Continued from the First Page.

2

covered that the place was on fire, and, on at tempting to enter, found the door locked. A passage was forced, the fire was extinguished. and then the full enormity of the crime was revealed. The coffee of the old man and the boy had apparently just been poured out, while Mrs. Peightal was in the very act of pouring out her own, when the three had been confronted by their murderers. The bodies lay upon the floor, covered by the burning mass. Those of Mr. Peightal and the boy were burnt to a crisp from the breast down, and, although the upper portions of all three had not been reached by the flames, their faces were considerably disfigured, and through the head of each a pistol ball had made its murderous way, the remains of Mrs. Peightal giving evidence of her having first been struck with some blunt instrument. The bloody work had been well done at the outset, and if the fire had not been discovered in time, the tragedy might well have passed for an accident.

The Plunder

obtained by the murderers is supposed to have amounted to about \$2000, three-fourths of which was in gold and silver; but only a portion of it was ever recovered. On the person of Bohner was found \$126, nearly all in greenbacks; and \$540 were recovered from his companion, as explained below. In their search for it the murderers had broken open a chest, which was found in the kitchen, where the crime was committed, and afterwards ransacked, the bureau in the parlor, in which they had found their booty. The

Excitement Created by the Murder

throughout the neighborhood was intense, and will not be abated until the culorits have suffered the extreme penalty of the law which will be so soon meted out to them. Through the agency of this excitement the perpetrators were speedily tracked and secured,

The Arrest

being made on the very day following the commission of the crime, and the prisoners arriving at Huntingdon about noon on that day. They had journeyed to this place on foot after the murder, arriving about half-past 2 o'clock on Wednesday morning. The time passed slowly, and Usir nervousness attracted the attention of those who were present at the station. At halfpast 3 a train passed through the town, and on it they took passage to Altoona. Rumors of their having been seen loitering about Peightal's place for two or three days gained credence as the night had worn on, and a messenger from Pleasant Grove reached Huntingdon in search of them but five minutes after the departure of the train. A warning was sent to Altoona, forty miles distant, by telegraph, and when the train reached that point the two culprits were taken into custody and transported to Huntingdon on the first train. While awaiting the passage through Altoona of the returning train, the two prisoners had been coufined in the lock-up, and Bodenberg embraced the opportunity to attempt an escape, Climbing down into the cesspool, he endeavored to dig a passage with his hands, and, failing in this, secreted there a razor bearing the name of Peightal, and three bags and a package of coin amounting in all to \$430. In the bundle in his possession, when he was arrested at Altoona, was found a roll of bills amounting to about \$110. Several articles of clothing, which had belonged to Mr. Peightal, and a bill for a suit of clothes in his name, found upon the culprits at the time of their arrest, also served to fasten the crime upon them.

An Attempt to Escape.

The prisoners remained in jail at Huntingdon, awaiting their trial, until January 14, when the proceedings were commenced. On the second day of the trial, an old German from Altoona, who had been subpœnaed for the defense. into a hardware store and innocently inquired for saws and files that would cut iron. Suspicion was aroused, and, on information being sent to the Sheriff, the prisoners were searched, and the evidence of a project to escape revealed. Each was found in possession of a sharp-pointed, double-edged knife, ten inches in length, while all the provisions which had been furnished them for several days previous were discovered carefully packed away in a haversack, ready for a long journey. There was also a note, written in German and evidently intended to be left behind, stating that it was better for one man to die than for two to be hanged, and that they intended to kill the guard that night and then make good their escape. Timely discovery of this scheme foiled it, and The Trial progressed, concluding on the 18th of January in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. A large number of witnesses were examined, the course of the prisoners being traced, step by step, from Altoona to the scene of the tragedy, and back again to Altoona, where they had been arrested with their plunder. The court house was densely packed during the trial, and the utmost anxiety and interest were manifested by the whole community in its result. The Sentence of Death was pronounced by the court on January 31, Bohner remaining quiet when asked if he had anything to say why the extreme penalty of death should not be meted out to him, while Bodenburg embraced the opportunity to assert his innocence, and deny all knowledge of the crime until he was informed of it at the time of his arrest. About a week afterwards, however, he subscribed to a lengthy and rambling confession, the leading points of which have been noted.

