SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1865

LETTER FROM "SCCASIONAL." WASHINGTON, July 7, 1865. The execution of the four leading con-Spirators, about Indf-past one o'clock this afternoon, passed off without much outward excitement. I leave the filling up of the details of the picture to the able reporters of The Press and Chronicle. The evidence abundantly justified the verdict, and public opinion imperatively demanded before a civil tribunal, it would be lingering in the vestibule of cross-examination, with the promise of a long and painful parjurition. The force of this remark may be better understood in view of the angry and Stubborn attacks upon the Military Commission, and the sleepless efforts and wonderful ingenuity of the lawyers engaged by the conspirators. What they would have resorted to if the case had been committed to a District Judge, need not be anticipated. A weak or wicked Judge, and skillful counsel. mided by all the sleight-of-hand, delay and suppressions common to such cases, and the ten thousand opportunities for poisoning the public mind, by newspaper comments and elaborated speeches, would have achieved either the acquittal or the commufation of the sentences of the murderers. As one of the most eminent Democrats in Congress, for years an influential Judge in One of the national Courts, wrote me a few days ago: "No court, under the forms of civil and jury law, could have extracted Euch a mass of connected testimony. The attempt of Judge Wylie, of the Supreme Court for the District of Columbia, to arrest the course of justice by issuing a writ of habeas corpus, at the very period fixed for the execution of the murderers, was met by President Johnson in the most prompt and resolute manner. The writ was returned with the endorsement that the sentence had been approved, and would be carried into effect. This same Mr. Wylie ought never to have been appointed to the position he holds. To the good nature of President Lincoln he owed his elevation to a post which on more than one occasion he has

proof of the danger of placing doubtful men in high places, at any time, and least of all, now, when the Republic, just rescued from Death, is still in a state of convalescence, and needs all the wisdom and selfsacrificing love of her faithful children to effect a complete recovery. The enemies of the public peace, wherever they may t found, may henceforth dismiss all hope of making any impression upon Andrew Johnson. They will now, doubtless, change their supplications to scoldings, and renew the foul abuse of his character which they abandoned when they believed they could flatter him into acquiescence in their counsels. From the first he has been of but one mind-never doubting when duty pointed the way, and never stopping to weigh the subtleties wove for his capture by The sympathizers with treason. And when he offered the reward for Booth, and for his employers, Davis, Clay, Thompson and the rest, and signed the death warrant of the miserable tools who died this morning, he felt that he was doing right, according to his oath, obeying The dictates of humanity, and fulfilling the hopes of a Christian people. The example will never be forgotten. The idea that the Government feared to try, to convict, and to execute these criminals, had somehow got abroad. That has been forever dispelled. And with it will fall the other hope that when any future exercise of firmness is demanded, Andrew Johnson will not be found as calm and as determined as if he had no enemies to misrepresent his conduct, and no country to save and to OCCASIONAL.

THE injuries to Col. CHARLES G. HALPINE. (Miles O'Reilly,) by the accident at the depot of the Northern Central Railroad, last Tuesday, are not such, we are very happy to know and to state, as will long impair his energies, physical or intellectual. We Jope to see him soon in his editorial saddle. Where he is doing as good service with his Den as he ever did with his sword. His Cettysburg poem is one of the most touchdern muse, and is deservedly praised by critics of wisest censure.

WASHINGTON.

THE STATEMENTS ABOUT MR. SEWARD. A POSITIVE DENIAL THAT HE INTENDS

THE REBEL RAM STONEWALL TO BE

DELIVERED UP

Ispecial Despatch to The Press.

WASHINGTON, July 7,

Hon. Wm. H. Seward. The whole story, revamped in several of the New York papers, that Mr. Seward has placed Lis resignation as Secretary of State at the disposition of President Johnson, is without the shadow of truth. The object of reviving this poor fabrication it is difficult to divine. Mr. Sewarp has never been so necessary to his country as at this moment; and, not with-Standing, his terrible sufferings and trials, is now in extraordinary intellectual vigor. He ad over his very last deprivation, is in good health and hope. The only persons who desire his withdrawal from the Cabinet are men he Jus offended in the discharge of his grave du-

Ev Associated Press. The Rebel Ram Stonewall to be Delivered to the United States.

The Department of State has been officially nformed that the Spanish Government purposes issuing orders to the Captain General of Cuba to deliver to the United States Goremment the insurgent ram Stonewall, now

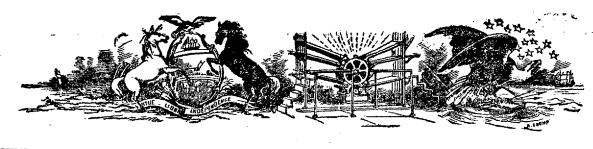
and at home.

NORTH CAROLINA. A COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO GO TO WASHINGTON -NEGROES MAKING GOOD WAGES. Newbern, N. C., July 3.-Governor Holden Assubern, N. C., July 3.—Governor inducen has appointed a commission consisting of Col. T. M. Heck, Kemp P. Battle, and others, to proceed to Washington, to confer with the authorities on the subject of confiscation. It is, however, but it is a subject of confiscation. however, believed there will be no confiscaion in North Carolina. Negroes are making 22 and \$3 per day at rewashing the dirt in the The negro who was hung up by his thumbs or forty hours near the railroad depot in aleigh, on Friday last, died soon after being

aken down. Newbern has become the business centre of the State. Cotton, and other products from all parts of the State are daily arriving here in Jarge quantities for shipment to the North.

LOUISVILLE. LOUISVILLE, July 7.—Major General Sherman left this afternoon for Cineinnati, on the steamer General Buell, en route for Lancaster,

THE New York Post says that the steamer The New York Fox Says that the steamer Ilatteras, which sails from there to-morrow, bound for Richmond, is commanded by a Gap. this parrish, a notorious rebel officer, who parlicipated in the battle between the Monitor
and Merrimac. The first mate was also an
Officer in the same service. The Hatterns belast resource she asked for his private scoretongs to him such a service and service an Jongs to Livingstone & Co., of New York.



dered.

VOL. 8.—NO. 211.

THE EXECUTION OF THE FOUR AS-SASSINS YESTERDAY.

The Scenes Connected with the Awful Ceremony.

DEVOTION OF THE DAUGHTER OF MRS. SURATT.

the sacrifice. Had the case been sent THE PLEADINGS SHE MADE FOR HER MOTHER.

> Affection of the Sisters of Harold and the Mother of Atzerott.

THE HORRORS THAT CRIME BRINGS ON GRAY HAIRS.

Partings in the Cells between the Condemned and their Relatives.

CONDUCT OF THE CONDEMNED--THEIR LAST TWO DAYS OF LIFE.

The Journey to the Grave—The Appearance of the Criminals--How they Met their Fate.

[Special Correspondence of The Press.] Washington, July 7, 1865. THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE EXECUTION. Yesterday the public were startled by the publication of the findings of the military court for the trial of the conspirators, the President's approval of them, and the apparently sudden order for the execution of four of the unhappy culprits. But, therefore, startled though we all were, there were but few among

us who objected either against the justice of the court or the firmness and prompt action of the President. A careful trial had been given the conspirators; they were admitted to every resource known to the law which might aid them in their extremity, and after seven weeks patient inquiry, every answer and every question of which pointed out to them clearly what would be the end, they lowered to the helping of the agents of the common enemy. The Senate hesitated heard their doom. It could not have come before confirming him, in anticipation of suddenly if they were not blind, and that they precisely such exhibitions as that this mornwere not, their every action testifies. When the court had arrived at its decision it ing rebuked by the bold and stern refusal of was immediately carried to the President by Andrew Johnson. This case is another his order and on Wednesday he, in compan with Judge Advocate General Holt, carefully reviewed it, thoroughly approved it, and apportioned the sentences. The next step was o make known to those who had received the eath sentence, how near and how terrible was the end they had brought upon themselves by their own acts—by their own wicked perver-sity. This duty was assigned to Major General Hartranit, who has, ever since the incarceratheir safe keeping. At 12 o'clock yesterday, accompanied by Major General Hancock, he went to the cells of each of the four con-

demned prisoners, and performed what must nes be an unpleasant duty. Their place of confinement has already been fully described in your columns, and it is only neces-sary to repeat here that the prisoners have all along been confined in what is called the "cell department," consisting of four tiers of cells, just as is usual in all prisons, with galleries running all round them for the convenience of guards. Up to the day of execution the four condemned were innured in cells in the second and third tiers, con siderably separated from each other. Payne occupied No. 195, on the north side of the second tier; Atzerott, 161, on the south side of he same tier; while Mrs. Suratt and Harold were in the third tier, separated north and outh in the same way.

