# Bancaster Intelligencer.

# WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1865

"The printing presses shall be free to every person who undertakes to examine the pro-ceedings of the legislature, or any branch of government; and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof. The free commu-nication of thought and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of men; and every citizen may freely speak, write and print on any sub-ject; being responsible for the abuse of that liberty. In prosecutions for the publication of papers investigating the official conduct of offi-cers, or men in public capacities, or where the matter published is proper for public informa-tion, the truth thereof may be given in evi-dence."-Constitution of Pennytvania.

Meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee.

The members of the Democratic State Central Committee will meet at the Buehler House, in Harrisburg, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Monday, the 6th day March next, to decide in regard to the meeting of the next Democratic State C. L. WARD, Convention. Chairman Dem. State Committee. HARRISBURG, Feb. 25th, 1865.

# Fred. Douglass at Reading.

The Eveniug Record is a loyal little sheet published daily in the neighboring City of Reading. It is loyal, we mean to say, in the modern acceptation of that much hackneyed term. It sustains the Administration, and is willing to aid in securing the rights of citizenship for the negro. That is the test of true loyalty in these days-devotion to Abraham and Sambo. The Record is enterprising too. It employs a phonographic reporter on occasions of great importance. Such, in its estimation, was Friday night last, when the negro orator Fred. Douglas addressed the loyal ladies and gentlemen of the good city of Reading. Our enterprising little cotemporary has a report of his speech, which occupies about three solid columns. In introducing the speech it says editor-

"We have the satisfaction of laying a Phonographic report of the Lecture of Fred. Douglas, on "Equality before the Law," before our readers," (Reported by Mr. James Wall) which we are sure will be carefully read by everybody: As we predicted it would be, the large Keystone Hall was crowded last Reading cannot boast of a more ntelligent or respectable audience, nor has a lecture ever been received with more satisfaction."

A few short extracts will be sufficient to show to our readers what the lecture was like, which so highly delighted that loval, intelligent and highly respectable audience. Fred. Douglas said :

The Democratic Party had the reins of Government for a long series of years. They held that slavery was essential. The Republican Party is now at the head of affairs on this great continent. He had to tell that party that as slavery is what it is—they were to be strictly logical. Hitherto we had read the Declaration of Independence with limitations—" all men are created equal "--except the negro; so had we read the Bible with limitations—" of one blood God made all the dwellers upon earth," except the negro! Yet the American Eagle covers us, and we simply ask that you extend to us the same rights as you accord to other men. The difficulty with us has been your lack of recogni-tion. The North had legislated in their prejudices. He was there to ask, in the name of justice, for the American peo-ne to put themselves in the logical line. ple to put themselves in the logical line of Liberty and Equality to all men. We want the ballot-box, and the jurybox. You have given us the cartride box, and now we want the other two We are subject to law in this country

for its infringement we are amedabl and suffer imprisonment and even death nd the law presumes we know right from wrong. He wanted to be in Congress or at any rate, to have a voice sending some one else there. That sounds like pretty strong doctrine, but it is only the utterance from

a negro of the same sentiments advanced by the gentleman who now represents this district in Congress; and

# Special Southern Trading Permits. A list of special cotton and other per

mits, furnished to parties who were thus allowed to trade with rebel States, has been sent in to Congress. Among the names are the following :

Robert Lamon, recommended by Ward I. Lamon, 50,000 bales from any Southern tate: A. O. Brummel, recommended by 1. Lanton, abyour pates not any solutient itate: A. O. Brunmel, recommended by ohn L. Reese, 5,000 bales cotton, 2,000 bar-els rosin, same amount of turpentine, 2,000 oxes tobacco, Virginia and North Carolina; boxes tobacco, Virginia and North Carolina; E. W. Gould, reccommended by M. N. Falls, 6,000 bales cotton, Virginia and North Car-olina; Hooper C. Hicks, recommended by surveyor of Baltimore, 3,000 bales cotton, 2,000 barrels rosin, same amount tar, same amount of pitch, and a quarter million shingles, Virginia and North Carolina.

At an early period of the war, Presi dent LINCOLN issued a proclamation forbidding all citizens of the loval State from trading with the inhabitants of the insurrectionary States. The wisdom and justice of this interdiction were not questioned by the public. It was supposed that cutting off the trade of the South would tend to put down the

rebellion, and no one ever dreamed that the President could be so base as to root out the business of the people in general, only for the purpose of enriching himself and a few favorites. Are his hands clean of the profits of this war? The Mrs. Grinsley transaction is not forgot ten. The Secretary of War's letter, recommending Mr. Lincoln's "old friend from Springfield " to the Quartermaster at St. Louis, has not gone out of public recollection. The paragraph above given raises new suspicions! Robert Lamon, on the recommendation of Ward H. Lamon, had permission to trade for or steal fifty thousand bales of cotton wherever he could find them. Nobody else on the foregoing list had permission to trade for or stea more than five or six thousand bales.

Why this great difference in favor of Lamon? We don't know Robert Lanon, but we do know Ward H. Lamon He (Ward) hails from Springfield, Illinois. Lincoln took him to Washington and made him Marshal of the District of Columbia, a position out of which any honest man may make fine living and any scoundrel may make a fortune. Lamon is supposed to have nade a fortune.

It would be interesting to know now much this pet of Lincoln's cleared on his interest in the fifty thousand bales. It would be still more interesting to know whether he divided with his old chum. Fifty thousand bales of

otton, obtained as these must have been, ought, at present prices, to yield a profit of five or ten million dollars. The Senate or House ought to appoint a committee to inquire into this Lamon otton business. Does the President grant cotton permits on condition that share of profits shall go into his own pocket? If not, how does it happen that Ward Lamon, the second self o the snutty joker, can get for somebody of his own name a permit covering the normous quantity of fifty thousand bales?

Not only does Lamon's permit cove the extraordinary quantity of fifty thousand bales, but it gives permission to get the cotton in any Southern State.-The other parties on this list are restric ted in their operations to the two States of Virginia and North Carolina, but Lamon is allowed to go wherever he pleases. 'No pent-up Utica contracts his pow ers." Does a credulous and confiding public suppose that no member of the President's family was to receive any portion of the profits of Lamon's cottor operations? Will Old Abe go out of the Presidency poorer than he went in, as

did JEFFERSON and others?" CAPT. ROBERT T. LINCOLN, son of the resident, left the city to-day for the front.