the corridor and down the stairs, while Young took up a broom and commenced to sweep the cell. All the while Bohner lay upon his bed with eyes half closed, yet watching his chance to murder the guard and escape from prison and the gallows. At length the favorable moment came; the guard turned his back upon the prisoner for a moment, and no sooner had he done so than Bohner sprang upon him with the force and ferocity of a tiger, knocking him against the wall and rendering him momentarily senseless. No sooner had he done this than he bounded from the cell and made for the cot where he knew the Deputy Sheriff usually slept,

and where a loaded pistol was kept beneath the pillow. He had scarcely reached the cot, which is situated at the top of the stairs and just outside of the prisoners' corridor, before Mr. Young was upon him, and then ensued a most desperate fight. It appears that Bohner had succeeded in taking a screw from his bedstead, and with that had pried the handcuff from his left wrist, and then gathering the "darbies" into his right hand, he made them answer most effectually in the place of "steel knuckles." Bohner being a much larger and more powerful man than Young, soon dashed the guard to the floor, but in doing so tripped and fell himself. In a moment Young was upon him, and then commenced a fight which, but for the timely arrival of Butler, would no doubt have cheated the gallows of one of its victims, since it is well known that nothing would have prevented the prisoner's escape from the prison had he succeeded in silencing the guard. Bohner fought with the desperation of a madman. He kicked, thumped, scratched, and bit, and did his utmost to blind Mr. Young by spitting in his eyes. But Young was plucky, and held his hold until the arrival of Butler on the scene armed with a large iron poker, which he laid over the head of Bohner until the latter gave up the fight from sheer exhaustion. Six large gashes crossed and laid his cranium open in different places, and the blood flowed down upon his face in a stream, almost blinding him. While Young gathered himself up and regained his breath, Butler stood over the prisoner with the poker. At length he was put upon his feet and forced into his cell. No sooner had an attempt been made to close the door upon him than his anger broke out afresh, and placing one hand upon the door and his foot between the door and the jamb, he defied his keepers to shut him up. Butler once more came to the rescue with the poker, and pounded the prisoner's foot so severely with that instrument that he withdrew it: the door was slammed shut, and Bohner lost the end of one of his fingers by having it

caught in the jamb. The news of the desperate attempt made by the prisoner soon spread through the town, and numbers of people visited the prison and proffered their assistance. It was not needed. Mr. Young was not seriously hurt, and the prisoner lay in his cell perfectly helpless. At first it was thought that his skull had been fractured, but a doctor soon after arriving, examined and dressed the wounds, and pronounced them severe but not decidedly dangerous. Since that time Bohner has remained in bed most of the time, and has little or nothing to say to anybody. He is now heavily ironed, and no fears

are entertained as to his future movements, although he has defiantly sworn that, as it could make no difference to him under the present circumstances, he will do his utmost to escape, and will not hesitate to take a life to accomplish During his fight with the guard, he snatched the keys of the cells from the window-sill, and threw them into the cell of his companion, at the same time shouting for him (Bodenberg) to unlock his cell door, come out and help him, and both would soon be free. But Bodenberg either did not know how or did not care to take advantage of the situation, for during the whole affair, which occurred within a few feet of him, he neither made an effort to unlock the door nor offered a word of encouragement to his struggling companion. Butler, the young man who so nobly assisted in overpowering the murderer, is a native of this county, and is serving out a short term of imprisonment for a petty crime committed in one of the adjoining townships. Sheriff Neely, on hearing of the affair, immediately tendered Butler his discharge, but the young man prefers remaining within the walls of the prison until after the execution shall have taken place. Gottleib Bohner-His Murderous Career, Bohner is a man about 5 feet 9 inches high, of fine propertions, but a most diabolical visage. In manner he is reticent, and while he is perfectly capable of understanding and making himself understood in English, yet what little he does say is generally in German. From his own mouth I gather the information, which is no doubt true, that he was born in Wirtemburg, Germany, on the 15th of May, 1830. He has been blessed with a very fair education, and writes an excellent hand. According to his own statement he has been directly concerned in the murder of no less than seven different people, including the Peightal family. His first murder was committed in Germany, at E---- (he refuses to state the place, and gives only the initial letter of the name), where he shot two men, who, the claims, were trespassing and poaching on some property which he was guarding. His next exploit grew out of a love affair while he was an officer in the Prussian army. From what he says we are led to understand that a duel sprang up between him and another officer on account of jealousy, and while he claims to have given his adversary the advantage of the first shot, yet he killed him by putting a bullet into his heart. He was tried for this offense, but acquitted, and in 1863 came to this country and enlisted in the 7th New York Volunteers. He says he was wounded at the battle of Deep Bottom, Virginia, and after lying in the hospital at City Point until the collapse of the Rebellion, he returned to New York with his regiment; and was honorably discharged. He next proceeded to Philadelphia. where he spent a few weeks, but being unable