The first cell visited was that of Payne. He was found, we are told, coolly reading, and when his visitors entered, rose and conversed with intelligent politeness. General Hartranft immediately made known his errand, read the specifications of the court and the approval of the President, and waited for their effect on the prisoner. There was none. The same imperturbability was manifested that seemed to surround him during the whole trial; as if in a mantle of ice, he received the announcement as if he expected it, and was prepared to brave every onsequence. He thanked the officers for the kind treatment he had uniformly received while a prisoner, and made a few remarks about his connection with the great plot. He thought when he first entered into it that he was right—the Confederacy had taken too strong a hold on his heart to ever allow him to believe that he was wrong. In consider, however, that he was wrong, and he was sorry for it. Thus coolly he talked with the certainty of death on the morrow; but not a quiver of the lip betokened that he feared what was bearing down on him so terribly and

But his case differed from that of Atzerott. Your readers have all read with more or less attention the copious reports of the trial, and they know that Atzerott has been represented as a being entirely destitute of any manly ing, truthful, and artistic creations of mo-dern muse, and is deservedly praised by he made then he did not depart from now. As ominous word after word fell from the lips of the soldier-bearer of dark tidings, they seemed to fall with agonizing sharpness on every fibre of his being. His green, dull eyes were befilled up by fear, with an expression where before all was expressionless. His lips paied to ashes; his whole form shook as if then and there the deadly drop was about to descend which would ments-spoke no words-for strength and speech had alike left him, and it was only after a considerable time that he could ask that his relatives might be allowed to see him, and also a clergyman. Then his visitants left him, and ascended to the cell of Harold. Boy in intellect, if in nothing else, the awful sentence fell just as crushingly on him as on Atzerott. He also trembled, but still had strength enough left to admit the major points of the evidence brought out against him in his trial, and to avow his affection for the South.

In thus far, he was the superior in will to his Mrs. Suratt was next visited, and the tidings plunged her into a grief so profound as to excite all the pity of the Generals, performing a stern duty as they were. In that little paragraph, which took so little room in The Press, which one's eye can glance over, and one's mind comprehend in an finstant, wrapped up all her hopes, all her ambitions, all her life. She saw the world she left behind, and she saw how she left it, more suddenly and awfully than our poor President, who, through her curning, went out into the nether and unknown world, without even time to breathe one little prayer. She saw an agonizing-oh, how agouizing! because monstrously unnatural and enforced parting with her family-she saw an eternity before her, and the stain of blood on her soul. No wonder her tears flowed so fast! But they were selfish tears. She wept not thus fies, and the enemics of the Republic, abroad when the good President died, and by her hand, too; she now wept only for herself. She expressed the hope that Rev. Messrs. Walker, or St. Patrick's, and Wiget, President of Gon-

The prisoners passed the night quietly; what they did is only known to the Eye that looked down from among the stars, and pierced their massive prison walls. Their friends and usel during the day endeavored in vain to shake the firmness of the President. His will had been fixed, and its dictates must be carried into effect. Entreaties, arguments, appeals, importunities were to him all in vain; he mexorably referred them to Judge Holt, who, like the President, was firm; and the suppliants went away with tears in their eyes, and despair in their hearts. Yesterday morn. 22 and 43 per day at rewashing the dirt in the North Carolina gold mines, from which gold nace been extracted.

zaga, Mr. John P. Brophy, of St. Alovsius

When hope through friends and counsel had failed—when the execution of Mrs. Suratt seemed sure-her daughter, vainly hoping, in the fondness of her heart, that her infin ence might do what other influence, powerful as it was, had failed to do, sought an interview with the President. On Thursday evening she had made the attempt, but in vain. So, early this morning, in company with a lady-friend, she came to the President's office. The President, feeling unwell, had ordered that no one should be admitted to him to-day, and the usher, in obedience to the order, refused her an audience. She plead with him called him by endearing titles, appealed to Our attention was directed to No. 153, and his manhood, his human sympathy, every- we eagerly fixed it there, for as the mind, called him by endearing titles, appealed to

prayed, of him she begged that he might use his influence to let her say but one little word to the President, to just let her speak to him MURDER BOWED TO JUSTICE once. Poor girl! she little knew that justice could not be turned aside by one little word,

hough 'Tears, like the rain drops, should fall without The Secretary, his heart full of sympathy, told her it was not possible, and if it was, nothing could be gained by "one little Hope was yet strong in her. The mother who had reared her and watched over her youth; the mother whose smile, whose ond approval of every little childish act was world of wealth to her, was her all in all. be would not lose her, and the dread flat of he law which would tear her mother from her in a short hour or two seemed so unreal that belief staggered. She bent herself before the

djured him by everything he loved or held acred; and in the wild paroxysms of grief he promised everything her agonized mind could imagine if he could only save her nother's life. It was a beautiful instance of illial devotion, but unfortunately for the despairing daughter, her virtue was only the re splendid from its contrast with her nother's crime. General Muzzy was forced to turn himself away from her, for he was in cars. Bronzed soldiers, strangers, and citizenswhostood around and looked upon the harrowing scene were moved as well, and it were better the interview should cease. When the last stay had broken Miss Saratt threw herself upon the steps and gave herself to a perfect abandon of woe. "Herkind, good mother; her good, good, sweet mother, was going to

and yet how true! But at last she unjeted down considerably, and was taken to the cast room, where she remained several hours, eagerly listening to the opening and shutting of the main door, believing all the time that somebody might come who would aid her in her plaint. The Misses Harold also called and failed likewise. They were clad in deep mourning, and closely veiled, but were not so demon

Oh, how horrible the thought,

trative as Miss Suratt. THE PREPARATIONS FOR THE EXECUTION. While the prisoners in their cells were lookng forward to eternity, and daughters, with aching hearts, were pleading and pleading in vain, the law was taking its course, and the stern preparations for the death were fast going on. From early morning workmen from the Arsenal were busily engaged in recting the scaffold upon which all four of the condemned were to be executed. It differed but little from other scaffolds. A platform, with drops and uprights, and ominous opes, with their fatal noose, which hung pendant from the cross-pieces, were all. Outside the prison walls, stretched along the shore of the Potomac, along the wall of the Washington front of the penitentiary, and scattered in picturesque groups over the sward that lay within the eastern boundary, were soldiers. Soldiers were everywhere. They paced by, whole companies almost, on the parapet wall, immediately surrounding the jail, and covered the effete grass that strug-

gled for existence in the yard. THE SCENE. Washington lay in the foreground, the dome of the Capitol rising up against heaven's blue in all the grand simplicity of its fretted marble whiteness; on the right, hills in misty blue undulated along the horizon, fringed and fretted with forests and straggling trees, above whose tops rose the castellated walls of the Government Hospital for the Insane; in the rear the Potomac shone, a broad belt of molten silver, now heaving in majestic swells, now broken into a thousand tiny ripples, its surface dotted all over with ships and boats, winding among each other with laborinthing Virginia, and the city of Alexandria, its spires and house-tops shining in the sun, that 100, was determined to show its anger, when the assassins, who had defied Heaven and all mankind, were brought out to receive their punishment. This was the scene which met its great, barred, dingy windows; the soldiers on the parapets, the little sentinel-box at the

