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"THE UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS."

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Latest News by Telegraph TO THE BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

From Nashville.

NOMINATION OF THE HON. HORACE MAYNARD FOR CONGRESS—HORRIBLE TRAGEDY—INTENSE EXCITEMENT.

NASHVILLE, July 27.—The Hon. Horace Maynard was unanimously nominated for Congress in the Knoxville district to-day, and made a powerful speech accepting the nomination.

One of the most horrible tragedies ever recorded was enacted here this evening, resulting in the murder of Captain M. S. Allen by H. B. Payne, and the wounding of a citizen named Cochrane. The circumstances are as follows:—About one year ago Allen seduced Payne's wife.—Last winter Payne sued for and obtained a divorce from his wife, but swore he would kill Allen. About six o'clock this evening Payne met Allen at No. 64 South College street, and immediately drew a revolver, firing three times, the first shot taking effect in Allen's shoulder. The second shot missed Allen and wounded Cochrane severely in the hand and thigh. The third shot broke Allen's third rib on the left side, passing through his heart, and, of course, caused instant death. The affair caused great excitement, as both parties were among the oldest and wealthiest citizens. Payne is in jail awaiting his trial. The coroner's jury rendered a verdict according to the above facts.

LATER FROM TEXAS AND MEXICO.

NEW YORK, July 28.—The steamer George Washington brings New Orleans advices of the 22d. Her files contain the following news from Texas.

The Matamoras Commercial of the 12th says: "Gen. Steele has required Cortinas who is in Brownsville, to preserve the peace, but having access to Mexico, he continues to depredate on that side of the river, seeking refuge on the American side.

General Minot had received authority from the Emperor of Mexico to raise a battalion of Texans for guerilla service instead of ten thousand.

There is between seven and eight thousand Missourians and Texans on their way to Mexico. They are organized and armed. Governor Allen, of Louisiana, was hourly expected at Monterey.

Complaint is made that the Federal authorities do not furnish transportation to paroled rebel soldiers who wish to return to the loyal States. Many went to Texas before the war and were conscripted.

Business is becoming quite active in San Antonio. There was no general celebration of the 4th there, though most of the people ceased business. Some celebrated it by hoisting the Union flag, and others by *hauling the flag down*. General Shelby had reached Eagle Pass, but the authorities at Piedras Negras informed him that he would not be allowed to take his men into Mexico with arms in their hands. He would, however, be allowed to come into the country with his men as emigrants. He finally agreed to this, and sold his arms and cannon to the Liberals at Piedras Negras, for which he received $6,000 in specie and $5,000 in bonds issued by the Liberals. The arms were immediately shipped to Chihuahua. The President is at Chihuahua, which is very strongly fortified, with no Imperial troops to threaten it.

The New Orleans Times' Brownsville correspondent of the 14th says that Cortinas, who is there, is very hopeful of success by the Liberals, and looked to the prompt movement of the United States forces to the frontier as advantageous to his cause. He has great numbers of Americans in his ranks, and speaks enthusiastically of their dash and daring.—The correspondent is very favorably impressed with the appearance of Cortinas, and has a high opinion of his capacity.

The Galveston correspondent of the Times says there is a reign of terror in the interior of Texas, and that murders and robberies are prevailing to a terrible extent.

From Washington.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISION.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that interest paid to depositors by Savings Banks is considered a dividend within the meaning of section 120 of the law, and the tax of 5 per cent. should be withheld therefrom and paid to the Government. An undertaking on the claim of a third party under the New York statute, is a joint agreement, and is subject to a stamp duty of 5 per cent.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Major General Augur in his General Order, dated yesterday, says:—The civil courts in that portion of Virginia within the limits of the Department of Washington, having declined to receive the testimony of colored persons, a Provost Court is hereby established in Alexandria, to have exclusive jurisdiction in all cases involving the rights of persons of property and of colored persons resident of the district aforesaid. This court will receive the testimony of colored persons with no other limitations than those now affecting the testimony of white persons. The Provost Marshal General of the defences south of the Potomac is charged with the execution of this order. This order will remain in force until the Virginia Courts have brought their practice more into harmony with the existing state of affairs.

Capt. M. P. Fisher, 21 District of Columbia Volunteers, is appointed the Provost Judge Advocate of said court.

DAMAGE TO THE CROPS IN INDIANA AND ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, July 28.—The reports in regard to the effect of the recent rains in Indiana and Illinois, show that winter wheat in northern Indiana has been badly damaged, and in some parts of Illinois, particularly above McLean and the adjoining counties. Spring wheat has been injured considerably in the northern part of the State, but a week of good weather would ensure a heavy yield.

