BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

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

VOLUME LI.—NUMBER 34. BALTIMORE, THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 10, 1865. PRICE TWO CENTS.

Latest News by Telegraph TO THE BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

THE CONSPIRATORS

Mudd, Spangler, O'Laughlin, and Arnold on Their Way to the Tortugas.

INCIDENTS OF THE VOYAGE.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER CUBA.

The Atlantic Telegraph—Insulation Lost.

THE GREAT EASTERN NOT HEARD FROM.

Later from Europe.

SANDY HOOK, Aug. 9.—The steamer Cuba arrived off this port this morning at 8-30, bringing advices from Liverpool to the 29th, and via Queenstown to the 30th ult.

Queenstown, July 30.—Seven hundred miles of the Atlantic cable have been paid out—150 miles yesterday, when the insulation was lost; cause unknown. Further particulars had not transpired.

The political news is unimportant.

The Paris Bourse was firm. Rentes closed at 67f 52c.

London, July 29.—United States 5-20's closed at 69½; Illinois Centrals closed at 80½; Erie 54½.

LATEST.—*Liverpool, July* 29.—Cotton. Sales 5,000 bales; market closing dull with a down ward tendency. Speculators and exporters took 1,000 bales. Breadstuffs closed quiet and steady. Provisions steady.

LONDON, July 29.—Consols 90½a90½.

NEW YORK, August 9.—The Cuba arrived up about 10 o'clock.

Gen. Breckinridge, the ex-rebel Secretary of War, has arrived at Southampton from the West Indies.

All was well with the Great Eastern on the afternoon of the 28th. She had then paid out 550 nautical miles of the cable, and the signals were good.

The American Government having placed an embargo on a cargo of cotton shipped from Havana to Mr. Prioleau, the Confederate agent in Liverpool, the case was carried into the Court of Chancery. Vice Chancellor Wood gave a decision recognizing the claim of the United States Government to the cotton, but considering the existence of a certain agreement between the Confederate government and their agents, which might be binding upon the United States Government as successors to the Confederate government, he ordered that Mr. Prioleau be appointed receiver in the cause which would enable him to dispose of the cotton and pay all proper charges, he giving security for £20,000 sterling, the amount which would probably be found the absolute property of the United States. The quantity of cotton is about 1,500 bales.

Dr. Pritchard, the prisoner, was hung at Glasgow, in the presence of an immense assemblage of people.

A meeting between the Sovereigns of Europe is announced.

The abatement of the cholera at Alexandria is confirmed. Mrs. Sausing, wife of the American Missionary at Cairo, was among the victims of the cholera.

The latest intelligence in regard to the cable is to July 30, which says that the insulation was gone. No particulars received.

APPLICANTS FOR EXECUTIVE PARDON.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—At least one hundred persons were in waiting at two o'clock to-day, at the Executive Mansion, to see the President, among them persons from several of the Southern States in quest of pardon. Col. Burnett, of Kentucky, who when a member of the United States House of Representatives was one of the fiercest advocates of secession, and who afterwards was a leader in the rebel Senate, was also in the group as a seeker of the Executive clemency. Of the entire number of anxious solicitors for admission to the President's office, nearly one-half were women. Comparatively few of the crowd succeeded in obtaining an interview.

Wm. Selden, of Norfolk, Va., was today the object of a special pardon.

The number of pardons thus far granted by the President will not exceed five hundred. Many applications have, however, been formally acted upon by the Attorney General, but await the final action of the President.

THE SARATOGA RACES.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 8.—The great race for the Saratoga cup, dash of two and a half miles, was won to-day by Kentucky. The race was very close and exciting.

The horse Captain Moore, Kentucky's real competitor, was beaten by only a length. Rhynedine was distanced. The time of the winner was four minutes one and a half seconds.

The second race, of mile heats, was won by Arcola, in two straight heats.—Time one minute forty-five and a half seconds and one minute forty five seconds.

FROM NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, August 8.—A convention of colored people was held here to-day.—Nelson Walker was elected chairman, who stated the object of the meeting to be to petition the Legislature and send delegates to Washington, asking the privilege of the elective franchise, and to lay their grievances before the people of the State.

KENTUCKY ELECTION.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 9.—Gallatin county official returns for Congress give Ward 357 and Smith 243. The Democratic ticket is elected throughout the entire first district, and Trimble, Dem., gets 5000 majority for Congress.

IRON CLAD MONADNOCK.

WASHINGTON, August 9.—The Navy Department designs sending the iron clad Monadnock to San Francisco. She will be accompanied by another vessel carrying coal and other necessary supplies.

