Ferever first that standard shoot! Where breather the fee but falls before us! With Freedom's sell beneath our feet, And Preedom's bunner stronming e'er as

FOR SALE .- The double-cylinder Taylor press on which this paper has been printed for the past nine months. It is in excellent condition, having been made to order a year ago, and will be sold at a bargain. For terms apply at this office, or address John W. Formey, 417 Chestnut street, Phila lelphia.

THE ACTION of the New York and Ohio State Democratic Conventions virtually settles the political position of the loyal States. The Republican organizations of these States of a Union ticket. They presented as a muto the Union,—confidence in the Adminisa majority of the votes; in both States it was in their power, under erdinary events, to maintain possession of the Government, and to place their friends in nearly every department of government. And yet, anxious to conciliate the Democratic sentiment, and to recognize the devotion and self-sacrifice of the Democratic masses, they generously tendered them one-half of the offices to be filled. Nothing could have been fairer. The platform was one which no patriot could have refused to occupy; the interests at stake were those involved in the destiny of our beloved country, and certainly no citizen was auxious to revive the platforms of Cincinuati, Chicago, or Baltimore, or to discuss any abstruse or obsolete principle therein declared, when his only duty was one to his country. What do we care about Popular Sovereignty or Congressional Intervention, when the National Sovereignty is threatened, and the peace of the country destroyed by mere personnel of the positions are concerned, there are able and honest men enough in far as heard from, are considered by the Seboth parties to execute their duties properly. There are men who would have gladly accepted the united suffrages of both parties. The proposition was a feasible one, and it would have been accepted by the masses of the country with enthusiasm. Why, then, has it been rejected?

declining to unite, say that it is "due to the Federal Government to hold out terms of peace and accommodation to dissevered States, assuring them of all their rights under the Constitution." The Ohio Convention. among other things, recommends a National Convention for restoring and preserving the Union, and condemns the President's "late attempt to suspend the writ of habeas corpus." These two propositions embrace the whole zations of the North have placed themselves and gone before the country. And yet they mean nothing more than a divided North now, and a divided Union in a year or two to come. These gentlemen forget that for the North to "hold out terms of accommodation to dissevered States," is to accept the cup of humiliation and disgrace. What terms can be offered? What compromise can be made? Why did not these Conventions, in laying down their platform, go more into details? Has the South not been "assured of all their rights under the Constitution?" In fact, can, without even excepting such radical men his kindness to the South, and his respect for their rights. The first duty the Administration assumed was an attempt to negotiate cterms of accommodation," and they were faith by the President and his Cabinet, until the unprovoked assault upon Fort Sumpter assured the nation that the only "terms of accommodation" the South entertained were the cannon of Fort Moultrie and Morris Island. In a spirit of haughty disdain they told the North that the only terms they could be considered and compensation that the only "terms of the wounded will probably die of their injuries." Nine were killed on the spot, and four have since them the property of the spot in a series of her own manuscript pieces and somedy revivals of the Dejazet school, hitherto unknown in our city. This evening she appears in a new three act comedy, entitled "The pears in a new three act comedy, entitled "The Pet of the Public," written by Edward Stirling, of the wounded will probably die of their injuries. She also delivers a patriotic war address, written carried forward with earnestness and good told the North that the only terms they could Nine were killed on the spot, and four have since accept would be a complete surrender on the part of the North, the evacuation of the capital, the disgrace and annihilation of the Re-

Are these the "terms of accommodation which the New York Democracy proposes? There can be none other. The South is in earnest, and they have proved their earnest-ness at Charleston and Manassas. We may assure them of every possible right the Constitution bestows, and they would most cortainly hold the bearer of the "assurances" a prisoner of war, and go on building their entrenchments within a morning's march of Washington City. Their ultimatum is a com-There can be none other. The South is in Washington City. Their ultimatum is a complete and final separation, and in view of this fied in hunting up and obtaining a Yankee's scalp." plete and final separation, and in view of this there can be "no terms of accommodation" which will not assume the accomplishment of a separation as a part of the treaty. Is that their cotton upon their own plantations until the meaning of the Democratic Convention of the blockade is broken up, and they are ad-New York? The proposition of the Ohio vised to do so to prevent it from falling into Convention is equally wicked, for it not only the hands of our Government, as well as to endorses the "accommodation" scheme of "keep the North from obtaining a single New York, but makes an issue directly on the bale." Administration, and insists that the Democracy of that State shall condemn the President's "late attempt to suspend the writ of take the "Treasury notes and bonds of the habeas corpus."

If the Democracy of Obio condemns one act due them. The following card appears in the of the Administration, they must condemn Avalanche, signed by forty-two firms of every act. If it was wrong for the Presi- Charleston, S. C.: dent to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, it was wrong for him toattempt a reinforcement of Fort Sumpter; to reinforce Fort Pickens; to call out the three-months volunteers; to open the road to Washington; to occupy Alexandria; to erect fortifications on Arlington Heights; to blockade the Southern ports; to arrest the Baltimore Commissioners; and drive traitors from the capital. Every one of these measures was undertaken for the public good. They were necessary as means of national selfdefence. If one is to be censured, all are to The Autoforcos Aftery is London.

The property stated the section of the section be censured; and if the Ohio Democratic Convention insists that the President is to be con-

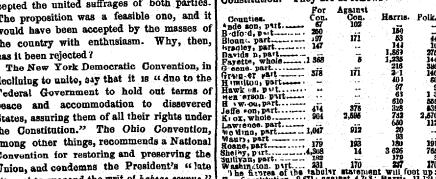
trolled by the meanest of the old Breckinridge cabal. They were principals in the treason against the Democratic party,—they were instrumental in accomplishing its division and the defeat of Douglas, and now, in building up these intamous platforms, they are the accessories of Mr. Davis. Vallandighan corroborated their statement he would be re m: and Disunion; Ben Wood means Disunion, and Baight, of Indiana, whose every vote this session was cast with that of Brechneider and Bayard, and who edjoys the notoriety of having been the only Northern Senator who consistently voted against the country, means Dispuion also. These are the min who con-

and other Northern States, and, after endea voring to embarrass and ruin the Administratien in Congress, they go home to demoraliz the people and build up a party against it en the site of the old Democratic party. The been trampled in the dust-Jefferson and JACKSON have been taken from their niches, to be replaced by Calhoun and Davis-its glory, grandeur, and sacredness have departed with the principles which made it glorious, grand, and sacred, and as the money-changers and thieves plundered and defiled the temples in the olden time, so is our Democratic edifice being plundered and defiled to-day. The pure Democracy you will find on the field, laying down their lives; at the Treasury-box, paying in their hard-earned gold, and laboring with enthusiasm in the cause of their country wherever their country calls. And the old shrine, with its conspirators and peacehawkers, must be thoroughly purified before they can ever again kneel before it.

