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Latest News by Telegraph TO THE BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

FROM WASHINGTON

THE CONSPIRATORS' DOOM.

Herold, Payne, Mrs. Surratt and Atzerott, to be Hung.

THEY WILL BE EXECUTED TO-DAY.

Dr. Mudd, Arnold, O'Loughlin and Spangler, Imprisoned.

From Washington.

FINDINGS AND SENTENCE OF THE CONSPIRATORS—HEROLD, PAYNE, MRS. SURRATT AND ATZEROTT TO BE HUNG.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—In accordance with the findings and sentence of the Military Commission, which the President approved yesterday, David E. Herold, Lewis Payne, Mrs. Surratt, and Geo. A. Atzerott are to be hung to-morrow by the proper military authorities.

Dr. Mudd, Arnold and O'Loughlin are to be imprisoned for life, and Spangler for six years, all at hard labor in the Albany Penitentiary.

THE CONSPIRACY—ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The following important order has been issued:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, July 5, 1865.

To Major General W. S. Hancock, U. S. V., Commanding Military Defenses Washington, D. C.

WHEREAS, By the Military Commission appointed in paragraph four, Special Order No. 211, dated War Department, Adjutant General's A. C. Office, Washington, May 6, 1865, and of which Maj. Gen. David Hunter, U. S. V., is President, the following named persons were tried, and after mature consideration of the evidence adduced in their cases, were found and sentenced as hereinafter stated, as follows:

First, David E. Herold. Finding—Of the specification, guilty; except as to combining, confederating and conspiring with Edward Spangler, as to which part thereof, not guilty. Of the charge, guilty; excepting of the words: of the charge that he combined, confederated and conspired with Edward Spangler, as to which part of the charge, not guilty. *Sentence*—And the Commission does therefore sentence him, the said David E. Herold, to be hanged by the neck until he be dead, at such time and place as the President of the United States shall direct—two-thirds of the members of the Commission coinciding therein.

Second—George A. Atzerodt. Finding—Of the specification guilty, except combining, confederating and conspiring with Edward Spangler; of this not guilty. Of the charge guilty; except combining, confederating and conspiring with Edward Spangler; of this not guilty. Sentence—And the Commission does therefore sentence him, the said George A. Atzerodt, to be hung by the neck until he be dead, at such time and place as the President of the United States shall direct—two-thirds of the members of the Commission concurring therein.

Third—Lewis Payne.

Finding.—Of the specification, guilty; except combining, confederating and conspiring with Edward Spangler; of this not guilty. Of the charge, guilty; except combining, confederating and conspiring with Edward Spangler; of this not guilty.

Sentence.—And the Commission does, therefore, sentence him, the said Lewis Payne, to be hanged by the neck until he be dead, at such time and place as the President of the United States shall direct, two-thirds of the members of the Commission concurring therein.

Fourth—Mary E. Surratt.

Finding.—Of the Specification, guilty; except as to receiving, entertaining, harboring and concealing Samuel Arnold and Michael O'Laughlin; and except as to combining, confederating and conspiring with Edward Spangler; of this not guilty. Of the charge guilty; except as to combining, confederating and conspiring with Edward Spangler; of this not guilty.

Sentence.—And the Commission does therefore sentence her, the said Mary E. Surratt, to be hung by the neck until she be dead, at such time and place as the President of the United States shall direct, two-thirds of the members of the Commission concurring therein.

And whereas, the President of the United States has approved the foregoing sentences in the following order, to wit:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
July 5, 1865.

The foregoing sentences in the cases of David E. Herold, G. A. Atzerott, Lewis Payne and Mary E. Surratt, are approved, and it is ordered that the sentences in the cases of David E. Herold, G. A. Atzerott, Lewis Payne and Mary E. Surratt be carried into execution by the proper military authorities, under the direction of the Secretary of War, on the 7th day of July, 1865, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 10 o'clock P. M. of that day.

ANDREW JOHNSON,
President.

Therefore, you are hereby commanded to cause the preceding sentences in the cases of David E. Herold, G. A. Atzerodt, Lewis Payne and Mary E. Surratt, to be duly executed, in accordance with the President's order.

By command of
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
E. J. Townsend, A. A. G.

In the remaining cases of O'Laughlin, Spangler, Arnold and Mudd, the findings and sentence are as follows:

Fifth—Michael O'Laughlin.

Finding—By the specification, guilty; except the words thereof as follows, "and in the further prosecution of the conspiracy aforesaid, and of the murderous and treasonable purposes aforesaid on the nights of the 13th and 14th of April, A. D. 1865, at Washington city, and within the military department and military lines aforesaid, the said Michael O'Laughlin did then and there lie in wait for Ulysses S. Grant, then Lieut. General and Commander of the armies of the United States, with intent then and there to kill and murder the said Ulysses S. Grant," of said words not guilty, and except "combining, confederating and conspiring with Edw. Spangler," of this not guilty. Of the charge, guilty, except combining, confederating and conspiring with Edw. Spangler, of this not guilty.