GREAT WOOL SALE

NEW YORK, August 9.—The offering of two thousand bales of South American wools this afternoon, through Messrs. Burdett, Jones & Co., was largely attended, principally by Eastern manufacturers, but most of the large cities were represented. There was not that spirit manifested at the opening that was anticipated, and prices, though fully sustaining the market, were not up to the expectation of the owners. Considerable parcels were withdrawn. The range of prices for the new and best wools were 34 to 43 cents, and the indifferent descriptions 22 to 33 cents. Since the sale there is more disposition to buy at auction prices, which the owners refuse. On the whole, the sale is considered a pretty satisfactory one to the sellers.

PENSION FOR THE LOSS OF A LIMB.

WASHINGTON, August 9.—Several applications having been made to the Commissioner of Pensions under the mistaken impression that at the last session of Congress, the rate of pensions for the loss of a limb had been increased, it is officially announced that no such change in the Pension law has been made. For the loss of one limb, the army pensioner receives $8 a month if he was a private, non-commissioned officer or musician; $15 a month if he was a second lieutenant; $17 if a first lieutenant; $20 if a captain; $25 if a major, and $30 for a lieutenant colonel, or any higher grade. The same rates according to rank are applicable to navy pensions.

TRANSLATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW INTO CHINESE LANGUAGE.

WASHINGTON, August 9.—The Department of State has received through Mr. Burlingame, the United States Minister to China, a copy of the recent translation of Wheaton's international law into the Chinese language, which has been made by the Rev. N. A. P. Martin, of the American Presbyterian Mission, by a commission from Prince Kinug. It is understood that the translation does not embrace such of the notes to the late edition as were inserted with the supposed intent to justify disloyalty in this country.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

NORWICH, CT., August 4.—The Norwich line steamboat train, from New London for Boston, this morning ran off the track seven miles west of New London, and four cars were thrown into the river. Mr. Adams, of Northboro', Mass., was killed, and some twelve or fifteen others were slightly injured, none seriously.

SECOND DESPATCH.

NORWICH, CONN, Aug. 9th.—Among those injured by the railroad accident today, was Mr. Wm. H. Brown of Baltimore, who was bruised on the head and shoulder, and Mrs. Brown was similarly hurt.

GEN. GRANT IN CANADA.

TORONTO, August 9.—General Grant arrived here on a special train from Montreal this morning, and immediately embarked on a steamer for Niagara Falls.—Large crowds assembled at the railroad station, although his arrival was not generally known. Numbers shook hands with the General, and there was a call upon him for a speech, but to this he replied with a smile and a shake of the head.

CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.

WASHINGTON, August 9.—No permanent appointment is yet made to supply the vacancy in the Bureau of Navigation, occasioned by the death of Captain Drayton. Admiral Porter, however, has been assigned to duty as its Chief ad interim.

THE GREAT EASTERN NOT YET HEARD FROM.

ASPY BAY, Aug. 9.—There are as yet no signs of the steamer Clara Clarite, which was sent out to meet the Great Eastern.

FIRE AT GALVESTON.

NEW ORLEANS, August 8.—An extensive fire occurred at Galveston on the 23 instant, involving the loss doubtless of much property.

SAILING OF THE SCOTIA.

NEW YORK, August 9.—The steamer Scotia sailed hence to-day for Europe, taking about $1,500,000 in 5-20's. She took no specie.

AFFAIRS IN FAIRFAX COUNTY.—We gather the following items from the Frederick Examiner:

Shooting Affair.—On Tuesday, the 1st inst., a serious encounter took place between G. Milton Trayer, a returned Union soldier, and John Cook Mobberly, a returned rebel, both of New Market, in this county, which resulted in shooting the former. The following are the facts of the affair so far as we have been able to gather them:—It seems that Trayer went to the house of Dr. K. W. Mobberly, father of John Cook Mobberly, and spoke of some threats that had been used, when a quarrel ensued, which was overheard by young Mobberly, who immediately presented himself with a revolver in his hand, saying that he would shoot Trayer.

Fortunately the brother and sister of Trayer succeeded in getting him home, but shortly afterwards returned, when Mobberly snapped his revolver at him. Again Trayer was taken away by his brother, but was followed by his antagonist, who fired at him, the ball taking effect under the chin and, passing around, lodged in his neck, causing a painful and perhaps fatal wound. Mobberly was immediately arrested and committed to jail, but owing to some informality in the commitment a second hearing of the case was had, when he was released on giving bail in the sum of $500, to await the action of the grand jury. Milton Trayer was formerly First Sergeant in Company I, 13th Maryland Regiment, and is said to have been an efficient soldier.

Cattle Stealing.—Here of late considerable complaint has been made by the farmers of the Glade neighborhood, on account of losses sustained by having their cattle stolen. These depredations, no doubt, are committed by the unwelcome hordes of strangers now infesting this city and vicinity, who sally forth at night to perpetrate their high-handed robberies. We would advise our country friends to be on the alert, and endeavor if possible to detect the invaders of their barn yards and bring them to justice.

