men were violent upon the radical party. North and South, and Colonel Cameron stigmatized the Union soldiers who were now in the radical party as Abolition thieves. He said that the radical party was full of infamy, and the late Confederates full of excellence, which made the infamy of the radicals more hideous. These remarks were loudly cheered.

The negro Williams declared that he was

afraid of assassination by the radicals, and claimed the protection of the civilized world. Subsequently a conservative platform was adopted, and Emerson Etheridge nominated for Governor.

The evening meeting was held at 7 o'clock, but not more than two hundred persons were present. The whole affair was very tame, but little enthusiasm being manifested.

#### REVERDY JOHNSON ON RECONSTRUCTION.

Why He Voted for the Military Bill. The West Georgia Gazette has received the following letter from the Hon. Reverdy John-

SENATE CHAMBER, March 22.—Dear Sir:—Your letter of the 18th is received. My vote for the bill you refer to was given, not because I approved of it, but because I knew that, if defeated, or not carried out by the South, other measures, ruinous to them in every way, would follow. I wished by my vote (hoping that the South would not doubt my desire to serve them, and the whole country) to place myself in a condithe whole country) to place myself in a condi-tion to advise them more effectually to accept-ance than I would if I had voted against it. My advice, therefore, is, and I give it most anxiously, that the proper course to be pursued by you is to organize under the act at once and good faith.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, REVERDY JOHNSON.

B. T. Castellaw, Esq.

### MEXICO.

THE REPORTED EXECUTION OF THE MARQUIS DE MONTHOLON.

WASHINGTON, April 16 .- The following official documents have been made public:cial documents have been made public:

Mr. Frederick W. Sewardto Senor Romero.—(Unafficial.)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, September 20, 1806.—Dear Sir:—I have noticed in a St. Louis newspaper a letter, alleged to be from some point on the frontier, stating that the Marquis de Montholon, who is supposed to be a son of the French Minister here, has been taken prisoner in the State of Durango, and shot by his captors. If you have received any information upon this subject, I will thank you for it. I am, very truly, yours.

Senor Don M. Romero, etc. etc.

Senor Don M. Romero, etc. etc.

Senor Romero to Mr. F. W. Seward.—(Unoficial.)

[Transiation.]

Washington, November 1s. 1893.—My Dear Sir.—
Fulfilling the offer I made to you some time since, to
obtain authentic intelligence from my Government
about the reported shooting of a son of the Marquis
de Montholon, I wrote at once for that purpose to
Mr. Lerdo de Tejada, who has replied to me, contradicting that rumor, as you will'see in the letter (of
which I send a copy with this note), which that gentieman sent me on the subject, under the date of 20th
of October last.

remain your very respectful and obedient servant, M. ROMERO.

Mr. Frederick W. Seward, Etc.

Mr. Frederick W. Seward, Etc.

[Translation.]

Department of Foreign Relations and of Government, Chiruania, October 25, 1862.—I have received your noises, Nos. 52 and 330, or dates 20th and list of September last, relative to the information which was confidentially asked from you by the Hon. Frederick W. Seward, Acting Secretary of State, about the news published there of the death of a Marquis de Montholon, who was supposed to be son of the Marquis de Montholon, who was supposed to be son of the Marquis de Montholon, who was supposed to be son of the Marquis de Montholon, who was supposed to be son of the Marquis de from a point on the frontier, in which assurance was given that the Marquis de Montholon had been taken in the State of Durango and executed by his captors. I can assure you that the fact so related is not true. In the State of Durango and executed by his captors. I can assure you that the fact so related is not true. In the State of Durango and executed hammer is suppose that the origin of that laccurate report must have been a rumor set affoat in March or April of this year. Then it was said, that in one of the many encounters had near Maratian, in the State of Sinalos, a son of the Marquis de Montholon died. A little time afterwards it was cleared up, that the French commander or officer killed was not a son of Monsleur Montholon, nor bore that appellative, and that the mistake originated in his having an appelative with some termination similar to it, and that he belonged to some family well known and respected. Although I have not now before me the notices relating to the person who died at that time, I can assure you that I saw them at the time, and in the manner I have related. Therefore, I believe that I can assure you that I saw them at the time, and in the manner I have related. Therefore, I believe that I can assure you that I saw them at the time, and in the manner I have related. Therefore, I believe that I can assure you that I saw them at the time, and in the manner I have related.

