

THE SCAFFOLD.

Execution of Armstrong, the Wife-Murderer, at Wilmington, Delaware—Scenes in the Prison and Jail—Conduct of the Yarn—His Confession, Etc.

Wilmington, "Commercial Extra," of last Evening. To-day, at 12:21 o'clock, Andrew P. Armstrong was executed by the extreme penalty of the law for the murder of his wife.

THE PRISONER. Was a man of about fifty-three or fifty-four years of age, of medium size, about five feet nine or ten inches in height, rather heavy set. His features were not of a brutal cast, though they habitually wore a sour and disagreeable expression. His face was bronzed by exposure.

ARMSTRONG'S HISTORY. Armstrong was born in this State, in New Castle county, a few miles below Middletown. He was apprenticed to a blacksmith, but, we believe, did not acquire the trade. He was not considered a vicious boy. He remained about Middletown until he reached manhood. On the acquisition of manhood, he went on a voyage with the coast survey as chain-bearer, etc., and remained there several years. After his return from California he married Miss Louisa, and they lived in a comfortable manner, he settled down and went to farming, at which he continued up to the time of his arrest. He was not a violent man, and was dangerous to his neighbors, although he was not very well liked. He was very fond of bragging of the bloody scenes he professed to have witnessed in California, and was the subject of common report that he and his wife lived together very unhappily, and he had at several times beaten her. He served on the jury at the May term of the court in 1865, and it is said that he sat on the jury which tried Danby for the murder of Burnett, and acquitted him on the ground of insanity.

All the facts of Armstrong's trial and conviction are so fresh in the minds of our readers that we need not repeat them.

HE WAS DEEMED AFTER TRIAL. Was such as to draw forth exclamations from the jailers. He was very quiet and orderly, and gave the prison-keepers no trouble whatever. He lived on the ordinary prison fare, except that occasionally Mrs. Herbert, the Sheriff's wife, has sent him a meal.

He freely conversed with all who gained admission to him, and frequently admitted that he killed his wife, though he insisted that he did it in the heat of passion, after she had already attacked him with a hatchet. His version of the affair was that his wife attacked him with a hatchet when he was entering the room; that she struck him on the head with the pole of the weapon, and then attempted to strangle him with a cord. He was the aggressor in the blow, and in a rage wrested the weapon from her and struck her the blow which killed her, and then, frightened at what he had done, he buried her in the garden to conceal his crime. This statement is not consistent with the evidence, as nothing was more clearly proved than that the woman was the aggressor, and that the woman's back was turned towards him from the character of the wound, it could not have been otherwise.

LAST INTERVIEW. Yesterday he had his last interview with his two eldest sons, boys of about 12 or 14 years of age. Both boys were witnesses on the trial. The interview is said to have been quite affecting.

PREPARATIONS. The preparations for the execution were completed yesterday. The excitement concerning the execution is very intense, and there is but little to say except that the Sheriff, Mr. Herbert, a great many visited the jail and jail-yard yesterday to see the scaffold.

THE ROPE also attracted some attention. It is of manilla, and about three-quarters of an inch in thickness.

THE SCAFFOLD. Was built against the wall at the north end of the jail yard, consisting of two heavy upright posts of 3 by 4 inch square, and a cross-piece of the same timber. It is to this beam or cross-piece that the rope was attached. These upright posts stood 8 feet apart, and the cross-piece was about 8 1/2 feet from the wall. They were about 10 1/2 feet high, making the beam to which the rope was attached about that height from the ground. The rope was supported by three pieces of 3 by 4 inch scantling. Directly against the wall was a platform about 6 by 8 feet, at a height of about 8 1/2 feet from the ground; and it is by a flight of steps, connected with this by a pair of hinges and extending directly under the gallows was the "drop," a small platform about 10 by 12 inches, supported by a rope connected with the gallows.

LAST NIGHT. The prisoner was alone in his cell all night and was very quiet. He was awake at an early hour this morning, and was very subdued and depressed in his demeanor, and it is said that he could meet his fate without flinching.