skeletons of wood impressed the mind, was added the horror begotten by the yawning abysses, where the bodies of beings now in life were in a few short moments to lay in dishonored death. All morning the soldiers had been there sweltering. Their blue uniforms formed scarce a contrast to the sombre red and air of gloom all around, and it was not until nearly eleven o'clock that the citizens, in their variegated attire, came to make a pleasant contrast. A change seemed then to come; for groups gathered and begun to talk, where before they had only stood dumb or lolling, gazing vacantly at the preparations for death around. Officers in gay trappings of gold, that grew yellower or redder in the sunlight, moved round as if upon errands of importance bent; citizens gathered in the shadows that the walls cast, and others, less superstitious, or more desirous for comfort, gather ed under the very scaffold itself, upon which workmen still labored. A tall, gaunt man, in dress of faded check, was fixing the ropes to the uprights, while another turned the noose and gauged the fall. From out the bars that crossed the windows of the penitentiary an the shoe shop, between which and the wall the scaffold was erected, curious, cager faces peered, their eyes all at work, their tongues

sunlight and a cloudless sky. MISERY IN TWO CELLS.

Admittance to the interior of the peniter iary was not given to the members of the press for various reasons; one of which, per haps, was that the prisoners having been called upon so soon to die required all their time to properly prepare, undistracted by the gaze of curious and, perhaps, unsympathizing strangers. Be the reason what it may, the press was not admited. They had access to every other place. They could go whereless favored citizens were jealously forbidden, but through the great, caken doors, studded all wer with great spikes, and locked and doubleocked with great bars of steel, was not for them. Officers stood guard around them, them elves forbidden entrance. Only the friends of the condemned, their spiritual advisers, and the officers and soldiers detailed for especial guard duty. The prisoners were now in the first tier of the "cell department," having been removed from the cells of which we have made mention heretotore. Here Atzerott oc-cupied cell No. 151, Mrs. Suratt cell 153, Harold cell 155, and Payne 157, so that, although not so widely separated as in their former localities, the distance was still great enough for

ushed to stillness. Over all was the blazing

none of the prisoners to hear what was said or done in the cells. VHAT WE SAW THROUGH A GRATED WINDOW At twelve o'clock the clergy had all arrived, and were in close communion with the unfor-tunates. The sounds of prayer and exhortation went up from out the gloom to which sun-light, be it ever so bright, had never penetrut d: and busy, chattering tongues were hushed with awe, and smiling faces assumed a graver cast, for every tone that came out into the heated prison yard was miserere and a requiem for souls yet in the flesh, and yet departed. These sounds of prayer from the good menthese signs by which they pointed the repentint sinners "through nature up to nature's God"—all came from one great, blank, strong, grated window, nude of glass—a ventilator, it may be, for the tier of whose front it commanded a partial view. It was near the ground, and one but little taller than ordinary humanity could silently and respectfully see within all that occurred in one cell, and hear the smothered ones that proceeded from the others. Several nembers of the press gathered around the grating, for all that they could gather there ould well "point a moral," if not adorn a ale. We saw the cell immediately in front

was that of Atzerott, No. 151; the coll to the right, and by perspective obscuring all its occupants, near the door, was No. 153. Mrs. Suratt's. Lounging on his cot, in the narrow, dingy little room, cleanly with whitewash, but sombre with darkness, was Atzerott. We had read descriptions of him, but we confess that none of them gave us the idea we gained there in the view kindly allowed us by the general onicers. He was alone when we first saw him, half-sitting, half-reclining. He held a prayer book or testament in his hands, and by the rapid movement of his lins. it was evident that he felt his situation, and strove to make up by the prayers and aspirations he could concentrate in the few mo-ments left him, to conciliate that God he had so especially wronged and defied on earth. writ of habens corpus, staying her execution, but this failed like all the rest of the efforts.

A SAD SCENE—A DAUGHTER'S LOVE.

He was an insignificant looking man, with retreating forchead and dusky face, and eyes of uncertain character; as compared with the black eyes of Payne, his were like reflections of the stars in heaving waters, while Payne's were like stars shining, shimmering steadily from the firmament. He wore a white shirt, closely buttoned to the neck, and pantaloons like in color to "Confederate" gray. He was shoeless, but wore stockings. Before the little door of the cell stood two guards with shotted guns and fixed bayonets.
Officers on duty passed slowly up and down

tier, with grave faces. A clergyman or two. sat by the window. MRS. SURATT'S CELLS. I almost as soon as summoned. To him she hand whitewashed wall, Scated on the chair,

the little space, between the wall and the

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1865. bending forward, as if uttering carnestly

his tonsured head giving him s benign and reverent aspect, especially in such a trying hour. The cells of Payne and Harold could not be seen. not be seen. THE MEETINGS AND THE PARTIFOS Shortly before half-past twelve o'clock the sisters of Harold, seven in number, we believe, visited him, and we were told by the ergyman officiating, Rev. Mr. Olds, of Christ Episcopal) Church,) that the farewell was in ayne, nobody knew him, nobody cared for im, only in so far as to gossip about the "mystery" surrounding him, about his fine form, his "game," as his culogizers vulgarly termed it, and dis great physical strength. He sat bolt upright, listening carefully to the words of his adviser, Rev. Dr. Gillette, of the Secretary bathed all over with tears; she | First Baptist Church of this city, but without any visible emotion, though undoubtedly with profit. Rev. Dr. Butler was all day with Atze rott. His brother had visited him the night before, and his five sisters early in the morning. His mother visited him about the same time that the sister and daughter of Mrs. Suratt visited her. The old mother knot by her son's bod, as he rectined in the position we have already described, kissing him again with all the yearning tenderness of a sorrowing mother's love. In the first few minutes of the meeting, she spoke no word, and neither did her son. Her affection touched him, and when at last she caught him in her arms and embraced

him as if she would never let him go—never let him go out to death, so early, so useful—he burst into tears, and the bronzed soldiers and officers who stood guard at the door, manfully as they struggled against their rising emo tions, could not help mingling their tears with those of the mother and the son. But, perhaps, the most affecting of all the partings was that between Mrs. Suratt and her sister and daughter. The devotion of the latter has been sketched, but she was equalled in a sister's love. Nothing could be seen in the cell, but the words were loud and full of agony: "Oh I mother, I can never let you go " was the wild ery of Miss Suratt. "Oh! sister, sister," was all the other could say. THE END.

But this weeping and lamentation could not last forever. The time came at last for the punishment due to an enormous crime. The friends and relatives were separated, after taking the last farewells, the arms of each of the four were secured behind their backs and everything was nearly ready for the journey to the scaffold.

