The Pittsburgh Post.

VOLUME XVIII. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 17, 1859. NUMBER 54.

The Daily Post.

JAMES P. BARE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:—Daily, Five Dollars per year, strictly in advance. Weekly, Single subscriptions Two Dollars per year; in Clubs of five, One Dollar.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

Departure and Arrival of Passenger Trains.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

(From corner of Liberty and Grant streets, Pittsburgh.)

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express Train	1:20 A. M.	3:50 P. M.
Express Train	1:45 P. M.	2:10 A. M.

(From Federal Street Station, Allegheny, for New Brighton and Way Stations.)

	Leave.	Arrive.
First Train	9:40 A. M.	8:15 A. M.
Second Train	4:40 P. M.	2:10 P. M.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

(From corner of Liberty and Grant streets.)

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express Train	4:40 P. M.	1:40 P. M.
Mail "	5:50 A. M.	1:15 A. M.
Fast Line	2:30 A. M.	1:45 A. M.
Johnstown Accommodation	3:05 P. M.	11:00 A. M.
First Turtle Creek "	11:20 A. M.	6:50 A. M
Second " " "	4:05 P. M.	1:10 P. M.
Third " " "	6:20 P. M.	6:10 P. M.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

(From Liberty and Grant streets.)

	Leaves.	Arrives.
Mail Train	7:00 A. M.	6:15 P. M
Express Train	3:35 P. M.	8:45 A. M.

FIRE.—About ten o'clock on Friday night, the pot-house of C. Ihmsen & Co.'s Glass Works, on the bank of the Monongahela river, in Birmingham, was discovered to be on fire, and before it could be extinguished was entirely consumed. The flames also communicated to the main building, which was also destroyed. The pot-house contained about one hundred pots, worth some $30 each, which were rendered useless. It is not known how the fire originated; it caught, however, in the lower story of the pot-house. The loss is estimated at $5,000 or $6,000, on which there is some insurance, but we were unable to learn whether it would cover the loss.

THE Republican primary meetings, for the nomination of candidates for city council and ward officers, will be held in the various wards of the city this afternoon and evening.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Before Judge McCandless.

DECEMBER 16, 1859.

At the opening of Court this morning, George Hamilton, Esq., delivered a powerful speech to the jury in behalf of John Glass, the New Brighton postmaster, on trial for passing counterfeit money, which had a strong effect upon the jury. He was followed by United States District Attorney Roberts in an able closing speech for the Commonwealth. Judge McCandless charged the jury in brief but positive terms; they retired, and after an absence of an hour returned a verdict of not guilty. The prisoner was discharged by acclamation, and the court then adjourned.

MR. DREW AT THE THEATRE.—Mr. Frank Drew opened to a good audience last evening, as Rip Van Winkle, and was well received. He is a capital comedian, and worthy of a liberal support. This evening he appears as Grimaldi, in the "Life of an Actress," and as Camille in a burlesque drama of that name, with a song and a German moral. Mr. De Silveris personating Armand. The drama of "Robert Macaire" closes the entertainment. Such a bill must attract a large audience, as such a one is seldom offered to the comedy-lovers who frequent our Theatre. We regret that Mr. Drew cannot remain longer; his engagement positively closes to-night.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.—Our neighbors, Messrs. Reineman & Meyran, opposite, have received a large and splendid assortment of gifts in their line, for the holidays, consisting of jewelry of every description and of the best quality, the items of which are enumerated in our advertising columns. The firm is old and well-known, and it is only necessary to call attention to the fact, as all who know anything about them are aware that they sell at low prices, and that any article purchased from them is exactly as represented. We know that their stock embraces an attractive variety, having taken occasion to examine it, and we advise all to go and do likewise.

GYMNASTIC EXHIBITION.—The Pittsburgh Gymnastic Association will give a public exhibition, at their room on Diamond street, on Tuesday evening next. These exhibitions have heretofore been well attended, and many of the participants show a high degree of training, and such a proficiency in gymnastic exercises as make them highly interesting. The ladies take great interest in these displays, and in order to spur the stronger sex to gallantry, no gentleman will be admitted at the coming exhibition, unless accompanied by a lady. We advise all who wish to procure seats to go early, as there is generally a rush for places.

THE ORPHANS' FAIR.—The annual fair for the benefit of the Roman Catholic Orphans' Asylum, commences on Monday next, at City Hall, and will continue until after the holidays. From the extensive preparations which have been made, it will doubtless be equal, if not superior, to former fairs, and as they are always pleasant places to visit, a large attendance may be expected.

MR. KENNEDY MARSHALL has opened a law office in Mellon's buildings, Fifth street, opposite the Court House, where he will be happy to receive all in need of his professional services. Mr. Marshall is a young lawyer of ability, and we hope he may soon have a large and remunerative practice, as he is in every way deserving of it.