## OBITUARY.

The Right Rev. John Timon, Bishop of Buffalo.

A despatch from Buffalo aunounces that the

A despatch from Buffalo announces that the Right Rev. John Timon. Roman Catholic Bishop of that city, died at his residence, at 8-40 o'clock last night, of erysipelas. Bishop Timon was a native of this country, and consecrated Bishop on the 17th of October, 1847. He was the first Bishop of the Diocese of Buffalo, which comprises the northwestern counties of the State of New York, and has rapidly grown under the administration of Bishop Timon, counting in 1866, 80 secular priests, 36 priests of religious orders, 185 churches, 30 stations, 4 ecclesiastical institutions, 35 clerical students, 9 male religious institutions, 35 clerical students, 9 male religious institutions, 18 female religious institutions for boys, 18 literary institutions for boys, 18 literary institutions for girls, 16 charitable institutions, and a Catholic population estimated at 200,000. Bishop Timon was greatly beloved by people of all religious denominations, and his death is universally regretted. The body will be laid in state at the residence until after Holy Week, and then be removed to the Cathedral on Monday, and buried on Tuesday. Week, and then be removed to the Cathedral on Monday, and buried on Tuesday.

A Young Girl Ransomed from Indians.

San Antonio, Texas, March 3.—In one of the raids made by the Camanche Indians some months ago, two young girls named Metzger were captured on the outskirts of Fredericksburg, a few miles distant. Anna, the youngest, was ransomed, and is now at her home. Her sister was murdered. When they were captured both were mounted upon stolen horses and instantly hurried away. The elder sister told Anna that they must escape or die, that she would not be carried off alive, and that she preferred death to the fate which was evidently in store for them. Twice she jumped from the horse and endeavored to reach the chaparrel, but was each time brought back and placed upon the horse. Again she attempted to escape, which so exasperated the savages that they sprang upon her and buried their tomahawks in her brain. Half dend with fright and horror, Anna suffered herself to be carried off without once attempting A Young Girl Ransomed from Indians. self to be carried off without once attempting to escape. After two weeks the huts of the Indians were reached. Here the unfortunate young girl was treated horribly. Her hair was out off, and several times she was beaten and lacerated in a terrible manner. At length she was restored to her friends upon their payment of the bounty fixed upon by her captors. The other day Bishop Dubois performed the rite of confirmation at Fredericksburg, and Anna Metzger was one of the first confirmed.

A Young Woman Buried Alive.

A Young Woman Buried Alive.

A friend gives us the account of a most terrible case of the burial of a handsome young lady a Jacksonville, Illinois. Some time last summe a young lady of seventeen years of age, suffing with the toothsche, went to bed with small vial of chloroform for the purpose a quieting her teeth. In the morning she \*8 found to all appearances dead, which was affirmed by the opinions of several physicans who were called and examined her body. She was then buried. A few days since her relives were about to remove from Jacksonville, hving located in another State, and had the readins of the young lady exhumed for the purpose of taking them to their new home. Cursuity prompted the opening of the comin, wher they were horror stricken on finding the orpse turned over, both hands full of hair, ad her clothing torn to shreds, revealing the prible truth that the young lady had been buridalive. The chloroform had placed her in a doe trance, the awakening from which was in he coffin and grave. The lady was engaged to be married at the time of her supposed death. A more heart-sickening case we never remmber to have read or heard of,—Indianapolis Journal, April 9.

-The second and final volume of Mr. Herbert Spencer's "Principles of Bislogy" is on the eve of publication in London.