AD INTERIM. While these scenes were transpiring in the prison, and after the gathering of five or six hundred citizens, and soldiers had become habituated to their moving within, a rumor gained currency that "Payne last night had ide a confession, which is very important to Mrs. Suratt, and would, at least, result in a reprieve." We give below what was called The Rev. Dr. A. Gillette had had a great deal of conversation with Payne. He revealed to him the fact that he was a son

of Rev. George C. Powell, a Baptist clergy-man, residing at Live Oak Station, in Tallahassee county, Florida. He had two brothers, both of whom he believes were killed in the Confederate service, and several sisters. He says he enlisted in the rebel service when he was sixteen years old, and is now about twenty years of age. He was captured at the battle of Gettysburg and imprisoned at Baltimore, where he succeeded in making his escape. He subsequently joined Harry Gilmor's forces, but became dissatisfied and descreed. Heafterwards connected himself with Moseby's band of guerillas; and here, he says he found a most desperate set of fellows. He says he enlisted in the robel service from a sense of duty, and with a conscientious belief that he was performing an obligation he owed to his (the Confederate) Government. It should be here stated that he says he entered the rebel service against the will of his parents. He was induced to join the cavalry forces under Moseby on account of his inability to stand the severe the eye of him who was not cooped up within the prison walls; but to those who were, there quently became faint, and fell to the ground was nothing but the massive boundary of brick, the gloomy reach of walls of the ponitentiary, which seemed to frown on me through its great, barred, dingy windows; the soldiers elergyman to let Mr. Seward know that "he had no malice against him, as between mar portheastern angle, the soldiers stretched and man," to use his own words, "but live upon the grass, their bright muskets reflecting hack the heat with added intensity; the outbuilding of the institution; the scaffold, and—He said he was to have no reward for it; no ahlyes, the graves, and the rude coffins. Into the solumnity with which the weird horriding benefit he expected to derive was the approval of his so-called Government. He ex-petted promotion if he was successful, and he had always been led to believe that the Con-

federacy would triumph, either by the force of arms or the recognition of foreign Powers. sident, Mr. Seward, and other prominent cha racters. With that understanding he was persuaded to lend his assistance. The plan of assassination was broached at the very last moment. He requested Dr. Gillette to write to his relatives, and say that he repented and had his hope in Heaven. He impressed the clergyman as a person of more than ordinary intellect, and possessed of correct religious ideas. He had a few small articles, a knife, and a Bible, which he desired the clergyman to send to his people. He has six sisters. In the Bible were some flowers he had pressed white convolvolus and blue larkspur-that had grown in his prison-yard. He was entirely resigned to his fate, and said he could never again enjoy life, even if he were pardoned This rumor was passed along industriously through the crowd, gathering as it went, till at last, many believed and asserted that the eprieve had actually been sent, and was now the hands of Father Wiget, who would pro nulgate it in the old-fashioned, romantic way just as the noose was tightening round her neck, and another second would find her on the borders of eternity. Much sympathy was expressed in a sly way for Mrs. Suratt, because

he was a " woman," "It is barbarous, anyhow, to hang a woman," one would say. "Women are very rarely hung in any coun try, and our Government will not do it, uld chime in another, till at last, in some minds, it became not only an improbable but in impossible matter that Mrs. Suratt should be hung that day. But all their speculations are husbed, for lo! the prison door opens, and by the bustle within, by the serried ranks of bayonets filling all the vestibule, the front ranks kneeling, and those in the ear standing erect, and the exit of Major Seneral Hancock and Brigadier General Mit chell and staffs, it is readily guessed that soon the condemned will appear. This door is on the right of the penitentiary, and opens on a little recess formed by the abutment of a small building which juts of the press now stationed themselves in the shade, and against the wall of the building, while guards on the other side of the pavement

crossing this recess, made an avenue through which the party could pass. Other gentlemen of the press and officers ranged themselves immediately in front of the scaffold, and on which arm-chairs were placed for the crimiials, the last they should ever use. It was now ten minutes after one. The sur was at meridian, and pouring down a fearfu heat on the treeless jail-yard, bathing in per

spiration every one its ruddy beams attacked. Preceded by a few soldiers, with fixed bayo nets, and flanked by her confessors, Mrs. Suratt appeared. Harold followed her, just appearing in view as Mrs. Suratt déscended the single step leading from the prison floor. Atzerott and his chaplain appeared, the criminal so small as to be completely hidden by Mrs. Suratt when standing on a level with he foolish criminal scarcely so much noticea ble. Payne, towering above all, was the last to appear. As they passed by us with slow and mensured step we could scan each earefully and note the effect that the grim scaffold had, were at its side.

MRS, SURATT and the graves and the rough pine boxes that was clad in deep black. A serge bonnet from which depended a thick black veil, com-

pletely obscured every feature except the eyes, which would sparkle through. She walks slowly and feebly, as if endeavoring to prolong her life as long as possible by slow progress to the death in front, and leaned neavily on the arms of her confessors. They were constantly whispering faith to her, while one held before her the cruciffx as the star of her hope and the staff of her fuith. She ascended the scaffold weakly, and was scated on the chair on the extreme left, the scarold fronting southwest.

Atzerott was next in order, hatless, with cont and pantaloons of a dark gray, the cont buttoned almost to the neck, and showing a shirt without a collar. He was shoeless. He hough, and he went up the fifteen steps

collar was missing, thus giving to his shirt the appearance of an under garment fitting tightly around the shoulders. His costume showed vords of comfort and hope, was Father Wiget, his fine form to the best advantage, and this, taken with his fearless and unabashed look, brought admiration for his physique from those who despised and loathed him for his crimes He strode directly to the scaffold, eyeing it and the graves with perfect coolness, ascend ed the scaffold, and, manacled as he was, sat down without much assistance

THE RELIGIOUS EXERCISES.

Major Gen. Hartranit now read the specifications, and the approval of the President, to gether with the sentences. The culprits were now ranged in the arc of a circle-Mrs. Suratt and Atzerott at the ends—all seated in the drop, the nones that were to crush out their lives dangling in the light summer breeze, immediately over their heads, almost in front of their faces. The officers, the chaplains, and a few witresses, ranged themselves in an extended group on the platform behind, and four mer rom Co. F, of the 14th Veteran Reserves Regient were stationed under the scaffold, with directions to let the drop fall at a given sigal. All these preliminaries completed, the eligious exercises began. All the chanleins except the Catholic, then made short addresses in behalf of the prisoners, thanking Government, the officers, and all having harge of them, for the uniform conrecsy and kindness with which they, as convicted crimi-

nals, had been treated, and concluded with short prayers, recommending the souls of their erring charges to the mercy of Der erring charges to the mercy of God. During this time attention was rispetted on the people for whom these prayers were offered. Atzerott sat wilted despairing; there was a stare of utter fright and numbness in the face of Harold; and Mrs. Surutt was supported, half-fainting, in the arms of her chaplains, who never ceased oncouraging her. Only Payne seemed unaffected. His tall form, in its blue dress, which marked the fullness of his broad chest and the outline of every swelling muscle, was as rigid as marble upon the chair. His eve never quailed before the dangling noose so soon to encircle his neck. He seemed to be studying its method of manufacture more than endeavoring to realize its horror.

THE DEATH.

When the last echo of the last prayer had died away, the culprits were bidden to rise, so that the ropes could be adjusted, their limbs tied securely with stout linen bandages, and the white caps put on. Although the arms were manacled at the wrists, linen bandages were also tied round the clbows. In Mrs. Suratt's case, the bandage was tied securely round her dress, expos-ing a pair of shoes, much worn. Atzerott and Harold seemed abandoned to their fate, as they stood upright in the sunlight, bandaged, and the rope round their necks, their faces obscured. Payne was as straight and as fearless as ever. Some difficulty was experienced in getting Mrs. Suratt to stand up, so that she might fall with the rest. The cha plains relinquished their hold, two soldiers advanced to steady her, when ---- the dror fell with a clattering sound, and four bodies were dangling and quivering in the air. At exactly twenty-six minutes past one

death came with a shudder to Atzerott, and a tremor of every nerve in Harold. With them. all was over in a little while, but Payne strug gled as a strong man in the throes. His ches spasmodically contracted and expanded, until as the rope tightened about his neck, which was not broken, life ebbed slowly, and may be, painfully out, in the mids of a flerce natural battle. Mrs. Suratt partially slipped down the drop, and when the rope stretched under her weight she swung back against the platform, which gave out a hollow sound. There were a few spasmodic twitches, but they were soon over. All were, after the lapse of twenty minutes or more, pronounced dead. Earthly justice had done

with them-they had gone now to meet that None made any exclamation before the fall. except Atzerott, who exclaimed, "Gentlemen take care; I am going to eternity now," etc. It is supposed that all the bodies except that of Payne will be taken in charge by friends.