SCENES TO-DAY—THE CROWD. An immense crowd assembled before the doors of the Sheriff's house for hours before they were thrown open. The crowd was so dense that the doors were thrown open to preserve order and decorum, and announced that no disorderly person was admitted under the influence of liquor would be allowed. The crowd gave strict directions for carrying out this order to the special police in attendance.

THE JURY. Summoned by the Sheriff to witness the execution were George S. Hays, Howard P. Walton, William H. Quinn, William Broomefield, John H. Moore, William H. Reynolds, William R. Lyman, Henry J. Hays, John H. Hays, James W. Hays, Jacob W. Hays, William A. Smith. These gentlemen met before the execution and resolved to donate their fees to Sheriff Herbert.

THE EXECUTION. All the preparations for the execution were made by about 12 o'clock, and a few minutes after the doors of the hall of the Sheriff's house were thrown open and the crowd was admitted; they passed through the hall, and through the corridor of that building to the yard. Between twelve hundred and thirteen hundred people were admitted. As the prisoner was taken to the cell, the door of the prisoner's cell, he could hear the tramp and shuffle of their feet distinctly for nearly an hour before his execution.

ORDER. The order was given as the character of the duty to be performed by the officers of the law. The rain fell steadily, and the yard, though partially covered with rough boards, was tramped with mud. Among the crowd were the Sheriff and his Deputies, of Cecil county, Maryland.

MARSHALING THE PRISONER. A few minutes after 12 o'clock the Sheriff, accompanied by a jailer, entered the cell of the prisoner, and placed the handcuffs on his wrists. This occupied some three minutes, and the mournful procession of death left the cell, on its way to the fatal platform. In the following order:—

Minister in attendance, Rev. Daniel George. Prisoner, Andrew Peter Armstrong. Deputies, Sheriff, William Herbert.

THE JURY. Arrived at the scaffold, and the prisoner moved forward to the centre of the group, the Sheriff standing at his left, and the Rev. Mr. George on his right. The latter then read the 1st Psalm, in a solemn and impressive manner, and followed it with a short prayer. During this time Armstrong stood with a material leaning down, and giving no outward manifestation of emotion. The opportunity was then given him to

MAKE ANY REMARKS. Which he might desire, but he was found to be quite unexcited. He whispered a moment to Mr. George, who then stepped forward and stated that the prisoner wished him to say he gave all money he possessed to his wife's mother. Mr. George then descended from the platform.

THE FINAL SCENE.

The Sheriff and jailer then stepped forward and adjusted the rope about the prisoner's neck, an operation which occupied some time. At this point, during the brief respite which was afforded to the occasion, the prisoner showed the first signs of emotion, trembling violently, his legs shaking beneath him like an aspen, and drawing it down, covering his face. He seemed here to hesitate and draw back from his fate, and apparently to have some moments of momentary doubt from the great world of eternity, leaving over and whispered to the Sheriff. This occupied perhaps half a minute, though to the anxious spectators it seemed some time. The jailer then guided him forward on to the drop, and retired, leaving him standing there. There was scarcely an instant of pause, when the Sheriff struck the rope with his hatchet, and the prisoner fell quivering into the air a distance of five feet.

THE BODY. Turned around slowly, backward and forward, as the rope twisted or untwisted, but there was not the least sign of life. Not a muscle seemed to move or a nerve to be agitated. At ten minutes past 12 o'clock, Andrew Peter Armstrong was dead, according to law.

HIS CONFESSION. It is generally rumored that he left a written confession, but this is not the case. He has at no time admitted the guilt of the crime, and the execution he persisted in the statement recited above, and persistently denied burying the body. His whispers to the Sheriff on the scaffold were to the effect that he wished to be understood that he did not deny the murder, but that there were circumstances connected with it which no one living could know, but were known only to himself and his God.