# A Disgraceful Exhibition.

After the Bebel Armies are Defeated-What Then ? On last Thursday a scene was enacted We have repeatedly expressed our bein the United States Senate which dislief that the overthrow of the military graces the age and the country. Mr. power of the South would be discovered Trumbull, of Illinois, a leading Repubto be but a single, short and uncertain lican, but a man of decent deportment step toward a satisfactory solution of and gentlemanly feeling, asked leave the really vast difficulties which present to take up the bill to provide a marble themselves to this nation. If the only bust of the late Chief Justice Taney for problem for us to solve were the dethe Supreme Court Room. Thereupon ising of some plan by which the rethe following debate ensued: el armies might be defeated and broken

Mr. Trumbull (Rep., Ill.) asked leave up, our future would present a more take up the bill to provide a marble bust of the late Chief Justice Taney for the Sucheerful prospect to the thoughful mind. We may, and in all probability we will, Mr. Sumner (Rep., Mass.)—I hope not.

be able to accumulate a military force An emancipated country ought not to make a bust of the author of the Dred Scott de before which no organized army of the South will be able to stand. We may

Mr. Trumbull (Rep., of Ill.) said Chie Justice Taney was not to be looked at ir occupy every Southern seaport, reduce Richmond, disperse every rebel army, and reach a point in this struggle when our troops may beable to march all over

the soil of the South without meeting organized resistance anywhere. But

Justice Taney was not to be looked at in that way. Mr. Summer—Let me tell the Senator from Illinois that the name of Taney will be hooted down the page of history, and an emancipated country will fasten upon it the stigma it deserves—a disgrace to the ju-diciary of the country and the age. Mr. Johnson (Dem., Md.) said he could not hear such remarks applied to the late eminent jurist without entering his protest against it. The Senator from Massachu-setts should remember that Justice Taney was not alone in the decision, that a mawill we have restored the Union and brought back peace and prosperity when all that shall have been accomplished? We fear not. Indeed, we are fully consetts should remember that Justice Taney was not alone in the decision, that a ma-jority of the court concurred in it. Mr. Johnson then spoke of the high private and personal character of the late chief-justice. The resolution was taken up, and after some remarks against it Mr. Sumner moved to amend it by striking out the name of Roger B. Taney and inserting that of Joshua R. Giddings. Mr. Trumbull (Rep., III.) said it was customary to place busts of the chief-justices in the Supreme Court. Chief-Jus-tice Taney might have erred in his decisions. vinced that the very saddest disappointments for the people of this land are yet in store for them. A strong writer in the London Quarterly Review has ome remarks upon this very subject, which we commend to the consideraion of every candid reader. He says: "Any other people would have learned from the history of Poland, of Scot

land, of Spain, and of Italy, what the forcible subjugation of a brave nation means, and at what a prodigal sacrifice tice Taney might have erred in his decisi but he had great ability as a lawyer, and high personal and private character as

of blood, and treasure, and civil rights, t has to be maintained. That the se-Mr. Sumner then withdrew his amendeded States can never return in amity

ceded States can never return in amity under the power of those with whom they have fought in so many bloody campaigns, the Northern politicians themselves are beginning to admit. If they are held at all, they must be held by force. Their vast extent will be oc-cupied by a people hating their rulers with the bitter hatred which Poles bear to Russians, or Sicilians bore to French. Before the South can be conquered a Mr. Hale (Rep., N. H.) was opposed to the amendment, because the name of Judg Yaney would always be associated with Dred Scott, and that of Dred Scott with Dred Scott, and that of Dred Scott with Judge Taney. Believing this to be the fact, he would not vote for the appropriation of money to perpetuate the memory of the Dred Scott decision. The most that could be asked of the anti-slavery men of the pre-sent day, was that they be permitted to let the memory of Justice Taney rest. Mr. Wilson (Rep., Mass.) said he had no heart to follow any men to the greace, but

Before the South can be conquered, a very large portion of the white males must have been killed off. But the chil-Mr. Wilson (Rep., Mass.) said he had no heart to follow any man to the grave; but he felt it his duty to vote against the reso-lution, and it seemed to him the millions of the country who were horrified by the Dred Scott decision, would be surprised to see Senate of the United States voting honors to the authors of that decision. The nation. was horrified eight yerrs ago when that de-cision w s produced, and since that time the Dred Scott decision had been the scorn of the country. It was an outrage on hudren are still left: and they will grow up to look upon the hatred to the Yankee as a sacred tradition, to which they will cling with all the intensity of enthusiasm which men feel towards a convertient for which fittensity of enthusiasm which men feel towards a cause for which their fathers died. The reconstructed State will thus present the curious spec-tacle of a country of which the larger and the menu fixed. he Dred Scott decision has both and by his order the memory of it, with his and the more fertile portion is inhabited

Manufy, and the memory of it, with his, was unworthy of respect. Mr. Wade (Rep., Ohio) said it was useless to talk of the legal ability, &c., of Justice Taney. It would be better for his memory if he could be made out a fool. The higher the character for ability that was made out for him, the worse bis memory. by a profoundly disaffected population. Large garrisons will have to be main-tained in all the important towns; a huge gendarmeric must be organized to protect railroads and rivers, and to raise the taxes which will then be necessary.

Pending the worse his memory. Pending the consideration of this subject, the Senate, at 42 o'clock, took a recess.

The press will have to be kept under rigorous censorship. The writ of habeas corpus must be permanently suspended; Never was there a more reprehensible exhibition of mean bigotry and foulin elaborate staff of police spies must be maintained to conduct the arrest of possible ring-leaders, and to check the nouthed fanaticism than is displayed n the actions and the utterances of irst symptoms of revolt. In fact, the whole apparatus of repression by which 'order is maintained' in Venice and in Warsaw, will be the only tenure by which the Government of Washington will rule over whom they Sumner, Hale, Wilson and Wade as reported above. None but men lost to all sense of honor and common decency would have made such a disgusting exwill rule over more than half its terlibition of themselves. They show ritory. How burdensome such a mode of Government will be to finance, how ruinous to trade and industry, how deadly to politicate for a hold stry, how themselves to be the very incarnation of bitter hatred and unrelenting anideadly to political freedom, the people of the Federal States may convince nosity. The same spirit would unearth he bones of Washington and scatter hemselves from the experience Austria and Russia. It may be safely assumed that not much will be left to them of their own liberty by a Governhis sacred dust to the four winds of heaven because he was a slaveholder and did not think it wrong to be such ment which is encouraged to make so little account of the liberties of others. How is it possible that a restoration of little account of the liberties of others. It seems hardly possible that a hostile population can be permanently govern-ed by the sword, over so vast an extent of country. The cost of doing it, if it be done efficiently, would be so gigantic that the visible that on the visible that the the Union should be brought about while such feelings are publicly exhibited on the floor of the United States Senate? What man of gentlemanly eeling would desire to hold any clos that the richest nation would pay by a speedy bankruptey the just penalty of the attempt. If it were done ineffielationship with a party of whom these oul-mouthed fanatics are the represen-

ciently, of course the yoke would be thrown off as soon as the means had been collected for doing so. Even in The Clearfield Prisoners. the inconceivable contingency of such an undertaking being successful in a The Clearfield Republican has the

atives?