SKETCHES OF THE ASSASSING? Mrs. Mary E. Suratt. Mrs. Mary E. Suratt, the wretched woman who yesterday, at Washington, explated her many crimes on the gallows, is about forty five or forty-eight years of age. She is a woman of great nerve and energy. She is a Marylander, and was raised in Calvert's county. Prince George. As she grew up, she evinced a desire for a better education than could e obtained for her in the neighborhood in female seminary in Alexandria. a female seminary in Alexandria. Instituting home, she soon became the acknowledged belie of Prince George's, and, in the year 1835 was married. The couple at first settled down at a place called Cowden's Mills, near Camp Stoneman, Giesboro, which property had been bequeathed to Suratt, by an uncle named Neal. She had only resided here a few years. when their house was set on fire by a number

of their slaves, and the family barely escaped and Alexandria Railroad as a contractor, and n finishing his work, returned to Prince George's county and bought a farm, on which e established the tavern known as "Suatt's." and afterwards was appointed postmaster at that point, but he being an uneducated man, the duties of the office devolved upon his wife. They had three children—a daughter and two sons. One of the sons, Isaac it is said, went South at the beginning of the late existing rebellion, and entered the Confederate army. John, the other son, remained bout home, wasting his time in idleness and lissipation. The father was well known as a pro-slavery man, and a firm supporter of the "peculiar institution." He died quite suddenly about three years since, and shortly aftervards Mrs. Suratt leased the property and vent to Washington and opened a boardingouse on H street. "Surati's" (house and farm) is situated on the mail route from Washington to Leonard own, Md., and is twelve miles from Washing. on post-office, at a junction of the Marlbo gh and Piscataway roads. The house is a omfortable two-story double frame buildings ontaining nine rooms, and on the front and ne side are porticos for the visitors to enjoy he fresh air during the sultry seasons. The arm is well adapted for gardening purposes, and though not very extensive, is profitable

This prisoner was a native of Washing ton, where he always resided. His father was for twenty years principal clerk of the navy store-house in that city. David was nearly twenty-three years of age. After attending school at Georgetown College, he entered a drug store at the corner of Seventh and L streets, and subsequently left this to enter another one in the neighborhood of the State Department. Soon ofter his father's death (which occurred last fall). Harold gave up his situation, and up to the time of the assassination of President Lincoln roamed assassination of President Intendity adjacent to Washington, occupying his time principally by hunting, fishing, etc. He seemed very fond of this, and he had been so often engaged in it that he was thoroughly acquainted with the country bordering on the lower Potomac. His knowledge of these legatics, it is supposed, was the principal reason why Booth succeeded in making of him an accomplice. He was so boyish in his conduct, so frivolous and trifling in hi, manners, and such a braggart in his conversas tion, that no man with the least common sense would have selected him to perform any bloody part in a tragedy. Since his imprisonment, he exhibits the same charteteristics he had always displayed, and it was not until his death-sentence was read to him, that he seemed to realize the extent of his crime. During the trial, he seemed. more like a carcless school-boy, than one who had passed into manhood's days. His family were Episcopulians, and were very highly esteemed by the citizens of Washington. He leaves a mother and seven sisters

to bear the load of shame he has heaped upor their name. Atzerott. George A. Atzerott was short, with round thick-set shoulders, of a somewhat muddy complexion, brown hair, light-colored mous-tache and goatee, and gray eyes. Ho was about thirty-three years of age, and a black-smith by trade. He was a German, born in

teche and goate, and gruy cycs. He was a gloot thirty-three years of age, and a black suith by trade. He was a German, born in Germany, but a rised, we believe, in Charles county, Mid., where he resided for the greater part of his life. He never bore the best of character, and the group years lived with a woman, not his Wife, by whom he had a child. For sozie months provious to the assassimation he had been guidsing, and it is bolived to he best of character, and the group of the coal trailing of the house of the provided had been guidsing, and it is bolived to his best of the mean that he polyment is to the best of the mean that he coaspiration had been engaged in blockade-tupining.

Payne, or Powell?

The man was the youngest but unquestionably the most remarkable of all the coaspirations. The son of a Baptist minister (Rev. Geo. C. Powell) who resides at Live Oak farston, on the railround between factors and trailing of the provided part of the residual of the provided had been completed to the provided by the most remarkable of all the provided payned by the most remarkable of all the provided payned by the most remarkable of all the provided payned by the most remarkable of all the provided payned by the most remarkable of all the provided payned by the most remarkable of all the provided payned by the most remarkable of all the provided payned by the most remarkable of all the provided payned by the most remarkable of all the provided payned payned by the most remarkable of all the provided payned he knew where he was going, and yet did not know; or as if he strove to see beyond the yawning terror in front, the brightness of the heaven to which his validious advisor to the railroad between Jacksonville and Tallaheaven to which his validious advisor to the railroad between Jacksonville and Tallaheaven to which his validious advisor to the railroad between Jacksonville and Tallaheaven to which his validious advisor to the railroad between Jacksonville and Tallaheaven to which his validious advisor to the railroad between Jacksonville and Tallaheaven to which his validious advisor to the railroad between Jacksonville and Tallaheaven to which his validious advisors to the railroad between Jacksonville and Tallaheaven to which his validious advisors to the railroad between Jacksonville and Tallaheaven to which his validious advisors to the railroad between Jacksonville and Tallaheaven to which his validious advisors to the railroad between Jacksonville and Tallaheaven to which his validious advisors to the railroad between Jacksonville and Tallaheaven to which his validious advisors to the railroad between Jacksonville and Tallaheaven to which his validious advisors to the railroad between Jacksonville and Tallaheaven to which his validious advisors to the railroad between Jacksonville and Tallaheaven to which his validious advisors to the railroad between Jacksonville and Tallaheaven to which his validious advisors to the railroad between Jacksonville and Tallaheaven to which his validious advisors to the railroad between Jacksonville and Tallaheaven to which his validious advisors to the railroad between Jacksonville and Tallaheaven to the railroad between Jacksonville and Tallaheaven to which his validious advisors to the railroad between Jacksonville and Tallaheaven to the railroad between Jacksonville and Tallaheaven to the railroad between Jacksonville and Tallaheaven to the railroad between Jacksonville and the railroad between Jacksonville and Tallaheaven to the railroad between Jacksonville and the r though, and he went up the fifteen steps before him, aware exidently that they were to be taken, and sented himself on the extreme right.

HAROLD

deserves no special comment. He walked with downcast head, his face still more obscured by a slouch hat, the rim of which depended all around. He, too, ascended well, and seated himself on the left of Atserott.

PAXNE.

All eyes were turned to Payne—the mysterious Payne, around whom so many have anxiously striven to throw an air of mystery. Notice was repaid. A Leghorn hat of the present style was pushed back from offinis forchead, and his black eyes incessantly met the curious gazes turned upon him, He was clad entirely in the costume of an United

States sailor, except that the wide turn flown

states sailor, except that the wide turn flown

service in the Contederate army, Lewis did limantry. Colonel Ward commanding. In this capacity he passed through the Peninsula, Antictam, and Chancellorville campaigns. At Gettysburg he was taken prisoner, and testiled to act as nurse in an hospital in Baltimore, hence he eserted with the intention of rejoining his replied in the consended with and chancellorville campaigns. At Gettysburg he was taken prisoner, and testiled to act as nurse in an hospital in Baltimore, hence he eserted with the intention of rejoining in this, he joined a rebel cavairy regiment near Winchester, with which he remained until January 1, 1868. Hodesected again, took the oath of allegisace, and went to Baltimore, where he became acquainted with Booth. He then went to Washington, and the part he took in the awful tragedy is too well known to be again recited in the content of the wise, joined through the Peninsula, Antictam, and Chancellorville campaigns. At Gettysburg he was taken prisoner, and tentery he have to an unrise of the served with the intention of rejoining in this, he joined with the intention of rejoining in this, he poined with the intention of rejoining in this, he poined with the intention of rejoining in this, he poined with the inten

A DREADFUL CALAMITY.