Sentence.—O'Laughlin to be imprisoned at hard labor for life.

Sixth.—Edward Spangler.

Finding.—Of the specification, not guilty; except is to the words "the said Edward Spangler, on said 14th day of April, A.D. 1865, at about the same hour of that day as aforesaid, within said military department and the military lines aforesaid, did aid and abet him, meeting John Wilkes Booth, in making his escape, after the said Abraham Lincoln had been murdered in the manner aforesaid, and of these words guilty. Of the charge not guilty, but guilty of having feloniously and traitorously aided and abetted John Wilkes Booth in making his escape after having killed and murdered Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, he, the said Edward Spangler, at the time of aiding and abetting as aforesaid, well knowing that the said Abraham Lincoln, President as aforesaid, had been murdered by the said John Wilkes Booth, as aforesaid.

Sentence.—The Commission sentence Spangler to be confined at hard labor for six years.

Seventh.—Samuel Arnold.

Finding.—Of the specifications guilty; except combining, confederating and conspiring with Edward Spangler, of this not guilty. Of the charge guilty; except combining, confederating and conspiring with Edward Spangler; of this not guilty.

Sentence.—The Commission sentence him to imprisonment for life.

Eighth—Samuel A. Mudd.

Finding.—Of the specifications guilty, except combining, confederating and conspiring with Edward Spangler, of this not guilty; and excepting receiving and entertaining, and harboring and concealing said Lewis Payne, John H. Surratt, Michael O'Laughlin, Geo. A. Atzerodt, Mary E. Surratt and Samuel Arnold; of this not guilty. Of the charge guilty, except combining, confederating and conspiring with Edward Spangler; of this not guilty.

Sentence.—The Commission sentenced Mudd to be imprisoned at hard labor for life.

The President's order in these cases is as follows:

It is further ordered that the prisoners, Samuel Arnold, Samuel A. Mudd, Edward Spangler, and Michael O'Loughlin be confined at hard labor in the Penitentiary at Albany, New York, during the period designated in their respective sentences.

ANDREW JOHNSON,
President.

[From the Washington Star.]

THEIR DEATH WARRANT READ TO THEM—THE PREPARATIONS FOR THEIR EXECUTION.

This morning General Hancock, commanding Middle Military Division, proceeded to the Arsenal and handed the death warrants of Payne, Herold, Mrs. Surratt, and Atzerott, to Major General Hartrauft, in charge of the prisoners, and they at once proceeded to the prison, where they informed the prisoners of their sentence—Gen. Hartrauft reading the warrants in each case.

The announcement did not take Payne by surprise, as he expected no other sentence, and he showed little emotion. Atzerott tried hard to assume an indifferent air, but vainly, as shown by the tell-tale tremor of his extremities and the ashy pallor upon his face. The sentence was a thunderbolt to Herold, who had expected nothing more serious than a short imprisonment in the penitentiary. The frivolous simper deserted his face, and for once he seemed wholly unmanned.

Mrs. Surratt was completely unstrung.

The execution is to take place in the prison yard at the Arsenal, which is not large enough to accommodate many spectators, and therefore while the execution will be in effect a public one, it will require a pass for admission signed by Maj. General Hancock, who is charged with the execution of this order, and these will be given sparingly—no more being admitted than can find convenient standing room.

THE 7-30 LOAN.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.—The subscriptions to the 7-30 loan in all parts of the Union, as telegraphed to Jay Cooke, Subscription Agent, amount to $3,015,700. From 1st National Bank New York, $325,000; 9th National Bank New York, $130,000; 1st do. do. Nashville, $200,000; 1st National Bank Leavenworth, $100,000; 3d National Bank Cincinnati, $100,000; 1st National Bank Cincinnati, $100,000; 21 National Bank Boston, $100,000; National Bank of the Republic, Boston, $100,000; Brewster, Sweet & Co., Boston, $200,000; 4th National Bank New York, $125,000; 10th do. do. New York, $100,000; Fisk & Hatch, New York, $1,014,100; 1st National Bank Des Moines, $119,000; 2d do. do. Chicago, $245,500; 1st do. do. Springfield, Illinois, $100,000; 3d do. do. Baltimore, $50,000; 2d do. do. Philadelphia, $50,000. The number of individual subscriptions of $100 and under is 2,195.

THE TIOGA ON A CRUISE—A VETERAN.

BELFAST, ME., July 5.—The United States steamer Tioga, Lieutenant Commander William D. Whiting, sailed yesterday for the eastern coast of Maine.—She will return in a few days.

William Hutchins, of Penobscot, the only remaining veteran of the Revolution resident in New England, participated in the celebration yesterday at Bangor. His mind remains clear and his health is good.