REV. E. M. VAN DERSLUIS, pastor of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, corner of Diamond and Grant streets, will deliver a sermon to-morrow morning, on the "Proper Observance of the Sabbath," being a sequel to one delivered in last Sunday evening, on "The Divine Authority of the Christian Sabbath."

DICKENS' WORKS.—No. 11 of T. B. Peterson & Brothers' edition of Dickens' works, has been received by Hunt & Miner. It contains the continuation of Dombey & Son. This is a capital edition of the writings of Boz, to be completed in twenty-eight numbers, at only twenty-five cents apiece.

THE ART EXHIBITION, at Newton's Hall, will be opened to the public. About two hundred and fifty pictures are collected here, many very meritorious, and as it is the best effort to establish a taste for the fine arts in our city, we hope our citizens may accord it a liberal patronage.

THE first series of Sir Walter Scott's "Tales of a Grandfather," published by T. B. Peterson, has been sent us by W. A. Gildenfelny & Co., Fifth street, opposite the Theatre. The price of this edition of Scott's novels is only twenty-five cents a number.

DISSOLUTION.—We call attention to the dissolution notice elsewhere, of the firm of Haworth & Brother, James Brownlee retiring. The business will be continued at the old stand by the remaining partners, under the style of Haworth & Brother.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—This Institution, the want of which has been so long felt by our citizens is now open, under the superintendence of Messrs. Jackman & Johnson, in the Lafayette Building, Exchange, 55 Wood street. It is designed for the perpetual exhibition of the products of Mechanics, Manufactures, Inventions, and Artisans; and as a place of resort for those seeking information relative to those branches of industry, either by examination of samples or scientific publications. Those having articles to bring before the public will find it greatly to their advantage to leave samples.

☞ The public are respectfully invited to visit the institute.

HEATING BY STEAM.—As a testimonial of the workmanlike manner, perfect action of their self-regulating machines, safety, economy in fuel, and the little attention necessary to keep each room comfortable, we give this certificate to Messrs. Davis and Phillips, successors to Phillips & Co. for their plan of heating by steam the Second Ward Public School in the city of Pittsburgh, and which has met our approval, and we would recommend them to the public to give entire satisfaction of heating by steam.

R. Miller, Jr., John Marshall, Jr., M. Tindle, George Wilson, John Wilson, L. Wilcox, Directors.

DAVIS & PHILLIPS,
Steam Heating, Gas Fitting, Plumbing and Brass Founders, Dealers in every description of Gas Fixtures and Pumps.
No. 63 Wood and 148 First street, Pittsburgh.
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GEORGE W. SMITH,
BREWER, MALTSTER, AND HOP DEALER
Pitt Street, Pittsburgh.

HAVING COMMENCED BREWING for the season, I am now prepared to furnish my customers with a

SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF FRESH ALE.

In addition to my regular brands, I am manufacturing a very FINE FLAVORED BITTER ALE, put up in small packages expressly for family use.

This Ale is not only a delightful beverage, but is highly recommended by the medical faculty, for invalids, where a mild, nourishing tonic is required. I have also my celebrated

WHEELING BOTTLED ALES,

Constantly on hand, consisting of KENNETT BITTER AND CHAMPAGNE, PORTER AND BROWN STOUT. Packages sent to any part of the city. aug11dtf

BURNETT'S COCOAINE;

Brown's Bronchial Troches;

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL;

SELLER'S COUGH SYRUP.

☞ Also, all kinds of MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, &c., &c., &c., for sale by

CHAS. H. SUPER,
Pharmaceutist,
dec9 Cor. Penn and St. Clair streets.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD MATTERS.—In the District Court this morning, J. K. Edgerton, Receiver of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, is to answer the rule granted last Saturday to show cause why an attachment should not issue against him for obstructing T. Haskins Du Puy in the discharge of his duties as Sequestrator. The matter will, no doubt, be ably argued, as it involves the question of jurisdiction between the Ohio courts and our own.

The Court is also expected to give its decision in the application of Mr. Du Puy for an order to enable him to pay the employees of the Road their wages for the month of November.

We have no doubt, as the demand is so reasonable, that the order will be granted.

The employees who struck on Thursday, confident of receiving their dues, have returned to their respective duties in the shops.

IT is currently rumored that a pardon is being circulated, which is being numerously signed, for the release of Thomas G. Rutherford, late Superintendent of the House of Refuge. It is strange that in this community so many persons can be found who are so sympathetic that they will join in such a petition, when they must know, or at least believe, that the object is only receiving a deserved punishment for crime. We hope for the credit of our city that this will not be persisted in, as his release would certainly be contrary to the wishes of nine-tenths of the population.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—On the 6th inst., a little son of Mr. W. Smith of Rose township, Jefferson county, about four years of age, was so badly burned that his life is despaired of. The mother had gone to a neighbor's, living in sight of her house, when one of them set fire to the clothing of the little boy with a lighted stick. He would probably have been burned to death, before she returned, but was discovered by a gentleman who put out the flames. He is still alive, but no hopes are entertained of his recovery.