THROUGHOUT THE EXECUTION. Good order was maintained, and after it was over the crowd quietly dispersed.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR HIS BURIAL. Are not yet concluded upon, and our statements yesterday require some modification. The Trustees of the Presbyterian church in Middletown declined to have the remains interred in their ground, and there is much doubt as to what neighborhood over the proposition.

EUROPE.

IRELAND.

Death of a Great Public Works Man. LONDON, February 8.—William Dargan, the Irish railway contractor, who died a short time ago, and whose liabilities were very heavy, is dead. Mr. Dargan had been calling on the Central Railway for some time, and was considered by illness since the 2d of January. His late failure involved a large sum of money—some say a million and a half sterling—and the occurrence preyed heavily on his mind.

Mr. Dargan was a man, both of humble parents in the county Carlow. Endowed with a clear business perception, untiring industry, and great energy, he made his way from the position of a small sub-contractor for roads and bridges, to that of a contractor for the main public and Government works contractor of the island, building docks and quays, railroads, bridges, monuments, and deepening and dredging rivers, and reclaiming waste lands as probably the most successful man of his time. His engineers, and workmen were met with on every side.

Mr. Dargan's example was well forth by the English Government as one worthy of imitation. His countrymen have been inspired by him as more likely to really benefit the country than those of all the leading political or war men it has produced, from Brian Borohme to Grantin, and from O'Connell to James Stephens. When the late Victorian was well known, he honored Mr. Dargan by making a special visit to the humble cottage in which he was born, and taking a seat in the chair which had belonged to his mother.

He was a self-made man, both of a shrewd financier, but not regarded as liberal in his encouragement or rewards to faithful employes. He enjoyed means of learning the exact social and political condition of Ireland almost daily, and his sudden money failure and winding-up of his affairs, in the midst of the great revolutionary agitation, was proclaimed by the Stephens party in Ireland and America as a positive, solid evidence of the real alarm created by their movement, and the belief entertained by the English Government that they would make good their words by deeds.

CHINA.

Grand Educational Advance. LONDON, February 8.—Despatches from China state that arrangements have been made for the establishment of a European college in Peking, with the consent of the Chinese Government. This measure, if carried out, will place all the other outside great powers on an equal footing with Russia in the capital of the Central Flower Land, and its negotiation has most probably been brought about by France, England and Prussia. The rulers and statesmen of which countries have long been jealous of the vast influence which the Chinese wielded through the existence of the Russian Ecclesiastical College—composed of eight or ten members—which has been permitted in Peking for very many years by the Emperors of China, to the exclusion of other foreigners.

Interesting to Ticket-Holders in the Crosby Opera House.

From the Louisville Democrat, 4th. Esq. Matlack has just decided a case that will be of interest to the many thousands in this city who hold tickets in the Crosby Opera House drawing. Mr. H. Steinau, a broker on Fourth street, brought suit against Scott, Davison & Co., agents for the sale of tickets in this city. On the 4th of January he bought four tickets, of which he paid \$20 in advance, and he delivered to him before the news of the drawing should reach the city.

The drawing took place on the 21st of January, and on the morning of that day he called upon the agents and demanded the tickets or his money. They refused to return the money, alleging that they had sent to Mr. Crosby and had not received the tickets. During the afternoon of the 22d the tickets were sent to him by Scott, Davison & Co., the agents, and he brought suit on the 2d day before. He immediately brought suit to recover the money paid on the 14th of January for the tickets.

The Justice decided that the money should be paid back, and gave judgment against the defendants. He gave several reasons for his decision, among others that the \$20 were paid in a gambling transaction, and could be recovered under the statute of Kentucky against gaming, as the Court of Appeals has held by its decision. He also stated that the tickets were placed on a gambling basis. According to the rule here laid down, all persons who have thus invested money can sue and recover it in those States where laws exist against gaming, and all games of chance come within the statute.

A New Trade.—A very important trade has sprung up in North Staffordshire, England, which promises to assume large proportions. It is the extraction of oil from shale, a material found in profusion near the ironstone seams, and which only a short time ago was thought to be not only valueless, but an actual incumbrance.