Affairs in Tennessee. We are indebted to Adams' Express Company for copies of late numbers of Memphis papers, which contain some interesting infornation in regard to the state of affairs in that

lecession region. The feeling of rejoicing caused by the result of the battle near Manassas has not yet ubsided, and the disposition to exaggerate the of their generals, is still very strong. The tual platform this simple principle:—Loyalty editors are bad enough, but the clergymen appear to be still worse. The former tration,—and an unqualified support of its use the most extravagant phrases of our war measures. In both States they controlled language in describing the genius of Beau-REGARD, JOHNSTON, and DAVIS; but the Reverend RICHARD HIMES, who delivered a thanksgiving sermon in honor of the victory, which is published in the Avalanche, assured his hearers the insurgents had taken at Manassas from \$4,000,000 to \$8,000,000 of property, killed and wounded from 10,000 to 20,000 of our men, and captured 1,200 prisoners, while their own loss was but about 400 killed and 1,200 wounded! The principal portion of his sermon consists of a philippic against the people of the North, which has

rarely been equalled in bitterness. The election that has recently been held clearly shows that there is a strong Union feeling existing in Tennessee, although its friends are in a minority. The contest for the office of Governor was between Isham G. Har-BIS, the present incumbent, and Major WM. H. POLK, the brother of President Polk. The people voted for and against a permanent Constitution, which is, if adopted, (theoretithe intervention of the sword? So far as the cally,) to unite Tennessee permanently with the Southern Confederacy. The returns, as cession papers to indicate the election of HARRIS and the triumph of the peri Constitution. They are as follows:



The Memphis papers express perfect con platform of the Northern Peace Party, and fidence in the ability of their generals to capture Washington in their ewn good time, but advise patience; and meanwhile they urge that complete preparations be made for the campaign on the Mississippi. They boast that they will capture Cairo, drive our army from Missouri, and, if an attempt is made to assail them at Memphis, easily repulse it. The following paragraph from the Argus briefly expresses its (real or pretended) sentiments:

low, are about drawing near to each other. A collision is imminent, and somebody must be whipped McCulloch can't be, and Pillow wouldn't be if he could, under which circum what has the Government been doing for the past year but giving these very assurances? The Republican leaders have covered themselves all over with such pledges. Mr. Skward in his Senatorial speech—Mr. Cameron repeatedly as Senator—and in fact, every representative Republiand in fact, every representative Republiand we trust all our traps will be duly set."

The habits and condition of a large powitor. The habits and condition of a large portion as Mr. Lovejov in the House, or Mr. Sumner of the Southern troops may be inferred from in the Senate, joined in the declarations of the following extract from the Avalanche of of Mesars. Bowers and Adams, may have such, the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of the 5th inst., which describes a drunken riot crowded houses during the three nights they an War. The President in his inaugural gave among them, in which thirteen men were the South the most abundant assurances of killed, and several fatally injured, as follows; "From a gentleman who arrived from Grand function yesterday morning we learn the following o'clock on Friday. By some accident they got hold of a barrel of whisky, and a number of them

> of negroes have entered their ranks who are extremely anxious to kill "Yankees," and the Avalanche copies, as an evidence of this statement, from the N. O. Crescent, the following article:

There seems to be a general understanding now that it is best for the planters to keep

It is a common thing for Southern merchants to advertise that they are willing to Confederate States," in payment of claims

A Carp.—We, the undersigned merchants of Charleston, have received communications from many of our friends in the interior stating that TREASURY NOWS AND BONDS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES would be tendered to them in payment of debts, and that their collections would be

ment or deput, and that their collections would be stimulated were it generally known that these se-curities could be frealy used by the merchants. In order that all of our costowners may be ad-vised as to our course, we have deemed it proper to issue forthwith a general notice that we will cheerfully receive the aforesaid Treasury Noves were Raying for all cravity size as and Bends for all claims due us. CHARLESTON, July 20, 1861. They are evidently preparing to make Trea-

sury notes and bonds the principal currency

trol the organizations of Ohio, New York, WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE. LATEST NEWS Letter from "Uccasional." Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, August 9. A theory has been started within the last two days accredited to Gen Scott, that the forces of old Democratic temple is deserted—its great the traitors in Virginia are being organized into Special Despatches to "The Press. men have passed away-its principles have three or four divisions, each of which is to be directed to a particular point, so as to form a compland and simultaneous attack on the city Wasnington Thus we are to be assailed from the Maryland side and the Virginia side. A faint will be made upon Aclington Heights, so as to occury than John C. Breckingings. If he had the our troops there entrenched, while the enemy rushes in upon us from the other side of Georgetown, and from the borders of Maryland on the his State, which has now, by the voice of the peonorth. The secrecy of the Confederates renders it ple, declared for the Union, and throw his inextremely difficult to anticipate their movements. It is certain that some weight is attached to this Union and the Constitution against the elements theory in high quarters. Fortunately, however, the reticence of Gen McClellan is quite equal to had been extinguished in his breast, the very fact that of his former friend, Beauregard, and his vi- of the Union vote, given so decidedly on Monday, gilance could not be excelled. He is rapidly would, if he pretends to the claims of common moulding our volunteers into well-trained and honesty, induce him, as the people's representahardy soldiers. He is weeding out incompetent tive, to carry out their views by throwing officers, and by his own example filling the rank his influence in favor of the Union. or and file with the noblest emulation. It is astonish | resign the position he holds. An adherence to his ing how soon we become accustomed to that we cannot change to suit ourselves. Already newspaper hands, for he has always declared in Congress that timple. reporters boast, not what they have sent, but what he would be guided by the voice and the wishes of they have refused to send to their employers, and his constituents. But the course pursued by Mr. the people, hungry as they are for news, are ready | BRECKINBIDGE In the last Congress leaves little to lose their patience when they encounter a pa.a. hope for anything from that man but a studied degraph giving information of the operations of our feat of the friends of the Union. He openly and