THE NEW BRIGHTON CAB FACTORY.—A correspondent informs us that this building is being entirely refitted, that the interior arrangements are nearly completed, and that it will be ready for the operators by Christmas, or New Years at furthest. It will be one of the most complete establishments of its character in the country. Mr. Jason Hanna, son of Joshua Hanna, Esq., one of the firm who have leased it, is superintendent of the fitting up of the building.

INFANTICIDE.—Last week Mrs. Eliza Jane Logaker was committed to jail in Chester county, on a charge of having wilfully caused the death of her child, three months old. She confessed to her husband and sister-in-law that she had smothered the child in bed—that she had given it, with a view of producing death, sadlilers' tacks, pins, coperas, laudanum, &c. The woman is supposed to be deranged.

DEAD.—G. W. Smith, late proprietor of the Deer Creek Hotel, and brother of Captain Smith, foreman of the *Gazette*, died at the residence of his sister, in the Sixth ward, on Thursday, and was buried yesterday. He was a active, energetic and highly honorable man, and his many friends will read with regret this announcement of his demise.

CHARGE OF LARCENY.—James Gardner, a son of Mrs. Gardner, recently an inmate of the county jail for abortion, was committed to prison, yesterday, for trial, by Alderman Wilson, charged with the larceny of a pair of shoes from James S. Maffitt, of the Gaieties.

BROKE HIS ARM.—A lad named Robert Gallaher, while coming down Fifth street, between Grant and Smithfield, yesterday, fell and broke his arm. He was taken to the residence of his parents, in the Third Ward, where the fracture was reduced.

FOR THE PENITENTIARY.—Augustus Smith and Henry Behson were found guilty of grand larceny at the last term of the Cambria county Court, and sentenced to fifteen months imprisonment each in the Penitentiary.

DISASTROUS FIRE.—A serious fire occurred in Youngstown, Ohio, last week, in which the keg factory of Edwin Bell, with the adjoining buildings, was destroyed. His loss is over $3,000.

LECTURE.—As will be shown by announcement in the proper column, Rev. J. Tracy will deliver a lecture on Sunday evening next, at 7½ o'clock, in St. Bridget's Church, Seventh Ward, for the benefit of St. Bridget's Library Association. He is a gentleman of talent and ability, and has chosen such a subject (Education—The Influence of Books) as will ensure him a large and intelligent auditory.

☞ PHYSICIANS are generally loth to speak a word in praise of what are called "Patent Medicines." Indeed, it is an article in the code of medical ethics that a physician who sanctions the use of such remedies cannot be considered a member of the *National* Association. But there are exceptions to the most stringent rules, and many of the disciples of Esculapius have actually been compelled, by the force of facts, to recommend Dr. J. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, for those diseases which are only prevalent during the summer and fall. They have ascertained that there are no remedies in the pharmacopœia which can compare with this wonderful compound for the derangement of the system. Thousands of families residing along the low grounds of the Western and Southern rivers, are now convinced that they have found a medicine peculiarly adapted to their ailments, while in other portions of the country, during the summer months, the demand for the article is equally large.

For sale by Druggists and dealers generally.
HOSTETTER & SMITH,
Manufacturers and Proprietors,
No. 58 Water, and 55 Front streets.
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THE LATEST NEWS
BY TELEGRAPH.

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, December 16.—HOUSE—On motion of Mr. Niblack, of Indiana, it was resolved that till the election of a Speaker, the Clerk of the last house be authorized to exercise the power devolving on the Speaker for preserving order in the galleries and on the floor of the House for the time being, under the rules of the last House, and that the Sergeant-at-arms, for a like purpose, be under the direction of the Clerk.

Mr. Bonham, of South Carolina, said the whole country were anxiously looking to the aspect of affairs here, enquiring why we did not elect a Speaker. The reason was that the majority in the House were unwilling to place in that chair an endorser of the infamous Helper book, and deem themselves justified in resisting his election by all fair and honorable means. He had nothing to say against Mr. Sherman personally, but he referred to him politically, and he cordially assented to the resolution that neither he nor any other man who endorsed Helper's book was fit to be Speaker. The gentleman continued in this strain in a speech of considerable duration.

Mr. Clemens, of Virginia, wanted the House to proceed to a vote for Speaker, and objected to gentlemen being compelled to sit here four or five hours, in order to give their brethren an opportunity to ventilate their rhetoric. He gave notice that he should retire from the Hall when he was physically disabled from attendance. If he could not get a pair, his friends would have to do without his vote.

The Clerk stated that having been empowered by the House to suppress disorder both on the floor and in the galleries, he should discharge his duty, but hoped that no case would arise compelling him to exercise the authority thus conferred.

