BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

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

VOLUME LI.—NUMBER 39. BALTIMORE, WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 16, 1865. PRICE TWO CENTS.

Latest News by Telegraph TO THE BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

FINANCIAL FRAUDS IN NEW YORK

Great Excitement in Money Circles

MANY FAILURES REPORTED.

Over-Issue of Gold Cirtificates.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

NEWS FROM THE GREAT EASTERN.

She Reports that the Cable was Parted on the Second of August.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF STEAMERS.

AFFAIRS IN THE WEST.

A Great Railroad Scheme.

FRIGHTFUL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Seven Persons Killed and Others Wounded.

The Atlantic Cable

PROBABLE ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT EASTERN.

ASPY BAY, Aug. 15th.—A large vessel hove in sight at 6 o'clock this morning, and at this hour, half-past 9 o'clock, she is within three or four miles of the shore. Flags are seen gaily flying from her.

SECOND DISPATCH.

HEART'S CONTENT, Aug. 14, via ASPY BAY, Aug. 15—The Schooner "First Fruits," from Cardiff, arrived in Harbor Grace, N. F., this morning and makes the following report:

On the 6th of August, at 4 o'clock A. M., saw the Great Eastern and the British war steamer Terrible. At 6 o'clock A. M., saw a beacon buoy with a flag upon it, marked as follows, "Great Eastern No. 5."

The Great Eastern and Terrible were then five miles south east from the beacon buoy. The weather was quite foggy at this time. The First Fruit then laid her top sails to the mast and hoisted her ensign.

At noon the Terrible came near the First Fruit and received information from her of the bearing of the beacon buoy. *The Terrible reported that the cable was parted on the 2d of August.*

The position of the beacon buoy was in lat. 51 deg. 40 min., north, long. 38 deg.

The weather here is quite mild, but a thick fog prevails.

From Fort Monroe.

FORT MONROE, Aug. 14.—The propeller Titan sailed hence for Hilton Head yesterday, but was compelled to return, her machinery getting out of order soon after passing outside of Cape Henry.—She was towed back, arriving here this morning.

The United States frigate Constitution or Old Ironsides sailed hence this morning.

A sale of government horses took place to-day at Camp Hamilton, at prices varying from $25 to $100. These horses were turned in from the 11th Pennsylvania and 20th New York Cavalry.

A sale of government horses also took place at Eastville, Eastern Shore, to-day, under direction of Col. Blunt, Quartermaster.

Wm. Evans and John Belcher, who were arrested about four weeks since, charged with stealing $500 from Sergt. Miller, Company B, 21 Pennsylvania Artillery, have been honorably acquitted by the military authorities.

FRIGHTFUL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

NEW HAVEN, Aug. 15.—A frightful railroad disaster occurred this morning on the Housatonic rail road. The morning freight train going up became disabled several miles above Bridgeport, and the 10 30 train following, found it on the track and hitched it on and backed towards Bridgeport with it. It so happened that a new engine was out for trial on the track, and coming up about three miles above Bridgeport, ran into the rear of the passenger train! The locomotive struck the hind car and split it in two, passing directly through. The boiler burst just as it reached the second car from the rear, making awful havoc—Seven persons were killed outright and eleven others were terribly mangled and scalded.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Bridgeport, Conn., Aug. 15.—An extra freight train was sent up the Housatonic road this forenoon. By an accident to the cylinder of the engine, the freight train stopped about three miles from this city and a flag was sent back by the conductor to warn the passenger train of the danger. When the latter train came up it hitched on to the freight train and was slowly drawing it back to Bridgeport, when near Pegronnies Mills the train was met by a locomotive coming up the track on trial.

At the curve of the road the new engine came suddenly in collision with the train backing down. Several of the cars were entirely demolished, the engine going literally through the passenger car. Six persons, three of them ladies, were instantly killed and twenty more severely wounded. Several others were slightly wounded. Very many were scalded.

NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE APPOINTMENT.

NEW YORK, August 15.—The papers of this morning announce the removal of Simeon Draper, Collector of Customs, and the appointment of Preslon King.

THE PHENIX BANK ROBBERY.

NEW YORK, August 15.—Jenkins, the Phenix Bank robber, waived an examination this morning, and was fully committed.

THE LATEST WALL STREET EXCITEMENT.

Failure of a Gold Broker for $150,000—The Facts in the Case, &c.

(From the New York Tribune.)

The latest excitement in the vicinity of Wall street is in regard to the fact that Mr. P. R. Mumford, a well-known gold broker, whose office is at the corner of Exchange Place and Broad street, has failed for a sum variously stated at from $75,000 to $150,000.