the past week or two; but, as the sequel shows, his lightness of heart arose from a far different source than either Young or Butler imagined. After passing the compliments of the morning, Butler took up the buckets and passed out of the state week or two; but, as the sequel shows, after passing the compliments of the morning, Butler took up the buckets and passed out of the state week or two; but, as the sequel shows, after passing the compliments of the morning, Butler took up the buckets and passed out of the state week or three people who were really of no use after all."

> From his manner of delivering his remarks and the many contradictory statements which he makes, I place little or no confidence in anything that he says. He is thoroughly conversant with the Bible, and delights in arguing against its teachings. He avows that Jesus never existed, and that Moses and the other disciples are but myths. The most powerful influences have been brought to bear upon him since his sentence to induce him to embrace Christianity and to confess his crimes, but he scoffs at all overtures in that direction, and swears that he will die-if he can't help it-as he has lived, an infidel.

Albert Von Bodenberg.

There is a marked contrast between Bodenberg and his fellow-convict, Bohner. He was born at Hanover on the Rhine in 1839, and is consequently now about thirty-seven years of age. In stature he is short, measuring only about five feet six and a half inches, but he has a finely knit and muscular frame. He claims to have been educated for a school teacher, and to have filled the position of a principal in one of the schools in Holland. He also asserts that he is a thorough musician; but, with all these commendable attributes, he appears to have fallen into bad habits while yet in his native country, and spent some two years of his life in prison for carrying a few cases of silks through forbidden territory without mentioning the fact to the custom house authorities. He also asserts that he served in the Crimean war, and was interested in the Schleswig-Holstein emeute. After getting safely through the last mentioned affair, he attached himself to a high officer in the civil Government of Switzerland as secretary, where he remained until 1866, when he thirsted for more freedom, and at once emigrated to the United States, landing in the city of New York in January. On landing in New York he was at once taken hold of by the emigrant runners, and before he escaped from their tenacious clutches he was minus nearly a thousand dollars, which was all the money he had in the world. He at length found work in New York, afterwards proceeded to Philadelphia, and from thence made a tour through different portions of the State, bringing up finally at Altoons in May, 1869. Here he made the acquaintance of Bohner. The couple have been together off and on ever since, and are likely to continue together forever more.

Bodenberg has a rather prepossessing face and s affable and polite to all who come in contact with him. He appears to feel most deeply his situation, and to have a perfect appreciation of his condition. He, like Bohner, has been in love, and the lady with whom he boarded while at Altoona manifests a most tender regard for him, which appears to be reciprocated by the unfortunate criminal. He spends most of his time in writing and reading his Bible, and manifests the most profound respect for his spiritual attendant, the Rev. Dr. Stoeckel, of the German Reformed Church.

Another Confession by Bodenberg-He Throws the Whole Thing on Bohner. Last week Bodenberg indulged in still another confession, which was made at the earnest solicitation of the Rev. Mr. Stoeckel, who, unlike a majority of the citizens of this section, places implicit confidence in it. The man "Charley" referred to in it is Bohner, who assumed the name of "Charley Moohr" for prudential reasons, after he had been liberated from prison in this place some two years since. The confession reads as follows:-