Mr. Simms, of Kentucky, said that Brown's foray into Virginia had been followed by a crusade against the rights of the whole South; he would speak plainly and tell the gentlemen of the other side that from the very foundation of the government there had been a diseased public sentiment in the Northern States on the subject of slavery. He spoke of the continued aggressions of the Republican party on the South. The Republicans number more than one hundred men on the floor, men of character and influence, who have sought on the stump and elsewhere to diffuse opinions practically leading to the nullification of the fugitive slave law, and bringing contempt on the Supreme Court, because it has declared that Congress had no power to restrict slavery or exclude it from the new territories. The balance of power in the United States Senate, once deemed the safe-guard by the South, has been lost, and Northern preponderance will be still further increased by the admission of other new States. Nothing is now left between the South and the assailants, but the Democratic party and the Constitution of the United States as expounded by the Supreme Court. The Abolition party in the North being allowed full to reach slavery in the South by direct legislation, have sought to overthrow it by insurrection, by poisoning the public mind North, and by keeping up constant theft and robbery on this species of property at the South, and circulating incendiary documents throughout the land, and they have elevated to the highest public trust, men who proclaim that there is an irrepressible conflict between slave and free labor. He was no disunionist, but would ask, was there to be a limit to these assaults on the South. Were they to bow and fawn like conquered provinces and be despoiled of their property, without redress? If the Union is to be preserved, there must be a cessation of these wrongs on the South. He proceeded to reply to Mr. Hickman's remarks about the South violating the compromise, denying the charge. For forty years the South had remonstrated, time and again, and have all the time been yielding their constitutional rights. The constitution was formed by the Northern and the Southern men. When it was signed the former had the right to sell their slaves in the Southern States, and they did so; the Southern men had the right to keep their slaves and pursue those of the Northern men, and they did so. The Northern men took the money received for their slaves and both invested it in houses, lands, merchandize and commerce. To this day they have kept that property and its profits, and yet they turn round and denounce the South because they retain the property sold to them by the North. He that time the ring of the cash was dearer to their hearts than the clank of the bondsman's chain was oppressive to their consciences. If there be in that burning lake, where hissing serpents and fiery dragons torment the damned, a place more fiery than all the rest, it should be reserved for those Northern fanatics who would seek to scatter the seeds of sectionalism among brothers and friends, and with the torch of the incendiary in one hand, and the dagger of the assassin in the other, would invade every capitol of the nation, and amid its columns exult in the desolation they had caused. Unless the North ceased invading the rights of the South they would be prepared to meet them at the cannon's mouth. For the last forty years they had submitted to these things for the sake of the Union. Although smarting under the thousand wrongs there was not a man in his district whose heart would not bleed to hear the knell of the Federal Union. They were for the Union with the Constitution; unless that was preserved the Union was worthless, and worse than worthless. It was time to talk plainly, and he wanted no more dodging or subterfuge. He said the North has raised a tempest it cannot control; it has over-leaped the Constitution and laws of the land. He doubted whether the regrets expressed on that side for the Harper's Ferry raid was sincere, and predicted that the promise to the ear would be broken to the hope. As the representative of a God-fearing, Union-loving, law-abiding people, he entered his solemn protest against the ten thousand wrongs committed on the South; he charged the Republican party as being the cause of these dangers hanging over the country; he was no alarmist, no disunionist; for the Union he would peril his life, but if the shock must come, and if the fell calamity of disunion was upon them he waited to see his native South stand on the Constitution of his country, and like one man stand up in defense of their rights.

BALLOTS IN DETAIL.—Mr. Sherman's vote on the first ballot taken to-day was reduced by some of those, who heretofore voted for him, going over to Mr. Gilmer, who was supported by the following members:

Messrs. Adams, of Ky., Anderson, Ky., Bateler, Bailey, N. Y., Brabson, Briggs, Brystow, Campbell, Davis, Md., Etheridge, Hale, Harris, Md., Haskin, Hatton, Hill, Junkin, Leach, N. C., Mallory, Maynard, Millward, Moore, Ky., Moorhead, Morris, Pa., Nelson, Nixon, Pennington, Quarles, Schwartz, Scranton, Smith, N. C., Stevens, Stokes, Vance, Vorree, Webster and Wood.

Those who voted for Mr. Bateler, after Mr. Gilmer withdrew from the canvass, were:

Messrs. Adams, Anderson, Ky., Anderson, Mo., Bouligny, Brabson, Briggs, Bryston, Deyamette, Etheridge, Gilmer, Hardidan, Harris, Md., Hatton, Hill, Leach, N. C., Mallory, Maynard, Moore, Ky., Nelson, Quarles, Smith, N. C., Stokes, Vance, Webster, and Woodson.