☞ The New York Leader says that when General Grant's arm was wrenched by a ruffian at the Astor House reception, the General showed that he knew how to take care of himself. With scarcely an effort, he twisted his assailant's hand back again until the fellow fairly writhed with agony, and then, releasing him, said:—"I'd knock you down, sir, if I did not know that the people would tear you to pieces. Go!" which is slightly sensational, but may be all true.

☞ Sax, of Sax horn celebrity, has just brought out an extraordinary invention, by which the sound of all brass instruments (of all wind instruments, I believe) can be increased to a marvellous extent, so that a band of six musicians can make as much noise as a band of sixty. In some of these instruments the volume of sound is increased to thirty-five; in others but six or seven.

☞ A rascal in Cincinnati has been swindling the citizens by soliciting subscriptions for a burial ground. He had obtained quite a sum before the fraud was discovered.

THE CONSPIRATORS.

[From the Washington Chronicle.]

In the course of a pleasant conversation with Captain George W. Dutton, Company C, 10th Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, who has just returned from the Dry Tortugas, we have obtained some interesting facts relative to the conspirators and their trip to the rock-bound fortress which is to be (for three of them) their last earthly home.

During the voyage all the prisoners were more or less afflicted with sea sickness, and at one time half of the guards were unfit for duty. Dr. Mudd and Arnold were particularly wretched.

Spangler, although quite sick, was given to practical joking. Finding that while sick he could get from the surgeon, Dr. Porter, a modicum of French brandy, he concluded to take sick at various odd times, always with pains for which *réal gallici spiritus* is supposed to be a sovereign cure; but his trick was discovered, and he was, much to his chagrin, obliged to quaff Jamaica ginger in place of the more palatable beverage.

He was generally quite talkative, and expressed himself as being satisfied with the action of the Military Commission, but continued to assert his innocence of participation in the crime of assassination.—In a conversation with Captain Dutton, he remarked that he knew nothing of Booth's designs, and that even after the murder, while Booth was passing through the theatre, he was unaware of the foul deed which had been committed. "The fact is, Captain,' said he, 'Booth was a privileged character at Ford's. He had the run of the house at all times, day and night; had access to the dressing-rooms, and frequently came to the rehearsals unannounced, and always by the rear entrance. He was a great favorite, and spent money freely. Whenever he came with his horse he always called for me to groom the animal, and I have many a time blacked his boots and done other menial work for him. I did not close the door behind Booth. It was a spring door, which you can see when you get back to Washington, and closed of itself unless you held it open. There was nothing unusual in my holding Booth's horse on the night of the murder, for I had done it twenty times before. I didn't see how the commission which tried me could have decided otherwise in my case, considering the evidence; but I am not guilty of having anything to do with the crime."

Spangler was very lively during the voyage and several times ran up the ladder from the hold, three steps at a time, heavily ironed as he was. He was quite jubilant over the idea that he would not be a prisoner for life. "I'll come out all right—six years is not such a long time after all," said he. "You need not felicitate yourself on having a short time to stay, Spangler," said Doctor Mudd. "I don't know where they are taking us, but if it is to the Dry Tortugas, there is no more chance for you than for me. None of us will live more than two years."

Up to this time, not a word had been dropped in reference to the ultimate destination of the conspirators, but they had occupied themselves in discussing the probabilities of a residence at Albany, a trip to some port on the Gulf, or a sudden death by drowning. O'Laughlin was very reticent, rarely entering into conversation even with his fellow-prisoners.

Mudd carried with him a printed copy of the evidence adduced during his trial, and took great pleasure in picking it to pieces. He is described, by our informant, as a man of good education, considerable shrewdness, and strong rebel proclivities. He was never off his guard, always pondered a question well before returning an answer, and invariably spoke of Mrs. Surratt as having been unjustly executed. It will be remembered that on his trial, Mudd denied all knowledge of Booth previous to the visit of the lame assassin to the Doctor's house, but to Captain Dutton he confessed that he was acquainted with Booth for some time before the murder. In regard to that deplorable crime he asserted that he did not know of it until after Booth's departure.

Mudd was very gloomy during the voyage, and fears were entertained by his guard that he contemplated suicide. He was accordingly closely watched, very much to his indignation.

"Why do you keep me so closely guarded?" said he to the officer in charge of him.

"Because," said Captain D., "I am afraid I may lose you."

"How lose me? There is surely no chance for me to escape here, and you do not suspect that I would kill myself?"

"That is just what I fear; and until I get my receipt for your body from the commandant of the post to which you are assigned, I deem it my duty to have your every step strictly watched."

"Well, Captain, you need have no fear on my account. I *would* put an end to my miserable existence but for the thought of eternity. I am afraid to die, although I can bear this terrible life, which is so much worse than death."