In Wisconsin and Iowa the crops are not damaged to any extent. The barley crop is badly stained.

IMPORTANT FROM RIO GRANDE—FEARS OF HOSTILITIES BETWEEN U. S. TROOPS AND MAXIMILIAN'S SOLDIERS.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The Daily Chronicle has received a letter from New Orleans embracing the following extracts from one written by a gentleman connected with the headquarters of the Union forces at Clarksville, Texas. It is dated July 11th, and is as follows:

"I am now lying at the mouth of the Rio Grande opposite to Bagdad. The Mexicans under Maximillian guard the opposite side and our troops this.—The respective pickets are not forty yards apart, and there is a good deal of unfriendly feeling between the two armies, so that they cannot long refrain from blows. On the 4th of July our officers went over and many rows occurred. I heard this morning that General Brown, the commander of Brownsville, yesterday had an interview with President Juarez, and promised him the assistance of the United States troops, and had ordered the 4th Indiana regiment to cross the river. Gen. Steele, the Department commander, went up by a despatch boat to counteract the order if possible, but even if he succeeded things cannot long remain as they are."

INDIAN HOSTILITIES—A BATTLE AT PLATTE BRIDGE—THE INDIANS DEFEATED.

FORT LARAMIE, July 27.—One thousand Cheyennes, Sioux, Arrpahoes, Blackfeet, and a few Camanches, attacked Platte Bridge Station on the telegraph road, on Tuesday. The garrison numbered less than 250 men. The fight lasted two days, and resulted in heavy loss to the Indians.

The loss on our side was Lieut. Collins and one enlisted man of the 11th Ohio cavalry killed and 34 men wounded. The Indians retreated to the west, tearing down the telegraph poles and destroying the wires. A note was picked up on the battle field, written by a white prisoner recently captured on the South Platte, which says that the Indians do not want peace, but are fighting for all time.

That we had killed one of their chiefs in a fight, and they are going to destroy the telegraph and expect reinforcements. The body of Lieut. Collins was horribly mutilated. His hands and feet were cut off—his throat cut and his heart torn out. He was also scalped, and had over one hundred arrows in him!

There seems to be not the slightest disposition on the part of the Indians for peace, which can only be obtained by severely punishing them. One of the Powder River columns is now moving to join the force from Platte Bridge, which is following the Indians. It is stated that all the troops intended for the Indian expedition would have been in the field long ago had not the contractors failed to deliver supplies according to terms.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF KIRBY SMITH IN MEXICO.

NEW YORK, July 28.—A Brownsville letter to the New Orleans Times, dated July 13, says that Kirby Smith and his entire party were captured July 4th, at Piedras Negras by the Governor of Saltillo, together with four pieces of artillery, nine hundred new rifles, and seventy-five wagons laden with ammunition and provisions. The officers and men were paroled.

FROM THE WEST.

CINCINNATI, July 28.—Gen. Sherman left this city this morning for Lancaster, Ohio.

The Inquirer says the late heavy rains have had disastrous effects on the out crops. Another heavy rain commenced falling here at 10 o'clock last night, and continued till an early hour this morning.

A despatch from Chicago, dated the 26th inst., says that after the suspension of the rain storm for twenty-four hours it recommenced falling this morning, and has continued, with no prospect of ceasing. Accounts from all parts of the Northwest, however, agree in stating that no serious damage has been done to the crops.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19.—The gold and silver coinage at the San Francisco mint during the fiscal year just ended equals $19,000,000.

A telegram from British Columbia states that one mining claim in Camboo yielded over $30,000 during the week ending July 7th.

Arrived, ship Gallatin, from New York.

THE NEW YORK CANALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 27.—The canal tolls for May and June amounted to $501,000, being $436,000 less than the receipts for the same month last year.

MR. BURLINGAME AT HOME.

BOSTON, July 27.—The Hon. Anson Burlingame arrived at his home in Cambridge this morning. He leaves for Washington to-morrow on business connected with his mission in China.

DROWNING OF FIVE CHILDREN.