The above votes explain the cause in the difference in the result of the two votes to-day, for Sherman and Bocock respectively. Such of the above named as had before voted for Mr. Sherman, returned to his support after Mr. Gilmer withdrew.

Mr. Vallandigham was misunderstood yesterday by the reporter. He said nothing about Slavery in the Territories.

SENATE.—There was no session of the Senate to-day, that body having adjourned over till Monday.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON CITY, December 16.—The House has taken two more ballots for Speaker, with the following results: Seventh ballot—Sherman, 96; Bocock, 86; Gilmer, 36, scattering, 9; Gilmer withdrew. Eigth ballot—Sherman, 111; Bocock, 83; Broeteler, 26; scattering, 9.

A Democratic caucus will be held to-night.

The Executions at Charlestown.

CHARLESTOWN, VA., December 16.—The negroes, Shields, Green and John Copeland, have just paid the forfeit of their lives. The crowd in the town is very great, and the execution was witnessed by sixteen hundred persons.

At nine o'clock this morning, the field was occupeid by the troops, and at seven minutes of eleven the procession made its appearance. It arrived at eleven o'clock at the scaffold. The prisoners were in a wagon, accompanied by the Sheriff and Jailor. They mount the scaffold with a firm step. The prisoners had the caps placed over their heads by the Sheriff, and after an appropriate prayer by Rev. Mr. North, of the Presbyterian church, they were launched into eternity. Before the rope was cut, Green was heard to offer up a fervent prayer. Copeland was not heard to pray. Green's neck was broken and he died without a struggle. Copeland writhed in violent contortions for several minutes. The prisoners bade farewell while on the scaffold, to the ministers, Messrs. Baugh, North and Lark, expressing a hope to meet them in heaven. The drop fell at eleven minutes after eleven o'clock. The bodies will be placed in jail for burial to-morrow.

On the receipt of the news of the attempted escape of Cook and Coppie, Governor Wise telegraphed to General Taliafferro to take possession of the jail, which was accordingly done at once.

CHARLESTOWN, December 16.—At half past eight o'clock this evening, two of the condemned prisoners, Cook and Coppie, escaped from the jail and were fired upon by the sentinels and driven back to prison. They are now in the custody of Sheriff Campboll. The prisoners had mounted the jail wall when they were discovered by the sentinel on the outside, who immediately gave the alarm and fired upon them. They had sawed their manacles asunder with the blade of a Barlow knife, which they had concealed and made into a fine saw. It is ascertained, from their confession, that they have been engaged in preparing for their escape during the last ten days. They made a hole in the wall near the window which they concealed with paper, hiding the bricks they removed, under the bed. Upon the alarm being given, they made no resistance but surrendered as soon as they discovered by the shot of the sentinel that they were detected. This event has produced the utmost excitement here, and all are on the alert. Maj. General Taliafferro is directing everything in person, and will maintain an uninterrupted suspension of affairs until after the execution. We do not apprehend any further difficulty.

HARPER'S FERRY, December 15, 8½ o'clock, P. M.—Great excitement prevails here at the present time, on account of an attempted escape from the jail of Cook and Coppie. They had cut a hole through the wall of the jail yard, and were fired on by the sentinels outside. Another account says that the bars of the windows were sawed, but all is enveloped in mystery. The prisoners are now heavily ironed, and a special guard is standing over them. The streets in front and around the jail are also kept clear.

SECOND DESPATCH.

The prisoners now say that they got the shackles off their feet by sawing them with an old knife and then forced the bars. A misunderstanding occurred a few days ago between Gen. Taliaferro and the jailor in regard to placing sentinels inside the jail; the jailor claims the right to have his own men; the general gave way to him, but placed a guard on the outside, which has thus prevented the escape of the prisoners. Cook says he could have made his escape had he jumped down and throttled the sentinel.

[THIRD DESPATCH]