The Paris Clubs.—The director of the Paris police, M. Pietri, has informed the various Parisian clubs that they will be immediately closed if any games of hazard, such as baccarat, lansquet, etc., are played at them.

A GIGANTIC PLOT AND A DEMOCRATIC MARE'S NEST.

Five Hundred Thousand Radicals Organized to Sustain the Impeachment of the President—The State of New York Divided into Military Districts—General Orders Promulgated—Remarkable Interview with One of the Commanders, Etc.

From the New York World of to-day. Demagogues, the continuance of the late Rebellion, Democrats were frequently accused of conspiring against the Union and the Government. It was asserted that vast organizations, such as the "Knights of the Golden Circle," were in existence for the express purpose of resisting the authority of the Government. These organizations were never proved to have existed, and certainly no such resistance as was spoken of was offered at any time to the powers that were.

It is different with the radicals, who, it appears, have been organizing in large numbers in military masses for the support of Congress and the restriction of the President as the legally constituted head of the Government. Just in the same way have they organized as have the negroes, who have been some time since referred to in the World. In view of the projected plan of impeachment, the movement now being made in every State is being rapidly pushed on. By this means it is hoped that all the military power of the country, irrespective of the regular army, will be at the disposal of Congress for the furtherance of its revolutionary measures, and by this means to the views of general Grant will be attributed no special importance.

The facts which bear out this argument are as follows:—"Not long since a new organization, called the 'Grand Army of the Republic,' was formed in every city and State in the Union. It is composed exclusively of veterans who served in the late war. The formation of this army made almost as little noise in the country as the fall of a snowflake. It was not designed that it should take a prominent place before the public eye, but some great necessity should arise for its services.

In addition to the main purpose of supporting the Government, its object was of a benevolent nature, and by this means it presented special attractions to the soldiers, fill, in a short time, its ranks embraced over five hundred thousand men.

On Thursday, for the first time, the State of New York was divided into military districts by the Adjutant-General of the organization, as will appear from the following "general orders," published in the columns of the following paper:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW YORK, GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, New York, February 6, 1867.—GENERAL ORDERS. The following named comrades are hereby detailed and announced as members of the provisional staff of this Department, on duty at these Headquarters:—Major-General, John S. Burdett; Lieutenant Francis W. Parsons, Aid-de-Camp. They will be respected accordingly, and are hereby authorized to act as officers in command in localities not under the jurisdiction of District Commanders, announced in orders issued from these Headquarters.

2. The following named comrades are hereby detailed and announced as temporary commanders of the following districts, which are designated as follows:—District of Manhattan, comprising the city and county of New York, with headquarters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel; District of Westchester, comprising the county of the same name, with headquarters at Utica, Major David R. Ritchie, commanding; District of Albany, comprising the county of the same name, with headquarters at Albany, Major David R. Ritchie, commanding, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

3. To prevent informality in the muster-in of recruits in this Department, it is hereby announced, for the information of this command, that recruits will be mustered only in regularly constituted posts, and that no recruit is to be established of posts, except by the District Commander, an officer of his staff, or by special authority from these headquarters. The attention of officers is particularly called to articles 8, 9, 11, and 15 of the rules and regulations of the Grand Army of the Republic, and the strict enforcement of the same, especially in relation to the muster-in of recruits, as members of posts, and reported by the posts to which they belong as upon detached service. By order of the Grand Army of the Republic, (Official.) FRANK J. BRAMHALL, Assistant Adjutant-General.

D. VAN SCHAIC, Aid-de-Camp.

INTERVIEW WITH ONE OF THE COMMANDERS.

In order to ascertain from an official source the avowed objects and character of the organization, one of our reporters called last evening at the office of the District Commander of the District of Manhattan, in the Bible House, and, finding the apartment closed, proceeded to his house in Fifth avenue, when the following dialogue ensued, which the reader will find bears out the assertions which form the preface of this article.