During the recent flood at Ontonagon, Lake Superior, five children were drowned. The Miner says:

The father, Bethuel Draper, living on the west side of the Ontonagon, near the crossing of the Wisconsin road, was out on the L'Anse Railroad survey, and his two oldest children were away; the mother, an Indian woman, and her five youngest children being at home, and were asleep when the water came into their shanty. One of the children, it is said, was drowned before the terrified mother could get them out, but she lashed its body and three of the others on her back and to her sides, and took the fifth in her arms, and struck out for a tree near by, to which she managed to tie the corpse, in the vain hope of preserving it for burial, but the tree soon gave way, and swept down the resistless torrent, and in her maternal efforts to save the rest by swimming to a second place of safety, the frantic mother felt the child on her bosom expire, and saw the others swept under by the foaming billows, and buried from her sight forever. The mother climbed a tree where she remained over two days for the river to subside, and on Saturday reached the Forest Landing, almost exhausted by cold and hunger.

HOW JOHN MITCHELL WAS ARRESTED.—The arrest of John Mitchell, (says a New York correspondent of the Boston Journal,) the very day he wrote his defiant editorial in the Daily News, was the result of accident. The warrant for his arrest had been made out for more than ten days, but no one could be trusted that knew him. The fact that he was to be arrested was noised abroad. Judge McCunn had issued a writ of *habeas corpus* in advance, and that there might be no mistake, a man sat daily beside Mitchell to serve the writ on the party making the arrest. As the arrest was delayed, Mitchell grew bold and wrote the famous article, insulting the President and repudiating all idea of pardon on the very day the arrest was made.

MEXICO.

ALL SORTS OF NEWS ABOUT MAXIMILLIAN'S EMPIRE.

[From the N. Y. Herald.]

PROBABLE SPEEDY ABDICATION OF MAXIMILIAN.

Immediately upon the receipt by Maximilian, at the end of the month of April last, of the news of the death of Mr. Lincoln, the surrender of General Lee and the complete termination of our war, he despatched at once to Europe his especial friend and adviser, M. Eloin, his Chief of Cabinet, to advise with Louis Napoleon, King Leopold of Belgium, and the Emperor of Austria, as to what should be done under this change of affairs, the Empire in Mexico having been undertaken under the conviction that the United States were permanently disrupted and that our civil war would continue for many years.

M. Eloin left Vera Cruz on this mission on the 3d of May last, passing by the way of this city, and now returns by the same route. It was then reported that while here he had an interview with President Johnson, and that that interview was of a very satisfactory character. This report, however, was entirely without any foundation, as M. Eloin only arrived here by the steamer from Havana, on Friday, and left at noon of the next day (Saturday) for Europe; and his time was principally spent in an unavailing search for a person whom he called "the Consul General of the Empire," but whom he found nobody knew or recognized here.

We have reason to believe that the mission of M Eloin to Europe has been fruitful of important results. To Louis Napoleon he was instructed by Maximilian to state that the empire could only be established in tranquility and Mexico thoroughly pacified by the aid of a largely increased force of foreign troops, and the outlay of much larger sums of money, which must also be furnished from abroad, as it was idle to place any reliance upon a revenue in Mexico for some years to come; that these reinforcements of troops and the necessary funds must be furnished by France, for they could be obtained nowhere else; and further, that in view of the changed state of affairs in the United States, France and the other interested European Powers must guarantee his throne against any attacks from without; that unless these conditions could be complied with he (Maximilian) did not choose to stay in Mexico.

From his father-in-law, King Leopold, Maximilian instructed his agent to ask nothing more than his general advice and good influence, as after the difficulties which had been raised about the last recruitments of the Belgian legion, and the sad fate these troops had met with in Mexico, it was idle to expect any further material aid. Besides, the fast declining health of the old monarch prevented the intrusion of any further vexatious cares beyond those of his own kingdom.

From the Emperor of Austria Maximilian expected no aid, as his brother has always been opposed to the idea of attempting to set up a throne in Mexico in opposition to the United States, and M. Eloin was therefore instructed to confine his mission to Vienna to the single purpose of procuring a restoration to Maximilian of his rights of succession to the Austrian throne in the event of his returning from Mexico. This is the only part of the mission of M. Eloin which has been attended with any success, and in this his success has been complete. Maximilian can now return to Austria and regain his rights of succession there at any moment by simply giving up his rickety and tottering throne in Mexico.

We have reason, also, for the belief that the mission of M. Eloin has been productive of a further result—namely, that he carries back with him to Mexico, as the advice of Louis Napoleon and of King Leopold, that under all the circumstances, and seeing that it is now evident that the people of Mexico do not desire to have an Emperor to rule over them, the best plan for Maximilian will be to abdicate at as early a moment as possible, and return to Europe. That then the French troops, having nothing further to do there, will also retire; and so the whole of the disagreeable and unfortunate Mexican business will be ended without any further trouble.