We have had an exciting time during the past twenty-four hours, which has just closed with the execution of the four prisoners. Through out the day, yesterday, there was a great influx of strangers and citizens of the county, who were flocking to witness the last act of the Harper's Ferry tragedy; the latter came thus early, apprehending that they might be detained at the outposts, as was the case on the day of Brown's execution. The vigilance exercised at the Railroad depot on the arrival of a train was not as stringent as on the occasion of the execution of Brown, and but little difficulty was experienced in getting into town. Shortly after the arrival of the train in the afternoon, a grand military dress parade of all the companies in attendance took place; the troops went through their evolutions with great skill, and were received by General Taliaferro, who was on the ground in full dress, and mounted on a splendid charger. The prisoners were visited yesterday afternoon by Rev. Messrs. Noxson and the Rev. Beverly Waugh, of the Methodist Episcopal church. The services in the cells were of an interesting and solemn character and were participated in by all the condemned, though it is now evident, from subsequent events, that Cook and Coppee, at least, were playing possum, as their minds must have been fixed on hopes of life and liberty, rather than death and eternity, at the time they were making outward protestations of resignation. They all gave an unqualified assent to the conviction, of religious truth, and each expressed a hope of salvation in the world to come. Cook and Coppee were the loudest in their professions of a change of heart, and in the hope of Divine forgiveness; they freely admitted their guilt, and acknowledged their doom as a just one, and that in the main they had been treated with the utmost kindness by all, though they thought that some of the witnesses were rather harsh in their testimony. The ministers imagined that they had observed a decidedly favorable change in the condition of Cook's mind, since his interview with his sisters. Up to that time his calmness and bravery were regarded as proceeding from a lack of feeling, but on leaving him yesterday afternoon, they reported that he had been led to seek forgiveness in his protestations of religious convictions and hope of forgiveness, all of which was undoubtedly intended to hoodwink their project of escape. Cook has been visited throughout his imprisonment by the Rev. N. Green North, at the request of the prisoner, as also of Governors Wise and Willard. The Rev. Mr. North was present at an interview between Coppee and Mr. Butler, a Quaker gentleman from Ohio, who raised the prisoner. He describes the interview as an affecting one, and speaks highly of Mr. Butler's christian deportment and advice to the prisoner. Mr. Butler says that Coppee was a trusty, but very wilful boy. An uncle of Coppee, of the same name, from Ohio, his father's brother, also visited him yesterday; the interview lasted for over an hour; he seemed in much distress at the sad fate which awaited his relative.

This was the condition of the town, the prisoners and the military up to seven o'clock last evening. All apprehensions of an intended rescue had long since been banished, and nothing was thought of but the approaching execution, so firmly had this conviction settled in the public mind that military duty was voted a bore and the finale of the tragedy was regarded as at last approached. At a quarter past eight o'clock last evening the whole town was thrown into commotion by the report of a rifle under the jail wall, followed by several other shots from the vicinity of the guard house, in close proximity to the jail. The military was called to arms and the excitement was intense beyond anything that has yet occurred during our ever memorable era of military occupation. In a few minutes the streets and avenues of the town were in possession of armed men, and it was with some difficulty that the cause of all this turmoil could be ascertained. Rumors of every description were afloat, and it was at one time thought that the prisoners had overpowered their guards and made their escape, and then that an attack had been made on the jail by parties attempting to rescue the prisoners.

The sentinel stationed near the jail reported that at a quarter past eight o'clock, he observed a man on the jail wall, whom he challenged, and receiving no answer, fired at him. The head of another man was also seen above the wall, but he retreated as soon as the first one had been fired at. The man on the top of the wall seemed at first determined to persist, and was about making an attempt to jump down, when the sentinel declared his intention of impaling him on his bayonet; he then retreated into the jail yard with Coppee, and both gave themselves up, without further resistance. Cook afterwards remarked that if he could have got over, and throttled the guard, he would have made his escape. The Shenandoah mountains are within ten minutes run of the jail wall, and could he have reached them, with his thorough knowledge of the mountains, his arrest would have been difficult, especially as but few of the military could have followed him during the night. They had succeeded, after two weeks labor, whenever alone, and at night, when their bed-clothing muffled the sound of a saw, which they had made out of an old barlow knife, in cutting through their iron shackles, so that they could put them off at any moment they should have their work fully completed. They had also made a sort of a chisel out of an old bed screw, with which they succeeded as opportunity would offer, in removing the plaster from the wall, and then brick after brick until a space sufficient for them to pass through was opened, all except the removal of the outer brick. The part of the wall on which they operated was in the rear of the beds on which they slept, and the bed being pushed against the wall completely hid their work from view. The bricks they took out were concealed in the drum of a stove, and the dirt and plaster removed in the course of their work was placed between the bed-clothing. They acknowledged that they had been at work a whole week in making the aperture in the wall. Their cell being on the first floor, the aperture was not more than five feet above the pavement of the yard, and when freed of their shackles, their access to the yard was quite easy. Here, however, was a smooth brick wall, about fifteen feet high, to scale. This difficulty was, however, soon overcome, with the aid of the timbers of the scaffold on which Captain Brown was hung, and which was intended for their execution on the succeeding day. They placed these against the wall, and soon succeed in reaching the top, from which they could have easily dropped to the other side, had not the vigilance of the sentinel on duty so quickly checked their movements. They were arrested in the jail yard by General Taliafero and an officer of the day, who rushed to the jail the moment the alarm was given. Sheriff Campbell and Captain Avis are of course, much chagrined at this narrow escape of their prisoners, especially as they had resisted all interference of the military with the interior of the jail.—The prisoners were shrewd and cunning fellows, and they were undoubtedly without any accomplices in their undertaking. The friends who were still here were also fearful that they might be suspected of having a knowledge of the attempt. The general impression is that if the prisoners had waited until midnight or later, they might have reached the mountains, but it is presumed they were fearful of being watched during the night, or desired to have as much darkness as possible to gain a good distance before daylight would allow of a general pursuit.