Reporter (handing the Colonel a copy of the above "general orders")—There is a report to the effect that the Grand Army of the Republic, to which reference is made in these orders, has been raised for the purpose of sustaining the President, and that the object of the organization is to be used against the President and his adherents, should any trouble result from his proposed impeachment.

Commander—If Congress should impeach the President, I have no objection to which side the Grand Army of the Republic will take.

Reporter—Will you please tell me what are its objects, and when it was formed?

Commander—It had its origin some time since, in portions of the West where there is no market for the objects are of a benevolent character; its aims to assist all its members who may be in need.

Reporter—How many men are there enrolled in the organization?

Commander—Over five hundred thousand. All soldiers honorably discharged are admissible into our ranks; but all the leading officers are radicals, so you can imagine how the army would be wielded in case of any national necessity.

Reporter—Then the army may be said to have a radical character in the main?

Commander—Yes, it is under radical officers, and if there should be any necessity for its services, I have no doubt they would be rendered for the purpose of supporting Congress, if it impeached the President.

Reporter—Have arms or uniforms been furnished to the men?

Commander—No. Reporter—Do they meet regularly? Commander—Yes, but their meetings are secret; they meet in lodges, and only members are admitted; we are particular about our numbers; all who apply for admission are obliged to furnish papers showing their connection with the army and an honorable discharge. Such as we have reviewed our reporter had with one of the military leaders of the organization, whose replies show that this new army may be used at any time at the beck of Congress, to sustain its policy by force, and to silence all opposition to the views of the President. When the fact is realized that it is unnecessary to create "military departments" for the army, in the present crisis of the country, will be found apparent.

Where is Surratt?—Important Connection Between His Trial and the Impeachment of President Johnson—A New Radical Plot—The Speakership of the Next House.

WASHINGTON, February 6.—One of the chief topics of discussion in radical circles just now, is the arrival of John H. Surratt, who left Alexandria more than a month since on the steamer Swatara. The vessel is now fully a week over-due, and some apprehension is expressed for her safety, the more so

known to be able to carry but coal enough to last her thirty days.

This, however, need cause no anxiety; for, even should her supply of coal be exhausted, she could easily sail under canvas, and, unless met off the coast by some severe storm, may be looked for at any hour at Fortress Monroe. The secret of this apprehension, however, need not be told. It is designed to have the trial of Surratt play an important part in the impeachment business, and in this way:—Some leading radical lawyer (probably Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, who figured in the prosecution of the other alleged conspirators) is to be retained to assist the prosecution of Surratt, who will avail himself of this opportunity to rehearse all the horrible circumstances connected with the death of the late lamented Lincoln; this, it is believed, will revive the intense popular feeling which prevailed at the time, and by a series of well-turned innuendoes arouse a prejudice against his successor, and on the strength of both the impeachment, and on the strength of the radical press will do its part in this work to say nothing of the radical orators, so that you need not be surprised to hear of the formal impeachment of President Johnson early in March.

The radical claim that they have nearly enough votes to pass the measure in the present House, but they prefer to wait for the meeting of the next Congress, which will be stronger, and by which time they hope that there will be a larger popular sentiment in favor of the high-handed procedure.

THE NEXT CONGRESS. Speculation is already rife as to the presiding officers of the next Congress, for as Senator Foster's term of office will expire on the 4th of March, a new President of the Senate will have to be elected. This matter is a subject of much interest as compared with the Speakership of the House. Speaker Colfax is anxious for re-election, and his personal popularity is such that he is almost sure to be re-elected. It has been ascertained that there is an unexpressed feeling against him.

A number of the leading radicals are quietly working opposition to him, fearing lest he may not give them the assistance which they will need to secure the success of their projects. It is also rumored that a new Speaker, as he feels sore at being called to order a few days since for his remarks about Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, and the "Grand Army of the Republic," is being sought out.

He has not named a candidate for the Speakership, but it is believed that he would prefer the election of some bitter radical, otherwise too mild to offer the slightest opposition to any proposition introduced or enforced by him. Yet it is not likely that the opposition to the re-election of Colfax will amount to much. The present Speaker is intensely radical, and has never refrained from expressing the most extreme views when such expression might be considered to him as partisan. He will lend all the aid in his power to the impeachment of Mr. Johnson, so soon as he thinks the majority of his party favors it. N. Y. World.