Napoleon and Maximilian will both have paid a noble tribute to the great doctrine of satisfied nationalities, and have very materially strengthened by such an act of wisdom and abnegation their present and future positions in Europe, and above all things, will have avoided any difficulty with the United States.

Such, we have reason to believe, is the advice which Maximilian's Chief of Cabinet is carrying back from Europe, and which we have still further reason to believe will be speedily followed.

THE TOBACCO MARKET.—The Tobacco market yesterday, as shown by the break at Moore's warehouse, was hardly so active for the better grades of shipping, while for middling leaf, prices were somewhat higher—especially for those descriptions not sound. We quote lugs at $4a$7; poor to common leaf, $6.50a$12 50; middling to fair manufacturing, $15a$24; and good, $2.50a$31.

No strictly fine manufacturing has yet appeared in market. Such quality is much wanted, in much demand, and would bring very good prices. Planters would do well to bear in mind that the season for working this sort of tobacco will be over in two months. Sales of fine shipping were made yesterday morning at $25.50.

Twenty-six thousand pounds of loose tobacco were sold at Oaks' Warehouse day before yesterday, at the following prices:

Lugs	$3@5
Common Leaf	6@7¾
Fair Leaf	9@17¾

Four hogsheads of fair quality, belonging to Mr. R. E. Wynne, of Dinwiddie county, brought respectively $9.75, $11 75, $13 00 and $13 25. One of fair shipping sold for $21 25.

A lot of 400 pounds loose, fair leaf, sold at the same warehouse yesterday, for $16 75.

The receipts of all qualities of tobacco are extremely light. Some of the farmers in Virginia and North Carolina have a full stock on hand, and a few hogsheads are scattered here and there through most of the counties. The means of transportation are as yet inadequate for the public wants, and it will probably be some time hence before crops of any kind will come in freely.—*Petersburg Express, 28th.*

THE MIDDLE DEPARTMENT.—An order was issued yesterday from the War Department reorganizing the Middle Department, Maj.-Gen. Hancock commanding, so as to embrace the States of West Virginia, Maryland, (except the counties of Montgomery, that part of Anne Arundel lying south of the Annapolis and Elk Ridge Railroad, and excluding the city of Annapolis, Prince George's, Calvert, Charles and St. Mary's,) the county of Loudon, and the Shenandoah Valley as far south as and including Rockingham county in Virginia, the State of Delaware and Pennsylvania.—*Star.*

THE BALTIMORE APPOINTMENTS.—The Washington Star of yesterday says:

The contest over the Baltimore offices of Collector, Surveyor, &c., was terminated to day by the following appointments by the President:—Postmaster, W. H. Purnell; Collector, E. H. Webster; Naval Officer, W. S. Peose; Surveyor, Edington Fulton; Marshal, W. Bonifant; District Attorney, W. J. Jones; Chief Appraiser, J. L. Meredith; Assistant Appraisers, E. F. Anderson and T. K. Carroll.

FAREWELL ORDER OF GENERAL WILCOX

The following order by General Wilcox to the troops of the First Division, Ninth Army Corps, has been issued. This Division comprised a large portion of Pennsylvania troops, who have been ordered to be discharged immediately:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON, July 25, 1865.—Special Orders No. 56.—Officers and Men of the First Division, Ninth Army Corps:—The time has come when we all must separate and return to our welcome homes. The ties of comradeship, the bloody brotherhood into which we have been baptised for our country's sake, will survive the change. The story of the old division, various regiments of which have left the bones of their dead to whiten battle-fields in seven different States, will form part of your individual life hereafter.

To the officers and men of the division my own thanks are due for their cheerful co operation with me in the performance of mutual duties, and for the gallantry, self-denial, devotion and good conduct they have always shown in the service of their country whenever acting under my command. Your achievements will brighten many a page of impartial history.

Let us cherish the associations of the past four years; let us keep alive the patriotic fires which have burned so brightly under cloud and sunshine. The red shield of the division shines with full lustre, and reflects a glory upon all who have fought under it.

Your families and fellow citizens will welcome your return in peace and victory. You will carry about with you in civil life a sense of your own worth, and self-respect will characterize those who have done so well and deserved so well by their country. Keep high the standard of your honor. Preserve your honesty and integrity, and the worthy returned soldier will purify the atmosphere of home, State and country, by his own simple and steadfast pursuits of character.