When off the coast of Florida, the weather being warm, the prisoners were allowed to sleep on deck, and during the day their irons were removed. They were very grateful for this unmerited kindness, and showed their appreciation by giving as little trouble as possible to those who had charge of them.

When the steamer came in sight of the Dry Tortugas, on the 24th, and it was made known to the criminals that this treeless, lifeless place was to be their prison, their emotion could not be checked. They cried like children, Mudd and Arnold, in particular, evincing the most poignant grief. The former paced the deck, wringing his hands, and exclaiming, time and again, "There is no hope for me." Arnold bewailed his fate in piteous tones. He said, "If this were Albany, or any other place where my mother and sisters could sometimes see me, I might bear my imprisonment, but here I shall have no one to live for."

Mudd declared, when his paroxysm of grief had subsided, that he should lose no opportunity to effect his escape. When asked where he would go if he succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the garrison, he cried out, "Home! Government would not catch me there. It could not hunt me down in the midst of my wife and children."

Shortly after the landing of the steamer, Col. Hamilton, 110th New York volunteers, commanding the post, proposed to assign Dr. Mudd to duty as hospital steward, and Arnold as clerk, and provide the others with employment to which they were best adapted.

THE NATURE OF DIAMONDS.—The London Atheneum says: Professor Geoppert's long expected prize essay "On the Vegetable Nature of Diamonds" has recently been published, illustrated by colored plates. Experiments show that diamonds cannot be produced by Plutonian agency, as they become black when subjected to a high degree of temperature. That they are on the contrary, of Neptunian origin, and were at one time in a soft condition, is proved not only by the impressions of grains of sand and crystals on the surface of some of them, but also by inclusions of certain foreign bodies, such as other crystals, germinating fungi, and even vegetable structure of a higher organization. If Prof. Geoppert's conclusions be accepted confirming and extending as they do the views held by Newton, Brewster and Liebig, diamonds seem to be the final product of the chemical decomposition of vegetable substances.

☞ Two young ladies of astronomical tastes at Norwich, Connecticut, thought they had discovered a remarkable phenomenon in the heavens, the other night, and called many of their friends out to look at it. Everybody was astonished at the shining orb, except a youth of a philosophical mind, who started off on a journey of investigation. He had not proceeded far when he found that the brilliant star was the head of a gilded weathercock on a distant barn, on which the moon's rays had fallen.

Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama.

REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS—REPORT OF GENERAL FISKE.

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS, DISTRICT KENTUCKY, TENNESSEE AND NORTHERN ALABAMA, NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 31, 1865.—General:—I have the honor, through you, to call the attention of the Government to what appears to me to be a great and increasing evil, and to earnestly recommend that prompt and energetic action be taken. I refer to the large issues all through the Southern States of rations to the masses in certain districts, without proper evidence of destitution and worthiness. I am quite sure that the Government is being immensely swindled by many of the recipients of its bounty, and at the same time is, to an alarming extent, fostering institutions for the promotion of idleness, vagrancy, pauperism and crime.

A radical reform in the method of distribution should speedily be inaugurated. The cost to the Government of the subsistence issued is no small item. The evil resulting from the injudicious distribution of the same cannot be estimated. All persons who have had much experience in the distribution of charities, especially in large cities, uniformly testify that the most clamorous for relief are generally the least entitled to it. Patient, faithful investigation should always, if possible, precede the administration of relief. My personal investigation of hundreds of applications for relief within my district has resulted in justly withdrawing the Government support from a very large majority thereof. A large number have been to county, municipal and town authorities. Another, and larger class still, were in nowise entitled to or worthy of relief. The nation ought not to be running the "poor houses" of the Southern States. What there is down there of cotton, bacon and corn, should be made to support the inhabitants of all classes and colors. Subsistence ought not to be issued to applicants except upon the best of evidence that the applicant is actually destitute and worthy, and that no town, city, county or State has the ability to afford relief. It should be made a difficult, rather than an easy thing to obtain subsistence from the Government.

Nearly every family in some sections of Georgia and Alabama, regardless of their ability, are drawing rations from the Government, and claim it as a right; and also, too many think it no wrong to resort to any mean trick to more than duplicate the quantity they would be entitled to if found worthy. I will give you an instance of many that have come to my knowledge. Three of the first families of Tennessee, following the fortunes of the Confederacy, had taken up their residences in Alabama, far from the scenes of strife, waiting the attainment of their "rights in the Territories." They dwell together as one family. They all had money; one of them was formerly a banker, and carried with him Southward large deposits of coin. When the end came, and we commenced feeding instead of fighting our misguided brethren, the three worthy heads of this joint family learned of the ration movement, and immediately posted off to the nearest military post for their share, and each one drew for the whole number in the three families. Thus for five days seventeen persons received two hundred and fifty-five rations, instead of eighty five. I have reported this case to the proper authorities for investigation, and trust the rascals will be punished.