Every one seaus

114 D COMPANY. of Pennsylvania, 183 Office southeast co

The Jall. Stre The jail in which the prisoners are confined is On Vessels, Cargo a miserably arranged and rickety structure. INLA The front of the b ilding is occupied by the On goods by river, Sheriff and his family, and unloss you enter at FIR the side gate, leading to the prison yard, there On Merchandise is no way of getting into the institution except through the Sheriff's apartments. Passing ASSETS through the dwelling house, and thence up a pair of stairs, you are ushered into an anti-\$200,000 United Loan, 100,000 United Loan 50,000 United corridor running off from the stairway, and in adjoining cells, fronting on this little space, are the cells of the murderers. From Bodenberg's Loa cell a view of the new scaffold can be obtained, 200,000 State o and this man watches it with intense interest 900,000 City of Bohner, stiff and sore from the effects of his ter-Cens tax). rific fight of Friday, lies in bed most of the time, 100,000 State c and appears to be completely lost to every-Cent thin ' surrounding him. The Sheriff, as well 20,000 Per nnsy as the citizens generally, complain of the unsafe condition of the prisoners, and the meagre Bon 25,000 Penns; accommodations. If half be true that I hear, the expenditure of four thousand dollars for a 95,000 Weste new, more secure, and commodious institution

Real Estate..... Bills Receivable for Insurances made...

pany. Stock, Scrip. etc., of Sundry Corpora-tions, \$4706. Estimated value. Cash in Bank. \$168,318-38 Cash in Drawer. \$72-26

DIRECTORS. Samuel E. Stokes, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, II. Jones Brooke, Edward Lafourcade, Jacob Blazel

Jacob Riegel, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarland,

Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer McIlvain, J. B. Semple, Pittsburg, A. B. Berger, Pittsburg, D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg

11

Interest, and other debts due the Com-

\$1,231,400 Par.

Thomas C. Hand.

James Traquair,

John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding,

Henry Sloan, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., James C. Hand,

James C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, Hugh Craig, John D. Taylor,

George W. Bernador William C. Houston,

Bernadou,

would be money most judiciously expended. The Scaffold.

In a little cramped and cluttered-up space of ground, in the rear and adjoining the prison, which is called the "prison yard" and which is surrounded by a high stone wall, the scaffold is erected. It is composed of four upright posts over twenty feet high, planted firmly in the ground, with a platform on which the trap or drop is arranged, about ten feet below the beam, which holds the scaffold together at the top and serves to fasten the halters to. The "drop" will have a fall of eighteen inches.

The reason assigned for building the scaffold so much higher than is usual is that it is the desire of the authorities that those who are unable to gain admission to the yard shall have an opportunity to see all that is going on from the outside. The object has most certainly been attained. Looming up over the prison walls, and standing out in bold relief against the sombre sides of the prison, can be seen the naked white timbers of the instrument of death. In itself this is nothing, but when the attendant circumstances are considered and brought before the mind's eye, with that force which nething save imagination can lend, the sight is truly horrifying.

How the Prisoners Fare.

Sheriff Neely and his deputy are indefatigable in their efforts to have everything as it should be. The prisoners are provided with the best that the prison affords, and thus far they have eaten most heartily. The Excitement Among the People.

The execution of these two men will be the third affair of the kind that ever took place in this county. The last execution took place about thirty years ago. To a person who has not been here and moved around among the people, the condition of the public mind cannot be imagined. The most intense feeling exists in every quarrer against the men, and I verily believe that should any accident occur which would prevent the execution of these men at the time set, the people would rise en masse and hang the prisoners to the first tree. The execution has been the staple topic of conversation for the past two weeks in every circle, and those who reside in the back country have deferred their usual visits to town until Wednesday, that they may have an opportunity "to be in at the death."