Wishing you every success and prosperity in life, your General bids you a sad but proud farewell. O. B. WILCOX,

Brevet Major General U. S. Vols.

ROBT. A. HUTCHINS, A. A. G.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE BURNING OF CHAMBERSBURG.

Next Sunday, the 30th instant, will be the first anniversary of the burning of Chambersburg by the rebels. On the 30th of July, 1864, the greater part of the town was destroyed by the vandals under Jubal Early. Over two millions of dollars worth of property was destroyed by the torch. All the prominent business men were burned out. It was thought that twenty years would not repair the damage done in this beautiful town, and yet it gives one pleasure as we near the approaching anniversary to note the enterprise exhibited in this little place within the past year. A large and new Court house has arisen from the ashes of the old, and it is regarded as a vast improvement on the old structure. The ruins of Franklin Hall have vanished before the shovel and hoe of the laborer, and a large printing office is in course of erection for the Repository, which was burned out on the opposite corner. New and commodious hotels have been erected.

On the site of the "old stone house" in the Diamond, noted as one of the oldest structures in the borough, and now famous as the place where two rebel incendiaries embraced the flames they had kindled, is in course of erection large store rooms and a dwelling. On Main street the Messrs. Eysters, Wallace & Co and Shoemaker are rebuilding. Above Queen street fine three story brick dwellings have been erected by Messrs. Lambert, Kenton & Gilbert. On Second Messrs. Armstrong, Paxton & Keefer have erected model residences. Queen street has much improved. There are some very fine new houses on Market street. On Franklin street three new buildings have been erected in various places. Workmen have commenced on the new Depot of the Cumberland Valley Railroad. The structure will be large and of modern style.—Quite a little army of carpenters and other mechanics are at work in the town. About a hundred new structures have arisen within the past year.

IMPORTANT INSURANCE DECISION.

The following case was recently decided by the Court of Appeals of New York:

Nathaniel Smith and another, executors of Jonathan Smith, appellants, against the Mechanics' and Traders' Fire Insurance Company respondents. Action brought on a policy of insurance, &c.—Opinion per Davis, J.—Where the policy of insurance describes the property insured as being a "two story framed building used for winding and coloring yarn, and for the storage of spun yarn," it does not thereby warrant that such building is to continue to be thus used.

Such statement in the policy is a warrant as to the use of the premises in *present* only, and is not to be deemed a continuing warranty as to the future use of such building.

The insurer wishing to protect himself by a continuing warranty, as to the future use of such building, must do so by language plainly importing such an intent.

Where, on account of the character of the use of the property insured, special rates are required to be paid, and the policy contains no warranty of continued use, a change of such use keeping within the same character of risk, calling for the special rates, will not avoid the policy when the risk is not thereby increased.

In such case it is for the jury to find the fact whether the risk has been increased by such change.

Evidence on the part of the insured that the risk was thereby greatly decreased is competent.

Judgment reversed and new trial ordered.

LETTER FROM PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

At the Yale College celebration in New Haven, on Wednesday, at which some three hundred graduates of the institution, who have been in some way connected with the war, were present, the following letter from President Johnson was read:

WASHINGTON, July 26.

Hon. W. M. Evarts, Chairman:

I thank you and through you the graduates of Yale, for their kind greeting. In the difficult and delicate duties before me I rely upon the support of the same intelligent patriotism which during the war has given so many noble lives and deeds to our country. American scholarship has gained undying honor by its contributions to our literature and the achievements in our recent struggle for national existence; and in the victories of peace which I trust are now to come, American scholarship will sustain the reputation it has won. Very truly your friend,

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Three cheers were given with a will for the President of the United States.

GEN. GRANT BEATEN.—For once General Grant has been beaten, as appears from the following, which is taken from the St. Louis Democrat:—The case of U. S. Grant vs. Jos. W. White, for unlawful detainder, was decided by a jury in Justice Cunningham's court on Saturday, adversely to the General. The suit was for the possession of a farm in St. Louis county, which White had leased from the General. The lawyers were very cutting in their speeches, fired great guns at each other, and came within a mile or two of a first fight.

A brilliant French Countess had committed suicide at Baden Baden, in consequence of losses at the gaming table.

A Singular Suicide.

An Exchanged Rebel (A Baltimorean) Stabbing Himself Nine Times.

At an early hour this morning a man was found in Washington Park, Brooklyn, in an insensible condition, and he was lying in a pool of blood. He was conveyed to the Forty fourth Precinct station house, where on examination it was found that he had been stabbed nine times, all of the wounds being in the region of the heart, and one or two, if not more, of them were of a fatal character.