The bodies of the negroes, after being cut down were placed in poplar coffins and carried back to the jail; they will be interred to-morrow, on the spot where the gallows stands, though there is a party of medical students here from Winchester who will doubtless not allow them to remain there long.

EXECUTION OF COOK AND COPPIE.—The bodies of the two negroes having been brought back to the jail at about a quarter to 12 o'clock this afternoon, notice was given to Cook and Coppee that their time was approaching, only one hour more being allowed them, the military movements similar to those at the first execution were repeated, and a wagon with two more coffins was standing at the door of the jail. At 12 o'clock the same military escort was in readiness. Meantime the closing religious ceremonies were progressing in the cell. Since the failure of Cook and Coppee to escape last night, their assumed composure and apparent resignation had given way, and they now looked at the reality of their fate with the full conviction of its awful certainty. They were carried down to the adjoined chapel, where with fervor in the religious ceremonies conducted by Messrs. North, Lehr and Waugh. When called upon by the Sheriff, they stood calm, and after bidding farewell to the guards in the jail, were helped into the wagon and took seats on their coffins. Their appearance was rather that of hopeless despair, than of resignation, and they seemed to take but little notice of anything as the procession slowly moved on to the field of death. The wagon was halted at the scaffold at thirteen minutes before one o'clock, and the prisoners ascended with a determined firmness, scarcely surpassed by that of Capt. Brown. A brief prayer was offered up by one of the clergymen, the ropes were adjusted, the caps drawn over their heads, and both were launched into eternity in seven minutes after they ascended the gallows. They both exhibited the most undinching firmness, saying nothing, with the exception of bidding farewell to the ministers and sheriff. After the rope was adjusted about Cook's neck, he exclaimed "be as quick as possible," which was repeated by Coppee. After hanging about thirty minutes, both bodies were taken down, and placed in black walnut coffins, prepared for them. That of Cook was then placed in a poplar box, labeled and directed as follows: Ashbell F. Willard, and Robert Crowley, 104 William street, New York. The coffin of Coppee was placed in a similar box, to be forwarded to his mother in Iowa.

Four Days Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE NOVA SCOTIAN.

PORTLAND, December 16.—The following is the latest news by the Nova Scotian, by telegraph to Queenstown:

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, December 1st.—A Madrid despatch says a sharp engagement took place between the Spaniards and Moors on the 25th ult. The loss was heavy on both sides; the Spaniards had 80 killed and 100 wounded.

PARIS, Wednesday, Noveber 30.—An explanation of the current reports regarding the bombarding of Tangiers has been given, which says that the French squadron neither bombarded Tangiers nor Zetnan. A small Fort on the coast of Morocco having fired into a French steamer, the latter replied, and having dismantled the fortification, rejoined the squadron at Algeiras. It is also stated that the commander of the French squadron had informed the Morocco government that this does not change the relation between the two countries.

MARSEILLES, November 30.—Constantinople advices report a great storm in the Euxine sea. About eighty vessels were lost, and the coast was strewn with the dead. The inhabitants had stripped the survivors of all their effects. Tug steamers had been sent to render assistance in the recovery of property.

LONDON, December 1.—The Australian mails of October have reached Aden, and are expected at London on the 6th inst.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says it is still uncertain whether England intends to join the Congress.

In an interview with Metternich, Count Walowski, it is said, assured the Prince that the influence of French diplomacy will continue to be exercised in Central Italy in favor of a spontaneous recall by the people of Grand Duke.

The *Times'* Calcutta correspondent says that reports (one of them official) announcing the death of Nena have been received at Calcutta from Kalamandoo, but they are not believed. According to the latest accounts he was levying recruits on the frontier and threatening to annihilate Lucknow. He has about 6,000 men with him.

A correspondent of the Morning *Post* says Austria still holds out against the terms proposed by France, and supported by England, for going into Congress.

A letter from Parma in the Milan *Gazette* states that the assemblies of Central Italy will be convoked. It adds that the people are loud in demanding the return of Gen. Garibaldi.

MADRID, November 26.—Yesterday more than four thousand Moors attacked, for the third time, the redoubt before Cerulia and were repulsed. Their defeat was complete.—The Spanish troops showed great bravery during this engagement. The extraordinary corps d'armee is crossing the straits. Fresh regiments embarked at Ceuta.

PARIS, November 23.—It is now asserted that the letters of convocation to the Congress will not be sent out before to morrow.

COBLENTZ, [illegible] Prince Richard Metternich [illegible] interview to day, at two o'clock.

TURIN, November 28.—The Piedmontese Government has received no communication intimating the opposition of Austria to the Congress, on account of the nomination of Mr. Bunocompagni to the regency of Central Italy.

