THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIII.-NO. 57.

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1870.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE GRAND JURY. Public Reformatories-Rum Shops, Nymphes du Pave, and Other Kvils-Judge Pelree's Charge Delivered This Morning.

Court of Quarter Sessions-Judge Peirce.

This morning, the Grand Jury for the March term was organized, Joseph Hopkins, Esq., being appointed foreman, and his Honor Judge

called from the pursuits of business and the walks of everyday life to assist in the adminis-tration of the criminal law. It is a wise provision of the common law which requires that both grand and petit jurors shall come directly both grand and petit jurors shall come directly from the people. From no other source could fair and evenhanded justice be so well adminis-tered, or the decisions of public tribunals be so well received and acquiesced in, as from a body of men who come directly from the people, and who have no interests but those which are com-

mon to their fellow-citizens. You are to inquire for the city and county of Philadelphia of those offenses which are vio-lations of the criminal law, and by your oaths of office you are to present no man for envy, hatred. or mallce, nor to leave any man unpro secuted for fear, favor, or affection. In the discharge of your duties you will be

assisted by the District Attorney, who is the law officer of the Commonwealth, and you may also seek the advice and counsel of the Court in all matters of law in whch you may need such assistance. In all prosecutions, cases of felony excepted,

if you return the bill "ignoranus" you are re-quired to decide and certify on the bill whether the county or the prosecutor shall pay the costs. By a judicions use of this power, you may do much to repress hasty and unnecessary litiga-tion, the fruit of passion and malice, and to visit upon the offenders, partially at least, the penalty due to their rashness and malevolence. Before you return a bill "ignoramus" you should examine every witness whose name is endorsed on the bill, otherwise it may be sent back to you

on the bill, otherwise it may be sent back to you for further inquiry. You are by law and usage official visitors of the Philadelphia County Prison, the House of Refuge, and the Almshouse. In the discharge of these important duties, you can render great public service not only by ascertaining whether these institutions are conducted in conformity with law and for the welfare of their immates, but you may alcomake such suggestions as you but you may also make such suggestions as you may suppose will increase their usefulness, and make them more valuable as reformatory and protective asylums.

The fruitful sources of vice are idleness, ignorance, and intemperance. Every community has a right to be protected from these by such measures as will ensure that end. If evil doers do not like the restraints of law they should withdraw to some land where there is no law, and where they may practise their evil doings upon one another to their fullest satisfaction. Right doers are entitled to the protection of

law. Idleness is the parent of both ignorance and vice. Our law punishes vagrancy, which is one of the fruits of idleness, as a crime, and it would be well if the law were more vigorously enforced against the numerons street beggars who beset our highways. They are usually not only idle but vicious and dissipated, petty thieves and pilferers, dru-ken and debauched. The prison and the Almshouse are their home until the House of Correction, which the City Councils have so long promised us, shall be ready to re-ceive them and put them to work for the good

of both their bodies and souls. I fear that not any of us have sufficiently conidered the reformatory influence of labor. When God banished man from the garden of Eden He said unto him, "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread." Labor was a necessity of his new conditions. It was necessary for his physical health and for his moral health.

FIRST EDITION a source. The State of Pennsylvania derives from this traffic in Philadelphia over two hundred thousand dollars a year, and leaves the city of Philadelphia to pay the exleaves the city of Philadelphia to pay the ex-penses of our criminal and pauper population, made such principally by this traffic in liquor, at a cost of nearly a million of dollars per annum. This is the direct cost in money to the city of Philadelphia of the traffic in liquor. To this is to be added the cost of the liquor itself, the idleness which it engenders, the destruc-tiveness which is consequent upon it, the losses the idleness which it engenders, the destruc-tiveness which is consequent upon it, the losses from fire and other accidents which result from it, and the expense to the friends of its victims of their maintenance and support after this vice has thrown them helpless upon their hands. The cost of this traffic to the people of Phila-delphia amounts to many millions of dollars a

year, for which they do not receive one benefit, cither mental, moral, or physical. It is all a dead waste of poverty, crime, dis-case, desolated homes, and the cries and sor-rows of the hapless women and children and relations of the victims of this traffic. A short experience as Grand Jurors will convince you that two-thirds of the business of this court is the result of the traffic in whisky and lager beer, and that it is very equally divided between them.