FIRE IN SPRINGFIELD.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 5.—The second and third stories of the southern half of Burt's block on Main street, in this city, were destroyed by fire on Monday night. The principal losses, which are nearly covered by insurance, are: Elijah W. Bliss and heirs of Roderick Burt, $6,000; A. M. Galpin, paper-box manufacturer, $6,000; D. Deforest Douglass, artificial leg manufacturer, $4,000; and Sexton and Kilbon, grocers, $1,000.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 5.—The ferry boat Newtown was sent to Smithfield with a pic-nic party of colored individuals yesterday, and a detail for guard was made for the occasion from Company C and K, 3d New York Cavalry.

Their right to land at Smithfield was contested by some citizens, creating a disturbance that required the services of the guard to quell. Private John Gray, of Company C, was shot by his Sergeant for not obeying orders, and one of the citizens had his scalp removed by the sword of a Federal officer, after which order was restored.

Arrivals at Fortress Monroe.—Schooner E. English, from New York, with forage; schooner Jos. Franklin, from New York, with forage, for City Point; schooner Hellen, from New York, with forage, for City Point; schooner J. J. Worthington, from New York, with forage, for City Point; steamer Ella May, from Newbern, with troops; schooner L. B Strong, from New York, forage, for City Point; schooner Samuel Eddy, from City Point, with ordnance; propeller A. Brearley, with troops, to Baltimore; schooner A. P. Wetmore, from New York, with forage; schooner Luciene, from Newbern, light.

Sailed—Schooner Dan Eddy, to Fort Darling, ordered to Washington; steamer Ella for Baltimore, for repairs; tug G. J. Loane for Baltimore, to be discharged; steamer Dorter, for Texas, had a crew on board refusing to do duty. The Provost Marshal's attention has been called to the subject.

Robert Searl, of Norfolk, is said to be the citizen injured at Smithfield, yesterday. The guard detailed from the 3d New York Cavalry was sent from Suffolk to keep order during the day.

Steamer M. S. Allison sailed for New York; steamer J. S. Green, from N. York, with troops for Baltimore.

Thermometer 96 in the shade

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Personal—The Mayoralty—A Preparation to Repair the Levees—The Markets.

NEW ORLEANS July 1, 1865,
via Cairo, July 5.

Col. Swift, Adjutant General of Louisiana, has resigned and goes North.

Mr. Kennedy has been reinducted into the Mayoralty, and has appointed a committee which has announced the celebration of the Fourth.

M M. Nolan writes to Gov. Welles, through the New Orleans Times, offering bonds of $300,000 to repair the levees from New Orleans to Arkansas the coming winter, employing 30,000 white laborers.

In the Cotton market there have been no sales of moment. Gold 139a140. Domestic exchange quiet at various rates.—The Sugar and Molasses market is at a stand still. Corn—100 bags Mixed sold at $1 25, and 100 bags Prime Western, $1 45. Flour—Superfine, 100 bbls. at 7 12½, and 100 bbls. do. at $7 15; 100 bbls. good Superfine at $7 55. Malt—100 sacks, at $1 75 per bushel.

NEW ORLEANS, July 3.—A double celebration of the Fourth takes place here to-morrow. The first committee having too many late confederates upon it. General Banks will address the opposition meeting, and Wm. Reed Miller the other.

The flag hauled down from the Custom House before the war, is to be restored.

The True Delta newspaper has passed into the hands of W. R. Adams and Mr. Oliver.

The Evening Star sails for New York this evening.

The Times is informed that the late rebel portions of the Cherokees are near starvation. Gen. Stanley appeals to the Texans for relief.

FROM CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, July 6.—Major General Ord to-day assumes command of the Northern Military Department, headquarters at Detroit.

Major Gen. Hooker will leave here in a few days for New York, to relieve Gen'l Dix.

Two soldiers were run over and killed near Indianapolis, yesterday.

Henry Winter Davis, in his Chicago speech on the Fourth, took strong grounds in favor of negro suffrage and the Monroe doctrine.

A locomotive exploded at Centralia, Illinois, on the Fourth, killing the engineer and fireman.

TROOPS TO MARCH AGAINST HOSTILE INDIANS.

FORT LARAMIE, July 6.—A column, consisting of the 21 Missouri Light Artillery, equipped as cavalry, and the 12th Missouri Cavalry, passed Columbus, Nebraska, to day en route to Powder river county, to cooperate with two other columns now preparing to march from Fort Laramie against hostile Indians.

A STABBING AFFRAY IN BANGOR—A MAN KILLED.

BANGOR, ME., July 5.—On the evening before the Fourth, a stevedore named McGraw, was stabbed on the Central Bridge by a colored barber named Williams and instantly killed. The latter gave himself up, alleging that McGraw assaulted, and that he used the knife in self defence, and did not know at the time that he had killed him.