The number actually destitute and worthy will be large, and they must be cared for, but each town, city, county and State, should as far as possible provide for its own poor. We have the widows and orphans of our brave men whose lives have gone out for liberty and Union, to provide for. Infirm and decrepit colored citizens lean upon the Government for their daily bread. These are of one household, and we must not be made liable to the charge of infidelity by not providing for them. But the great mass of the whites who are now receiving their daily subsistence from the Government will make no effort to become self-supporting while a too generous country deals out to them its stores without money or price. I trust I may be pardoned for the earnestness with which I press this important subject upon the attention of the Government. Justice to the honest, loyal tax payers of the country demands that their burdens be lightened in all practicable ways.

A careful, rigid inspection of dwellings, barns, smoke houses, &c., and thorough inquiry among the colored people of many communities, would, I think, develop much bacon and corn on either side of the route over which Sherman's conquering legions marched onward to the sea. They in the South who have should be made to divide with those who have not, instead of requiring the industry of the North to increase its already heavy burden of debt.

The great mass who draw rations are not strictly refugees, and therefore not properly subject to my supervision. My subordinates have been directed to cut off a large number from the ration list who have heretofore been classed as refugees. "Refugeeing" has become quite a profession along the border. We will endeavor to sift out, care for the genuine who are destitute and worthy, and cast out the vagrants.

I have reduced the number drawing rations in Middle Tennessee alone 2200 during the ten days last past. In a few cases my action may cause temporary suffering; but better that than to continue Government institutes for the diffusion of ignorance and the promotion of idleness and crime. I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

(Signed) CLINTON B. FISK,
Brig. Gen., Ass't Com.

A MAN ATTACKED BY MONKEYS.—The Escaut of Antwerp relates an incident which occurred last week in the Zoological Gardens of that town. In the evening, one of the keepers, armed with a long whip, entered the large cage of the monkey tribe, for the purpose of driving them to their respective compartments. All the inmates scampered off to their cages with the exception of one of the oldest and largest, which obstinately refused to come down from his perch, notwithstanding a sharp lash with the whip. It leaped on the keeper, got astride on his shoulders, and began to scratch and bite him with great fury. The keeper beat the monkey with the handle of the whip, and would soon have got rid of him had not the other monkeys come to their companion's assistance and joined in the attack. Thus assailed, the man was obliged to cry out for help, and several keepers hastened to the spot, and on their approach the animals took to flight. The man, who was terribly scratched and bitten in twenty three places, lost so much blood that he was obliged to keep his bed for two days.

ANECDOTE OF SHERMAN.—After the brilliant and successful defense of Altoona Pass by Major General Corse, Gen. Sherman arriving hastily at the scene of the fight, took Corse's hand in both of his own, and shook it with the utmost emotion. "God bless you Corse!" said he, "you have saved my army!" Then noticing the wound which a rebel bullet had ploughed in his cheek, Sherman added, "Way, damn it, Corse, the bullets come near missing you. However, you are better with half a head than some men with a whole one!"

APPLIES FOR PARDON.—Among applicants for pardon to-day was Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia, the candidate for Vice President with Douglas in 1860. His application was presented through Mrs. Stephen A. Douglas. The President declines to grant any pardons at present, except in extreme cases. So Herschel's application will lay over some time.—*Phila. Inq., 9th.*

☞ There are estimated to be 100,000 Americans in Europe.

AN APPEAL TO THE CITIZENS OF BALTIMORE IN BEHALF OF THE SUFFERING PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH.

Permit me most respectfully to call the attention of all the friends of humanity to the American Union Commission, a branch of which has been organized in Baltimore, composed of some thirty prominent citizens, to give relief to the suffering people of those sections desolated by the war, and to aid them in the restoration of their social and civil fabric upon the basis of *industry, education, freedom and Christian morality.*

Members of this Commission, from Baltimore, have visited Richmond, Shenandoah Valley, and other portions of the South where they found the desolation so great that it almost defies description. An area of 16,000 miles in West Virginia has been overrun by contending armies no less than twelve times, and stripped bare of all the necessaries of life; in Little Rock, Arkansas, there are eight hundred helpless widows and orphans. Gen. Wilson telegraphs from Macon, Georgia, that there are from twenty-five to fifty thousand persons who are absolutely destitute of food of every kind. At Savannah there are two thousand white refugees, mostly women and children, who are in the same condition, and four thousand of the citizens, who save in the item of a house, are equally destitute. Thousands of loyal families have been scattered, their homes burned and they left homeless and penniless. The innocent suffered with the guilty. Sacs are a few of the many facts of the same kind that might be given. Schools, also, for the masses of children who are growing up in ignorance and irreligion, must be organized. Industry must be stimulated and directed.