Intemperance is the ally of both idleness and ignorance. It engenders both. It takes the strong man and casts him to the earth. It takes the cultured man and thrusts him into the sloughs and stews of society, and makes him the companion of the filthy and vile. It takes the man of intellect, and makes him a drivelling idiot or a raving madman. It takes the man of wealth and despoils him of his property, And yet hitherto society has permitted this destructive traffic to exist and to grow without rebuke. Is it not time for the people of Phila-delphia to inquire if they have not suffered sufficiently from this ruinous trade, and to seek

legislative aid to rid themselves of it ? Gamblers and dealers in lottery policies will also require your attention. It gives me pleasure to notice the carnestness and zeal with which the present learned District Attorney has sought to break up the haunts of these despoilers of their fellow-men and to bring them to justice. I trust that you also will lend your aid to drive these pests of society from our midst. Night walking and licentionsness also require attention at the hands of the public authorities. Certain of our streets are so infested with these shameless wanderers of the night that decent people hesitate to appear upon them, much less to take their wives and daughters with them. The streets of Philadelphia should be thoroughfares for the people, and not the market-place of prostitutes and their equally vile associates. Let those who seek them be compelled to search for them in their haunts; that their flaunting presence may not be made temptations to our youth, and an offense to the modesty and decency of our citizens. The police officers should be directed to arrest them and their companions whenever they appear in public plying the arts of their vocation.

I have referred to these several matters to call your attention publicly to them, that our citizens may co-operate with you and the public authorities in endeavoring to repress these evils, and may give to you and the courts and public officers their direct support and the sanction of their approval to the efforts which may be made for their correction and cure.

I beg to urge upon you that as many members of your body as possible will attend every ses-sion of the Grand Jury, as bills of great im-portance sometimes fail for want of a full attendance of the Grand Jury. Not fewer than twelve of your number must concur in finding a bill of indictment. You have the right to have such witnesses brought before you as will aid you in your investigations, and the Court, if required, will compel their attendance in further-ance of public justice. With these remarks, gentlemen, you are dismissed to your duties.

THE MORDAUNT SCANDAL.

The Prince of Wales on the Witness Stand. The Prince of Wales entered the witness box in the Mordaunt case on Feb. 23. After he had been sworn the judge. Lord Penzance, said Before Dr. Dean asks his Roval Highness any questions, it is my duty to point out to his Royal Highness his position under the act of Parliament passed last session. It provides that no witness in any proceeding, whether a party to the suit or not, shall be liable to be asked, or be bound to answer, any question tending to show that he or she has been guilty of adultery. Now, from the course which the case has taken I think it right to point this out to his Royal Highness, and to tell him that he is not bound or required by law to submit to any Interrogations on that subject. His Royal Highness was then examined by Dr. Deane as follows:-

SECOND EDITION LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Terrible Huntingdon Murder.

Bodenberg's Confession and Appeal to His Fellow-Prisoner-

Proceedings of the Legislature.

Financial and Commercial

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

FROM THE STATE.

THE PEIGHTAL TRAGEDY. The Day before the Execution.

Special Deepatch to The Evening Telegraph. HUNTINGDON, March 8 .- The day is bright

and beautiful. As the time approaches for the execution of the murderers, Bodenberg and Bohner, the excitement increases, and the town is filling with strangers from all sections. Most of the prominent newspapers of New York and Pennsylvania are represented, and crowds of people are hanging around the jail.

Ghastly Speculation.

Large platforms, high enough to obtain a full view of the prison yard, are being erected by enterprising citizens to enable them to get a view of the execution. It is proposed to charge two dollars for standing room on these platforms. A stable in the rear and overlooking the yard has been taken possession of, and the sides bored full of auger holes to see through. An alderman of the town endeavored to stop the erection of platforms, but the men say they will give bail and go on with the work.

Condition of the Condemned.

The prisoners' sleep was restless last night, and they look haggard this morning. They partook of a good breakfast. Bodenborg is communicative, and Bohner as grum as usual.

Bohner a Perfect Flend.

It is believed that Bohner will make a desperate struggle, and a stretcher has been provided to tie upon him in case he should do so. This man is a perfect fiend, and has so sympathy in any quarter.

This morning the Rev. Mr. Stoeckel spent some time with the prisoners. Bohner utterly refused to see anybody, and is reported to have said to the minister that he had heard enough of God. and therefore did not want to hear anything more about him.