WITHDRAWAL OF BELLIGERENT RIGHTS.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—It is understood that on the 17th ult., and, of course, before the news of the rescinding of the blockade could have been received, the Spanish Government revoked its grant of belligerent rights to the insurgents in this country.

A LETTER FROM JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

John C. Breckinridge writes a letter from Cuba to the Hon. E. M. Bruce, member of the late Confederate Congress, dated May 15, 1865, from which the following is extracted:

"I have heard no news from the outer world since I disbanded near Woodstock, Ga., the last Confederate force east of the Chattahoochee.

"I trust there will be wisdom enough in the councils at Washington city not to drive a brave and suffering people to the remedies that spring from despair. Every man should now exert all the influence he possesses to make the present cessation of hostilities permanent and honorable; and let it be remembered that there can be no lasting peace founded upon cruelty and oppression."

FIRE AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, July 4.—A frame block on the corner of Mechanic and North Water streets was destroyed by fire last night.—Loss $40,000.

APPREHENDED DISTURBANCES AT RICHMOND.

We regret to see the following, contained in a despatch from Richmond to the New York Herald. The only hope of the colored race is the exercise of patience, because an outbreak of the kind contemplated, accomplished will set them back in their hopes and prospects indefinitely. We trust there is some exaggeration in the statement:

Richmond, Va., July 4—4 30 A. M.

From intimations received by the authorities yesterday in reference to a contemplated insurrection by the negro element, they deemed it prudent to double the city guard throughout last night, and to reinforce it by the addition of a formidable mounted guard. The citizens of Richmond express a great deal of anxiety and apprehension on this subject, especially in view of their disarmed condition.

It is a fact well known here that the negroes are arming themselves at every opportunity, and I am told, upon good authority, that they make no secret of the fact that they are determined to provide themselves with arms, on the plea of self-defence against probable outbreaks in the course of the coming winter, as a result of the threatened dearth of provisions, allied to an apprehension quite universal among them that they will be again reduced to a condition of servitude by their former masters when the Union forces shall be withdrawn from the State.

The reasons for the apprehensions alluded to, on the part of the citizens, are undoubtedly well founded in view of similar attempts made formerly under restraints, and a system of surveillance which made any insurrectionary movement on the part of negroes next to an impossibility. Under the old laws of Virginia the assembling of more than five negroes together in any house, without the presence of a white man, was deemed an unlawful assembly, punishable by stripes. When these restraints are now removed, and free license given to the negroes to meet in any number and at pleasure, there is much more reason to apprehend an outbreak.

FROM KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, July 5.—A splendid banquet was given to Major General Sherman, at the Masonic Temple, on Monday evening. The General addressed the meeting in one of his happiest efforts, and distinguished military and civic orators contributed their efforts to the occasion. Independence day was appropriately celebrated at the Fair Grounds.

Dr Gilbert delivered an oration. Col. Munday, candidate for Congress, made an eloquent speech in favor of the constitutional amendment. Gen. Brisbin advised negro suffrage, the laying of a heavier tariff on foreign manufactures and holding the rebel States as territories until they adopted constitutions extending the suffrage and putting away slavery.

The colored people assembled in vast throngs at Johnson's woods, to witness the manœuvres of colored soldiers. Everything passed off grandly, the pleasure of the occasion being only marred by a few cases of sunstroke. General Logan has issued an order for the immediate muster out of the entire Army of Tennessee.

The Hon. Nat. Wolfe died here on Monday, and Dr. Benjamin R. Palmer died this morning

THE WEATHER AT THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.

MOUNT WASHINGTON, July 5.—The thermometer stood at eight o'clock this morning, at the Tip-Top House, at 32 degrees.

WHAT REBELLION COST THE SOUTH.

A Richmond paper estimates that the war has cost the South five thousand eight hundred millions of dollars, namely: Twenty five hundred millions by loss of slave property; nine hundred millions by the ravages of war; nine hundred millions by the loss of staple crops, five hundred millions by property sunk in the Confederate debt, and one thousand millions by what the South must hereafter pay as her proportion of the principal and interest of the national debt. By the census of 1860 the entire property of the fifteen slave States was valued at $7,000,000,000—the slaves being valued at $2,400,000,000. For the last year before the war the cotton crop was worth $250,000,000. The tobacco crop for 1860 was worth $40,000,000, and the rice and sugar crops for the same year were each worth $20,000,000. Wheat and corn were subsequently planted in place of these, but the product was consumed by the rebel armies and the slaves. The debt of the confederacy at the time of its collapse was at least four thousand millions, which had absorbed say one eighth of this sum in gold value.