MURDER NEAR CINCINNATI.

A Man in a Buggy Shot by Highwaymen—The Horse Runs Away with the Corpses and the Expected Booty.

CINCINNATI, February 8.—A terrible tragedy was committed here yesterday, one of the most horrible in the history of Cincinnati. Mr. James Hughes, the cashier and book-keeper of R. B. Smith and Co., coal dealers, left the city in his buggy last evening, according to the report, to visit his father, who resides in a half north-west of the city. He was tracked by two or three highwaymen, it is supposed, and when he reached a lonely spot he was shot through the head and instantly killed. The highwaymen took flight at the report and ran away, the corpse still clinging to the vehicle, and the murderers falling in their designed robbery. The horse was stopped by some residents on the road, and the body, still warm, was removed. The murderers escaped. No trace of them has been discovered so far.

Mr. Hughes was a highly respected citizen. He was sixty-nine years old, and leaves a family.

National Cemeteries.

A Washington correspondent of the Rochester Democrat furnishes the following information from official sources:—

"There are in the command of General Thomas the following national cemeteries:—"At Natchez, one of six acres, containing 2500 dead.

"At Vicksburg, one of twenty-five acres, containing about 16,000.

"Memphis, twenty-five acres, about 12,000 graves. The dead from Columbia, Kentucky, to Helena, Arkansas, along the Mississippi, are gathered here. From Helena to Grand Gulf the dead are buried at Vicksburg.

"Corinth has one of twenty acres, containing about 6000 graves.

"Pittsburg Landing, twelve acres and 4000 graves. This contains the dead from up and down the Mississippi. Port Hudson, twenty acres and 3500 graves, containing all the dead of that field, and all along the Cumberland below Nashville. Nashville, sixty-two acres, 18,000 graves. This contains the bodies from many localities, and a wide region of country.

"At Stone River, fifteen acres and 6000 graves. Chattanooga, seventy-five acres and nearly 12,000 graves. Knoxville, four acres and 3000 graves.

"Marietta, Ga., twenty-five acres and 10,900 graves. Andersonville, about 15,000 graves. Millen, 1000 graves; small enclosure. Savannah, 3000 graves; Cumberland Gap, Ky., 350 graves; Loudon, 300; Mill Springs, over 500; Perryville, 1200; Camp Nelson, 1600; Lebanon, 750.

In city cemeteries there are collected at Covington, Ky., 600 dead; Lexington, 1000; Richmond, 500; Danville, 400. At Columbia, Tennessee, there are 1200 graves.

At Montgomery, Ala., about 500 graves; in Mobile, 1600.

The Directory of Berlin. Every year, says the Pall Mall Gazette, brings its new "Post Office Directory," and some curious observers are always found to count the number of familiar names and note the varieties of strange ones. This has just been done with the Berlin Directory. We are not surprised to hear that in the capital of Prussia there are 1267 persons who bear the name of Schulz, and 929 who bear the name of Muller. Schmidt has 884 representatives, Meyer 500, and Lehman 474. After these classic names we come on a very large class of persons who take their titles from menial offices.

There are 474 Vintners, 284 Cooks, and 197 Bakers; 165 Collars and 254 Fishers. Animals also give names to various classes. Of Hares there are 174, and of Cocks 140; 92 Stars and 84 Foxes; 72 Goats, 5 Oxen, 6 Sheep, with 23 Butchers. We next come to 34 Pinks, 36 Eagles, 12 Storks, 2 Sparrows, 35 Finches, and 13 Nightingales. The seasons are unequally distributed, being 371 Springers to 82 Summers, 83 Autumns, and 56 Winters. So we mount up to 14 Popes, 48 Knights, 21 Counts, 30 Dukes, 116 Kines, and 55 Emperors.