Bodenberg, however, endeavored to get a confession from his fellow-prisoner, and has written the following final appeal to his companion, which was handed to Bohner, with the request that he should reply. Bohner has asked for and been provided with writing materials, but it is not thought that he will make any confession. Bodenberg's appeal to his fellow-prisoner is as follows:--

"Charley (Bohner), the time is now getting very short for us to live; then we will have to appear before the judgment-seat of God. We will then receive our reward for the deeds done from in the body, be they good or evil. You have often sworn and promised to me that you would bring about my release. I therefore now once more pray you, in the name of God, to tell the truth; if you cannot or will not save my life, at least save your own poor soul from everlasting damnation; there is still some time.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE. Senate. HARRISBURG, March 8 .- The following bills vere considered:-House bill to open Fifteenth street, in Phila-

delphia. Laid over on third reading on motion of Senator Nagle, seconded by Mr. Connell, Mr. Watt, the author of the bill, being absent. House bill consolidating the townships of Byberry and Moreland into one district for the

Byberry and Moreland into one district for the support of the poor, was called up by Mr. Con-nell and passed finally. Senate bill to anthorize the opening and im-provement of Alleghany avenue, between the river Delaware and Sixth street, in Philadelphia,

was objected off by Mr. Henszey. was objected off by Mr. Henszey. Senate supplement to an act appropriating ground for public purposes in Philadelphia, locating the roads, etc., in the Park, was ob-jected to by Mr. Connell, the author of the bill. Senate bill to incorporate Saunders College was called up by Mr. Connell, and passed finally. House bill to change the name of the Board of School Controllers of the First School district of Pennsylvania was called up by Mr. Connell. of Pennsylvania was called up by Mr. Connell.

and passed finally. House bill to authorize the Governor to ap-point five additional netarles public in Philadelphia was called up by Mr. Connell, and passed finally.

Senate supplement to an act establishing the mode of selecting and drawing jurors for Phila-delphia, approved April 20, A. D. 1858; rela-tive to exemptions from service as jurors; re-quiring parties who wish to be exempted to file an affidavit, to be approved by the Court. Called up by Mr. Connell, and passed finally. House bill to incorporate the West Chester and Phoenixville Railroad Company, in Chester county. Called up by Mr. Brooke, and passed finally.

finally.

House. An act to prohibit the crection of public buildings on Independence Square was discussed. Mr. Davis said that the newspapers were divided Mr. Davis said that the newspapers were divided in opinion. Those who owned property in the neighborhood of the square, which would be in-creased in value if the new public buildings were erected upon it, were all in favor of the desceration. Among those papers was the *Ledger*, which had half a million invested in real estate. It was simply human nature for parties to reculate their views to their interests. parties to regulate their views to their interests. The other parties, located from Third to Seventh streets, were more un-biassed, and held that it was not right thus to trample on some of the best and most sacred feelings of the State. The original contract between the city and the State had been that the square should be kept as a public green forever. It was true that some subse-quent legislation had authorized some small buildings upon the ground, but that legis-lation could easily be annulled by the present act. Mr. Davis spoke at some length of the sacred character of the square in the eyes of our countrymen. It was certainly in their view the garden-spot of liberty, and was hallowed by associations which had a meaning. The man who would pile bricks and mortar upon this spot would almost build upon the grave of his father. Mr. Davis asserted, in the course of his remarks, that this square has been one of the first spots visited by him on hid dest trip to that give Mr. Smith of Dauphin been one of the first spots visited by him on hid first trip to that city. Mr. Smith, of Dauphin, made a speech particularly in reference to the sanctity of the ground, and he too declared that it was one of the first spots to which his steps had tended on his first visit to that city: Mr. Josephs said, jocularly, that from his association with the gentlemen who had just spoken, he would have supposed other places in the city would have been more attractive to

he city would have been more attractive to them

Mr. Davis replied, at the time of which he spoke, he had not been acquainted with Mr. Josephs, but had visited the grounds with country simplicity and honesty of heart.

Mr. Elliott was grieved to find the American eagle had been loosened and would take such an extended oratorical flight. He said that the city had legitimate claims on the square; at one time had purchased a portion of ground from private associations for about fifty thousand dollars; had erected a court

DOOMED TO DEATH. OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELMORAPH, Tuesday, March 8, 1870. The bank statement yesterday is not very Bohner and Bodenberg.