I have repeatedly spoken in this correspondence save the Union, because there was no specific of the number of spies that infest this city in the law for some of the specific steps taken to interest of the Southern traitors. Their name is arrest the progress of treason. Where do we losses suffered by our troops, the bravery of legion. Artful, secret, and active, they deceive and Senator Breckingings after the close of Democratic party, a compromise in the shape the insurgent soldiers, and the valor and skill our best friends by pretending to favor the Union, the Senate? Not hurrying home to help his conand assist our worst enemies by seizing upon every stituents to carry out their wishes as they expressed purposes, and the Navy Department, in view of epportunity to wound it. Ready to take any them in the vote on Monday. Do we see him re- the facts presented, concurs with him in the favor or patronage that may be effered to them by maining here, and by his voice and pen calling to epinion. the Administration, they do not nesitate to employ the PROPLE to sustain the Union? (and what an the very influence thus acquired to break that Ad- influence he might yield !!) No, no, we find him ministration down. The most malignant and in Baltimere supping with traitors. We hear him mischievous of these spies are females. Some of on the baloony of the Eutaw House, in that city. them are ladies of high position, too, who, shield- inflaming the minds of dissifected citizens against ing themselves behind the so-called weakness of the Union, the Administration, and the citizens of their sex, reject the disguises assumed by their the North! I have hoped and prayed, and husbands, fathers, and brothers, and proclaim their watched for months to see that man throw himself, sympathy with treason and their earnest hope that | bedy and soul, in for his country; but he is lost sympany with treason and their caracter has been also been also been accountly may be defeated. In the lost to the Union, to the principles of patriotism and around the luxurious tables of these peeple, sentiments are attered and from the second in power in the nation, he has plans perfected of the most atroclous character. fallen, Lucifer like, to the low level of a traitor, Midnight meetings, after the fashion of the celebrated Know-nothing lodges, are regularly held. cal dishonesty. What is most disgusting in this whole affair is the fact that nearly all those engaged in this conspi racy are people who have prospered upon the changed to a proposition for peace, not yet officially money they have coined from the jobs they have ly made, but mooted in influential circles. Peace received from the Federal Government. There has been too much leniency for this scandalous, as will acknowledge this Union broken into fragflagrant, and notorious ingratitude, and a growing ments, and Government, law, and order trammen engaged in this bad business, or else their

> ers, it is a good thing to hold out to our public men the alluring balt of being President of the United States Beyond the approval of his own conscience, what more honorable and fitting reward could a successful patriot in the Cabinet or in the field desire? I am sick of the talk of mere partisans of the dangers of a standing army and a military dictatorship, and I am intensely so when I remember how my country has suffered under the ruinous rule of corrup civilians. I would rather see this Republic maintained by arms, its majestic edifice comented by the blood of traitors, and its threshold whitened with their bones, than witness its rapid decay under the corrupting influence of treason. Three young generals—and a noble triumvirate they are -now lead the three grand divisions of the American army: George B. McClellan on the Potomac, Nathaniel P. Banks on the Shenandoah, and tion. There were at that time twelve hundred John C. F. émont on the Mississippi Some of our sick in the Culpeper Court House hospitals, while Dolson, A P Smith, W. L Smith. prophets are busy in casting their Presidential horoscope; and why not? What brighter guerdon could be held forth to contending warriors thousand, and every farm house in and around than the Presidential prize? They are all pa- Centreville and Manassas Junction is converted triotic men-conscientious in the belief that they into a hospital, and filled with the sick and are fighting a battle in the result o tion now, and posterity hereafter, must feel an indescribable interest. It will assuredly not para lyze their energies to feel that he who wins in this | vivid pictures of the horrors of war, and Braune

After all, however we may soold political lead

community.

great race may attain the right to administer the GARD has, it appears, large collections of these laws of a great people. Public Amusements. We are promised a few performances at Walnut street Theatre-the first to be given this evening Among the company are the highly respectable names of Mrs. Duffield and Mrs. Helen Muzey, Mr. Edwin Adams, Mr. L. R. Shewell, Mr. Vining Bowers, besides Mr. and Miss Rose Wood and Mad'lle Therese, in "a patriotic pas de trois. prepared expressly for the cocasion." ning's dramatic performances will consist of the play of "Damon and Pythias," in which (first time in this city) Mr. Shewell will play Damon to Mrs. Duffield's Hermsons and Mr. Adams' Pythias; and a new one-act farce, "Too Much for Good Nature," in which Mrs. Helen Muzzy (after seven years' absence from the Philadelphia stage), Mr. Edwin Adams, and Mr. Vining Bowers take the leading parts. We sincerely hope that the company, who are under the joint management the class of next week.

nounce as to induce them to play on to, at least McDonough's Olympic Theatre.-This pretty little boudoir Theatre will open for a summer sea-Junction yesternay morning we test the services of the services of the gay and brilliant Annie Lons.

South of the services of the gay and brilliant Annie Lons. dale as his chief arde de camp, who will appear for the occasion, and appears in her inimitable impersonation of Nan, in " The Good for Nothing, of which she was the original in this country and in which all her imitators have failed in ap proaching her. All our volunteers que Anni-Lonsdale a debt of gratitude. She it was who inaugurated the Lone Mother and Widow's Relief papers and in pamphlet form, and circulated Fund during their absence, and those who have returned should welcome this lady as she deserves Mr. McDonough appears in a favorite rôle the

same evening Important from Fortress Monroe. FORTRESS MONROE, August 8.—The village (ampton has been burnt by General Magrudor, his advance with the rebel forces.

Scouts and fugitives yesterday morning brought word of the approach of a large Confederate force

from Yorktown.

These rumors were confirmed at 5 P. M. by an intelligent deserter from the Secessionists, named E. A. Mahew, a native of Maine, but a resident of Georgia until impressed into the service, who furnished an account of the expedition.

Mr. Mahew has been stationed at Yerktown since the 1st of June.

On Friday last Colonel, now General, Magrader

left Yorktown with a force of 7,000 men, including two hundred cavalry and eight pieces of artillery. three Parrot guns, four howitzers, and one rified cannon.

A part of the troops were from Williamsburg.
On Monday night they encamped at Great Bethel which had been completely desarted.
On Tuesday night they advanced towards Hamp. ton, and at noon yesterday took up a position on Back river, some three miles from the town, where the next morning, Mahew managed to escape through a cornfield, and by swimming a couple of streams reached the Foreness or some of the streams of t

He says the object of the expedition was to draw out our forces to attack Camp Hamilton, near Newport News, if practicable, and at least to de stroy Hampton so as to prevent us from using it for winter quarters General Butler at ones repaired to this end of Hampton bridge, where he remained until eleven Col. Weber erected a barricade near the Hamp

ton side of the bridge, and placed a strong guard a various points on this side of the creek. various points on this side of the creek.

A few minutes past midnight Gen. Magruder,
with about five hundred Confederates, some of
them belonging to Hampton, entered the town, and
immediately fired the buildings with torches. immediately fred the buildings with torones.

The greater part of the five hundred houses were built of wood, and as no rain hasfallen lately, the strong south wind soon produced a terrible conflagration.

There were perhaps twenty white people and

There were perhaps twenty white people and double that number of negroes remaining in the town, from inability to remove, some of whose houses were fired without waking the inmates. The robels gave Carey Jones and his wife, both of them aged and infirm, but 15 minutes to remove a few articles of furniture to the garden.

Several of the whites, and also of the negroes were hurried away to be present into the Confederate service. Wm Socfield, a merchant, took refinge in our camp above the town.

the General, but after ten o'clock on Wednesday night there was not a Federal soldier in Hampton.

A flag of truce just in from Norfolk with Miss Mayo, a niece of General Scott, on her way from Richmond to New York, states that the rebels attribute the act to Gen. Butler

Gen Magruder has encamped near New Morket bridge. He will hardly venture to attack New port News.