BURNING OF A PACKET-SHIP. OVER FOUR HUNDRED PEOPLE ON BOARD. ONLY FORTY OF THEM SAVED.

THE BALANCE SUPPOSED TO BE LOST. The Banks of Newfoundland the Scen of Disaster.

New York, July 7.-The Merchants' Ex nange of this city bulls tins the following:
"The ship William No. 180n, Captain Smith, rom Antwerp on June 4, of and for New York Newfoundland, on the 1st inst. About thirty ers were picked up and taken to "The boats with the creware missing, and it supposed that four hundred. lives have been

[SECOND DESPATCE.] Montreal, July 7.—The purser of the steam-thip Moravian makes the following statement: The ship William Nelson, from Flushing for New York, was destroyed by fire on the banks of Newfoundland. The fire originated from a red-hot boilt being put into a tar pot between decks, Forty people were taken to St. Johns by the steamer Meteor. Four hundred were sing. Some may have been saved in the boats.

The captain of the Moravian says the Associated Press boatman at Cape Race reported that the steamer Meteor arrived at St. Johns. (N. F.,) on Friday, with forty of the passengers and crew of the ship William Nelson, taken from the burning wreck. The Nelson sailed from Flushing with German emigrants. Before the Meteor reached the burning vessel, all the boats had put off full of passengers, but none of them have yet been heard of. DESCRIPTION OF THE VESSEL.

The William Nelson was a regular packet

ship, plying between New York and other ports. She also made regular trips to Havre, during 1860, and was considered a first-class vessel. She was rated A 11/2 American Lloyds, and was 1,039 tons register; she was built at Somerset. Mass., in 1850, and commanded by at \$50,000, and, as far as could be learned, insured for \$15,000. At the time of the disaster, she had on board some six hundred tons of milroad iron, and was bound from Antwerp to New York. She left New York on the 27th of letoher, 1863, bound to Panama, with a cargo of coal; she then sailed for the Chincha Islands, ern, and leaded a cargo of guano; sailed for

of coal; she then sailed for the Chincha Islands, Peru, and leaded a cargo of guano; sailed for Antwerp, and there discharged her cargo; sailed from Antwerp on the 4th of June bound for New York.

No list of passengers has been received at the office of the consignecs.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The Stock market was very dull yesterday, there being little or no outside demand, but prices are steady. Government bonds are firmer; 5-20s sold at 1051/201054, the latter rate an advance of %; 105/4 was bid for 6s of 1881; 87% for 10-40s, and 99% for 7-30s. The European demand for 5-20s is increasing. The heavy shipments to London and the Continent by last week's steamers, relieved the market of the previous accumulation. City loans are in good demand, at full prices, with sales of the new issue at 931/2013%. Railroad shares are without change; Reading opened with sales at 494/2445/4, but fell off, and closed at 494/4, a decline of 1/2; Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 565/5, the bids of the contents of the previous accumulation. Five being little of the continent by last week's steamers, relieved the market of quictude. The counter rates for checks on New York and Europe were to remain open until the departure of the steam-ship Guiding Star, this evening. The steady introduced the market of cotton, which, it will readily be observed, is the controlling agency and barometer of all trade at this moment. We have hardly an apology or a shadow of a sugar market. In general financial circles we have a quiet and limited day's transactions for comment. The exchange market particularly was in a state of quictude. The counter rates for checks on New York varied—1/2 per cent. discount exchange in a country sight light and 1/2 discount at others, the inside figure an exception. Five bills offering. In foreign we heard of no cline of 1/4; Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 561/6, an advance of 1/6, and Mine Hill at 57; 128 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 58 for Philadelnhia and Germantown; 24 for North Pennsylvania; 58 for Lehigh Valley; 12 for Catavissa common, 24% for preferred do., and 22 for Philadelphia and Eric. City passenger railway shares are dull, and rather lower; 60 was bid for West Philadelphia, 10 for Race and Vine, and 31 for Green and Coates. In bank shares there is very little doing, but wices are firm, with sales of Farmers' and Mechanics' at 120; 29 was bid for Mechanics' 46 for Kensington; 51% for Girard; 57 for City

37 for Consolidation, and 56 for Corn Exchange. Canal shares were rather firmer. Lehigh Navigation sold at 551/4-an advance of 1/4; 20 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; was bid for Schnylkin Navigation common; 120 for Morris Canal preferred; 7% for Susque-hanna Canal; 30% for Delaware Division, and 52 for Wyoming Valley Canal. Coal old shares, as we have noticed for some time past, continue dull, and prices are unsettled, with sales of Dalzell at 3%; Keystone at 1; Egbert, 1%@ 1½; Caldwell, 21-16@2½; Excelsior, ½; McClintock, 1½; Corn Planter, 1½; Walnut Island, ¾; Tarr Homestead, 4; and Maple Shade at 9½. 8 was bid for Junction; 14 for Jersey Well; 14 for Mingo, and 14 for Sugar Dale.

The commercial convention which is appointed to meet at Detroit on the 10th insta promises to be attended by the represents tives of all the Chambers of Commerce in the United States and the neighboring provinces, and it is difficult to estimate the amount of

good which may result to our commerce through the free interchange of opinions on The following were the quotations of Gold esterday, at the hours named: The subscriptions to the 7-30 loan received by Jay Cooke yesterday, amount to \$1,281,200, including one of \$320,000 from Second National

Bank, Chicago; one of \$200,000 from First National, Cincinnati; one of \$100,000 from First National, St. Paul; one of \$100,000 from First National, Columbus, Ohio; one of \$1,500,000 from First National, New York; one of \$304,850 from Ninth National, New York : one of \$250,000 from First National, Nashville; one of \$100,000 from Second National, Cleveland, Ohio; one of \$200,000 from National Bank of Metropolis, Washington; one of \$100,000 from Henry Clews & Co., New York; one of \$100,000 from Clark, Dodge, & Co., New York. There were 3.850 individual subscriptions of \$50 and \$100 The following table shows the amount of specie and legal tenders held by the banks of New York and Philadelphia on the first of

each month since March: Philadelphia.

Specie 7 (nn. S The earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company for the fourth week in June were:

We find the following announcement relating to the New Brunswick and Maino and European and North American Railway Companies in the St. John's (N. B.) Journal:

The New Brunswick company will take \$200,000 in stock, paying the same down in cash as required. The Maine company will find the balance of capital beyond this sum, and the government git of \$10,000 a mile, required to complete the New Brunswick portion of the road to the American frontier, that company having already secured the funds required for its own end of the line, conditionally on the entire line being carried through. The Maine company will build the road of a character satisfactory to the New Brunswick government and company, and when it is completed they will accept a lease, which the New Brunswick company agrees to grant, of the road, the rent to be sufficient to cover the interest of the stock, minus the government gift of \$10,000 a mile. Thus the government subsidy and the New Brunswick soprement inc, while they in turn will reciprocate New Brunswick's cooperation and with characteristic energy make the work a fixed fact. ting to the New Brunswick and Maine and Eu-

The above line of railway will extend from St. Johns, N. B., to Bangor, Me. The Great Western Railway of Canada reports the following earnings for the week end-

to the forty-fourth mile post—station four and a half—and the rolaying of the track on that por-tion of the road is to be completed within thirty flays.—Augusta Sentinel, June 21,

THREE CENTS.