A SNOW STORM AT THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.—The past week, so warm near the ocean, has been cold at the Mountains. A heavy thunder shower on Sunday night cooled and cleared the air in the mountain districts. On Monday last there was a severe snow storm in the "White Mountain Notch," which continued for some time, and then turned to rain, swelling the cascades and streams so that on Tuesday the valley of the Upper Saco was filled with the 'music of the waters."—On Wednesday, the 28th, there was a gale of such violence on Mount Washington that intercourse with the lower world was impossible. Nothing could withstand the violent wind over the ledges, and a few daring persons who attempted to make the ascent, reached the "Half-Way House" with great difficulty from the "Glen," and were compelled to crawl back to the shelter of the woods. Thick shawls, overcoats and roasing wood fires have been the order of the day since Friday last.—*Boston Transcript.*

A COLONY FOR BRAZIL.—We understand that some time ago a colony of Americans settled somewhere on the Amazon upon Brazilian territory, and that its members have been very successful. Letters descriptive of the magnificence of their new home have inspired many of their friends and acquaintances with a desire to emigrate to the same rich and fertile region, and another colony, mainly composed of Mississippi planters, who have lost heavily by the rebellion, is now being gotten up and will doubtless be a success. It is to take out implements of industry, schoolbooks and all other agencies needed to keep alive civilization in a wild and savage country.

ARES FOR PARDON.—On Monday, Albert Pike, formerly U. S. Indian Agent, and who raised several regiments of Indians for the rebel service, made application to the President for pardon. Pike, in his petition, emphatically denies the charges brought against him of inhumanity towards our troops.—*Wash. Star.*

EX-GOV. VANCE, OF NORTH CAROLINA.—The rebel Ex Gov. Vance, who has been confined in the Old Capitol prison for several months past, was released this morning by direction of President Johnson, and allowed to return to North Carolina, on parole, there to remain subject to the orders of the proper authorities.—*Star.*

A mendicant well known in the neighborhood of the Church of the Madeleine, Paris, addressed a friend of ours lately the following irresistable appeal:—"I am poor, Monsieur, but I am religious. I want but one of the saving virtues. I have Faith, I have Hope, it remains with you to give me Charity."

The work of putting up the wires of the telegraph which is to connect this country with Russia via Behring Straits, has been commenced on the Pacific coast, in British Columbia.

Later news from Washington Territory increases the majority of the Union candidate for Congress, and shows that the Legislature will be almost unanimously Union.

SUFFERINGS OF A CANADIAN CREW.

By the arrival of the Moravian at Liverpool on the 13th ultimo, tidings were received of one of the most heart-rending disasters that ever occurred at sea.

The facts are as follows, and were taken from the lips of Mr. Amos Mercier second mate and sole survivor of the crew of the schooner Loader, Captain Vigeau, which left Montreal on the 22d of November, 1864, for St. John's, with a cargo of pork, flour, &c.—On the 27th, when off Quebec, the Loader was run into by a steamer, and had to put back to that port for repairs. She left on the following Saturday, and encountered fearful weather until the night of December 9. It was my watch on deck, all the crew and Captain being asleep. I saw a ground sea rising close to the vessel, and before I had time to sing out it came on board.—I caught hold of the foot rops of the foretopgallant yard, which was lashed on the rail, but I was knocked senseless under the wheel. When I recovered, I looked around and saw that the cabin was gone, the maintopgallant carried away, and not a soul to be seen but myself. Presently I saw one of the crew and the steward in the water to leeward; but before I could help them they went down. I next saw Mercer, another of the crew, crawling out from under the wreck of the cabin.

The back of the hand, from the wrist down, had the skin torn off. I then heard a man moaning under the loose boards of the cabin, and told him to get out as fast as he could, or he would be washed away. He said, "I can't, my back and my two thighs are broken." This was Willett. We got him away. I then went to look for the captain, and found him with his head on the deck, and his feet up on the rails. I lifted him up, and took him to where the others were, in the storeroom. I never saw the chief officer or Pike after the cabin was washed away. They must have been asleep, and went over with it. Everything had been washed away with the cabin, except what we had on. On the 10th of December, at two A. M., I saw that we were drifting against a very high cliff; I cried out it was time for each man to save himself, and asked the captain to come on deck. He said he would try. Willett could not move, and we left him. The night was very dark and the sea running high, with a gale blowing. I saw what looked like a cove to leeward of us, and I told Mercer to go to the helm and steer as I directed. Between us and the cove there was a reef of rocks, and when we got close to the breakers I sung out to Mercer to let go the wheel and save himself. He ran to the fore rigging.