Mr. Mayhew states that there have been about 7,000 rebels stationed at Yorktown. Some ten days ago a battalion come dewn to the outskirts of Hampton, and carried away 180 nogroes.

Provisions are abundant at Yorktown, and most of the regimen's are receiving new uniforms for the winter campaign.

Cunn to relieve his plokets beyond Alexandria, fell in with a body of robels, when shots between the most hat be led in with a body of robels, when shots between the mere briskly exchanged, killing two men, but on which side the Colonel did not state when he to-day mentioned the occurrence to several friends in Washington. Reinforcements were sant to our plokets, when the enemy fied.

Our troops on the Virginia side are more vigilant than heretofore against any possible surprise.

Ex-Minister Faulkner.

Ex-Minister Faulkner, lately returned from France, paid a visit to the Scoretary of State to-day.

Another Pirate Steamer Escaped from Boston, Ang. 9—A letter from a Boston mer-chant, dated at New Orleans on the 31st ult., states By Telegraph to The Press. FROM WASHINGTON.

The Future of Breckin idge.

a spark of that element left, he would return to

fluence with those who are struggling to upheld the

of Secossion. Even if the last spark of patriotism

"Peace, Peace."

The appeal from the South to be let alone i

we say; peace we all desire; but not such a peac

demand that it put down insurrection. If it is

worthy of being recognized by other nations, those

nations claim that it must exercise a power equil

to any emergency to which it may be called, one

of which is the suppression of rebellion. If these

attributes are wanting, then it must fall, and re-

lies of man This, then, is the question now to be

decided: Shall we sue for peace on the basis pro-

posed by JEFF DAVIS. and put the continent

henceforth under the rule of tyrants, or shall we

have one more strong pull, and a LONG PULL (if it

must be), and a PULL ALTOGETHER to redeem

Sick and Sorrowing.

General Journton acknowledges eighteen hun

somes to the sick-bed when it finds no entrance

into masked batteries. Hospitals contain many

just now for contemplation—the fruits of his labors

as the willing war servant of JEFF DAVIS & Co.,

Misrepresentations.

JEFF DAVIS will not permit the few Southers

papers that still exist to report anything concern

ing his army, but they have full license to mis

represent the Northern army, &c The privilege

evidently enjoyed by press and people The

to the s upendous structure. As specimens, the

" Following up the retreating forces of the Yan-

kees, our troops found two of our Southern videttes

to Gen. Scorr, and other 'grand army' officers,

and all marked as destined to 'Richmond.' Many

of the boxes were filled with sauces, sardines, pre-

served meats, peach preserves, olives, &c." "I

sandouff.), and the ropes, with nooses, to hang

charging another regiment armed with the best

guns and bayonets, and literally cutting them to

fought bravely enough with bullets, quailed under

murder." "When the news of the capture of

Sherman's battery reached Washington, General

These newspaper misrepresentations are ba

enough, but they will not do a tithe of the evil that

is caused by misrepresentations from the putpit, and in letters by clergymen, published in the

proadcast over the South. The Episcopal bishop

of Tennessee in his letter addressed to the Secre

tary of State, but written for Southern circulation

pronounces the Northern army a horde of liber

and daughters. These charges, thoroughly false as

their authors know them to be, are made for effect

upon the public mind, and being pronounced under

the assumed sanctity of a bishop's lips, they are be-

lieved throughout the South. The result we may

Discreditable.

If Gen. McDownLl's official report of the Ball

Run sffair is true, and we cannot doubt it, the part

not, I regret to say, creditable to their professed

played by the Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment is

patriotism. The report made by the General say:
"On the eve of the battle the Fourth Pennsylva

nia Regiment of Volunteers, and the battery of volunteer artillery of the New York Eighth Mil-tis, whose term of service expired, insisted on ther

discharge. I wrote to the regimen, expressing a request for them to remain a short time, and the Hon Secretary of War, who was at the time on the ground, tried to it duce the battery to remain at iesset five days. But in vain They insisted on their discharge that night. It was granted, and the next morning, when the army moved forward into battle, these troops moved to the roar of the next "canon".

If these men went forward without giving n

tice that they would not take any part in an en-

gagement-thus causing full dependence to b

placed upon them, and, afterwards, at the hour of

need, refused to take a position in the army, the

cannot avoid the censure of the public. Their ad

vance was assurance; their refusal, on the

ground, to do duty, deceived the general and weakened his forces. The well directed efforts of

that regiment might have turned the results

The Increased Pay.

You will perceive that Congress, before its ad-

journment, passed a bill increasing the pay of the

This measure, so eminently just, meets the appro-

bation of all classes-for it is only fair that they

olunteers now in the service of their

that day's experience in our favor.

of Sherman's battery was lost

all easily conceive.

Richmond Whig and Enquirer may be quoted.

under whose suspices these Death's portrait galle

ries have been supplied.

sustain, and perpetuate a Government whose

strength is vested in THE PROPLE?

men engaged in this bad business, or else their prompt expulsion, with their families, from this ment is worthy of being perpetuated, its subjects

WASHINGTON, August 9, 1861

Appointments of Brigadier Generals. The President to day made the following additional appointments of brigadier generals for the volunteers, all of them, Professor Mitchell excepted, being from the list recommended by the New York Congressional delegation : Colonels Blenker and Slecum, of the volunteers

Major Wadsworth, aid to General McDowell. Colonel John A Peck, or major of the regular army, who distinguished himself during the Mexi-There are few men living who could exert a John H Martindala, a graduate of West Point Ormsby M Mitchell, professor of astronomy, of Cincinnati, graduate of West Point, and ex-army greater influence for good from this date hence patriotism of an honest man-nay, even if he had

Consular Appointments. The following consular appointments have re ently been made, and some of them have been onfirmed by the Senate, and others made since the adjournment of Congress : John T. Nealy, of Kansas, consul to Kingston Jamaios.

M. Jackson, of Wissonsln, to Halifax. T. S King, of Rhode Island, to Oporto. J. G. Bowman, of Indians, to Matanzas. David H Wheeler, of Iowa, to Genoa. Linge Monte, of Massachusetts, to Palermo. past professions demands this, at least, at his Charles W. Goddard, of Maine, to Consta Arthur Fulson, to Cape Haytien.

G. Hogg, to Trinidad.

William L. Baker, of Maryland, to Guaymas. L. Pierce, of Texas, to Matamores. James H Armsby, of New York, to Naples, vice M. Hammett, who has held that office for boldly abused the President for an honest effort to fifty-two years The Vanderbilt Steamships. The naval constructor charged with that partien ar duty, reports that he has twice examined Com

ANDERBILT's steamers, and considers them unfit

Visiting the Capitol. Company P, the crack company of Colonel

BAKER'S California Regiment, visited the Capitol. w invitation, this morning. Capt Wittington. Capt Wirringrow, of the Michigan First, reported killed at Bull Run, is alive, and at Rich

ond. His wife had a letter from him vesterday Capt. Rickets. Capt. RICKETS was wounded, and is a prise t Richmond. Mrs R is with him, and he is doing well. Dr. Lawis, of the Second Wise Regiment, a prisoner, is his physician.