The bank statement yesterday is not very favorable as far as resources are concerned, the deposits showing a falling off of \$133,547, and the legal-tenders, \$214,376. There is also a con-traction in loans of \$122,643. There is an in-crease in specie, however, of \$86,634, which raises the specie reserve of our city national banks to nearly one and a half millions. The business of the week has been quite large, the clearings showing an increase over the previous week of nearly \$7,000,000. The statement is not calculated to disturb the present condition of the money market either one way or the other. The rates this morning continue quite

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

other. The rates this morning continue quite easy, and the demand exceedingly light. Gold shows a further weakness, opening with sales at 112% and declining to 112%, and is quoted at that figure about noon. Government bonds are quite weak and off in

sympathy with gold. The business at the Stock Board was unusually

light, but prices continue steady. In City sixes there were small sales of the new bonds at 101 1/2. In Reading Railroad the sales were unimport ant. The range is 48:56@48%. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 57%, and Minehill Railroad at 57%. 54% was offered for Lehigh Valley; 34% for Catawissa preferred, and 37% for Philadel-phis and Erie.

In miscellaneous shares there was but little doing. Sales of Mauufacturers' Bank at 30; Girard at 60, and Philadelphia at 160.

-The Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of seven dollars and fifty cents, payable after the 17th inst.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street, FIRST BOARD.

NABB & LADNER, Bankers, "eport this morning Gold quotations as follows :---

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THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

From the N. Y. Herald. "The week opened on a rather dull and steady state of affairs in Wall street, the dullness being due to the storm and the steadiness to the firm attitude of the 'bull' dliques. The only excitement was in the Gold Room, where gold declined to 112%. "The earliest operations were based upon favora-ble reports concerning the progress of the Funding bill in the Senate which being accompanied by the

ble reports concerning the progress of the Funding bill in the Senate, which, being accompanied by the cable announcement of 90% for five-twenties in London, led to a 'break' to 112% amid considerable excitement. Next it was discovered, from the de-mand for cash gold, that the 'short' interest had been heavily increased, and some 'of the 'shorts' precipitated an advance to 118 by endeavoring to cover. This flurry over the price again fell back to 112%, closing finally at 112% 112%. The prevaling rates paid for carrying gold were two to four per cent, but exceptions occurred at one and five per cent. The closing decline was due to a further announcement from Washington that the Senate had decided to hold night sessions continu-ously in order to hasten action upon the Funding

THE EXECUTION TO-MORROW. Huntingdon in a Ferment-The

THE PEIGHTAL BUTCHERY

The Crime and Its Perpetrators

-Their Murderous Career.

Final Preparations-The Fate of Consummate Villainy.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HUNTINGDON, Pa., March 7. Wednesday is the day fixed for the execution here of two of the most consummate villains that ever fell into the clutches of the law in this State, Albert von Bodenberg and Gottleib Bobner by name. In the year 1840 a whole family was butchered in Huntingdon county by a wretch named McConanghey; but since that date there has been no tragedy in the county approaching the crime for which these two men are doomed to death, and the criminal records of the State contain but few cases approaching it in downright cruelty.

The Victims

of Bodenburg and Bohner were three in number-John Peightal, aged sixty-five years; his wife Sarah, aged sixty; and Scott Garner, an orphan boy, who made his home with the family. The Peightals lived at about half a mile from Pleasant Grove station, on the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad, which is seven miles distant from the county seat. They resided on a farm comprising about a kundred acres of land which, like all in the neighborhood, is as poor as it could well be. Their house was a plain two-story log-cabin, plastered over on the exterior, and fully on a par with the unproductive soil. Yet old Mr. Peightal was industrious and saving, and, as he never made any deposits in the bank when he came to Huntingdon to sell his produce, it was generally known that he had considerable money in the house.

The Triple Tragedy.

On the evening of Wednesday, November 17, 1869, the three simple-minded people were butchered in cold blood for the sake of the plunder which, it was rumored, could be had at such a terrible price.