Southern News. Rebel Financial Measures [From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 21.] Among the financial schemes in Congress is a bill recently introduced by Mr. Russell in the House, to authorize he impressment of cotton and tobacc at a price appraised in specie, to be paid at a price appraised in specie, to be pain in six per cent bonds at par; or, at the option of the owner, the cotton or to-bacco to be returned in kind within a specified time after the end of the war.

The bill has been ordered to be printed. Arming of the Negroes. This subject grows daily more promnent in the Richmond papers, and the

current is all one way. The Sentinel ays: It was generally known that both

Houses were in secret session yesterday, on the bills to put negroes in the army. It is understood that the bill on the ibject passed the House yesterday, and it is believed one of the same character will pass the Senate to-day. As they differ in detail, the subject will As they must in detain, the subject with come before both Houses again. There is but little doubt of the adoption of the measure. The Commander-in-Chief and the rank and file are in favor of it,

and it is growing in favor with the peo-We understand, says the Sentinel, that a vote was taken yesterday in Pickett's Division on the question of employing negroes in the army, esulted in a very large majority voting in favor of the measure.

### Exchange of Prisoners The Sentinel says :

We congratulate the friends of the returned (onfederate prisoners, and the gallant men themselves, upon the ar-rival of the twenty-five hundred more Ival of the twenty-five hundred more at the landing in James river. One thousand were brought up to the city yesterday, and the remainder are ex-pected to-day. A large number of Fed-eral prisoners will be sent down to-day in exchange. We understand Colonel Hatch has been sent to Washington to Hatch has been sent to Washington to facilitate the sending off a large number from that point. The authorities of facilitate the sending off a large number from that point. The authorities of both governments are heartily engaged in the good work, and will receive the heartfelt thanks of the poor fellow, both for the out for when the promitted friends and foes, who are thus permitted to visit home and friends again. the earnest wish of every good man that a measure. Gen. Grant is proving by his acts that the charges of Butler against

aim were not true. Going North. Fourteen hundred Federal prisoners

sick and wounded) will be sent home on condition of exchange, this morning, by flag of truce. No other prisoners by flag of truce. low remain in this city, and, as the two Governments have recently fixed upon Wilmington as the most convenient port hereafter for conducting such busi-

ness, it is uncertain whether any more prisoners will be exchanged from this oint. **Resolution in Congress** 

In the House on Monday, under a uspension of the rules, Mr. Perkins, of outsiana, reported back from the Com-Louisiana, reported back from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the following resolutions, with a preamble: Resolved by the Congress of the ('on-

federate States of America, That while Congress regrets that no ultimatum is Congress regress that no unimation left to the people of the Confederate States but a continuance of the war or submission to terms of peace alike ruinus and dishonorable, it accepts in their behalf the issue tendered them by the authorities of the United States govmment, and solemnly declares that it is their unalterable determination prosecute the war with the United States intil that power shall desist from its efforts to subjugate them, and the lependence of the Confederate States e been established.

Resolved, That the Congress has received with pride the numerous noble and patriotic resolutions passed by the army, and in the gallant and unconquerable spirit which they breathe, coming from those who have for years endured dangers and privations, it sees unmis-takable evidence that the enthusiasm with which they first dedicated their lives to the defence of their country is not yet extinct, but has been confirmed by hardships and sufferings into a prin-ciple of resistance to Northern rule that will hold in contempt all disgraceful

# wellsubmitnow. This, my countrymen, is false, and as frequently proceeds from

a craven or a traitorous, as from an hon est but mistaken spirit. Great as our calamties have been, straightened as we are for all supplies, both of men and material, I tell you in all candor that when I survey our condition by the light of human history, I see no danger which threatens to be fatal to our cause, scaffold so bravely.

which threatens to be fatal to our cause, except the depression of spirit among the people and the still more dreadful risk of internal dissension. So long as we remain one and determined, it is not in the power of our enemies to sub-due us. "But except these abide in the ship we cannot be saved." All things may be supplied if we were but possessed to that bold and manly spirit of resist-ance of tyranny, of which liberty and independence are born. Thatalone can fill the widow's barrel and still the SKETCH OF HIS LIFE. Captain John T. Beall, was born in Jefferson county, Va., and inherited sufficient means and social position to go travelling. He visited London and fill the widow's barrel and still the orphan's cry, can cast cannons and build ships of war; can raise up armed men from the dust of the dragon's teeth can wrest tangible realities from the very jaws of impossibility. Withoutit, numbers but add to the ignominy of certain defeat, even as the Persian millions were whipped and shamed by the three hundred in the mountain pass. Are our men all slain ? Over four hundred thousand names yet stand upon the muster rolls of the confeder to say nothing of the many thousands who shirk. Where are many they? Thousands upon thousands absent without leave, are lurking in the woods and swamps of the South. Are our provisions all gone? Hundreds of thousands of bushels of grain now rot at the various depots of the South for want of transportation, and this transports. tion cannot be protected because these absent soldiers are not at the post of duty. Oh, my countrymen! if you would but rise to entreat, to shame, to drive them back to their country's standard! Has our territory been over run? It has; but how much of it has been held? The enemy marched tri-umphantly through the heart of our sister, Georgia, and is she conquered? Except for the garrison at Savannah, and the ashes of desolation on their track through the interior, Georgia has neither enemy nor the sign of enemy on her soil. So of most portions of the South which space does not permit me to enumerate. For four years their countless legions have gnawed at the vitals of Virginia, yet to-day they claim not even all of her territory which is swept by their cann The cities, the garrison, the land their armies actually stand upon, and the waters ridden by their fleets, areall that they really hold, or even can hold ex-cept by our ignoble consent. Let the balance of our cities go-Mobile, Charleston, Wilmington, Richmond, all; and, if we are determined to be free, our subjugation is quite as distant as ever For, thank God, the confederacy does not consist in brick and mortar or paricular spots of ground, however valu able they may be in a military point of view. Our nationality consists in our people. Liberty dwells in the hearts mountain, can offer her sacrifices which will be as sweet and as acceptable as those proffered in gorgeous temples in the midst of magnifi cent cities. So if our country and its cause, like to the Kingdom of God, be

Execution of Captain John T. Beall—A Bash Life ended by a Brave Death. We take from our New York exchanges the following highly interesting account of the execution of Captain John T. Beall, who was hung on Governers Island, N. York, on Friday last. It is a rare thing for a man to die on the