Heavy Loss.—The pecuniary loss arising from the cattle plague in England is estimated at £3,500,000.

Rosa Bonheur is decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

Bishop Daggett preached in Richmond on Sunday.

General Joseph E. Johnson was in Lynchburg, Va., on Tuesday, en route for Selma, Ala. Philippe Le Bon, a French Engineer, discovered the use of gas.

Lord Brougham is the oldest member of the Royal Society.

The Duke of Devonshire is 66.

THIRD EDITION.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, February 7.—The schooner General Grant, from Baltimore for New York, with a cargo of corn, arrived here to-day, and reported having been twenty days stuck in the ice in the Chesapeake bay, and was uninjured, having been in the harbor of Sharp's Island. She reports having seen, last Tuesday, an unexcused schooner ashore at Poplar Island, apparently out through, and the ice piled up against her as high as her hull. The schooner was one of about 160 tons burden.

The Baltimore steamers have commenced running regularly on the bay again.

The steamer Thomas Kelso and George Leary arrived here this morning. Both of these steamers left here this evening for Baltimore.

The steamer Planter arrived at Norfolk from Baltimore, bound to Moorhead City, N. C., with ordnance stores.

The weather is unsettled, the wind being from the eastward.

Death Warrant Signed by Gov. Geary.

HARRISBURG, February 9.—Governor Geary has signed a death warrant for the execution of Alexander B. Wiley, of Luzerne county, on Friday, March 15. Wiley was convicted and sentenced to be hung for the murder of Alick McIlwain, last May.

Arrest of the Robbers of the Duncannon Iron Works.

HARRISBURG, February 9.—A telegraphic despatch from Pittsburg announces the arrest of three men suspected of committing the heavy robbery of the Duncannon Iron Works, on Thursday last.

Election at Reading.

READING, February 9.—At the municipal election held in this city yesterday, William H. Gerard, Democrat, was elected Mayor by 326 majority over George Van Reed, Republican. There was a very light vote cast.

Shipment of Specie.

NEW YORK, February 9.—The outward-bound steamers to-day carry out the following amounts of specie:—St. Lawrence, \$210,000; Union, \$65,000; Paris, \$65,000; Union, \$1000. Total, \$340,000.

HEAVY ROBBERY IN A RAILROAD CAR.

A Western Gentleman Robbed of \$8000 in a Broadway Car—Desperate Encounter with One of the Alleged Thieves.

A robbery of a most daring character was perpetrated at a late hour on the night of the 7th inst. It appears that Mr. M. M. Lantry, a wealthy gentleman of Chicago, and agent of the Chicago Glass Works, who is at the present time stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, had, on the evening of the 7th inst., accompanied by a few friends, paid a visit to the Winter Garden. After the conclusion of the performance he left the theatre, and, being accompanied by a friend, proceeded to his hotel. The car which he entered was considerably crowded, and in consequence he was obliged to content himself with the rear platform.

During the progress of the car he noticed that several individuals who were also occupants of the platform were looking at him with much interest, as if with the intention of obtaining more room. He thought nothing of the circumstance until the car reached the corner of Twenty-second street, and discovered that he was being robbed. He made a casual remark about pickpockets and thieves, and the danger of traveling on the city cars, the thought occurred to him that he had a large amount of money upon him.

He accordingly commenced an examination of his pockets, when, to his utmost consternation, he discovered that he was being robbed. He accordingly commenced an examination of his pockets, when, to his utmost consternation, he discovered that he was being robbed. He accordingly commenced an examination of his pockets, when, to his utmost consternation, he discovered that he was being robbed.

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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.—This morning the Court, instead of going on with the usual Saturday business, took up the trial of William H. Clayton and John S. Cooley upon a charge of the larceny of \$3000, belonging to Adoniram Fall. Mr. Fall and a Mr. Willard, both of Montana Territory, arrived in this city on January 1, and stopped at the Merchants' Hotel.

While sitting in the barroom that evening, a man named Meyers, the defendant Clayton came in, and