The whole quanty of salt inspected on the Onondaga Sait Springs Reservation from January 1st to July 1st, 1885, is 812,985 bushels; the whole quantity inspected during the same time in 1834, 1,585,180 bushels; decrease, 753,215 bushels.—Spraeuse Courier.

At the Land Onice at East Saginaw, Michigan, 9,767 67-100 acros were located last month with the Agricultural and Mechanics' College land scrip issued under the act of July 9, 1862. 138,880 "

land scrip issued under the act of July 9, 1802, and 3,496 29-100 at the same place, and during the same time, with bounty-land warrants. Certified transcripts, vesting title in the State of Minnesota have just been submitted by he General Land Office to the secretary of th Interior for approval, embracing over 145,305 acres, selected as swamp lands, and issued to the State by act of Congress approved September 28,1850, as extended to Minicasta by law of the 12th of March, 1860. This quantity, with that heretofore certified to Minnesota, amounts to 698,233 acres conceded to the State as swamp and overflowed lands unfit for cultivation, and which are granted to enable the

The Boston Evening Traveller says: The Boston Evening Traveller says:

More animation is noticed in general business. Lenders of money on demand, accepted, in most cases, to-day, five per cont interest. Lower rates, in some instances, were reported, but they were exceptions to the rule. Banks and individuals do not find it easy to dispose of their curreacy halances to advantage, in temporary loans, and as prime notes are scarce there is more inducement to invest idle funds in solid dividend-paying securities, preference being given to the United States seventhirties, at par. There is also a steady call for the best railroad stocks.

The New York Post, of last evening, says:

The New York Post, of last evening, says: The chief points of interest in Wallstreet are the gratifying increase in the subscriptions to the seven-thirties, the continued plethtions to the seven-thirties, the continued plethora of money, and the extensive purchases of various descriptions of stocks on telegraphic orders from speculative capitalists at Saratoga, Newport, Niagara, and other fashionable places of resort.

Gold is quiet at 1394/21394.

The loan market is working more easy, and an increasing volume of transactions is reported at 4 per cent. Capitalists have difficulty in employing their balances at higher rates. Commercial paper is very dull at 64/2034.

rates. Commercial paper is very dull at 61/682.
The stock market is firm, with an irregular upward tendency. Governments are strong. Sixes of 1881 are held at 100% 2017, five-twenties at 105, ten-forties at 97%, and seven-thirties at Refused shares are active and advancing, but, as the public manifest little disposition to buy, the chief purchasers are found among the speculative cliques.

Before the Board, New York Central was quoted at 961/2; Erie, 821/4; Hudson River, 110; Reading, 99; Michigan Southern, 64; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 711/8.

The following are the latest financial advices The following are the latest financial advices from New Orleans, by mail, under date of Saturday evening, June 21:

others, the inside agains an exception. Five and ten days sight [all/2 and 11/2 discount—very few bills offering. In foreign we heard of no transactions to warrant or give a line to the market. Leading dealers quoted rates nominal; the bank-rate counters were 154 to 155, and francs 2.5—we quote the latter outside 3.75 to 3.65, and sterling 148 to 150.

Amount of coal transmouted on Philadelphia Amount of coal transported on Philadelphia and Reading railroad, during week ending Thursday, July 6, 1865:

Tons. Cwt. 14,789 07 747 15 17,419 08 2,314 08 8,360 18 42 11 Pottsville... Schuylkill Haven..... Auburn. Port Clinton.... Harrisburg and Dauphin. Total Anthracite Coal for week. 43,674 07 tuminous Coal from Harrisburg and Dauphin for week...... 3,214 15 3,214 15 To same time last rear Drexel & Co. quote:
New U. S. Bonds, 1881.......
U. S. Certifs. of Indebtedness, new.,
U. S. Certifs. of Indebtedness, old.
New U. S. 73-10 Notes.
Quartermasters' Vouchers.
Orders for Certifs. of Indebtedness.

Sterling Exchange... Sales of Stocks, July 7. PEOPLE'S STOCK EXCHANGE. FIRST CALL. SECOND CALL. 100 Maple Shade 10% | 100 Keystone.

SALES AT REGULAR BOARD OF BROKERS. Reported by Hewes, Miller, & Co., 50 South Third St. BEFORE BOARDS. FIRST BOARD. FIRST BOARD.

10000 U S 5-20 bds. cp. 1051/1 100 Reading R ... \$30 49)
10000 do ... coup. 1053/1 100 do ... bds 49/1 100 face Mech Boks 120 do municiple 18 39/4 100 face Mech Boks 120 do ... municipal 92/4 100 Excelsior ... \$2000 State coupon 58 . 12 100 McClintock 011... 13 43 Minchill R ... 55/2 50 Penna R ... \$10 56/2 50 Gorn Planter ... 13 100 Reading R ... 49/5 100 Tarr Homestead 4 100 do ... 49/5 100 Homestead 4 100 do ... 49/5 100 Reading R ... 49/5 100 Homestead 4 100 do ... 49/5 100 Reading R ... 49/5 100 Homestead 4 100 do ... 49/5 100 Homestead 9/5 100 Homestead

active, and prices are irregular. Whisky is

firmer. There is rather more demand for Flour, but prices are unsettled and in favor of the buyers; about 6,500 bbls sold at \$600.50 for superfine, \$6.500,725 for extra, \$700 for extra family, and \$8.500,9.50 % bbl for fancy brands, according to quality; the retailers and bakers are buying in lots within the above range of prices. Bye Flour is selling at \$5 \text{ bbl for Penna.}

Grain.—Wheat continues dull, and prices are lower; sales comprise about \$25,000 bus at 1600,150 \text{ bus for fair to choice Pennaylyunia, and Western reds and white a from 1900,2100 \text{ bus for fair to choice Pennaylyunia, and Western reds and white at from 1900,2100 \text{ bus for fair to choice Pennaylyunia, and Western reds and white at from 1900,2100 \text{ bus for Delaware. Corn is duli, and prices have fallen off, with sales of about 15,000 bus prime vellow at 900,950; and Western mixed at 900,920 \text{ bus. Octs are in fair domand; 30,000 bus sold at 700,720 \text{ bus; 4,000 bus Barley Malt

THE WAR PRESS. (PUBLISHED WEEKLY.) THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers

Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same

The money must alroays accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from, as they aford very little more than the cost of paper. AG Postmasters are requested to act as agent for THE WAR PRESS. To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty. n extra copy of the paper will be given.

Bengal Indigo is selling in a small way at \$2.10 @2.20 p B.

Fish.—Sales of new No. 2 Magicard are re-Bengal Indigo is selling in a small way at \$2.10 @2.20 Pl B.

Fish.—Sales of new No. 3 Mackorel are reported at \$10.50@12.50 for small and large. Small sales from store are making at \$15 for tay, 2nd \$40@20 for shore is 14.917 for bey and 41000 28, and \$41.50@13@13.50 Phis for medium and large new 3s. Codish are selling at 75% and 14.50@13@13.50 Phis for medium and large new 3s. Codish are selling at 76% and 76% phis for medium and large new 3s. Codish are selling at 76% and recommendation of the selling at 76% and 15% and 15% are selling at 76% and 15% and 15% are selling at 76% and 15% and 15% are dull at former rates. To Liverpool there is nothing doing; we quote heavy goods at 16% by \$100. Costwike o freights are without change. Coal freights are quiet at \$1.50 Phis to 15% by ton.

The fish bond.

Hops are dull. Small sales are making at \$26.00 Ph.

HAY.—Baled is solling at \$20.02 Phis.

HAY.—Baled is solling at \$20.02 Phis.

HAY.—Baled is solling at \$20.02 Phis.