Paris; went up the Nile, to Jereusalem and Damascus, to the Crimea and Constantinople, and "beat" over the comstantinople, and "beat" over the com-mon route of European tourists, till the beginning of the war summoned him to the Confederacy, when he entered the rebel service, and fought like a devotee, passing unscathed through the bloodiest battles, deserving a commission, till an evil hour cast him far northward, de-neudent to a certain extent upon the evin nour cast film far northward, de-pendent to a certain extent upon the charities of the Canadian agents, Thompson, McDowell, and Clay. These put him on their list of utilitarians, and engaged him in the strange crusades which he was too enthusiastic to refuse, such as seizing and scutting steamers on the lake, and finally in throwing trains of northern passengers off the railway track, so that the mails and express packages might be obtained. was sympathies, and gave him to the scaf-fold; but now that he is good his last essay that shut him from our but now that he is gone we may t him the possibility of the doubt grant him the possibility of the doubt that, in his zeal, he forgot the terror he was planing for helpless children and women who might have been passing between Dunkirk and Buffalo. At any between Dunkirk and Buttalo. At any rate, he was seized in the frontier depot, returning to Canada, and brought to New York. Here his conduct was cool with-out being insolent, and full of rare discretion and secretiveness. He never treated the detectives and officers as He never ither his equals or masters, but rather as foreign and strange people, with whom he had neither social nor political sympathy. These, knowing his desperate intrepid spirit, were glad when he went into the custody of the United States, and was put without the possibility of es-cape. Before leaving Fort Lafayette he gave his money and best clothes to the Southern prisoners, reserving his very worst suit for Governor's Island, where he spent two weeks of manly reflection, reading the Bible, the Book of Common Prayer, a devotional work entitled "The Follower of Christ," and some lighter writings, as Goethe's "Renard, the Fox," and a French copy of "Manon Leseaut." It is fair to say that the full-Leseaut. It is init to say that the last ness of a life, as well spent as its close, would have made Beall a scholar, as he It is fair to say that the fullwas a traveler and a gentleman. He was a born rebel, with the best of southern characteristics-calmness, reticence fine sense of gentlemanliness, and a leasant dignity that both won and rebuffed men. The court-martial but did not shake him, and as d The court-martial proved. proached, he grew quieter, but not less raiseworthy. He was to be hung on Saturday last, out the reprieve filled him with no vain hope. "It is only postponed a little while," he said, "until I can see my" mother." This lady came, with several This lady came, with several of his friends. He treated them more

could not resist the alm

1 and 12 o'clock, U'nited States

tory to the execution, which

pinioned by the elbows, behind his back, which induced a slight forward stoop as he walked, but there was something defiant and free in his gait and betring. There was something grace-fully romantic in his attire, especially in the short dark cloak which he wore, falling theatrically down to his waist and concealing the hempen twist round his neck and over his block one odd.

his neck, and even his black cap added to his dramatic effect, being rolled up, turban-like, above his brows, the baggy end falling on one side and fluttoring end falling on one side and fluttering in the fresh wind that blew in from the sea. Otherwise, the prisoner was at-tired in agray suit, somewhat tarnished from his long configurent addition from his long confinement, additional evidence of which was also perceptible in his palid and somewhat emaciated features. READING THE SENTENCE.

READING THE SENTENCE. We learn, and it is very probable, that the prisoner entertained, almost up to the hour immediately preceding his death, confident hopes that the execu-tion would not be carried into effect. These hopes probably vanished before he started on his last brief journey he started on his last brief journey to the gallows; indeed, they must have done so, for, on the way, he looked up, gazed steadily at the sun, which was shining in a clear blue sky, and pouring a flood of effulgence over his pathway to the grave, and said to Mr. Weston: "How beautiful the sunlight is! I never knew what its subandor was till

never knew what its splendor was till now, when I look upon it for the last time.

Arriving at the gallows, the prisoner threw a quick, curious glance upward, as though he had never seen the structas though it has been several moments' to his eyes during the several moments' march from his place of continement. Nevertheless, he seemed perfectly satis-Neverthetess, he seemed perfectly satis-fied with it, on closer inspection, and quictly stepped forward under the rope, while the Adjutant proceeded to read ' the various findings of the Court, the order accompanying it, and the death-sentence. While this was going on, the quiet, almost cheerful, courage of the prisoner, won the respect of all who saw him. His demeanor was, however, any-thing but that of a bravo; it evinced a pute moral courage, an intellectual con-tempt for death. His face was pale, but sorrowful, and frequent smiles played across his as he listened to the reading as he instened to the reading of the different specifications of which he had been found guilty, and for which he was there to meet his death. Especial-ly at the reading of that specification, especting the Lake Erie piracy, where he had placed the innocent passengers of the captured steamer under dur-"Renard, the ance by force of arms, he almost laughed as if the reading recalled some incident which had once particularly amused him. In all of this carelessnes ever, there was only contempt and hardi-hood—nothing like contrition for the crimes which he had attempted, and nothing like a conviction of the fanati-eism or spirit of revenge which had impelled him,

## THE EXECUTION

THE EXECUTION. Immediately after the reading of the sentence, the prisoner stood up, and the noose round his neck was fastened to the suspended cord above, leaving a slack of about two feet. He faced the sea. On his right stood Marshal Mur-ray, Maj. Cogswell, and another official. On his left stood Mr. Weston, who produced a copy of the Episcopal liturgy, and read the commendatory prayer therefrom in solemn tones, the prilike a father than a son or brother, and without any pedantic demonstration, satisfied them and others that he was both well read and well prepared. He soner bending his head reverently evidently listening with profound attention magnetic

familiarity of Lieutenant Tallman, the provost-martial of the post. Both of them were masons, and in the wonderful At the conclusion of this ceremony, the Deputy Marshal approached the prisoner, adjusted the rope, and asked him if he had anything to say. The attachment of this order, the corresponprisoner replied

dence between priest and sacrifice was kindly and tender. Beall was fed upon soldier's rations; his strong, close cell 'Yes; I protest against the execution of this sentence! It is absolute murder -brutal murder! I die in the defense was furnished with a straw-bed, made upon the brick floor, a chair, and writing table. It was a fair place for a captive Before the cap was drawn over his

-a dreary place for an observer. Two sentries watched the strong door day eves, on being asked if he wished to say anything further, he said : "No; I beg you to make haste !" and night, and six times in the round

of hours, at regular intervals, Tallman looked in his cell and spoke with him. The signal was then given ; the weight was heard to fall; the rope was seen to spring high up; and John Y. Beall was in eternity; for his neck was immedi-This genial jailor often conversed with him, but never politically; their convictions were too different to admit of ately broken, and he probably died in a argument. On the night preceding his second. There was a slight convulsion of the legs and all motion ceased. The execution took place at fourteen min-utes past one o'clock precisely.

for whom the loyal men of Lancaster county voted. The negro, Fred. Douglas. does not ask too much of the Republican party when he demands that it shall be logical. To be consistent it must follow its doctrines out to their legitimate conclusion; as Thaddeus Stevens did when he boldly declared himself in favor of making "all men equal before the law." Fred. Douglas; demands that, only that, and nothing more. He met the charge that the negro is ignorant in this wise. Said he: "But, it is alledged, they don't know enough! He scouted the idea. They know enough of law, and of taxes, and the negro knows as much when sober as the Irishman when drunk."