Bohner had been living in Altoona for some time previous, and it was there that he made the acquaintance of Bodenburg, his confederate. Having made up, their minds, according to the confession made about a month ago by the latter, to attempt the robbery of the Peightals, the twain left Altoona two or three weeks before the time of the tragedy. From Huntingdon they walked out to Peightal's place, which they reached after dark. They entered the house and asked for work. Old Mr. Peightal received them kindly, but could not give them what they asked, and they returned to Altoona and gradually devised a scheme of murder as well as of perv. Bodenburg insisted, in hi that he was from the first opposed to extreme violence, maintaining that his companion was responsible for suggesting and urging the killing of the family, if their money could be secured in no other way; while Bohner, in a statement made immediately after his arrest, persisted that the other was the leading spirit, and threatened to shoot him if he backed out of the scheme. Be this as it may, the project was gradually perfected, and on the evening of Monday, November 15, the two again left Altoona in company, each armed with a pistol which had been purchased at that place. They reached Peightal's house at midnight, after the family had retired, and entered the barn, where they passed the remainder of the night. In the morning they encountered Mr. Peightal, who did not object to their intrusion upon his premises, and after loitering about the neighborhood during the day. they went to the house in the evening, while the family were at supper, and were invited to help themselves to the simple fare. After supper they started out, pretending that they were going to Huntingdon in search of work. But they were followed to the barn by the owner, who, finding that they intended to pass another night in it, gave them permission to sleep in the house, according to Bodenburg's story, while, according to Bohner, the night was passed in a barn in the neighborhood. If the story of the former be true, they received their breakfast also at the hands of their victims on Wednesday morning. The day was passed in the neighborhood, Bodenburg alleging that he repeatedly, during its course, protested against any violence to the persons of Mr. Peightal or his family, and that Bohner gave him a solemn promise not to go beyond robbery; while the latter asserts that he was reluctant to return to the house in the evening, and only did so when Bodenburg threatened to take his life. In the edge of the evening the two culprits reached Peightal's house. The family were evidently at supper when they arrived, and had not finished the meal when their earthly careers were brought to a close. Precisely how or in what order it was done cannot be told. Bodenburg, in his confession, alleged that he kept watch by the railroad track, about a hundred yards distant, while his companion proceeded to the house, perpetrated the deed, and returned to him with a bundle in which the plunder was secreted. Bohner, on the contrary, immediately after his arrest, stated that he remained at the railroad while the other did the deed, returning after an hour's absence with the plunder. Still another story was told by them a few days after their arrest, to the effect that they had met two other men, one of them named Gordon, by whom the crime was committed. The Discovery of the Crime. After the bloody work was accomplished, the villains made a desperate attempt to conceal their guilt. The three bodies were covered with straw carried from the barn, and over this was placed a quantity of bedding and old clothing, and then the mass fired, and the desperadoes attempted to make good their escape. About 9 o'clock, some men who happened to pass the barn on their way home from the station dis-[Continued on the Second Page.]

laborious have neither the inclination nor the time to transpress. It removes from man the necessity and the temptation to sin. If our criminal classes were compelled to pass the time of their imprisonment in severe labor, not half labor with a bribe to induce them to do a little more, but fatiguing labor, such as would send them to their beds at night with a sense of wearinesss and necessity for rest, two consequences would be likely to result. First, such painful labor would have a tendency to deter them from a repetition of their crimes, because such repetition would mean renewed labor without pecuniary profit to them; and second, knowing that imprisonment meant hard work, they would be more likely to labor voluntarily out of prison for a reward than involuntarily in prison for punishment. A third, and perhaps the most powerful reason. may be added-the habit of labor would be created in them, and labor would thus become not only a necessity, but a protection and pleasure to them.

In the investigations which you will make into these public institutions, it would be well perhaps to inquire not only into the cleanliness and good order of these establishments, but also into the labor which is imposed upon the inmates, and to what extent idleness prevails in these institutions of reform.

The like remarks will also apply to our Almshouse, where perhaps not one-half of the in-mates would remain if they were compalled to

earn their own support by labor. The objection which is made to prison and almehouse labor, that it interferes with the regular pursuits of the industrious classes, if valid, which I think it is not, could be met by limiting the products of such labor to the wants of the inmates themselves and their families. If there were a surplus, it were better to destroy it than that the discipline of labor should not be imposed on such persons. Ignorance is the twin brother of idleness. It is said that an empty mind is the devil's workshop. In such minds and out of such material he fabricates such associations known as the Ramblers. Rangers, Badgers, Darts, and other like organizations of vicious young men which infest our city. From such associations they graduate to be thieves, burglars, highway robbers, and cutthroats. Some of them have reached the prison and the penitentiary; others are on their way there and to the gallows. Our great public school system makes ignorance inexcusable; and I am glad to observe that the Board of Controllers of the Public Schools have framed an Act which they ask the Legislature to adopt, imposing a penalty on persons who refuse or neglect to send their children to school a part of each year. I fear the proposed penalty is not sufficient to entirely secure the end, but i s a movement in the right direction, and will 1 f enacted, be productive of good results. It is also worthy of consideration whether some system of prison and almshouse instruction should not be devised to teach the ignorant inmates of these institutions the ordinary branches of an English education and the me chanical arts.