When this work was presented to President Lincoln he said: "Gentlemen, this work must be done, and it receives my hearty sanction." President Johnson said: "Any thing I can do personally or officially I will gladly do."

Shall we follow the dictates of our common humanity and the sublime precepts of the Gospel to feed the hungry and clothe the naked; or let famine with slow and certain step put them where no help will be needed? May we not hope that with a comprehensive view of the necessity of this work, and with a liberality commensurate with the necessity of the hour, you will come to the rescue of these impoverished and suffering people?

Food, stocking of all kinds, and agricultural implements, may be sent to G. S. Griffith, Esq., 91 West Baltimore street, who is giving his time and energy to this work, and money may be sent to J. N. Brown, Treasurer, Baltimore.

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ACCIDENT ON THE MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.

On Monday evening, at two o'clock, as the "Spider" train on the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad was crossing the Hatchatchie bridge, between Coldwater and Senatobia, about two miles north of the latter place, one of the uprights of the bridge gave way, and threw the car with stationary engine into the river below. The fireman, John Garland, was scalded badly, and died a few hours afterwards. Tom Williams, the conductor, who happened to be on the engine, is said to have had four ribs broken, and is suffering very much. The engineer, whose name we were not able to learn, is said to be badly bruised.

Mr. Garland, the fireman, had only been married two weeks, and his wife and mother, who lived at Sardis, came up on Monday night and found him dead. Their grief can be better imagined than described. Garland was a very worthy young man, and highly respected.—*Memphis Bulletin 2d.*

POSTAL AFFAIRS.—The Postmaster General has ordered the following:

Maryland.—On route 3,216 Maryland—From Cockeysville to Black Rock. Contractor (Benjamin Hinton) being dead, contract with George Wisner, of Cockeysville, on same terms, from August.

Virginia.—Contract with George W. Leisenring, of Berryville, Va., to convey mails from Charlestown, West Virginia, by Rippon, to Berryville, three times a week and back at $192 per annum, until 31st December, '65.

Contract with Charles G. Roberts, of Fairfax Court-house, Va., to convey mails from Fairfax Station to Fairfax Court-house, daily, except Sunday, at $96 per annum, until December 31, '65.

EXCITING INCIDENT.—At Haverhill, Mass., on the 3d inst., a pleasure party, consisting of two gentlemen, three ladies and two children, started out in a small strawberry on the Merrimac to take a trip down the river. When opposite Maynard's Island, a large sturgeon jumped from the river directly over one of the young ladies into the bottom of the crowded boat. After many unsuccessful attempts to expel the unwelcome guest, the boat was put to the shore, when the fish was landed and was found to be over six feet in length and one hundred and fifty pounds in weight. Had not the ladies and children preserved the utmost quiet, consequences might have followed which are unpleasant to contemplate.

REVENUE DECISION IN REFERENCE TO PHOTOGRAPHS AND OTHER SUN PICTURES.—The act of June 30, 1864, as amended by the act of March 3, 1865, imposes a tax on all photographs or other sun pictures, either ad valorem, under the 94th section, or a stamp duty under schedule C, section 170.

Copies of engravings or works of art, and photographs so small in size that stamps cannot be affixed, are liable to the ad valorem duty. All other sun pictures, including photographs, ambrotypes, and daguerreotypes, are liable to stamp duties, varying in value according to the retail price of the pictures.

Copies of engravings or works of art cannot be construed to include *copies of original life pictures.* All such pictures are liable to a stamp duty, at whatever price they may be sold, and all copies of engravings or works of art, when the wholesale price exceeds ten cents each, unless used for the illustration of books, are subject to a stamp duty.

NARROW ESCAPE OF BATHERS FROM A SHARK.—*The Animal Secured.*—While a number of young gentlemen were bathing at the dock, foot of Fulton street, East River, last evening, an enormous shark was discovered by those on shore circling around the swimmers, and evidently bent on mischief. An alarm was immediately sounded, and the youngsters succeeded in reaching land unmolested, but one lad who had ventured some distance into the stream, was singled out by the monster as offering the surest prey. The little fellow, discovering the peril in which he was placed, bent all his energies to escape. Fortunately, just as the shark was preparing to seize his prey, a baited hook and line was thrown from the end of the pier to the monster, who immediately relinquished the chase, seized the line, and being securely hooked, was drawn ashore amid the plaudits of the spectators.—The beast measured six feet in length, and weighed nearly two hundred pounds.—*N. Y. Sun, Tuesday.*

THE GRAND COUNCIL WITH THE INDIANS.—It has been decided to change the Grand Council with the Indians from Fort Gibson to Fort Smith, on the western border of Arkansas, on account of the accommodations and subsistence being more abundant at the latter place. The Commissioners on the part of the Government, Hon. D. N. Cooley, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Hon. James M. Edmunds, Commissioner of the General Land Office, Edith Bella, Generals Harney and Herron, and Colonel Parker, of General Grant's staff, will leave Washington on the 15th instant for Fort Smith, via Chicago and Leavenworth. The council takes place on the 1st of September. Hon. Charles E. Mix, Chief Clerk of the Indian Bureau, will accompany the Commissioners as Secretary.