There it is in plain language. Fred. Douglas feels himself of sufficient importance already, not only to demand the right of the negro to vote, to sit in the jury box, and to be sent to Congress; but he indulges in a fling at one class of white men, and evidently regards the negro as the superior of the Irishman. Had he been lecturing elsewhere than in Old Berks, it is about a sure as anything can be, that he would have coupled the Dutch and the Irish together in his comparison.

We might beg the pardon of our readers for devoting so much space to the speech of this orator of the Republican party, but for the fact that we consider it necessary from time to time to make a note of the utterances of the leading men of that organization, in order that the people may, see where they are drifting. To confer all the rights of citizenship on the negro is one avowed object of the leaders of that party. That is with them a cardinal political principle to-day. It remains to be seen whether the masses will blindly follow where they lead.

A Washington letter to the Boston Transcript (Republican) states that the Senate Finance Committee, which was instructed to examine and report what losses of public securities have octhe Treasury during the last year, have already discovered two losses of U.S. bonds from that office-one for \$30,000, and the other for upwards of \$1,200,000. These are in addition to the loss of | into the enemy's country, which he has \$100,000 mentioned in the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury to Con- | but the particulars of which will never gress, in December last. The total loss so far ascertained in that bureau is \$1,-330.000.

The Bucks county papers are filled with advertisements, mostly of sales of real estate and personal property. The Intelligencer of last week has twenty-two columns, and the Democrat has about the same number. The people of that county understand their business. When they make sales of real estate or personal property, they not only get hand-bills, but they also have them advertised in the paper, The result is that they have splendid sales, plenty of buyers, and get big prices.

THE Canadian press are in a violent ferment in consequence of numerous alleged violations of the neutrality laws by our people. Kidnapping, they say, is quite prevalent, and large gangs of Canadians are taken over the line, without passports or examination, ostensibly to chop wood, where they are treated to food and liquor and then met and enlisted by Yankee recruiting agents. The Le Courrier de St. Hyacinthe states on what it claims as reliable proof that "the number of Canadians who have enlisted since the beginning of the war is placed at 43,000. Of this number, 35,000 were of whom have died on the battle field.

When the three army correspon-dents who attempted to pass the batter-ies at Vicksburg were reported to have been lost, General Sherman is credited with the humorous comment : "That't good! We'll have dispatches now from hell before breakfast.',

der orders to report to I ut, Gen. GRAN for service upon his staff .- Wash, cor. Bai Sun, Feb. 21.

Bob Lincoln got home from college some time ago. He had reached the age at which free Americans are subject to be made slaves by order of his father There was a draft impending. Three hundred thousand more white men were wanted to fight against the Unior as it was before the traitorous Abolitionists subverted it. It would not have looked well for old Abe to have ordered the enrolling officers of Washington to leave Bob's name off the list, and it would have cost a thousand dollars to uy him a substitute. There was an inpleasant look about the thing, but old Abe smoothed its wrinkled front by

a stroke of masterly strategy. He saved is own reputation for self-sacrificing devotion to his bleeding and Africanized country-he saved Bob's character for perty. Men who have suffered op sion of this kind are not usually patriotism and courage—he saved Bob rom the draft, and he saved himself a squeamish about the time or place which housand dollars, the cost of a substitute andowner might get his property free -by commissioning Bob as a Captain out it would be upon the tenure nd assigning him to duty on the staff ing as walking target to all the disposof Gen. GRANT. sessed Southerners within a radius of fifty miles. Under these conditions, it Is any "Union-loving father," any

loyal mother" or any "patriot daugher" afflicted by the thought that the Prince of the House of Abraham Africanus may come to an untimely end on grants.<sup>1</sup> the gory field of battle? Liet all such apprehensions be dismissed at once like the war horse of the scriptures, Bob may smell the battle from afar, but he will never get near enough to it to risk the abrasion of his cuticle by a Conederate bullet. Real staff duty on a hard-fought field is not unattended by danger, but such fancy staff duty as the first-born of the King of Rails will have to perform at Grant's headquarters, has

what then?

Roger A. Pryor.

though very ungrammatically told :

ng his lines upon a return to Vir

he fate that impended.

our soldiers and particularly

of twenty thousand dollars.

no more danger in it than there is in elling tape behind the breastworks of a dry goods store in the peaceful City of Lancaster.

This thing is disgustiug. It is a sickening and contemptible sham. And this is probably not the end of it. In curred in the office of the Register of due course of time a lying telegram will come along, informing the public that "Capt. Robert T. Lincoln, the gallant son of our patriotic President, has just returned from a successful expedition conducted with great skill and courage," be known-not even to Bob himself. In the event of a battle taking place

between Grant and the enemy, we are sure to hear of Bob. The despatch that reached France from the Crimea during the Russian war, might, by merely changing the name, suit Bob's case exactly. It informed the world that-'The attitude of Prince Napoleon was admired by the whole army." The Prince, surrounded by a glittering hrong of officers of the Bob Lincoln order, had assumed a very graceful 'attitude " on horseback a long way off from the field of battle.

If Grant's staff needed an addition to its numbers why was not some Captain. Lieutenant, Sergeant or private who

to privations of reactar prisoners in the South, he remarked that the people there were frequently driven to a dire point for food. His own family had not had meat but once a week, and as for tea and coffee, &c., they were out of the question. In the vicinity of armies the people were much reduced in provisions, and the family of Dr. Cornelius Boyle, whom he saw at Cordeneville in Ecc. has had experience in the field appointed on it? Why was Bob Lincoln who has given no evidence of courage and is not known to possess any military skill, put on the staff? It was done fordonsville in 1863, were in that conto save him from the conscription dition at that time. The was then moving north to invade Pennordered by his father, which is dragging sylvania. the poor man from his weeping wife and wailing children, and sending A block of tenement houses was Wednesday last. Some twenty families him to the front to be shot down like a dog. What say you, citizens of were rendered homeless, besides losing Lancaster county who are liable to the all their property. Five stores were also draft-Democrats and Republicans-is destroyed. The entire loss was upwards

that the sort of patriotism you admire in a President-the sort that consign French Canadians, no less than 14,000 you to the forefront of the battle, with musket and knapsack, and assigns the President's son to staff duties which will consist entirely of drawing rations

and eating them?