The first sea that struck us went two fathoms over the vessel and knocked away ten feet of the stern nearly to the mainmast. The Captain was washed to the leeside, and I took a rope and managed to make him fast. He could not walk. His head was swollen tremendously, and he was sick and weak from swallowing salt water. The sea continued to break over us for half an hour, when the vessel worked over the reef to where it was a little quiet. At length she grounded about twenty fathoms from the shore. The only boat left was washed away, the painter having parted. It was freezing very hard. We remained on board till daylight next morning (Sunday, December 11). I then cut the mainmast away, thinking it would fall towards the beach and make a bridge for us to get ashore; but it fell fore and aft alongside. Mercer, after several attempts, swam ashore with a rope, but he let go of it as soon as he landed. I fastened another round my body, and managed to get through the surf on to the beach. The place where we landed was Well Cove, between Coal river and the Bay of Islands. Mercer and I walked about all day among the cliffs, but could see no human habitation.

At last we discovered part of an old tilt, used by the French in summer. Here we spent the night trying to keep ourselves from freezing to death. Our clothes were frozen hard to us. I had no boots, and Mercer had nothing but india rubber shoes. Our sufferings were dreadful that night. Next morning we set out again and walked until the afternoon, when it came on drifting snow, and fearing lest we should get astray we returned to the tilt. In walking over the hills the sharp rocks had worn through Mercer's shoes; the soles of his feet were cut to the bone, so that every step was marked with blood. After resting I started to go aboard the wreck to get some flour, and see if the Captain and Willett were alive; but on getting to the beach the water was too high, and I returned to the tilt. At this time Mercer and I were badly frost bitten. Next morning Mercer said he must give up, he could not walk, and might as well die there as anywhere else. I made him as comfortable as I could, and about three o'clock that afternoon I got on board the wreck. I found the captain dead, but Willett was alive. The latter told me that he had eaten nothing since I left, and I gave him some raw pork and flour, and then took as much as I could carry back to the "tilt."

Here we remained four weeks. We tried every means to make a fire, but could not. Mercer was horribly frostbitten. Every day or two I would go on board to feed Willett; he was unable to help himself. The weather was very cold. I covered the tilt with a piece of old canvass; but we had no covering to keep us warm. Mercer's legs were frozen hard from the knees downward, and I was afraid to look at my own feet. After four weeks a tremendous fall of rain came down, which drenched us thoroughly, and immediately the wind came in from the northwest, with severe frost, so that we were literally frozen to the ground. It is impossible for me to tell what we suffered After this we managed to get on board the wreck. We did the best to keep ourselves alive, but we were chilled to the heart.—We had no clothing, no fire, nothing to eat but raw pork and flour, and now and then a little fresh water. Days and nights passed without hope of relief. On the morning of the 25th January I crawled to the place where Willett was, and found him frozen hard to the floor, dead. The poor fellow had lived eight weeks with his back and both thighs broken, and badly frostbitten besides.

About three o'clock that afternoon Mercer asked me for some water. I mixed him some flour and water, but he was too weak to drink it. So I got him on my lap, with his poor head resting on my arm, and tried to feed him with a spoon. While the spoon was in his mouth I heard the rattle in his throat, and he almost immediately died; I laid him down beside me, and there he remained until the 21st of March. Mercer had no flesh on his legs from the knees down. The bones were bare. I was alone now, and many times prayed to God to release me from my sufferings. When I cut off my stockings four of the toes on my right foot dropped off. The bones I pulled away.—On the 21st of March I was rescued by the schooner Lilly Dale, who were frightened at my appearance, as they did not expect to find a living being on the wreck. They lashed me to a plank and carried me over four or five miles of rough and open ice. I remained on the Lilly Dale till she arrive l at Channel, on May 5th."

William Bell, who murdered Ruth Bryder, in Lake county, Illinois, some two years ago, and was convicted some twenty days since, was hung at Waukegan on Friday. The scoundrel cut Mrs. Bryden's throat, coming up behind her while she was milking, and then forced a razor in her hand, to convey the impression that she did the deed herself. His motive for killing her was that she refused to let him marry her daughter.

The Albany Argus says the amount of travel on the Hudson River may be judged of from the fact that all the state rooms on the steamer St. John have been engaged for the up trips until the 8th of July.

ANOTHER HEAVY CONFIDENCE SWINDLE.

From the Cincinnati Commercial of June 27, we have the following:

We yesterday published the particulars of a $3,500 confidence game—one of the heaviest ever played in this city—and we now present the facts in connection with another extensive operation of a similar class, which occurred yesterday morning, and which presents an exhibit of most astounding cool impudence and rascality on the part of the accomplished sharper who figured in it as the operator. This individual, in elegant attire, and of most gentlemanly manner and appearance, made application yesterday morning at the Burnet House for two connecting rooms—one for himself and wife, and the other for his daughter. He made an entry on the register of Mr. and Mrs. Chartrous and daughter, of St. Louis, stating that his companions, with the baggage would arrive on the next train.