☞ Landlords should beware of elegant boarders with carpet bags filled with bricks, waste paper and straw. Several of them are roaming.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

City Retail Markets.—The display of edibles at the Centre market yesterday morning was quite large, and the range of prices somewhat reduced. We give below a synopsis of prices. No material change is noticed in the retail price of meats. Beef selling at from 15 to 25 cents per pound; mutton, 13 to 20 cents; veal, 12 to 25; pork, 21 to 25; ham, whole, 25, cut, 30; shoulders, 15; (which is the usual high price demanded for the last named article)—Lard is selling at 25 cents, print butter, 40 to 45 cents; roll, 35 to 40; eggs, 28 to 30 cents per dozen; chickens from 66 cents to $1 per pair, or $4 to $6 per dozen. There was a very large supply of vegetables offered for sale, though the prices were not in accordance with the quantity offered. Corn sold from 12 to 18 cents per dozen, very small; irish potatoes, 30 to 40 cents per peck; sweet potatoes, of which there was a good supply in market, were held at 60 to 80 cents per peck; cabbage 5 to 10 cents per head; onions, 20 to 40 cents per peck; string beans, 15 cents per peck; lima beans, 24 cents per quart; tomatoes, 12 to 20 cents per peck; cucumbers, 12 cents per dozen; egg plants, 5 to 10 cents apiece; beets 5 to 6 cents per bunch; carrots 5 cents per bunch. There was also a large quantity of fruit offered, ranging in price as follows: Apples 20 to 50 cents per peck; pears 75 cents to $1 per peck; blackberries 9 to 12 cents per quart; whortleberries 9 to 12 cents per quart; damsons 10 cents per quart; gages 10 cents and plums 12 cents per quart; watermelons 25 to 50 cents apiece; small and of an inferior quality were held a trifle lower; cantaloupes, with which the market was overflowing, sold as low as 1 cent and as high as 15 cents apiece. Fish, of which a moderate supply was in the market, sold as follows: Large rock 50 cents to $2 apiece; bunch from 25 cts to $1; sheepshead 25 cts to $1 50 apiece; taylors 25 cents to $1 a bunch; pike 25 to 50 cts a bunch; white perch 50 cents to $1 50 per bunch; yellow perch 25 to 50 cents; catfish 25 to 50 cents per bunch. Hard crabs sold at 25 cents per dozen; soft crabs, which were very scarce, $2 per dozen.

Market Activity at the Different Wharves. Having paid a visit to the different wharves on the street with the view of ascertaining the activity going on in the different branches of trade—the harbor being actually blockaded with the several varieties of boats at anchor there, awaiting an opportunity to load and reload. The greater number of these boats are engaged in the transportation of produce from the lower counties of Maryland and some of the counties of Virginia to this city, and return loaded with various sorts of merchandise. Everything in the way of produce seems to be this year over-abundant, and but for speculators the different articles exposed for sale in our markets must come down to the old standard prices of years ago. So great is the number of boats at the wharves in residence that it is feared by merchants that the owners are obliged to convey the contents of their vessels across some two or three others, in order to reach the shore. Quite a large amount of merchandise is being by these vessels conveyed to the different towns binding on the Chesapeake Bay and elsewhere, showing that business in that quarter is again revived, and we trust that plenty have again returned to our country. Baltimore will not cease to be blessed with that amount of mercantile prosperity that she had cause to boast of before the strife began through which we have passed, but will aim to higher achievements and nobler ends, on account of persons of capital and ability having become acquainted with the vast resources of our city, who will unite with the influential citizens of Baltimore and by their combined energy make her the great metropolis of the South, if not at some day the great metropolis of the United States.

The Bocking Shell and Arathusa Hand Grenade.—These two newly invented projectiles attract a great deal of attention in the military circles of Washington, where Major Bocking is now exhibiting his invention. We have had an opportunity to see the missiles and the compositions by which they are filled; and the simplicity of construction as well as the wonderful power of effect is astonishing, according to the report of W. W. Trybarger, 1st Indiana Artillery. The composition of the liquid which, when in contact with the air, bursts out with a terrible vehemence and heat, and sets on fire every combustible substance near it, is of course the secret of the inventor. According to the present impression, our Government will either purchase the invention or give it Major Bocking an extensive contract to fabricate his shell and grenades, as the former is applicable to any rifled gun of the appropriate calibre, and the latter is especially valuable for the naval service. Major Bocking has promised, as soon as his engagements in Washington are attended to, with the permission of the military authorities here, to make some experiments in the neighborhood of our city, which will be of the highest interest for artillerists and other scientific men.