A case is pending in the New York Supreme Court in which a child was left in pawn or pledge for the payment of a debt.

repose, it clearly must brea wing article on the prisoners from lown at the first approach of troublous times. Any disaffected party within the State, or any enemy from outside, that county, in regard to which we noticed a one sided statement in the

Express of last evening ; would always command certain and sure allies in the population of the sub-We learn that the citizens sure allies in the population of the sub-dued Confederacy. A proposal has been made by the Northern papers, and echoed by liberal philanthropists upon this side of the Atlantic, to dispossess all the landlord for the statements of the statements. county, lately confined at Fort Mifflin have been removed to Harrisburg, and

excepting those of Knox township, are expected to get their trials this week. A Major Johnson, a Volunteer officer all the landlords of the South, and repeople the Confederacy by granting their estates to Northerners. This barrom Connecticut, has been appointed Judge Advocate, who is represented as a high minded, intelligent gentleman, not likely to be blinded by false oaths parous idea furnishes a fair sample barous files furnishes a fair sample of the humanity of the minds in which it has arisen; but it is fortunately im-practicable. At least, it may be suffidictated either by personal spites or the cowardly fears of real criminals. This all these much wronged men and ient to say that it is without anything their numerous friends ask.

approaching to a parallel in the history of civilized times. A faint anticipation of it was practised by Elizabeth, James I., and Cromwell, in Ireland; but the experiment has met with but indifferent We are unable to learn the reason why the citizens of Knox townships-who were the last of the victims of this "Reign of Terror" were not also to be ccess. Unless the North could affo ried at this time.

to keep an army to protect each of the landowners, they will have but a brief enjoyment of their ill-gotten pro-perty. Men who have suffered oppres-

ownship men. It is especially gratifying to learn that hey select for their revenge. The new the stories told about certain of these prisoners having made certain disclosures, implicating others as well as them-selves, are as false as the spirit that dictated them is mean and contemptible. Reports were in circulation that some o is not likely that the confiscated estates these men—having been persuaded that they could thus secure their own release —had sworn to certain statements about will be the subject of a very keen com-petition on the part of intending emiproceedings of a disloyal and unlawful character, implicating many other citi-Such are some of the difficulties in ens who have not been arrested. But it our future pathway, asseen and pointed s not true. These men have no conceal-ments. They know nothing of them-selves or others, that deserved the venout by a foreign observer, one who may justly be regarded as a more disinterested witness than any one of ourselves, engaged as we are in the contest that is going on. The considerations presented geance of outraged law, and they were to escape these indignities and gratify the vile scoundrels who, for political vengeance, have caused all these outre serious ones. May we not well ask After the rebel armies are defeated-

iges. That they were approached for this purpose, and appealed to in the most earnest manner, we are well aware; but except in the case of two or three non-

that must attach to the villains who thus sought, through the presumed fears of their victims, to injure their neigh-bors! When these scorching, blister ing truths, with the names of their ble authors, are made known-as hey surely will be-it were better they

# The War Progressing.

It seems, however, that the President has directed that he shall be passed The Confederates have had a streak of ad luck running through the last few hrough our lines, and he has accord ingly left this city. We were present with General Pryor on Friday, when intelligence reached him of the execution of Beall, at which months-indeed ever since General Sherman commenced his triumphant march from Tennessee into Georgia, hrough the heart of the latter State to he was very deeply affected. Bell was a companion with him in confinement at Fort Warren, and he had in his pos-Savannah, and from thence into South Carolina. First Atlanta was evacuated session his diary, which abounded with religious sentiment and resignation to -then Savannah-then Columbianext Charleston (the cradle of the rebellion)-and last, but not least, Wil-General Pryor, like General Lee, does mington, in North Carolina, if it has not think that the rebel cause is in ex-tremis, but that a victory over Sherman not already fallen. All of these immight turn the tide of affairs. At any event, the army can sustain itself for a long period of time. He spoke well of portant places have been surrendered to the Union forces almost without a struggle, and it looks now as if the military strength of the rebellion was perior strength in cavalry. Referring to privations of Federal prisoners in the being concentrated in the neighborhood of Richmond preparatory to a final and decisive conflict with the combined armies of Sherman and Grant. Indeed, it is supposed by many that even the latter city will be evacuated, as its permanent occupancy, it is alleged, does not enter into the plans of the new Commander-in-Chief, General Lee. If this beso, the great conflict, which canarmy not be much longer delayed, will take

place somewhere farther inland-perhaps near the dividing line between Virginia and North Carolina, or in the neighborhood of Lynchburg, Va. A ew days, or weeks at farthest, must bring about the fearful collision, and it is useless, therefore, to speculate upon the occurrences likely to transpire in The headquarters of an immense gang of thieves, robbers and counterfeiters in the near future-especially as the line the State of Illinois has been discoverof policy adopted by the commander ed, and eight men and two women beon either side may be changed by circumstances beyond their control.

ed, and eight men and two women be-longing to it have been arrested. A large amount of property, supposed to have been stolen by this party, has also been found and identified by the owners, to One hundred years, nearly, hav-The supplies of Assam and other India teas are said to be increasing rapidly, with larger profits to the importer than ng transpired since American Methodism began, that denomination is taking measures for an impressive celebration are afforded by the product of China. of the event.

terms of submission ; and for these expressions in camp, as well as for their noble acts in the field, our soldiers deserve and will receive the thanks of the

*Resolved*, That the Congress invites *Resolved*, That the Congress invites the people of these States to assemble in public meeting and renew their vows of to declare their determination to main tain their liberties; to pledge themselves to do all in their power and fill the ranks of our army; to provide for the support of the families of our soldiers, and to cheer and comfort, by every means, the gallant men who for years, through trials and dangers, have vindicated our rights on the battle field.

Resolved, That confiding in the justice and aided and sustained by the God of battles, in the valor and endurance of our soldiers, and in the deep and ardent devotion of our people to the great prin-ciples of civil and political liberty for which we are contending, Congress pledges itself to the passage of the most Congress energetic measures to secure our ultimat

The Examiner on the Situation

The Richmond Examiner of the 21st concludes an article on the situation and the prospects of the opening campaign as follows :

There is not at this moment so much to alarm us in reality as there was last May. It is true, we have not so many troops; but neither has our enemy, by agreat deal. On that occasion, too, Ger eral Butler could and did land his forces at City Point, without any effort or loss; but this year Sherman has to fight his way through many a swamp, and take or turn many a battery, and leave many a blue-coated corpse behind him ere he can hope to see a Virginia railroad. It is hoped, not without some degree of confidence, that the President will not this year relieve General Beauregard in the very crisis of his campaign, and ap

point General Pemberton in his place with orders to the latter to slip round to Sherman's rear and march away Moble. But, barring this, or some other equally enormous blunder or crime, it seems evident that Sherman has befo him a much more difficult and perilous part of the grand campaign than Butler had last year. And in the meantim his devising march through South Carolina is no more conquering that State than his great raid through Georgia has converted Georgians Union.<sup>1</sup> Richmond is safe if all parties con-

cerned do their duty; that is, if the new Secretary of War is energetic, and if the new commissary shall be found to have some elementary ideas, about food especially if Congress proceed at once with such legislation, for the purpose of giving General Lee control of large numbers of negroes, as that general asks at their hands. Promptitude and decision are important in this matter; yet t is understood that many members have long speeches to make; and one, they say, haseven threatened to be heard for two days-going down into the very first principles of human society and soaring to the sublime future which is