Lieut. Dempsey. Lieut. DEMPSEY, of the New York Second, reorted killed, is in a hospital, near Manassas, and More Troops Arrived.

The Nineteenth Regiment, Indiana Volunteers olonel Meridith, arrived last night They uster eleven hundred men, and are uniformed with gray jackets and pants, with a handsome gray felt hat trimmed with red tape The Sixth Wisconsin Regiment, Colonel Curren. trived last evening. They number one thousand and thirty four rank and file, and are uniformed

n gray, trimmed with black. Several of the flicers wives accompany the regiment More Wagons Arrived. Another large lot of ambulances and baggage agons arrived last night. The ambulances are ery handsome, and look very comfortable.

Navy Yard Matters. The schooner Susquehanna arrived last night from Baltimore with a large cargo of lumber for the Government. The steamer Gaptey, which was seized by the Government at Alexandria, is lying at the yard,

with the prises captured on the Potomac. Arrivals from Pennsylvania. Willard's -Jos. Dilworth, J. W. Halman, R. I Hartley, Thos Forster, W. M Might, H. J. dred sick in the hospitals at Winchester, when he Brooke, W. P. Scheel, M. T. Dill. Jas Souther, gathered his forces to proceed to Manassas June Hon. L W. Hall, R. A. Wilder, John W Ryan H A Frink, E D Cleg, W. R Kelman, T. P. the sick and wounded received at the hospitals at Kirkwood's .- W. Maris, James Winter, E. M.

Charlottesville, since the battle, number over a Power. National -F. J. McCaffrey, John Weiler Brown's.-E J Reed and ladv.

> From General Banks' Column. SANDY HOOK, Md., Aug. 9 -Gen. Stone has been assigned to a separate command, to be stationed at the Point of Rocks, where it is presumed the rebels intend ultimately to establish a strong battery, to intercept the transportation of supplies from Baltimore and the lower Potomac. Col Hamilton, of the Third Wisconsin, has been appointed to the command of the Third brigade of

this division, in place of Gen. Stone' transferred to the Point of Rocks. The report of yesterday stating that two rehel regiments, with six guns, were approaching from seeburg towards the Point of Rocks, is disore dited. That point is now guarded by the Twenty eighth New York, Col. Donnelly, strongthened by pyramid of falsehood is growing rapidly, and every | detachments from other regiments. The section new edition of their publications adds a new layer of Virginia opposite Point of Rocks, through which the enemy must pass to attack us, is thoroughly scouted both day and night

The Lacdical Europor's Department has semoved from Hagerstown to Frederick, Md., and dead, and suspended by ropes from trees on the roadside." "Our gallant and victorious army general hospital to the same place. The latter captured a large number of boxes, &; belonging will be located at the old slate barracks, built by the English in 1775, which are still in good condi-Last evening, Major Doubleday's siege battery

was tried in the vicinity of Londoun Heights.

have a man from Manassas, who saw them (30 000 | Shot and she I were thrown entirely over the sum regiment, with nothing but bowle knives, by percussion shells of the rified guns. The estipieces? The regiment thus assaulted, which had plause from the beholders. Good health and discipline pervade all the enthe operation of this dreadful weapon, and shouted campments. promises to become very efficient. General satis

Scorr privately ordered six cannon to be taken faction prevails since the reception of new musfrom the navy yard, and sent to Washington, with kets and a better quality of food. Additional the announcement that it was Sherman's battery | clothing and shoes are now on the way from Pennreturned from the field safe." [Not a single gun sylvania for this reg ment Reconnoissances by the engineer staff are daily kept up, and weak points are strengthened by aditional forces. The Point of Rocks prisoners are still in our

tody. Rumors as to the movements of the enemy i this violnity are plentiful, but very unreliable. Charged with Fitting Out a Slaver. Naw York, Aug. 9 -A. S. Bigelow and A. H Potter, shipowners and ontfitters at New Bedford

were before the United States Commissioners to day, charged with fitting out the ship Brutus as a slaver. About a year ago, it is alleged, the Brie tus obtained 540 slaves, of whom 500 survived the passage, and were sold in Cuba. They were held in \$10,000 each for a further hearing. John Dowdell, alias Jones, the alleged mate o the brig Mary Frances, was committed to jail. charged with shipping negroes. The Mary Frances was fitted out in New York about a year since, and cleared for Wilmington, N. C., where she obtained a nominal charter to the West Indies, and from thence sailed to the West coast of Africa

She succeeded in taking on board 817 negroes, and ubsequently landed them in Cuba, after which the brig was hurnt and the master and crew dis persed to parts unknown. Dowdell was recently arrested at Chelsea. Massachusetts Regiment En Route. New York, Aug. 9.— The Mass chusetts Four-teenth Regiment left here at 8 o'clock this after-noon for Philadelphia.

Artillery from Boston. Bosron, Aug. 9 —Wine's Flying Artillery le here at two o'clock this morning for New York. The Europa at Boston. Bosron. August 9 — The steamer Europa arrive at 5 o'clock this morning, via Halifax. Her a

vices have already been published. The Kangaroo at New York NEW YORK. August 9 -The steamship Kom, roo has arrived, but her advices have been and

A Brave Man Maitreated by the Rebels The Government has received information of the following facts through an intercepted letter, written by a rebal at one of the forts opposite Pickens, to a friend in one of the Gulf States ; night and this morning, caused by the arrival among us of a man from Pickens. It seems that

THE CITY. Execution of Thomas J. Armstrong. HIS LAST HOURS.

The Cell and the Scaffold.

Orime is full of mystery, and it, therefore, takes strong hold upon the minds of men. Murder ud lotestion, trial and sentence, imprisonment and the souffold, are all weird chapters in its vo ume; and the most terrible of these are the first and the last-the crime and the retribution. The cople are familiar with the details of the offence or which Thomas J. Armstrong yesterday morn ing atoned in part by offering up his life. And, as they already know of the terrible fortitude which made him famous in the court-room and the cell, there remains but to tell of the same usflinching esolution, when launched from the drop with the loose around his neck.