Another equally great evil which society has to contend with is intemperance. The licensed and unlicensed liquor traffic which exists in our midst is resulting in untold mischief to our people. There are four thousand and seven licensed drinking-houses. in Philadelphia, with perhaps as many unlicensed drinking-places. The licensed houses are one for every forty of our adult male population. If the unlicensed houses be estimated at one-half the number of the licensed houses we then have a drinking house for one in twenty-seven of our adult male population. For all this traffic the city of Phi-ladelphia does not have paid into her treasury one dollar of money. And her right minded citizens thank God that it is so. They do not desire to derive revenue from such

I believe your Royal Highness has for some ime been acquainted with the Moncreiffe family? I have.

Were you acquainted with Lady Mordaunt before her marriage? 1 was. On ber marriage did your Royal Highness

write to her and make her some wedding pre-I did. sent?

Previous to her marriage had she visited at Marlborough House when your Royal Flighners and the Princess of Wales were there? She ha . And has she gone to the theatre with your

Royal Highnesses? She has. We are told that she was married at the end of 1866. In 1867 did you see much of her?

And in the year 1868? I did also.

Dr. Deane-I have only one more question to trouble your Royal Highness with. Has there ever been any improper familiarity or criminal act between yourself and Lady Mordaunt?

His Royal Highness (in a very firm tone)-There has not. There was here a burst of applause, which

vas at once suppressed.

Mr. Sergeant Ballantin-I have no question to ask his Royal Highness. The Prince then bowed to his lordship and

retired amid another attempt at applause, which was, as before, promptly suppressed. Remarking on the evidence of the Prince, the

fe is the property and the study of the world. If royalty has many privileges it must suffer not a few privations, and the charm of personal intimacy is one that must be almost denied to the inheritors of crowns. The Prince has had, indeed, before him the patterns of a life, not surely devoid of innocent pleasure, yet so carefully regulated that it was, in the eyes of all men, dedicated to domestic purity.

The life of the Prince Consort was marked by the nicest regard to the conditions under which has passed. Every one will remember the rules of social conduct the Prince prescribed for nimself, and how faithfully they were observed We do not doubt that the future years of the heir-apparent will show, by their fidelity to this example, the influence of the lesson he has to earn, and that Englishmen will see exemplified in their King that is to be a life purified from the semblance even of levity.

A Cruel Canard.

The arrival of the City of Boston in Liverpoo was announced yesterday afternoon, and occasioned universal rejoicing. The news immediately pervaded the whole city, and was sent all over the country by the press agents. Impossible as the fact seems, the story turned out to be a hoax, either invented by some one as a heartless joke, or trumped up for business purposes. The officers of the Inman Line were enabled to contradict the story, as a despatch was received from Mr. Inman, who is in Liver-The officers of the Inman Line were pool, half an hour after the report was current on the street, in which no mention was made of the steamer's arrival.

All is Not "Over When a Man Dies."

"You have no right to say that a man dies like beast, or that when a man dies all is over. I know only too well that something still remains in your heart which tells you, unmistakably enough, that which you say to be directly contrary to the truth. Your perverted mind does not permit it. Your senses are too frightened to allow you power to tell the truth; neither can you humble yourself before the throne of our Lord Jesus Christ. I can assure you that you will soon regret it.

A Pertinent Question. "So far as I am concerned, you can do whatever you choose, but pray tell me, what pleasure can it be to you that I be hang with you ? He Thinks He Knows Him.

"I have fortunately not depended much upon you, for I think I know you. You have no feeling for your fellow-man. It is true, I believe very confidently, that the Court would not condemn me to die, since I went with you for the sole purpose of stealing the money. Nor have

I taken the life of any man, in full consciousness of which I can die.

Bohner Should Reflect How He Battered the Woman's Head.