> and the roads almost beginning already to dry under the winds of March. Two Why Sherman can march forty days miles in two days. If this measure is to be adopted to inrease our means of national defence, it were well it were done quickly, in order that there may be at least a portion of the new material ready for the work of the coming struggle. In the meantime let it not enter the thoughts of any citi-zen of Richmond that the city is in any greater danger this spring than it was the spring before. There is the strongest probability, too—all the omens indicate —that this will be the last campaign argainst the Camitol of Virginia not permit such excessive speculation and overcharging by the dealers in against the Capitol of Virginia.

eserved for the destiny of our species

roclamation of Governor Vance to the People of North Carolina. [From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 21.] We find in the North Carolina papers proclamation of Governor Vance, issued on the 14th inst., relative to the recent "peace negotiations." The following are some of the concluding paragraphs of this patriotic and stirring paper :

 $\hat{\mathbf{I}}$  trust and believe that there will be little difference of opinion in North Carolina as to the propriety of continued resistance. The great argument which will be brought forward to shake your onor and intended to excite lespair will be that successful resistance is no longer possible. Some will tell you that we are already subdued that the enemy outnumber us; that

was then estimated at \$1,500,000, and h is, in addition, the heir apparent of Lord Egelby, of England. He was only thirtyour fighting men are all slain; our re-sources all exhausted, and we might as two years of age.

your soldiers and their generals; and to give cheerfully your aid, physical, men-tal and moral, in whatever sphere you may be, to prevent the degradation of PREPARATIONS FOR THE EXECUTION. our country and the ruin of its people The New Secretary of Treasury.

enthroned in our hearts, then indeed

am I persuaded that neither principali-

ties nor powers, nor things present nor things to come, nor height nor depth,

nor life nor death, nor any other crea-ture shall be able to separate us from that independence and honor for which

our people have suffered and our sons have died. Therefore, my countrymen,

having warned you of this danger which

is upon us, I now appeal to you, by everything held sacred among men, to

bear yourselves as become your high

lineage and future hopes. I implore you to lay down all party bit-

you to hy down all party bit-terness, and to be reconciled to your neighbor for the sake of your country; to use every possible exertion to restore absentees to the army; to di-

vide of your abundance freely with the

poor and the suffering; to strengthen the arms of your rulers, and to sustain your soldiers and their generals; and to

It is now pretty generally understoo

that Mr. Hugh McCulloch, the present

Comptroller of the National Currency

s to take the place of Mr. Fessenden as

Secretary of the Treasury. His opinions

on the financial policy of the nation

annot fail to be a matter of some in-

erest. In relation to the country issuing

ts own notes as a permanent circulating

"No more dangerous, no more cor-upting power could be lodged in the hands of the party in possession of the

Government, and none more perilous to official probity and free elections."

there are few, we think, who are not

political organizations, that will lissent from the opinion so boldly

e convertible into coin, not only when

rould not," he says, "on the one hand,

there is no demand for specie, but also

by being overissued, encourage extrava-

gance and speculation, and give" (as at present) "an unreliable valuation to

property ; nor on the other hand, by be

ng reduced below the proper standard, nterrupt business and unsettle values."

He recommends the banks to prepare for a return to specie payments, which is an indication that he will exercise his

power to place the government on the

same track. He anticipates at no dis-tant day an up-heaving in financial af-fairs upparalleled in the history of na-

ions. In reference to which he says: Fortunate will the country be if the

ar can be closed and prices reduced to

former standards without a collapse, which will as greatly excel in the ex-tent of its disaster that which occurred

at the close of the last war with Eng-

land as the present war excels that in

Getting their Eyes Opened.

The Abolition press occasionally give

vidence of returning reason, by telling

some forcible political truth which is

stliness and magnitude.

der the influence said :

that what is called "the pric

commodities.

to be at Omaha city.

will

up to par,) would be less exacting and

because it would be fixed, and would

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be commenced immediately.

steful than the present depreciation

gener

should

۰I

as possible.

moved by the corrupt influences political organizations, that w

xpressed. Paper money, ally, Mr. McCulloch thinks

at times when it is most needed.

nedium he says :

expressed.

DISPOSAL OF THE BODYS The body was suffered to hang just Although, according to the terms of the sentence, it was not carried into e fect until between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock p. m., the sight-seers, who were

twenty minutes. It was then cut down, and, upon examination, the surgeon in so fortunate as to procure passes, began to arrive in large numbers at (iovernor's Island at an early hour in the norning, attendance pronounced life extinct. It was then placed in the coffin awaiting it and borne away, when the crowd dispersed. We understand that the corpse was to and there was also a considerable throng who, to judge by their appearance, had managed to pass the guards without cre-

have been brought to the city, and there delivered to some friends for interment. dentials. By 12 o'clock upward of 500 spectators had assembled, without in-cluding soldiers, of whom there were several hundred. Between the hours of Two gentlemen from Baltimore, friends of the deceased, were with him in the morning, and witnessed his, execution.

shal Murray proceeded, with a file of soldiers, to the cell of the condemned, A few days before his death the prisoner wrote a sketch of his life, and in order to convey him to an apartment less remote from the scaffold, preparaduring the early morning preceding his execution, at his own request, had a photographic likeness taken of himself if had determined, was to take place General Lee Gone South—Johnson Com-

mands at Richmond.

- An

shortly after 1 o'clock. THE PRISONER IN HIS CELL. The Richmond papers state that Gen. Maj. Cogswell and other officers testi J. E. Johnston has been assigned to a command by (ien. Lee, but singularly,) for them even, omit to state what it is fied to the courageous bearing of Capt. Beall ever since his confinement on the sland. As we entered the cell of the or where he will serve. On the 23d they prisoner, in company with Marshal Murray, a Deputy Sheriff and another intimated that his succeeding Beaure-gard in command of the army in front gentleman, we were struck by his sin-gularly cool and confident mien. He of Sherman was a foregone conclusion It is now apparent from other sources of information that quite a different was sitting on a chair by a little table which stood in the middle of the cell. lisposition has been made of him. with the black cap of death already upescaped Union soldier from a on his head. Seeing us enter, he imme-diately arose, and said to the Marshal: nond prison brings the news that "I am at your service. You will oblige me by making this thing as short ohnston is in command of the The Marshal, who had seen him freuently before, did not at first recog-ized him, as the black turban-like

night-cap, with its long tasseled overlap, somewhat altered his appearance. He knew him to be the same, however, as soon as he spoke, and promised to com ply with his request. Capt. Beall was a handsome man.-