THE CHARACTER OF THE MAN.

as evidenced to us, who have follewed him, from

the day of arrest, through all the phases of trial and confinement, is scarcely less recognizable now than when, a human riddle, he paced the floor of ais cell in the Nineteenth-ward station house, eleven nonths ago. His face is remarkable only for its lack of expression, and an utter absence of that mobility which reveals the emotions within. It has never grown either pale or flushed; it has admitted of neither nervous twitchings to indicate fear, nor cool stolidity to mirror recklessness. No man could say, at any time, that the prisoner assumed bravado; but in moments when some have nelted to tears, no shadow of teeling has stolen over his face. He has been, perhaps from tempera nent, stolid, changeless, emotionless, expression less. Not granite carved into form could be less for the service required, namely—for blockading immovable; and this singular stolidity has been characteristic as well of the body as the face He has not trembled, shrunk, or started. No one has seen him astonished or abathed And withal he has not been of heartless guise, or, as some have imagined, a cold stony-oyed personality, over which shadows or smiles never float. There have been indications, but we could not read them; and shanges, but we could not interpret them. Sometimes it was hard to tell whether he was serious or miling; but of his character one element was known—that, if the will bore any relevancy to the form, he could undertake unflinchingly all parts, and play them to the and

This may have been his secret; for if are t predit all his statement, he lived in consummate hypocrisy, which no man detected, and died with the heroism of a martyr, while a lie was clinging to his lips. Of all men around him, he has been the least moved, and the manner of his death will sadly perplex those philosophers who award peaceful issue only to the good. There was no orime of which this young man was not capable. Seduction, theft, murder, false

lows to God, and perjury to man, were some of his offences. He plotted guile in the church, with the punishments of the damned ringing in his cars and called on the Deity to witness that two inno cent beings were guilty of the atrocious crim which he alone perpetrated. He seems to have been one of those moral idiots

which mental philosophers treat, who, born without conscience, never feel compunction, and know the dividing line between vice and virtue, only by the consequences of each. Socially, Armstrong is said to have been a pleasant youth, and in figure he was by no means re-

pulsive, being always nearly dressed and cleanly He had black hair, rather coarse, but always well brushed, good teath, and dark whiskers, trimmed own to a genteel length. His forehead was hol low, but moderately high, and the contour of his face thin, sharpening toward the chin. He was illiterate, and devoid of prudence, as his state ments before and after the trial evidence, and also his speeches in court and upon the gallows. His confession was interlarded with copious slang phrases, and low, vulgar, witticisms, and his speech upon the gallows was wretchedly constructed. IN THE DESTORS' APARTMENT

the jury, the reporters, the prison inspectors, and the deputy sheriffs, met at nine o'clock. The following named gentlemen composed the

the scenes of the trial and the leading part taken by Colonel Mann in convicting the murderer. Some forty gentiemen were here convened at ten clock, when they were formed in procession, headed by the sheriff, and moved arm-in-arm sons loitering in the street, to the gateway admit ting to the convict's corridor. The prosession was highly respectable in guise, and made up of many of the leading citizens of Philadelphia. It looked like a funeral procession, as it was to be, and the silence of all was unbroken, save by the ring of

IN THE CREEK Meantime a fearful performance was cocurring in the prisoner's cell, which lay upon the third sic. This cry brought the blood to the temples of tier in the convicts' corridor. Two sisters and a cousin had remained in the cell of the condemned man during the entire night, the remainder of the family having left him early in the evening. The scene between the dying man and his relahandcuff.), and the ropes, with nooses, to hang mit from smooth bore guns while the Eagle Rook tives was agonizing in the extreme, and of its detraitors." "Who ever before dreamed of a flut pinnacle was successively struck and shattered tails all who are parents and brothers may be informed. At midnight Armstrong fell asleep, and mated range of the latter shots was a mile and he slept soundly until five o'clock, notwithstandthree quarters, the accuracy eliciting bursts of ap- log a thunder-storm, which raged about four day and cheerful pursuits. It seemed strange to hose who watched the prisoner, thus unconso when every breath was hurrying him toward a terrible fate, yet he slept soundly, and the inquiry

> To s'esp? Perchance to dream! * * *
> For in that sleep ere death what dreams may come Soon after daylight, the gisters of Armstrons another dreadful scene was enacted. The place of these devoted relatives was taken by the father and one or two intimate male friends of the condemned man, and they, in company with the Ray. Mr. McAuley and Mr. George H Stuart, remained with him until the sheriff and his assistants entered the cell for the purpose of pregaring the condemn-ed for the last dreadful scene. The parting of the father from his erring son was a terrible scene. The old man remained in an adjacent cell until

all was over. Before the appearance of the sheriff, Mr. McAn lev. with the consent of the sheriff and Mr Per ine calf-kin. He wore neither hat nor collar, and his linen was scrupulously clean. The hands, by the motions of the fingers, any tremulousness which he might exhibit. They were soft and white spotted between the thumb and forefinger

While the preachers were thus speaking conso lation, the jury and witnesses were collected in the lation, the jury and witnesses were contected in the following the prisoner's corridor. A few of Mr. Perkins, to Sheriff Kern, who has been very office, adjoining the prisoner's corridor. A few of Mr. Perkins, to Sheriff Kern, who has been very office, adjoining the prisoner's corridor. A few of Mr. Perkins, to Sheriff Kern, who has been very office, adjoining the prisoner's corridor. A few of Mr. Perkins, to Sheriff Kern, who has been very office, adjoining the prisoner's corridor. outside, and others walked down the pavement along the corridor wall, to an open place between the stable and wash-house, where the scaffold had been crected. Fearfully simple seemed all the preparations. Fearfully commonplace seemed the demeanor of all the stable and wash-house, where the scaffold had been crected. Fearfully commonplace seemed the demeanor of all the stable and wash-house, where the scaffold had been crected. Fearfully commonplace seemed the demeanor of all the stable and wash-house, where the scaffold had been crected. Fearfully commonplace seemed the demeanor of all the scaffold had been crected. Fearfully commonplace seemed the scaffold had been crected. Fearfully commonplace seemed the scaffold had been crected. Fearfully commonplace seemed the scaffold had been crected. Fearfully simple seemed all the proportions of all the scaffold had been crected. Fearfully commonplace seemed the scaffold had been crected. Fearfully simple seemed all the proportions are created and hold to answer by all the world."

the doors, peeping thro the had yet been led out; whether "he" would "die the color of death game," and if "he" had yet "blowed" or confeesed. All the prison knew of the execution isilor and convict, and they felt already that

Death, like Silence, was in the place. THE WARRANT FOR EXSCUTION Was read by Mc Vaux, Sheriff Kern standing by, and the jury drawn up in a semi circle at a quarter after ten It was signed by the Governor and Secretary, and specified that the prisoner

While this was going on, we remarked a picture the inscription :

"At the door of a prison see Friendship in wait;
May the object some pits inspire!"
On the outside of the wall was an iron gibbet. That within seemed to demonstrate a picture of mercy which the gibbat without did not second The monotony of waiting here was full of terrible anticipation, and only those who waited can tell the suspense and fear which haunt even the witness of an execution. The victim should have suffered all the agonies of death, if his fears were

relatively great. THE SCHER WITHOUT THE PRICON The usual morbid curiosity was displayed out side the walls of the prison during the morning At an early hour loungers were seen leaning or the iron palings which surround the prison grassplot, and their number increased every few minutes. Between nine and ten the crowd of "outsiders" numbered several hundred, and there were over a thousand persons gathered in the vicinity by the time the execution took place. The reporters were assailed with eager question ing as they passed through the concourse. No unseemly behavior took place, however, and every thing passed off in quiet and order The Mayor's

tim alone was needed to condude the drama. THE MARCH TO THE GALLOWS At eleven c'olock Armstrong walked down stairs, pinioned, between George H. Stuart, E:q, and Mr. Moduley. These gentlemen were weeping ould produce counsel. He further stated that the profusely and many of the jurymen broke into profusely, and many of the jurymen broke into

half serious, half humorous, before remarked, still somers, as they were driven off, were grouned and lurked in his countenance. He might have been jury, appointed in accordance with law, to witness lurked in his countenance. He might have been the execution: A. J. Riper, J. Duffadaway, A. a trifle paler than usual, but not a whit nervous,

was being done.