As there was nothing whatever about his appearance or manner to awaken suspicion, the rooms were promptly placed at his service. Shortly after, the same individual might have been seen entering the jewelry store of Wm. Wilson McGrow, on 4th street. He stated that he wished to make some purchases of jewelry, diamonds, &c., for his wife who was at the Burnet House. She had desired to accompany him, but had sprained her ankle while trying to enter a hack. The horses had started suddenly, and thrown her to the ground; it was a piece of wretched carelessness on the part of the driver; he wondered if these public carriages were owned by any responsible person, &c. The fellow's neat attire, gentlemanly appearance, and perfectly-at-home manner had, as may well be supposed, an immense effect upon the courteous jeweler, who immediately consented to send one of the salesmen to the hotel with a valuable assortment of jewelry.

The salesman, with his box of valuables found the pretended Chartrous in No. 110. Mr. C. stated that his wife was in the next room, No. 111, where a physician was dressing her injuries, and that if no objection was made he would take them in for her inspection. The salesman consented to have a few articles taken in at a time. He heard the attentive husband ask, "How do you like these, my dear; do you not think these diamond ear-rings are charming," &c, then there was a silence, and the salesman waited impatiently for the fastidious wife's decision as to choice. He waited long, and still the lavishly inclined husband returned not; he applied his ear to the key-hole, but detected no sound, either of endearing expressions, of thanks, of dissatisfaction, or of pain as or physical suffering; he applied his eye to the aforesaid key hole, and nought but blank walls and unoccupied chairs and beds met his anxious gaze; not even the glitter of those magnificent diamond ear-drops, the value of which were near unto a thousand dollars, cast their scintilations athwart his longing optics. He could endure the suspense no longer. Cautiously he opened the door and timidly, with a terrible fore boding passed into the mysterious chamber. It was silent, unoccupied, deserted, and an open door, leading into the hall, told the story.

GET OFF THAT STUMP.

Among the paroled rebel soldiers who came up on the steamer Lady Gay, on Tuesday, says the Cairo Democrat, was a man a little over seven and a half feet in height. He started out with the Missouri troops at the commencement of the war, and stuck to them until the "dog was dead" and never received a scratch. Soon after he was mustered into the rebel service the regiment to which he belonged appeared before the Colonel on dress parade, and the Colonel, who prided himself on the fine appearance and good size of his men, cast his eyes along the line, with a smile of self-satisfaction until they rested on the towering form of the tall Missourian, when he knit his brows, and called fiercely in thunder tones, "Get off that stump, you impertinent scoundrel, or I'll order you under arrest."

The soldiers looked at each other, wondering what the Colonel meant, but no one moved. Finding his authority treated with disrespect he fairly boiled with rage, and, advancing to the big soldier, exclaimed, "What in the d—l are you standing on!" The soldier respectfully replied, "On my feet, Colonel." The Colonel was completely taken aback, as he surveyed this tall specimen of humanity from head to foot in blank amazement; he mumbled an apology for his rude remarks and hastened away, leaving his men convulsed with laughter. "Get off that stump," became a by word with the Missouri rebels, and it will no doubt live as long as the long Missourian.

FIVE MILE FOOT RACE FOR TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS.—Yesterday a five mile foot race for one thousand dollars a side, came off on the Fashion Course, L. I., between two fleet footed up-town pedestrians named Brady and Cassidy. The two men had run a similar distance for $500 a side two weeks previously, when Brady, owing to his superior condition and advantage of youth, had proved the winner. The Cassidy party not being satisfied with this defeat, immediately matched him again for a larger stake; the race being set down for yesterday. There was a large attendance on the track, the majority gaining admission without the ceremony of paying the usual fee, by the process known as the "rushing game," for although upwards of fifteen hundred persons were on the track, only $200 was taken at the gates.

The betting was two to one on Brady, whose winning subsequent events showed was prearranged—his friends being resolved that he should not lose under any circumstances. Brady led about six feet for the first three miles, when Cassidy went in front, and maintained the lead by a similar distance for the next mile and a half. On the last half mile each alternately passed the other, and when half way up the home-stretch, the men then being side and side, Brady's friends rushed across the course, prevented Cassidy from going ahead, and thus allowed Brady to win the race by four feet. The judges refused to interfere when appealed to.—*New York Tribune.*

THERE was a pompous little ceremony at the dull and pompous little town of Darmstadt a few weeks ago. The Grand Duke was invested with the insignia of the Garter sent by the Queen of England. Prince Alfred had come to Darmstadt for that purpose. Sir Charles Young, Garter King of Arms, brought the insignia to the palace in a carriage drawn by six horses. The Grand Duke was robed in presence of the diplomatic body and the Court by Prince Louise of Hesse and Prince Alfred, both members of the order, and in grand costume themselves. Prince Alfred attached the garter. The Princess Alice of Hesse, daughter of Queen Victoria, was present at the ceremony.

We have seen it stated on good authority that the Great Seal of the United States, adopted by Congress in June 1782, was actually designed by a titled aristocrat of the country to which we were then at war. The device was suggested to John Adams, then in London, by Sir John Prestwitch, a baron of the West of England, a warm friend of America and an accomplished antiquarian.