"If you reflect upon this affair, how terribly you battered the woman's head with the shovel, you will perceive who will accuse you when we shall meet before the bar of God. I cannot consider it just that you should be believed more than myself, since I told the truth from the first. All this appears not to have been considered before the court. * *

Bodenberg's Opinion of the Law of Murder "I could do nothing for myself; I had neither money nor friends; I could only tell the truth; I know the laws; in Germany the law is such that whosoever does not take the life of any man cannot be condemned to death. This I also take for justice. [Here follows a long dissertation on the injustice of sentencing a man to death who has not committed murder with his own hands.

"Away With Him!"

"Every one cries 'Away with him !' No one takes mercy on me excepting our God. * * * It is true I did what I should not have done, in that I shared the money, because I knew nothing of the murder. Yet this cannot condemu me to death. Men may think of me what they please; I know that I took the life of no man, and Almighty God is my witness. I now return my sincere thanks to each one who showed me a kindness during my time of imprisonment, and to every one farewell. "ALBERT BODENBERG."

Result of Snow-Balling.

HUNTINGDON, March 8 .- A boy here by the name of Westbrook, about twelve years old, was struck on the head with a club by a colored boy named John Lewis, and is not expected to recover. The affair grew out of a snow-ball match. Both boys are residents of Huntingdon. Lewis has been arrested.

house, which has cost over a hundred thousand dollars; if there was any sanctity about the Hall there was certainly none about the square. No body proposed to interfere with the Hall, except perhaps to clear it of neighboring shanties which burdened and disfigured its original shape; it was unjust to depreciate the value of property in that central neighborhood to oblige wenty-two people. The bill was passed by 84 yeas to to 9 nays.

The bill authorizing the people to vote for a site for the public buildings was laid aside for a second reading this afternoon by 73 ayes to 14

FROM EUROPE.

nays.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, March 8-11'30 A.M.-Consols 92% for both money and account; United States five-twenties of [862, 90%; of 1865, old, 90%; of 1867, 89%; 10-408, [63%] Illinois Central, 111%; Great Western, 29. Liverpool, March 8-11'30 A. M.-Cotton opened hill; middling uplands, 11d.; middling Origana By the Anglo-American Cable.

dull: middling uplands, 11d.; middling Orleans 114d. The sales are estimated at 8000 bales. Flou

is firmer. This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, March 8-1'80 P. M.-United States 5-208 of 1862, 9036; 10-408, 87. Erie Railroad, 21%; Illinois Central, 118.

Central, 118. Liverpool., March 8 – 1'30 P. M. – Yarns and fabrics at Manchester heavy. California Wheat, 9s. 3d.; red Western, 7s. 11d.@8s.; winter, 8s. 8d.@8s. 9d. The receipts of wheat for the past three days have been 16 000 curations all American three days have been 15,000 quarters, all American. Flour, 20s Corn, 278, 6d.

Block Quotations by Telegraph-2 P. M. Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New

York house the following :--N. Y. Cent & Hud R

.1115 Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R. 924 Market active. New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, March 8,-Stocks steady. Money easy at 536 per cent. Gold, 112. Five-New YORK, Marca 5.-Slocks steady. Money easy at 566 per cent. Gold, 112. Five-twenties, 1862, conpon, 110½; do, 1864, do, 109½; do, 1868, do, 109½; do, do, new, 105%; do, 1861, 109½; do, 1868, 109½; l0-408, 106½; Virgina 68, new, 72½; Missouri 68, 93½; Canton Company, 62½; Cam-berland preferred, 30; Consolidated New York Cen-berland Hudson River 933; Eric Stor Reading er berland preferred, 30; Consolidated New York Cen-tral and Hudson River, 96%; Erie, 85%; Reading, 97; Adams Express, 60%; Michigan Central, 119%; Michigan Southern, 87%; Illinois Central, 137; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 98%; Chicago and Rock Island, 119%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 192%; West-ern Union Telegraph, 34.

New York Produce Market.