At a few minutes after eleven o'clock the solemn procession took up its way for the gallows, all bareheaded and treading in couples, the boot-heels waking up strange and awful echoes from the stone walls, calling out again the convicts, who pushed their pallid fages up to the bars, and gazed at the galled timbers, the small, delicate boy, and the gall timbers, the small, delicate boy, and the gall timbers, the small, delicate boy, and the gall timbers, the small, delicate for my solement more of the clerk, to have crime and trace their destiny or their reformation.

Just as Armstrong reached the gallows, a cry started from some one of the clerk, no one knew where; perhaps from the desolate father, who waited alone for the lifeless body of his boy. but

stair, with limbs full of mussle and nerve, pausing at the top and looking at the sky, the long corridor walls, and the upturned faces, as if about to see them for the last time ere death stamped blindness upon his eyebalis and shut out the world to him for ever.

THE PEAYER AND SPEECH ON THE GALLOWS.
Standing upon this fatal platform, four persons—the sheriff, the condemned, Messrs. Stuart and McAuley—their positions were dramatic in the till 7 A. M. many citizens who were to awake finally to a happy | McAuley—their positions were dramatic in the till 7 A. M. prisoner the warrant for the execution, and upon the left and the right, leaning against the souffild uprights, their faces buried in their handkerchiefs and their faces buried in their handkerchiefs and their frames shaking with emotion, stood the two spiritual advisors. Overhead dangled the fatal cord, and beneath were the frail supports that were soon to be removed. The prisoner stood the two dollars were found in his watch pick to the two dollars were found in his watch pick to the two dollars were found in his watch pick to the two dollars were found in his watch pick to the two dollars were found in his watch pick to the two dollars were found in his watch pick to the two dollars were found in his watch pick to the two dollars were found in his watch pick to the two dollars were found in his watch pick to the two dollars were found in his watch pick to the two dollars were found in his watch pick to the two dollars were found in his watch pick to the two dollars were found in his watch pick to the two dollars were found in his watch pick to the fact to him. He was the great that they should call; on Mr. Reed and examine him. On entering the apartment where the latter was, Mr. Row told him that as many letters some through his hands the pick to the pick were soon to be removed. The prisoner stood calmly, a slight motion of the throat being the only perceptible movement of any kind, until the preacher stapped forward and said aloud: "Let before of the absence of the envelopes; but the content of Then Armstrong closed his eyes, although his lips did not move, and appeared to

which lasted eight minutes. We print the prayer: PRAYER OF REV MR. M'AULEY. "Almighty and everlasting God! Thou who know-st the end and the beginning; Theu who art acquaint with all our ways; Thou who reignest in the heavens above, and in the earth beneath, and ley, with the consent of the sheriff and Mr Per kins, took Armstrong out into the corridor, and while walking with him implored him to tell the simple truth. Armstrong made some revelations which the preacher afterward decided not to reveal through the press, but to keep until Sunday, when they would add to the attractiveness of his pulpit for that day. A contemporary says that this clergyman is satisfied of the truth of Armstrong's statement, which implicates Hollingsworth and Schindler, and also that the prisoner's later revelations do not differ from his confession. If such be so, few will doubt that the mardered rided and to the such with a blue cord at eleven clock. The arms were bent behind the back and fastened clossly together, the cord passing around each arm just above the elbow. The hands were thus brought even with a legal in black frook coat, black pants, and long boots of fine call-kin. He were neither hat no coller, and his line was servolucied. The hands. When the prayer was over, one of the religious gentlemen made a signal and Armstrong stepped | are not entitled to bounty for re-calisting

forward, facing the spectators, speaking directly in a loud, clear voice, as if reciting a speech committed to memory: "My friends, I am about to die, and let me say with India ink marks. His hair was broaded to the form the foreness, and me nervolune and to the foreness, and me nervolune and to the foreness, and me nervolune and to the foreness. I would not take slight figure seemed more than ever remarkable.

IN THE OPPICE.

The few people here, I would not take to take warning by my tate. Sabbath-breaking

was the first cause "I bid you farewell. To the prison keepers, to

es, with heart | minutes after eleven when the drop fell; soon the almost stilled and pale faces. Sometimes they hands turned red, and then purple, so continuing called aloud to the visitor know whether "he" until the cutting down, when they were quite blue, At two and a half minutes after he fell his nolse heat one hundred and thir y-two times per minute.

Five mi iutes afterwards his pulse beat on handred and sixty a minute. Seven misures afterwards his pulse ceased beat

ing, and the oincomned had fulfilled the penalty of the law. The death was caused by sufficiation. Fifteen minutes after the drop fell, the rope was cut, and the remains were placed on a barrow used Thomas Joffsmon Armstrong, should be hung by for the purpose They were then wheeled around the nack until dead ment, where the jury viewed the body No disover the door of the office, representing a squalid coloration of the face was visible. After viewing woman at the door of a prison. Underneath was | the body, the jury signed the usual certificate, tastifying to the fact of the execution and its fulfilment in accordance with the ie ter of the law. The remains have been placed in a coffin at the prison They will be taken by an undertaker, by

d rection of the family, and deposited in a cometery vault. At some future time they will be interred by the family of the condemned. The body was viewed by the father of Armstrong after the execution. The old man sat beside it speechless, and all the people came silently away, leaving him to gaze upon the lifeless form and rain his tears over the fixed face of his boy. A sen of Crawford sought admission to the scene, but was very properly denied. The crowd outside was very great when we emerged, and they were

begging pieces of the rope which some witnesses HEARING OF THE PIRATES CAPTURED ON THE SCHOONER PATREL -Your day afternoon the pirates of the schooner Petril, captured by the St. Laurence. were bought from Moramansing prison to the United States District Court for the purpose of having a hearing The prisoners were handouffed in pairs, and drove up from the prison in two omnibuses. There were thirty five in all, one being left in a sick bed in prison. Long before the arrival of the prisoners a large c owd on the prisoners are constant and a recognition of the prisoners. police acted well throughout the affair, as usual Mr. Perkins, the superintendent of the prison, and Mr. S. S. Mooney, of the Debtors' Apartment, left nothing undone, and those who witnessed the dread scene are deeply indebted to Sheriff Kern, who managed the entire affair with the utmost kindness and consideration to all parties connected with the scene.