Restoratives were applied, and the man became sufficiently recovered to make a statement of the manner in which he came by his injuries. He gave his name as E. Dedan; said he was a native of Baltimore, and stated that about three o'clock this morning, as he was passing through the Park, he was attacked by two men who knocked him down and robbed him of all the money he possessed, and then inflicted the wounds on him. He described the appearance of the men minutely, and officers were despatched in all directions to secure them. The dying man persisted in this statement until about noon to day, when the physician in attendance informed him of the fatal character of his injuries.

He then confessed that the wounds had been inflicted by himself. He further stated that he was an exchanged rebel prisoner, and had been impelled to the act by destitution, having no money, and being compelled for the past two weeks to sleep in the open air in the park. The knife with which the wounds were inflicted was subsequently found in his pantaloons pocket.

Dedan, as he calls himself, is evidently a man of good education, and it is believed that the name he has given is assumed.—*N. Y. Post, 27th.*

DREADFUL SCENE IN AN INSANE ASYLUM.

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE OF A MANIAC.

The Northampton (Mass.) Gazette of July 25th says: "A fearful tragedy occurred at the hospital last Friday. At about ten o'clock the night previous, an Irishman, large, stout, and desperately crazy, crawled through the ventilator in his room in one of the rear two story buildings, and reached the roof, where he established himself, and bade defiance to all the world. He was soon discovered, and every effort that the ingenuity of the superintendent and his associates could invent was made to induce him to come down, but without avail. A hole was cut in the roof, but with pieces of slate which he tore from the roof, the madman beat back all who attempted to approach him. The roof is quite steep, but the crazy man would run all over it, even along the eaves without fear and with perfect impunity. No sane person could possibly accomplish what he did. He declared he would never come down alive, and would kill any one who should come upon the roof. It was therefore an impossibility to get him safely, and it would be certain death for any one to go upon the roof and grapple with him. He was perfect 'master of the situation.' A watch was kept upon him during the night and next forenoon.

"It was thought that Father Sullivan, the Catholic priest who had previously visited him and seemed to have considerable influence over him, might induce him to come down, and he was sent for at Holyoke, but being sick he could not attend, and sent one of his assistants, but before he arrived the madman at about 11 o'clock was seized with a fit, to which he was subject, while sitting beside a chimney, and curling up, rolled off, striking on the solid hardpan below, breaking one arm and injuring himself internally so that he lived only about an hour. In his disabled condition even he fought desperately, and it was with difficulty that he was secured. The ventilator through which he escaped is oval shaped, about eight by twelve inches, and extended from near the top of the wall horizontally about ten inches and then up to the roof. This hole he enlarged by knocking out the brick. He entered the ventilator by turning his bed up against the wall."

TRAGEDY IN GRAYSON COUNTY, KY.—MURDER OF A CANDIDATE FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

From the Louisville Democrat, 25.

One of the most cold blooded and cowardly murders that ever disgraced the soil of the "dark and bloody ground," was enacted in Grayson county, on Thursday last. In that county, Mr. Caleb Stinson, late representative in the Kentucky Legislature, and a candidate for re-election, had during the day, been in attendance at a public meeting at Caneyville, in which he took part. The evening after the speaking was over, Mr Stinson started home, accompanied by his two daughters. As he was crossing Caney Creek the sharp report of a gun was heard, and Mr. Stinson cried that he was shot. The murderer had, knowing the road that Mr. Stinson would take, concealed himself in the bushes near the roadside, and as the party passed, the fatal shot was fired. What must have been the feelings of these two daughters as they saw their own father fall at the hands of the assassin and lay before them weltering in his own blood!

The gun with which the murder was committed was a double barrel shot gun, loaded with buckshot. Four of the shot took effect in the body, inflicting wounds from which there is not the slightest possible hope of his recovery. How his daughters escaped without injury is almost a miracle. The attack was surely the most cowardly and dastardly that we have been called upon to notice for a long time.

Some gentlemen who were passing along the creek at the time the murder was commit ed, saw a man throw down his gun and run off. This man, who was evidently the murderer, was recognized by these gentlemen as Frank Dewese, a nephew of Mr. Stinson.

The murderer had hitched in the bushes a horse with which to make his escape, but owing to the rapid approach of the passing gentlemen, he was compelled to leave without the horse. He is well known, and parties are on his track.—Great excitement prevails in the vicinity of the foul act, and it is feared that Lynch law will be the result if Dewese is captured.