The difficulties made by Tuscany in the delegation of the Regency to Buonsompagni have not yet been settled.

BERLIN, November 28.—A Prussian agent has left for England in order to inspect those places of the South coast which might be suitable for his Majesty, the King, to reside at during the winter months, and make such preparations as are requisite therefor, besides. The Isle of Wright, Dorcestershire, is also to be inspected.

The British Parliament had been prorogued till the 24th of January.

The Prussian Minister of War, Gen. Bowin, had resigned, and would be succeeded by Gen. Herrmann.

The ship Red Jacket had arrived from Melbourne, September 10, with 40,000 ounces of gold.

It is confirmed that the Cardinal Antonelli will represent Rome in the Congress.

Reports say that persecutions and ill treatment of missionaries in Cochin China have taken place.

The Belgian Government has accepted an offer of a loan from the Rothschilds for the completion of their fortifications at Antwerp.

The British emigrant ship John and Lucy from Liverpool for the Cape of Good Hope, was wrecked near Pernambuco. Crew saved.

The steamer Eagle and a water-logged timber laden ship came in collision off the coast of Arran. Twenty passengers were drowned. The balance were saved, and sailed in the Nova Scotian for Paris on the following Wednesday.

There are rumors of the bombardment of Tangiers by the French Consul.

The Vanderbilt arrived out on the 30th, and the City of Baltimore on the 15th.

Two Days Later from Europe.

Arrival of the Steamer America.

SACKVILLE, December 15.—The mail steamer America, from Liverpool on the 3d inst., arrived at Halifax this morning. Her advices are two days later than those furnished by the steamer Nova Scotian.

The press of Europe is chiefly engaged in the discussion of matters appertaining to the approaching Congress, and the probable plenipotentiaries to represent the various powers.

The London *Times* strongly urges the claims of Lord Palmerson to represent England in the Congress.

It is rumored that the 5th of January has been set aside for the first sitting of the Congress.

The recent *emeute* between the French and Morrocco forces is thus stated:—The French fleet had destroyed two forts at the mouth of the river, Tetram, as a return for firing at a French vessel as it was passing a position of neutrality, and was subsequently resented by the French commandant.

A HORRIBLE STORY.

The second trial of the celebrated Jumpertz or the "barrel murder" case, with which our readers are familiar, was concluded on Monday by the acquittal of the prisoner. Some new and mysterious developments were made which the Chicago *Times* of Sunday morning gives as follows:

The examination of Elizabeth F. Riley was continued Saturday forenoon, and it is not yet concluded.

The story of the connection of this woman with Jumpertz is full of strange mystery which has surrounded this terrible case from the first. If true, it heaps a deeper and more damning weight of guilt upon the head of this man Jumpertz than even the most vivid imagination could have conceived. If not true, it reveals a degree of moral turpitude on the part of the witness which is hardly possible can exist.

It appears that while living in Milwaukee with Sophia Werner as mistress, Jumpertz, at a lecture one night received an introduction to a young and beautiful girl, Elizabeth F. Baldwin. With the instincts of a libertine, he perceived in her a lack of those positive intellectual qualities whose very presence forbid the approach of such a villian as himself. He called upon her subsequently; acquaintance quickly grew to intimacy; and love, or something akin to it, was awakened in the bosom of the young girl. Under a promise of marriage, the smooth faced and oily-tongued barber seduced her from the way of virtue. Then he acquainted her with his relation to Sophia Werner, and promised to become the husband of Elizabeth, his second victim, as soon as he could get rid of Sophia. The young girl left Milwaukee, and remained away until her child was born.

In the mean time Jumpertz and Sophia had both left Milwaukee, and were supposed to be in Chicago. Hither the young girl followed them, and shortly after arriving here she met Jumpertz on the street. She asked him where Sophia was. He hesitated at first, but finally told her Sophia was dead—that she had taken laudanum and slept herself to death, and that he had cut her body up and sent it away. Some other conversation passed which is given in the testimony. Not long afterward, Jumpertz was arrested for murdering Sophia Werner. Hearing of his arrest, Elizabeth visited him in jail, where he repeated substantially what he had told her at the previous interview on the street. He further said (so the story runs at least) that he would probably never get out of his troubles with life, and advised her to endeavor to forget him. He returned her minature, and told her that she had better resign all hope of him, and marry some one else. She left him, and became the wife of a man named Riley.

It appears that some extraneous and powerful influences were brought to bear upon her to influence her to consent to this marriage, as her conduct in all other respects shows that her affections and heart were still with Jumpertz. Never a night passed, state her friends, without seeing her upon her knees praying to Heaven for her seducer, and for his liberation from the dreadful death which stared him in the face. It is likewise said she stated to a woman named Kehoe, that she did not care what Jumpertz had done, for she loved him still, and would marry him if he got out of his trou