Hay large are very few dry hides in first hands in this market. The importations of Caracas have nearly ceased and the tanners are also tanning fewer Calcutta hides than formerly. The present demand, however, for dry hides of any description is small, Pealers are holding B. A. hides at \$2000 Phis Western, 15@18c. Portor Cabello, 18@22c. Domestic are also under light request, Buchers' weights are selling at 50, and nut of sale at \$16.000.

W. Lunner continues dull at about former rates; we hear of no sales worthy of notice.

NAVAL STORES.—Trices are unsettled, and there is very little doing; small sales of Spirits of Turpentine are making at \$1.4621.45 % gallon, and Rosin at \$45210 % bbi.

Rice.—Small sules of Rangoon are making at \$26.00%. Hick.—Small sales of Rangoon are making at 95,693;.
PEASTER is rather lower, with small sales of soft at \$2.25.
OLS.—Linseed Oil is firmly held, and selling at \$1,1961.20 % gallon. Lard Oil is selling at \$1,000.100 % gallon. Lard Oil is selling at \$1,000.100 % gallon. Lard Oil is selling at \$1,000.100 for rates; 4,000 bbls sold in lots at 26,331.00 for crude, 56,520 for refined in bond, and 76,520 % gallon for free, as to quality.
Coat. Oil.—The following are the receipts of crude and refined at this port during the past week.

and Tixelize & B. in currency, its to finality.
Talkow is in demand at 10½01% & B., but
most holders ask more.
Tonce.—In leaf there is very little doing,
and prices remain about the same as last
quoted; manufactured is in fair domand at
from 60% & B.

Salt.—There is very little doing, but the arrivals are large, reaching about 16,000 sacks.
Wook.—There is very little doing, but the arrivals are large, reaching about 16,000 sacks.
Wook.—There is very little doing in the way
of sales; and the market is unsented is small
sales are making at prices ranging from 55 up
to 700 for common to fine flocce, and 650 to b
for tub.

Leather.—Prices have undergone no material change, though definite quotations are not
easily given where there is no demand toolfor
competition and establish rates.

Slaughter leather have been in prime heavy
weights, which are now held steadily under a
slightly increasing demand. The middle and
light weights are yet almost entirely, noglected and prices fluctuate. We quote best
country heavy as 3808 or B, other descriptions at 25020, We hear of sales is low as
250 ft b. City tannages, heavy 35000 that,
although the production of prime heavy
Spanish sole in the market is not large, the dry
spanish sole in the market is not large, the dry
prime heavy Buenos Ayres, and 402456 for
other descriptions.

LEALOGE SOLE.—Stales have been confined to

other descriptions.

HENLOCK SOLE.—Sales have been confined to don't trade and the market has been sluggish. Prices are a triffe easier, and we quote hugos Ayres, Rio Grande and California, middle and heavy, at 2662528 th; other descriptions, including Orinoco, at 25623c. Markets by Telegraph. marhets by Telegraph.

Cincinnari, July 7.—The Flour market is unchanged; sales at \$607.75. Whisky dull at \$2.05. Froyisions quiet.

Cincago, July 7.—Flour steady. Wheat firm and advanced 1040; sales of No. 1 at \$1.07% at 102; sales of No. 1 at 551,0550, and No. 3 at 105 (2054).

Country of the sales of No. 1 at 551,0550, and No. 3 at 105 (2054).

Country of the sales of No. 1 at 551,0550, and No. 3 at 105 (2054).

Cincago, July 7.—The Flour market is unchanged.

Freights active but unchanged, unchanged. Provisions firm.

NEW YORK CITY. NEW YORK, July 7.

The steamer Louisiana, from Liverpool June 21st, has arrived here. SECOND BOARD,

30000 US 68, 5-20. c. n. 1.105, 1000 Clev & Pitts, ... 704, 500 TN, 7.3-10. .15t s. 100, 100 Clev & Pitts, ... 704, 500 TN, 7.3-10. .15t s. 100, 100 Clev & Pitts, ... 704, 500 TN, 7.3-10. .15t s. 100, 100 Clev & Tol R. ... 274, 500 Hud Riv R. ... 1014, 100 Model of the control of the contro SECOND BOARD.

THE EVENING STOCK BOARD.

Gold, 1334; New York Central, 364; Erie, 81%; Reading, 984; Oid Southern Michigan, 684; Pittsburg, 70; Rock Island, 1074; Northwestern preferred, 694; Canton Company, 414; Cumberland, 434; Quicksliver, 604. There will be no evening exchange on Saturday, July 8th.

SHIP NEWS. Arrived, bark Charles and Edward, Cien-fuegos. Below, ships Holen, Bremen; Iron-sides, Newport; bark Marco Polo, Bremen; brig Isabella, New Castle.

LETTER BAGS At the Mcrchants' Exchange, Philadelphia.

CHORNTON BROWN, EDWARD LAFOURCADE, HENRY LEWIS, MARINE INTELLIGENCE. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, July 8. SUN RISES...... 4 46 | SUN SETS...... 7 14 HIGH WATER 4 46 | SUN SETS...... 7 14

200 State coupon is ... 22 100 McChistock Oil. 12 50 Corn Plantor. 13 50 Corn Plantor. 13 50 Corn Plantor. 14 50 Corn Plantor. 15 50 Corn Plantor. 16 Corn Plantor. 16 50 Corn Plantor. 16 50 Corn Plantor. 16 Corn Plantor. 17 Corn Plantor. 17 Corn Plantor. 17 Corn Plantor. 18 Corn Plantor. 19 May, with passengers to captain. Off Del aware City, passed a deeply-laden brig, bound

Brig J McIntire (Itt), Haskell, Aspinwall, Brig Noptune, Russell, Aspinwall, Brig Voluntoor, Moore, London, via New

Brig J MeIntire (Re), Haskell, Aspinwall, Brig Neptune, Russell, Aspinwall, Brig Neptune, Russell, Aspinwall, Brig Neimer, Moete, Lorkion, via New Castle.
Brig Columtory, Moote, Lorkion, via New Castle.
Brig Elmira, Norton, Portland, Schr W F Garrison, Smith, Roxbury.
Schr Mary Haley, Indey, Boston.
Schr Breez, Sartolett, Balkimore.
Schr Breez, Bartolett, Balkimore.
Schr Mary D Cramer, Cramer, Reverly, Mass.
Schr Art Schn, Williams, Cambridgeport.
Schr Jars C Patterson, Whittaker, Boston.
Schr E & L Corderey, Balcock, Salom, Mass.
Schr American Eagle, Shaw, Norwich,
Schr Kodash, Meekins, Washington.
Schr Kodash, Meekins, Washington.
Schr Wm Gillum, Dickinson, New York,
Schr. Wm Gillum, Dickinson, New York,
Schr. Wm Gregory, Rogan, St John, N B.
Schr Reading RR, Nu 49, Robinson, Washington.

Schr Potomac, Corsea, Richmond, Va. Schr H L Gaw, Her, Baltimore. Stir Commerce, Crosby, Sussafras River. Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange LEWES, Del., July 6-7 A.M.
The bark Colin, from Cientucyos for Phila
ciphia, came to the harbor yesterday after lphia, came to on. Wind NE.

Memoranda.

Ship Invincible, Lester, cleared at New York.

The most for San Francisco.

Ship Carellas Nessuith, Cottor, hence, touched of the SW bur, New Orleans, 27th ult, and proceeded to Ecobile.

Ship Witch of the Waye, Todd, from Callac, was towed into Queenstown 22d ult very leaky. and 26,300. He for Goshen. Cheese is selling at 140170. Eggs are scared, and sellat 22,000 pf doz.

METALS.—Pig Iron is in fair Geomand, with small sales at \$23,005 for foundry, and \$25,000 pt ton for forge. Manufactured Iron is solling at about former rates. Lend—About 1,700 pigs of Galena sold, part to arrive, as 94,0 He for six of Galena sold, part to arrive