About five feet nine inches in hight, a strong, compactly built form, light beard and moustache and yellowish hair, regular features indicative of culture and intellectual firmness, and a clear, brilliant gray eye-these were the physical characteristics of the Rebel spy. There was also a singular freedom and self-possession in his manner of movement and address. Following Marshal Murray to the door Mr. Sherman.

usually found only in Democratic papers. The New York Times, an inof his cell, he marched between the guards, who were awaiting him, toward tensely "loyal" sheet, was smitten in the designated apartment, heedless of this way the other day, and while unthe curious gaze of the knots of loungers who had gathered to witness the scene. "Every man, woman, and child now pays half of their monthly or yearly earnings into the coffers of this war. If We forgot to mention that he was also accompanied by the Rev. S. H. Weston, Chaplain of the Seventh Regiment, earnings into the coffers of this war. If a mechanic earns \$600 a year, \$300 are paid away in paper currency; if a clergyman or college professor receives \$1,500 salary, he now gives \$750 to sus-tain the circulation of the country. It is so with the every-day laborer and poorest seemstress. It is accult, could be apply con-poorest seemstress. National Guard, who had been his constant companion for several hours previous.

THE GALLOWS

The gallows was erected on a little F noll of ground, which sloped gently to the waters of the bay on the extremity of the island fronting the Narrows.— The structure itself was simple enough. poorest seamstress. It is equally so with the Government itself. Of its two with the Government Usen. Of its two millions paid out every day one million s lost by the depreciation of the circu-lating medium. The nation doubles its debt every day, because its paper rep-resentative of value has lost half its There was no drop; but a chair was placed directly under the rope, which ran through an aperture and along a groove, or series of pullies in the beam above, the other end falling into a rude worth. Every person dependent on salaries or fixed wages is just one half poorer to-day than he should be, because box, or shanty, where it had connection with a heavy weight, which the sever of the reduced value of our currency. The dollar is worth only fifty cents. ing of a subordinate line would bring the nose up, with a swift jerk, to the top of the gallows-tree. Up and down, in the interior of the inclosure contain-ing the weight paced the man whose Every one knows this. The people see hat what is called " the price of gold " is to them the most important of all pecuniary matters, and that the tax on the ousiness it was to cut the short line a currency far outruns all other taxes. In-deed it is well seen now that a direct tax of fifty per cent, on every person's inthe signal, and by the action of the fallng weight, run up the outer cord, with come (provided it brought the currency

s dangling burden of flesh and blood He was in fact the hangman of the oc asion, a deserter long confined on the sland, but who, we understand, was extemporized into an executioner, on the condition that thereafter his own past sins were to be forgiven. By noon there was a large crowd col-lected around this cred conject

The construction of the Government arsenal at Rock Island, Illinois lected around this spot, eyeing the structure with a morbid curiosity, and several platoons of troops were march-ing and counter-marching around it, with a full band playing at their head. Nearly all of the press were represented and stood your work of the inith will cost \$1,500,000, and will be one of largest structures of the kind in the world. and stood very near the scaffold, with Maj. Bumford, the commandant of the The Baltimore American says a sub stantial company, to be made up New York, Washington and Baltimo post, and several other officers belong-ing on the Island. As the fatal hour up of capitalists, is about being formed for rew near, the crowds of spectators bethe purpose of establishing a camel line between the Missouri frontier and Calicame so pressing that a guard was de-tailed, which quickly drove them back, fornia, the eastern terminus of the line while the troops were formed in a hollow square around the gallows, to keep outiders at a distance.

Captain Beall, at the breaking out of THE ARRIVAL OF THE PRISONER. the war, it is said, owned a large plan-tation in Jefferson county, Virginia, and worked about 100 slaves. His fortune Just about one o'clock the guard, with the prisoner and Mr. Weston in their midst, came filing down the slope, and the crowd respectfully opened to let

them through. The prisoner walked swiftly, and evi-dently without fear. His arms were

rebel army defending Richmoud, and that Lee started South two days ago join the forces under Beauregard take the immediate direction of affairs if necessary, and to determine the general features of operations in that quarter in any event. There is very little doubt of this being true. There is Heavy operations may certainly be expected within the next few weeks. Sherman to be Checked. From the Richmond Sentinel, 2ith.

There are despatches at the War Department from the South, which it is not proper to publish, as the eneny would thus procure information in ad-rance of that received from their own ource of intelligence. But this much we may say, that the prospect is fair for a most decided check being given to

The Inauguration.

" Mack," the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, writes as follows of the inauguration of President Lincoln on the 4th of March : Preparations are being made for the usual inaugural festivities—aball in the Patent Office buildings, several large processions, and any number of individ ual sprees. The indications are that the usual throng will be here, though from the fact that there are very few offices to give, one would think the influx from abroad would not be great. The mallest hotel in the city was asked, two months ago, to provide accommodations for six hundred persons from the 1st to the 6th of March, and so of other establishments. I can not see in what respect any man who doesn't expect or vant an office, can get compensation for the outlay of time and me ney, necessary to witness the inaugural ceremonies. Not one in five hundred will even hear what the old man has to say on becasion of his reinstatement. I think the better part of valor in the premises, s to stay at home and read in the morning papers the day after its delivery.

One of our Exchanges says : Among the cargo of an English blockade-runner, recently captured off Wil-mington, .were a large lot of heavy cavalry boots that were evidently made for the Southern market. These boots were brought to Philadelphia and retailwere brought to runadelphia and retail-ed here to persons who thought in buy-ing them they were procuring for loyal feet good, strong English made boots that were intened for a very different service. A good many of these boots have fallen under the notice of experts in the shoe trade, and the fact of their Vankee origin her hore above the Yankee origin has been but the hint is worth following up. made cavalry boots (evidently gotten up for rebel feet) on board an English blockade-runner.

The English Viceroy in central Asia has received the homage of six hundred princes, assembled to do honor to Queen

Yankee Boots on a Blockade Runner,

monstrated. The boots were made in a New England workshop, shipped, pro-bably, to Nassau, and thence on their blockade-running mission to Wilming-ton. We do not say that their manufacturer or manufacturers knew what their ultimate destination was to be does not look well to find New England

Victoria. The ceremony took place at

# Those who are expected to be tried this week are Major Wilhelm, Jacob Hubler, Samuel Lansberry, J. Blake Walters, G. P. Bloom, and the Brady township more success.

The following appeared yesterday in the editorial columns of the National reporting conscripts (mere boys) their efforts were almost a total failure. How deep and damning the ignominy Intelligyncer. The facts are interesting, General Roger a Pryor reached here

on Thursday evening, and immediately called upon the President. That functionary intimated to the General that he was mainly indebted for his liberation to the fact of his kindness to our ounded prisoners in the hospitals a Richmond, and added that Gen. Grant nad never been born. was not altogether favorable to his pass-