Mr. Stinson was the Conservative candidate, but it is not thought that this was the cause of the murder. It was no doubt planned and carried into effect by the vile wretch who fired the shot.

PETITIONS FOR PARDON.—Another immense batch of petitions for pardon were filed in the Attorney General's office on Thursday. Among the applicants are Gen. Jo. Johnston and Wm. C. Rives, of Virginia.

It is probable that an exception will be made in favor of Gen. Johnston, and his pardon granted at once, instead of putting him on indefinite probation, as in the cases of other rebel Generals. Among the grounds suggested for making this exception is the fact, said to be well authenticated before the Attorney General, that Johnston did all in his power to bring the rebellion to a close before it became palpably evident that the thing was in a collapsed condition.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—The farm known as "Smithwood," or "Bacon Point," advertised in this paper, was sold at trustee's sale on Tuesday last, by Frederick Stone, Esq., for $8,800. It is located near Point Lookout, in the 1st election district, and contains 200 acres. It was purchased by James R. Langley, Esq.—*St. Mary's Gazette.*

During the year 1863 the Southern Bank of Kentucky, at Carrollton, was robbed of over $100,000. A few days since officer D. T. Bligh arrested, in Louisville, Bartah Eiddell as one of the parties implicated in the robbery.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

The 2d United States Artillery Ordered to California.—We are informed that an order from the War Department has been received by Brevet Brigadier General W. W. Morris (Colonel 2d United States Artillery) directing him to proceed with his command to California to relieve the 3d United States artillery. The latter regiment has been on duty there for a period of eleven years. The two regiments will exchange stations, the headquarters of the 3d to be established at Fort McHenry.

The several companies of General Morris' command are now being assembled at Fort McHenry, preparatory to the movement, which, it is understood, will take place on or before the 15th proximo. The route will be by way of the Isthmus, and it is stated that Government transports will take the regiment direct from Fort McHenry to that point.

It is needless to recount the well known services of General Morris in this department. Arriving here at a period when treason was rampant and threatened to engulf Maryland in the vortex of secession, he proved an invaluable aid to the Government in restoring order, and placing the loyal element in a position to assert itself in favor of the maintenance of the Union at all hazards. Our citizens will bear with regret of his intended departure, and we are satisfied the best wishes of all will attend him in his distant field of operations.

Brevet Brigadier General Robinson, of the 2d Artillery, and late commanding the Horse Artillery Brigade of General Sheridan's army, has arrived at Fort McHenry and will accompany the regiment. Also, Captain J. Gilee Ramsay, late of General Robinson's staff and Adjutant of the 2d Artillery.

Lieutenant Colonel French, formerly Major General of Volunteers and at present attached to Major General Hancock's staff, will also proceed with the regiment to California.

Lieutenant Arthur Morris, A. D. C., has been relieved of his staff duties and ordered to join his regiment, the 4th Artillery, in Texas.

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An examination of the above affair was held yesterday on the steamer Alleghany, and it appeared that the tug boat that struck the sail boat containing the above brothers, was, in conjunction with another tug, towing each other up the river, the tow line being only 14 feet, when the boat containing the unfortunate party got into the tow line, between the tug boats, and after the party found themselves in the above situation became greatly frightened, and letting their boat go were drowned.

Meeting of the Grand Division of Sons of Temperance at Towsontown.—The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of the State of Maryland, held their annual meeting at Towsontown on Thursday, the 25th inst. A large number of representatives of the order from Baltimore were present. The meeting assembled about 10 o'clock A. M., in the spacious room of the Court House. Grand Worthy Patriarch R. T. Smith presided. The various reports of the officers represented the Order to be in a highly prosperous condition. They were occupied for some hours in the transaction of the different branches of business connected with the Order, unity and harmony characterizing all their deliberations. Interesting remarks were made by Hon. Judge Supplee, Messrs. B. H. Gantt, Wm. Reese Worthington, G. R. Netre, and Charles Beacham. After the conclusion of the business part of the meeting, the large concourse of ladies and gentlemen in attendance partook of a substantial entertainment provided by the members and lady visitors of Towson Division of Sons of Temperance. At which we also participated with a hearty zest, and which reflected considerable credit upon those having the affair in charge. In the evening a large and respectable audience assembled at the "Odd Fellows' Hall," where they were agreeably entertained by addresses delivered by Dr. Hunt and R. T. Smith, G. W. P. At a late hour the Baltimore delegation returned to the city in a car specially provided by the Baltimore and Towsontown Railway Company.