New York Produce Market. New York, March 8.—Cotton lower; sales of 500 bales of middling uplands at 21% c. Flour-State and Western quiet and without decided change; Southern dull and unchanged. Wheat dull, but without decided change. Corn a shale firmer and scarce; new mixed Western, 99c.635, and \$102 for high mixed, nearly yellow; yellow Jersey and Penn-sylvania, \$10461'05. Oats dull and heavy. Beef quiet. Pork lower; new mess, \$25'25. Lard dull and heavy; steam in therces, 13% @13% c. Whisky quiet at \$1. at #1

Baltimore Produce Market. BALTIMORE, March S.—Cotton dull and heavy at 21 %c. Flour firm but less active, and prices un-changed. Wheat steady; Pennsylvania, \$1:26a1-29. Corn, white, 92:694 cents; yellow, 92:694 cents. Onts steady at 54:656 cents. Rye dull and nominal. Whisky-Better feeling at \$1:6101.

Cotton Market.

GALVESTON March 7.-Cotton flat; good ordinary, 18%G15%; receipts, 755; exports coastwise, 1494; sales, 190; stock, 49,871 bales.

ously in order to hasten action upon the Funding

bill. "The Government market again declined with the gold market, and the 67s touched 1093. Prices are, however, becoming less sensitive to the movements in gold as the premium approaches obliteration, for the reason that with gold at par Government sizes would in all probability rule at prices several per "The money market was easy at four to five per

cent. as the prevailing rates on call loans, with pledges respectively of Government and stock col-laterals. The dealers in commercial paper note a rather better demand, and prime double names, having a short time to run, are current at seven to eight per cent. discount.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, March 8 .- There is an absence of any speculative demand for Flour, and the operations of the home consumers are confined to their immediate wants. Sales of 600 barrels, including superfine at \$4:37%@4.50; extras at \$4:62%@4:87%; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at \$5.25,25.75; Pennsylvania do, do, at \$5.25@6; Indiana and Ohio do, do, at \$5.25@6.25, and fancy brands at \$6.50@7.50, according to quality. Rye Flour is held at \$4.62%@ 4.75 per barrel. The Wheat market is steady, but there is scarcely

anything doing. Sales of 1000 bushels Pennsylvania red at \$124(2):25. Rye may be quoted at \$1 for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is quiet, and prices, though quotably unchanged, favor buyers. Sales of 6500 bushels new Pennsylvania and South-ern yellow at 90@91c. in the cars and from store, and sec. afloat. Oats are without change: 2000 bushels Pennsylvania sold at 54@55c. In Barley and Mait Bark-In the absence of sales we quote No. 1

Dark-In the absence of sales we ducts No. 1 Quercitron at \$30 per ton. Seeds-Cloverseed is steady, with sales of 100 bushels at \$750@8. Timothy may be quoted at \$4:50 @4*75. Flaxseed is taken by the cru-hers at \$2:35. Whisky is quiet at \$1@1*02 for Western wood and irron-hound ron-bound.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.) NEW YORK, March 8.—Arrived, steamship Den-

mark, from Liverpool. FORTRESS MONROE, March S.-The brig Peri, re-ported ashore, has been gotten off, and is being towed up to Norfolk for repairs. Salled, bark Traveller, for Baltimore.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA......MARCH

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH

CLEARED THIS MORNING. Schr Reading RR. No. 44, Tucker, Hartford, Sinnick

son & Co. Schr Susan McDevitt, McDevitt, New Haven, do. Schr A. Repplier, McFadden, New Haven, Schr A. E. Safford, Powell, Taunton,

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Zodiac, Hines, 70 hours from Charleston, with mdse, to E. A. Souder & Co. with mase, to E. A. Souder & Co. Steamship Hunter, Harding, 40 hours from Provi-dence, with mase, to D. S. Stetson & Co. Steamer W. Whilidin, Riggans, 13 hours from Bal-timore, with mase, to A. Groves, Jr. Schr Anna Myrick, Richards, 6 days from Pro-vincetown, with fish to Crowell & Co. Schr Manaway, Haumton, from Millyille, with from

vincetown, with lish to Crowell & Co. Schr Manaway, Hampton, from Millville, with iron pipe to D. S. Stetson & Co. Schr Alaska, Pierce, from Brandywine, Del., with nour to R. M. Lea & Co. Schr W. W. Marcy, Compton, from Great Egg

Schr Winter Shrub, Bowman, from Millville, with

Schr M. Reinhart, Hand, from Cape May.

WENT TO SEA.

Brig Hermes, hence for Laguayra, went to sea last evening, in company with a large number of schooners. No vessels remain at the Breakwater except one schooner and the bark Scottish

MEMORANDA.

Bark Mary Lowerisen, Henderson, hence for Ant-werp, put in at Falmouth 21st ult.