THE GALLOWS PREPARED.

The gallows has been described. The trap was sustained by three upright props, and the middle prop was intended to be the last removed, it upholding the fior until, at a signal, a cord attached

prop was intended to be the lest removed, it upholding the floor until, at a signal, a cord attached
thereto should be pulled. At the jerking of the
cerd this prop would at once bend in the middle
and bring the whole platform down. The platform
was simply two horisontal doors, not unlike cellar
doors, with hinges affixed to the main posts of the
gallows. It fell inwards, each door striking
against pads or cushions to deaden the sound.
The rope was permanently attached to the gailows
beam at half past 10 o'clock, and an attache of the
sheriff's office slipped his neck through the nose
to allow that officer to adjust the knot. The rope
was of the thickness of one's thumb, closely twisted

to allow that efficer to adjust the knot. The rope was of the thickness of one's thumb, closely twisted and when suspended from the beam failing almost to the scriffold floor, a distance of twelve or fourteen feet. The prisoner would thus have a fall of ab. ut four feet, leaving his extremities at rest nearly two feet from the ground. The knot in the noose looked like a man's shut flat, where each finger would represent a coil of the rope. That part of the prisoner and the beam above. The cord attached to the drop was stretched and prepared; and the attidrop was stretched and prepared; and the atti- would also like time to recure sounsel. tude of the man experimenting with the nosse made a little shuddering amusement. The cord was adjusted within the stable, where the actual hangman was to be concealed, and the preparations being now completed, the arrival of the victors being now completed, the arrival of the victors was readed to encounted the victors was readed to encounter the victo

ious to interfere with the case

The Commissioner, after consultation with the District Actorney, stated that this gentleman was willing to continue the case until next Wednesday tears at the first sight of the prisoner.

The latter attracted all eyes directly. His limbs were firm, and that doubtful expression, had greatly increased by this time, and the prisoners.

CHARGED WITH ROBBING THE MAIL .- For Flowerfelt, Hon. Bichard Vaux, George Mage, Wilson Jewell, M. D., Reuben Sands, Hon. William Millward, John Sallor, Benjamin H. Brown, Henry Bickley, Robert P. King.

Here there ensued a general discussion of the prisoner's character and speculations as to his demeanor, confossion, etc. The District Attorney's demeanor, confossion, etc. The District Attorney's pleture was hung upon the wall, reminding us of pleture was hung upon the wall, reminding us of pleture was hung upon the wall, reminding us of pleture was hung upon the wall, reminding us of pleture was hung upon the wall, reminding us of pleture was hung upon the wall, reminding us of pleture was hung upon the wall, reminding us of pleture was hung upon the wall, reminding us of pleture was hung upon the wall, reminding us of pleture was hung upon the wall, reminding us of pleture was hung upon the wall, reminding us of pleture was hung upon the wall, reminding us of pleture was hung upon the wall, reminding us of pleture was hung upon the wall, reminding us of pleture was hung upon the wall, reminding us of pleture was hung upon the wall, reminding us of pleture was hung upon the wall, reminding us of pleture was hung upon the wall, reminding us of pleture was hung upon the wall, reminding us of pleture was hung upon the wall, reminding upon the prisoner of the posped his spiritual advisers implicitly, glancing up contingually to losses of money letters from large to losses of money letters from the prisoner of the people, and obeyed his spiritual advisers implicitly, glancing up contingually to losses of money letters from large to losses of money letters from the post office. Consequently, suspicion pass through the Pothad-liphis agent of the Post Office Department, has been discussion of the people, and obeyed his spiritual advisers implicitly, glancing up contingually to losses of money letters from large to losses of money letters from the value of the post office. Consequently, suspicion pass through the value pleture from the following the prise

started from some case of the cells, no one knew where; perhaps from the desolate father, who waited alone for the lifeless body of his boy; but anywhere, shrill, wild, and fall of mounful music. This cry brought the blood to the temples of many, and as quickly banished it; but the prisoner went on unmoved, and sprang first up the scaffold when the saw no one was looking toward bim, thrust this downless, which also enclosed the bill that accompanies registered letters, into the mildle of a pile of a hundred or so of letters from New York, which also enclosed the bill that accompanies registered letters, into the mildle of a pile of a hundred or so of letters from New York, which also enclosed the bill that accompanies registered letters, into the mildle of a pile of a hundred or so of letters from New York are—in a large envelope, on which was written "Atlantic City." and in one corner, "Post Office business." Mr. Ireland when the saw no one was looking toward bim, thrust this downless the specific particular that accompanies registered letters, into the mildle of a pile of a hundred or so of letters from New York are—in a large envelope, on which was written "Atlantic City." and in one corner, "Post Office business." Mr. Ireland when the saw no one was looking toward bim, thrust this downless that the mildle of a pile of a hundred or so of letters from New York are—in a large envelope, on which was written "Atlantic City." and in one corner, "Post Office business." Mr. Ireland when the saw no one was looking toward bim, thrust this downless the same of the same o

McAuley—their positions were dramatic in the extreme, and their forms loomed out plainly against the pale, clear sky. In the middle, stood the sheriff, hig face full of sadness, reading to the prisoner the warraut for the execution, and upon Mr. Row in the sitey, and communicated the fact

no effort to protract the hearing; and the Commis-sioner decided that Reed should be held in \$2 500 listen attentively during the whole supplication, to answer for his appearance at the next to GEN. JAMES' RIFLED CANNON PROJECTIES.

-Yesterday, calung into the room of Prof Live. who is now engaged preparing a large and cos ly was is now sugged preparing a large and some yebs.loon, from drab colored wilk from India, we were shown one of the prijecties, or bomb shells, fired from rifled cannens, and which can be dropped from a high elevation and produce the same

been much misunderst-inding as to whether the re-turned volunteers upon re-equistment would re-ceive a bounty, Colonel Harvey, of the Washing-ton Light Infantry, on Thursday telegraphed so-the War Department for definite knowledge. The-answer returned was: "Three on noths volunteers,

Col. CHANTRY'S REGIMENT.—Company G Captain John W. Moore, or the Thutieth Regiment, (Col Chantry's,) was mustered into the same woods presents a lively scene, and contains over 500 men. Two companies are uniformed, and the others will be to-day. The regiment will soon be

made an assault on a young man in Carter's allay, about 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon. A crowd

A Row.—A drunken man, named Edwards

tailon of the local series away 180 negroes.

Ex-Minister Faulkner.

Ex-Minister Faulkner.