Holliday Street Theatre.—The opening of this time honored temple of the drama is announced for Monday evening next. Manager Ford, in referring to the fact that this is the sixty eighth regular season that has been played in this house, promises that he will present such attractions as is worthy the support of our citizens. He has secured an efficient company, and under the able stage direction of Mr. T. A. Hall, we have an assurance that everything in this department will be conducted right and properly. The opening will be Boucicault's new comedy of "How She Loves Him," presented with a very strong cast, and the occasion will be the testimonial benefit to Mr. Ford, tendered to him by a large number of our most influential citizens, to which we have before referred.

Fire.—About four o'clock on Thursday afternoon, a fire occurred in a house No. 150 Dover street, owned by Wm. T. Markland and Bro., and occupied by John Fisher, who is a cabinet maker, and it appears that in leisure hours he was constructing a piano in the second story of the house, which caused shavings, &c., to be lying around upon the floor, and at the above hour, a little child of Mr. Fisher's, aged about 13 years, was playing with matches, and lets a lighted one fall on the shavings, thereby setting them on fire. The piano was worth about $150, and was nearly destroyed, while the house received but slight damage. The fire was extinguished by policeman Orem, assisted by three soldiers belonging to the 1st Regiment of Hancock's corps, with out causing a fire alarm.

The alarm of fire last night about 11 o'clock from box 81, was caused by the burning of a part of the hot-house at Mount Hope. The damage was slight.

The Last Day of the Wonder.—The great celestial curiosity now exhibiting at the Maryland Institute, will be removed to New York on the close of Monday next. Those who have not seen this remarkable human phenomenon, should avail themselves of the opportunity afforded. This afternoon, from 3 o'clock until six, is set apart for ladies. At 4 o'clock, Dr. Hackett will deliver a free lecture to ladies, and will doubtless afford them much instruction.

Sent Home.—Peter Gardner, a discharged soldier, formerly belonging to the 15th New York Cavalry, having in his possession a transportation ticket, and having been found loitering about the streets for several days, was on Thursday sent home to New York, by order of Capt. Cassell, in charge of officer Forsythe, of the western district.

Arrest Cases.—John and Mary McNanny were arrested by Sergeant Cadwallader and officer Cook for assaulting with a sad iron John Reiss; committed for Court by Justice Shower in default of bail. Newton Hare and M. S. Root, charged with assaulting and striking John F. Boyland; committed for Court by Justice Whalen in default of bail.

Death from Sun Stroke.—On Thursday night Coroner Sparklin held an inquest at dwelling No. 141 Exter street, near Eastern avenue, over the body of Mrs. Bauer, who died that evening from the effects of the excessive heat. The jury rendered a verdict of death from sun stroke.

Committed to Jail.—Charles Singelwald, arrested on Thursday night for shooting Thomas Ferrell, after an examination yesterday morning before Justice Spicer, was committed to jail to await the action of the grand jury.

Charge of Bigamy.—Helena Seifert alias Mortz, was arrested yesterday by Policeman Jordan, on the charge of bigamy. She was committed to jail by Justice Duncan, to await the action of the grand jury.

The 2d United States Artillery Ordered to California.—We are informed that an order from the War Department has been received by Brevet Brigadier General W. W. Morris (Colonel 2d United States Artillery) directing him to proceed with his command to California to relieve the 3d United States artillery. The latter regiment has been on duty there for a period of eleven years. The two regiments will exchange stations, the headquarters of the 3d to be established at Fort McHenry.

The several companies of General Morris' command are now being assembled at Fort McHenry, preparatory to the movement, which, it is understood, will take place on or before the 15th proximo. The route will be by way of the Isthmus, and it is stated that Government transports will take the regiment direct from Fort McHenry to that point.

It is needless to recount the well known services of General Morris in this department. Arriving here at a period when treason was rampant and threatened to engulf Maryland in the vortex of secession, he proved an invaluable aid to the Government in restoring order, and placing the loyal element in a position to assert itself in favor of the maintenance of the Union at all hazards. Our citizens will bear with regret of his intended departure, and we are satisfied the best wishes of all will attend him in his distant field of operations.

Brevet Brigadier General Robinson, of the 2d Artillery, and late commanding the Horse Artillery Brigade of General Sheridan's army, has arrived at Fort McHenry and will accompany the regiment. Also, Captain J. Gilee Ramsay, late of General Robinson's staff and Adjutant of the 2d Artillery.

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