perfected. A strong guard will be on hand at

ARCH 8, 1870.	No. 12 August 10 Section of
INSURANCE.	INSURANOE.
LAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANC COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislatal ansylvania, 1835.	F IREASSOCIATION. INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1880.
9 Southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia, MAINE INSURANCES OFFIDE, MAINE INSURANCES 0006 State of Preight to all parts of the United States Stx Fer Cent. Loan, 1881. Conce Loan, 1881. road Mortgage Six Per Cent. Laxy. OFFIDE, NO. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET. INSURE 00,000 United States Five For Cent. Loan, 1881. Conce Loan, 1881. road Mortgage Six Per Cent. Laxy. Sistend of Preight Six Per Cent. Loan. Sistend from Six Per Cent. Donds. 00,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan. Sistend from Six Per Cent. Donds. Six Per Ce	 NO. 34 NOBTH FIFTH STREET. INSURE BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY. From Loss by Fire (in the City of Philadelphia only). ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870. \$1,572,732*25. TRUSTEES. TRUSTEES. MM. H. HAMILTON., JOHN CARROW, JOS R. LYNDALL, LEVI F. COATS. KAURE SPARHAWK, JOSEPH E. BOBELL.
	900 SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice President, WILLIAM T. BUTLEB,
	500 FAME INSURANCE COMPANY. No. 809 CHESNUT Street. INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL. CAPITAL, S200,000. FIRE INSURA MATTER PERPETUAL. CAPITAL S200, FIRE INSURA MATTER PERPETUAL. COMMENTING S000. FIRE INSURA MATTER PERPETUAL. CHARLES RECOMMENT. WILLIAM H. RHAWN, VICE-President.
246,900 Loans on Bond and Mort- gage, first liens on City Properties	0.00 THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADRLPHIA Office S. W. corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Biresta

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF 245,900.00 Market value, \$1,955,970-00 Cost, \$1,215,622-27. 36,000-00 333,700-75

F. Ratchford Starr. Salbro Frazier, John M. Atweed, Benj. T. Tredick, George H. Stuart, John H. Brown, F. RATCHFORD STARE, Freeident. THOMAS H. MONTGOMEBY, Vice-Pros ALEX, W. WISTER, Scoretary, JACOB E. FETERSON, Amistant Socretary 65,097-96 9,740-20

169,291.14 \$1,852,100 04 THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE

THE PERNSTLVANIA FIKE INSUKANCE OOMPANY. —Incorporated 1825—Obarter Perpetual. Ne. 610 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square. This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or dam-age by fire on Public or Private Buildings, isither perma-nently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stockr of Goeds, and Marchandise generally, en liberal terms. Their Capital, together with a large Burplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them

Benson, DANIEL SMITH, JE., Presiden WM. G. OROWELL, Secretary.

CREAT WESTERN

Mutual Life Insurance Co.

OF NEW YORK.

EDWIN E. SIMPSON, MANAGER,

No. 512 WALNUT St., Philada.

All the good, equitable and liberal features of the best Life Insurance Companies are guaranteed to the policy holders of this Company. [122 stath2m Liberal arrangements made with competent agents.

SEWING MACHINES.



CHAS. P. HPRRING

NORTH AMERICA. JANUARY 1, 1870. Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

William C. Houston, THOMAS C. HAND, President, JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-Fresident, HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. HENRY BALL Assistant Secretary.

TNSURANCE COMPANY

Losses puld since organization \$23,000,000 Receipts of Premiums, 1869.....81,991,837'45

The Second Attempt to Escape-A Desperate Fight-Noble Conduct of a Prisoner.

Since the trial and conviction, and until very recently, both of the men have evinced a disposition to obey the rules of the prison, and to render themselves as comfortable as possible. This was particularly the case with Bodenberg. On Thursday last, however, the workmen had commenced work on the scaffold which was to launch the condemned men into eternity, and the sounds of their hammers and saws penetrated the walls of the prison. Bohner asked what was going on, and when he was informed that the carpenters were putting the gallows together, he manifested considerable agitation. On the evening of Thursday, it was necessary for both the Sheriff and his deputy to be absent from their usual posts at the prison, and it is supposed that Bohner became conversant with the fact, and laid his plans accordingly.

Since their conviction the prisoners have not been allowed to leave their cells, and it therefore became necessary that the accumulated slops, etc., should be emptied every morning. This work was assigned to a young man, who was a prisoner in the institution, by the name of Sylvester Butler, who executed his task under the surveillance of the prison guard, Mr. David Long. On Friday morning last Mr. Young and the man Butler visited the cells together as usual, and commenced removing the pails. At this time Bohner was lying on his bed, and nothing particular was noticed except that he appeared in somewhat better spirits than he had been for