The Political Cauldron.—Politics and politicians at the present time are seething hot, and the influence of warm friends is being most eagerly sought after. We notice by our advertising columns that an election will be held to-night, at Western China Hall, by the voters of the Nineteenth ward, for the purpose of selecting a gentleman to represent the ward in the First Branch of the City Council at the ensuing term. The names of Captain William H. Taylor, late of the First Maryland Volunteers, and Mr. Samuel Ewalt, the present member of the City Council, are the contestants for the position. Both gentlemen are exceedingly popular in their ward, and a lively balloting is looked for.

Fatal Accident.—Michael McQuay, a man who was in the employment of the Northern Central Railway Company, was driving, on Tuesday, a gravel cart near the railroad track, at Ashland Furnace, when a train was approaching, frightening his horse, which backed the cart upon the track. The unfortunate driver fell and was instantly killed by the passing train. He was conveyed to his residence in Rose street, from whence he was buried yesterday. He leaves a wife and children. Coroner Greentree refused to hold an inquest, the deceased being killed outside of the city limits.

Patterson's Park Concert.—At the Concert to be given this evening at Patterson's Park, at the hour of seven o'clock, by Prof. Dewar's Cornet Band, an unprecedented amount of attractions are offered, as will be seen by the following programme:—

Hall Columbia; Shanghai Quick Step; Home and Home Waltz; Pot Pourri from L'Ecaire D'Amore; Faust March; Camp Carroll Polka; Tramp, Tramp March; Gift in the Silly Night; Pot Pourri from Martha; Then You'll Remember Me; Just before the Battle; Airs from "La Fille;" Star Spangled Banner.

Assaulting Females.—Officer Brogham arrested B. F. Bradford on Tuesday night, charged with choking Ida Thompson on Front street. In order that affairs might go on more amicably between the parties, Justice Spicer committed the accused, in default of bail, to keep the peace. John McDonald was also arrested the same night, by the same officer, for assaulting and striking Ann Lewis and Margaret Wilson, on Spring street. He was brought before the same Justice as above named, who committed him to answer the charge at court.

Improvement.—Marshal Carmichael's office, on Holliday street, is undergoing a course of decorating, painting and repainting, which, when completed, will present quite a cheering appearance. The building is also being repainted on the outside, which will add much to its external appearance as well as enhance the beauty of the neighborhood. The Detective Department, in the rear of the Marshal's office, is also being handsomely refitted. The improvements are under the direction of the gentlemanly officers connected with the office.

Railroad Accident.—The 9 P. M. train from Washington on Tuesday night, while going down the track from the depot of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, collided with a train of cars near Green street, and a smash up was the consequence. Three cars were badly damaged, and Mr. Edward Price, of Doylestown, Penn., a sutler in the army, had his left arm broken. The obstructions on the track was removed about 4 o'clock A. M. yesterday.

Committed for Court.—Augustus Harman, the colored boy named in our last issue as having been arrested on the charge of stealing sixteen dollars from a stall in the Fair's Point market, was yesterday, after a further examination before Justice Whalen, committed to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Arrested.—Louisa Simons, for assaulting Annie Anderson and stabbing her with a knife; held to bail by Justice Shewacre.—Michael Canty, for assaulting and beating his wife, and pulling a lock of hair out of her head; committed by Justice Shewacre.

Vagrant.—Mary McCarty was arrested on Tuesday night last by officer Harrison, of the Eastern district, on the charge of vagrancy. Justice Whalen provided her with a home at the almshouse for the coming two months.

General Court Martial.—Another General Court Martial has been appointed, and met at the rooms, No. 6 South Gay street, on the 4th instant, for the trial of Sergeant Ormsby H. Hanson, first regiment U. S. Veteran Volunteers, and such other prisoners as may be brought before it. The following named officers have been detailed for and compose the court: Major Thomas U. Theburn, 194th Ohio Volunteers, president; Captain Lowing Tarr, 1st regiment U. S. V. V.; Captain Charles Allen, 1st regiment U. S. V. V.; Captain E. G. Bergen, 194th Ohio Volunteers; Captain E. C. Northrop, 194th Ohio Volunteers; First Lieut. Wm. H. Albaugh, 194th Ohio Volunteers; First Lieut. James Campbell, 194th Ohio Volunteers; Second Lieut. W. B. Brown, 194th Ohio Volunteers. Brevet Major