The St. Louis Democrat says the new Constitution is adopted by more than 3,000 majority. Without the soldiers' vote it would have been lost.

The President's family, including his two Secretaries, when all assembled, will number fifteen persons.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

Hotel Thieves.—Yesterday morning early Thos. Reynolds, Henry James and Wm. Martin were arrested on Centre market space on the charge of having entered the room of Thomas Kinggold, of Chesterfield, Md., in Veche'l hotel, and having stolen his carpet-bag containing clothing to the value of $35—These parties arrested had arrived there the previous evening, and before daybreak had made a round among the different rooms and chambers of the hotel, among others the room of a widow lady, who had $400 in gold in her possession. However, they were unsuccessful except in the case mentioned, but attracted so much attention that they were followed after leaving the hotel and arrested, the one with Mr. Kinggold's coat, the other with his vestion their person. They were committed for trial by Justice Spicer.

Arrested—Aaron Rizzy id, for swindling F. Hopkins out of $10. Committed for trial by Justice Blake. George Miller, for stealing one suit of clothing in value of $30 from John Miller, in Bell's Head Tavern. John Stubbs and Dan. Doyle, for stealing one pair of gaiters, one pair of shoes, etc., in value of $19, of Andrew Hiles. Committed for trial by Justice Spicer. Emile Lecompt and Michel Taylor, both colored, for stealing $19 from W. T. Picard, No. 37 North Gay street. John Magee, for assaulting H. M. Hirschfield. Committed by Justice Spicer. George Brigner and Mary Brigner, for assaulting and beating George Floyd, a boy. Committed by Justice Shewacre. Cornelius J. Burton, colored, for defacing the property of Mary Harden. Fined $20, and committed in default of payment by Justice Shewacre.

The Court Martial, Col. Sharp, President, Major Hoar, Judge Advocate, was in session yesterday, at his rooms No 6 S. Gay street, and resumed the trial of Lieut. J. P. Black, of the First Regiment Delaware Volunteer Cavalry. One witness was examined upon the part of the prosecution. Other witnesses summoned for the Government were absent and by consent of counsel one witness for the defense was examined. The case was then further postponed until Monday next, to await the arrival of other witnesses. The charges against the accused have heretofore been published. John Wills, Esq., counsel for the defense. The court adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

New Game for Children.—The little boys now amuse themselves in the streets by playing the new and popular game of "Jeff. Davis," as follows: Each in his turn pulls an old hoop skirt and bonnet, runs away and is pursued and captured by the others, representing the Union soldiers, who, amid great noise and confusion, crown him a prisoner in some unfortunate neighbor's area, and hang him through the bars until the occupant of the house chase the little rogues away.

The California Minstrels.—A very superior troupe of performers will open the Holliday street theatre on Monday evening next. The company comprises seventeen first class artists, and the papers of Boston and Philadelphia speak in the highest terms of their superior entertainments. The leaders, Mssrs. Quilt and Joe Murphy, are not excelled by any other artists in the business. The theatre presents a very handsome appearance, having been nicely painted and decorated.

Torpedoes in Baltimore.—Owen Morris was arrested on the 5th instant on the charge of attempting to blow up the house of Mr. McGee, occupied by Patrick Mooney, No. 16 Parkin street. It seems from the evidence of Officer Shewacre that he used a kind of shell in the shape of an acorn, which is ignited by means of a slow match. He was committed by Justice Shewacre in default of bail in $5,000, and the trial will bring out the particulars.

Election of Officers.—Yesterday the following officers for the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company were elected:—Joe Shriver, of Washington, D. C., President; A. C. Green, of Allegany county, C. F. Adams, of Washington county, Thomas Anderson, of Montgomery county, L. A. Dawson, of Montgomery county, L. Bengle, of Frederick county, and H. D. Cook, of Georgetown, D. C., Directors.

Confidence Game.—John Knight, of Lunenburg county, Va., was swindled out of $300 by a sharper, on the cars. The sharper exhibited pretended letters to Knight from his friends, and after gaining his confidence, obtained from him $300, leaving at the time worthless note of $1,000 in his hands, and then made his escape.

Fire.—On the night of 5th instant, the house No. 46, East Lombard street, got on fire about 9 o'clock. Loss trifling and covered by insurance.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

City Circuit court.—Judge Alexander.—The following business was transacted in this court on yesterday:

E. W. Decker vs Caniganda Becker; decree for divorce "a vinculo matrimonii."

Court of Common Pleas.—Judge King. The following business was transacted in this court yesterday:

Wm. Hamilton vs Wm. C. Cunningham and Robt. Purviance, Jr., before reported; verdict for defendant. David Daibelkerve Lewis Wurtemberg, attachment on warrant; motion to quash; held "well taken."

Orphans' Court.—Before Judges