lect that we had a whisky bottle. From the time we came away from that place to Huntingdon I did not see nor hear any more about it. Had at different times intended to ask Charley, but never came so far. On the 19th of February, as I was lying on my far. On the 19th of February, as I was by norm y bed in my cell thinking over our affairs, how great a misfortune "a few drinks of whisky might bring about; I also in this connection came to think of our bottle: I rose up and asked Charley what had be-come of our bottle. 'Oh,' said he, 'that d-d Irish woman broke it to pieces.' I asked him how did this happen? did you not hit her right? 'Oh,' said he, 'I don't know.' He now continues to tell:-'As I came into the house they all three sat around the table and ate,' and said he, 'you know where each one had his seat at the table, you also have been in at different times while they were seated at table,' I said, 'yes;' then he said, 'I went to the side where the old man sat and stood by the stove; then the Irish woman commenced to ask what I wanted here again; that I had been there the last night, and now I was there again, but this night she could not keep me: I appeared to her to be a loafer who had not I was there again, but this night she could not keep me; I appeared to her to be a loafer who had not much stomach for working. Then I pulled the bot-tle out of my pocket, and drank out the last that was in it. Then I took a pistol in each hand and said neither have I any stomach to work. I want your money and that quickly, or I'll shoot every one of you. Then I held the pistols at them. Then the old woman said they had nothing, and what they had I could not have. I should go to work, I was a loafer. This made me mad, and so likewise it cracked. I should man through the head. it cracked. I shot the old man through the head, he leaned back, and not another sound escaped him. At the same time that I shot the old man the boy At the same time that I shot the old man the boy fell also. He groaned around on the floor. Then I shot the old woman, but it seems did not hit her rightly. She fell back on her chair, but said nothing. Then I loaded again one of the pistois and gave the boy a shot; he thereupon stopped his groaning. I now tried to load again, but as I was loading the old woman caught me by the arm, and stood up from the chair and tried to place herself upon the de-fense; I however immediately threw her down on the floor, alongside of the old man. Then I again tried to lead but did not succeed. for the old woman The floor, alcogside of the old man. Then I again tried to load but did not succeed, for the old woman picked up the fire shovel and struck at me and hit me on my coat pocket, where I had the bottle; i then also caught hold of the shovel, but she also kept her hold. I dragged her in this way to the door. She begged, however, during the time I dragged her to the door that I should spare her life. This provoked me the more; I forced the shovel from her hands and Lord I I tell you I beat her skull to pieces with the shovel. As she now showed to more signs of life, I went to the old man and hunted through his pockets for the keys, but he had none. Then I went into the sleep-ing-rooms, but all things were locked; then I hunted for an axe, but I could not find one; then I went p stairs and found corn I ying at a place-opposite to this was a door, I opened it and found here hanging stairs and found corn lying at a place--opposite to this was a door, I opened it and found here hanging a great many sausages. Here also I found by the door a hatchet, I then went down to the sleeping-room to break open the bureau. I broke open the first drawer, here I found a bag with gold and sil-ver. As I could find nothing more I tried to break open the next drawer, but the hatchet broke. I had then togo to hunt the axe. I found it outside. I then went in again and broke open the next bureau drawer. In this second one I found a book contain-ing a good deal of paper motiey. After I had sedrawer. In this second one I found a book contain-ing a good deal of paper money. After I had sc-cured this I found a glove with gold and sliver in it. In the third drawer no money was found. I then broke open a chest; here I found another little bag with some gold and sliver and a so a book with paper money. This was all the money I could find. I then thed up the pantaloons and other pieces of apparel; took this bundle to the barn; took back two bundles of straw and spread it over the three persons. Then I fetched the ord covers and bed clothes out of the sleening-roug where I got the where he spent a few weeks, but being unable to procure employment, he made his way to Dudley, in this county, where he worked at what-ever he could get to do. While at this place he was arrested for robbery, tried, convicted, and sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary. Upon being liberated from prison he worked a short time for the man whom he afserwards murdered, and on the canal. On the subject of his acquaintance with the Peightal family he is absolutely as dumb as an oyster. The "inter-viewing" process is lost upon him, for no sooner do you touch upon that subject than his lips are scaled, and not a word escapes. He claims to have been deeply in love at different times, but on every occasion was either jilted by his sweet-heart, or cut out by some more attractive swain;

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 95 CENTS 10 15fta51 DIXON'S, No. 21 S. 21GHTH Street CHAS. M. PREVOST. I Twine, etc. JOHN W. EVERMAN, tos OHUECH Street (Oity Stores