According to the officers of the bank, upon which the "defalcation" (as it is termed by an evening paper) was committed, Mr. Mumford had $150,000 in his hands in the name of a nephew; he speculated in gold to that extent, and when his checks were drawn upon the bank (the Mercantile Bank) to that extent, answer was returned that he had no funds.

A meeting of the creditors of Mr. Mumford was held at his office yesterday, when those gentlemen passed resolutions strongly expressive of their confidence in his honesty and their appreciation of him as a man.

Mr. Mumford is a man about 38 years of age, and bears the appearance of a gentleman, a man of the world, thoroughly honest and honorable.

He contends that his case is simply one of "failure," and that but a short time will be required to convince the world of the same facts. He will be able, he says, to explain everything satisfactorily within the course of a day or two; and furthermore asserts that the funds in question were used solely in the payment of debts.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, August 15.—Further developments of the forgery of gold certificates, reported yesterday, have been made to-day. It appears that Mr. Edwin Ketchum, of the firm of Messrs. Ketchum, Son & Co., has been in charge of the business of Mr. Charles Graham, broker in Exchange Place, during the illness of that gentleman. Upon his return to his office he discovered that several checks were missing from his check book, and this fact has led to the suspicion that Mr. Ketchum is concerned in the forgery of certain fraudulent checks that have within a few days past been brought to light. At all events, Mr. Ketchum is absent. It is said that Mr. Graham has been victimized to the extent of $255,000!

This morning, the firm of Ketchum, Son & Co., suspended payment, and Graham & Co., have also announced their inability to meet their engagements. Mr. Graham stated at the Board he hoped to be able to settle all his stock contracts at to day's prices.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

New York, August 15.—There is great excitement in money circles in consequence of the frauds reported. Many failures are announced, including Chas. Graham & Co., and Ketchum & Son. It is stated that the latter firm have over issued gold checks to the amount of $1,800,000 and that young Ketchum has left for parts unknown.

[THIRD DESPATCH.]

NEW YORK, August 15th.—Another statement in explanation of the suspension of Messrs. Ketchum & Co., is that Mr. Ketchum's son had abstracted bonds and other securities from the vaults of their banking house to the amount of $2,000,000! Another statement is that young Ketchum has forged gold certificates to the amount of $2,500,000, which have been passed into the coffers of other banks, which will be the principal sufferers. After sifting the various rumors, it seems that young Ketchum is guilty of robberies of not less than $2,000,000. He had for some time taken the place of his father in the management of the business, and possessed the fullest confidence of all who knew him. He left home last evening, and has not been traced since. His partners did not suspect their losses yesterday, so adroitly were his operations conducted.

[FOURTH DISPATCH.]

New York, August 15.—Edward Ketchum, who has absconded, is twenty five years of age, and has been married about two or three years, and has one child. Before departing he addressed a letter to his father, in which he fully admitted his crime, and asked him to provide for his wife and child, saying he had provided for himself.

It is reported that he abstracted bonds from the safe of the firm, but to what amount is not known.

The 4th National Bank, it is now stated, is involved by his transaction to the extent of $255,000, having negotiated some of the forged certificates.

The last seen of young Ketchum was in a trunk store on Broadway, where he had some fifteen packages of money, thought from a glance to be as much as $60,000.—Here he bought a travelling bag.

A card from the President of the 4th National Bank says that the bank is perfectly sound, and that the earnings for the last six months largely exceed the amount of the forged certificates held.

Later from Texas.

RAVAGES OF THE ARMY WORM.

NEW YORK, August 15.—The steamer Mississippi, from New Orleans on the 9th inst., has arrived.

Judge Hancock, a Texas refugee, has arrived at Galveston, and reports the people, from Austin to Galveston, perfectly reconciled to the new order of things, and are willing to adopt the policy and measures of the National Administration.

The army worm was ravaging acres in Wharton county, Texas

Major General Mower has succeeded General Granger in command at Galveston.

Judge Paschal, of St. Augustine, is mentioned as the probable appointee on the United States Supreme Court bench.

SENTENCE OF BURGLARS.

READING, Aug. 14.—John C. Smith, who was convicted last week in the Court of Quarter Sessions of counterfeiting and participating in the Winton and Ganser burglaries and robberies in Tulpehocken and Exeter' townships, was to day sentenced to an imprisonment of sixteen years in the Eastern Penitentiary.

Peter C. Welder, convicted of being concerned in the Ganser burglary, and George De Hart, convicted of participating in the Witman robbery, were each sentenced to an imprisonment of seven years.

EXPORTED FAILURE OF A GOLD OPERATOR.

NEW YORK, August 14.—It is reported that P. R. Mumford, gold operator, has suspended with liabilities estimated from seventy-five to three hundred thousand dollars.

From Washington.

THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY IN RESTORING THE SOUTHERN STATES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Publications have recently been made of reports, speculations and inferences about differences of opinion between the President and his Cabinet with regard to the policy proper to be pursued in restoring the Southern States to their former relations to the Union, and particularly involving the question of negro suffrage in the work of re-establishing civil government, the initiary measures to secure which have already been taken through the agency of Provisional Governors. The proceedings in the Cabinet are strictly private, and it is not known that any of the members are in the habit of improperly revealing them. Therefore the publications professing to give reports of what takes place in Cabinet council are to say the least unreliable.

But it may be said with confidence, as an answer to many of the speculations, that there is not now, nor is it believed there will be any substantial or material difference between the President and his Cabinet with regard to the restoration of the Southern States. One of the reasons for this assertion is the fact, that all the proclamations appointing the provisional governors are in precisely the same words, founded on the Tennessee arrangement, and maturely considered by the President and approved by the Cabinet, showing a carefully considered plan, the amnesty proclamation being, in accord with that document.

The President, it is known from the representations of his intimate friends, is determined to pursue substantially the reconstruction programme thus laid down, having reasonable evidence from all the South that it will be successful. Many of the accounts from that section are exaggerated, and misrepresent the true and favorable condition of public opinion.

THE TRIAL OF JEFF. DAVIS.

As the result of careful inquiry, it is belived there is an unwillingness on the part of a portion of the Cabinet to have Jefferson Davis tried for treason, while there is reason for asserting that the President is persistent in having him brought before a civil tribunal.

Chief Justice Chase is expected to arrive here in the course of a few days for consultation with the President as to the time, the manner and place which shall be designated. The ablest counsel in the United States are also being consulted upon the subject. There is a fixed determination by the Executive that there shall be an immediate and fair trial by a jury of the country for high treason.

WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS TO BE RESTORED.

It may in addition to the above, be as confidently asserted that the President has determined as soon as practicable to withdraw the orders suspending the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and to dispense with military courts.

COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS.

Hon. Thomas C. Theker, of Ohio, one of the Chief Examiners of the Patent Office, has been appointed Commissioner of Patents in the place of Mr. Holloway, resigned.

PREVENTION OF FRAUDS ON THE TREASURY.

The Solicitor of the Treasury has issued a circular in relation to counterfeiting, stating that Congress has appropriated a considerable sum of money for the purpose of meeting any expense in detecting, bringing to trial and punishing persons engaged in counterfeiting treasury notes, bonds, or other securities of the United States, as well as the coin of the United States. It being expected that further appropriations of a like nature will be hereafter made, the Secretary of the Treasury has decided that the administration of the fund thus created, and the prosecution of the measures contemplated by Congress, shall be committed to the Solicitor's office, and that there be organized therein a Division, under the direction of a competent head, to have the immediate charge of the measures in question, which has accordingly been done. Col. Wm. P. Wood has charge of this division, under the supervision of the Solicitor, who says: The mode of operation adopted by the office is two fold—First, by the offer of rewards for services or information tending to the suppression of counterfeiting, and second by direct efforts to collect information and make seizures and arrests through the instrumentality of persons acting under the direction of the Chief of the Division.

In order to secure the rewards, it is not essential that the parties seeking them shall act to any extent under the direction of this officer. They may proceed with their operations on their own account and in their own way, until they shall reach their consummation, when they may present the results to the office and claim proper rewards, which will be given with fairness, and on the most liberal scale. But it must be borne in mind that in such cases the parties can only look for reward for what they actually accomplish, as the office will not undertake to remunerate for loss of time or to reimburse any expenses which they may have incurred in unsuccessful efforts.

Neither is it necessary that such parties shall perform any act whatever beyond the mere communication of information which shall be found to be of value; and no person possessing such information need apprehend that his just claims will be overlooked or disregarded, since books will be kept in the office in which will be entered every item of information received, together with the name of the party by whom it is communicated, and before any reward is awarded, a careful examination will be made of the whole case, in order that each person who has contributed to the general result shall receive his proper share of the reward.

The Solicitor has also issued a circular to District Attorneys, Marshals, and Clerks of Courts of the United States, specifying the particular services which he requests of them, and the kind of information to be furnished, including any defects which may be observed in the laws relating to counterfeiting United States currency and securities, or in the practical administration thereof in the several districts.

DEFAULTING REVENUE COLLECTOR.

A. P. Stone, Collector of Internal Revenue in Ohio, was, it is ascertained, a defaulter to the amount of $93,000. His sureties are bound in the sum of $100,000, and are perfectly responsible, and will satisfy the Government.

Nearly $400,000,000 have passed through the Internal Revenue Bureau since its organization, and so far it has not sustained the loss of a single dollar by the misconduct of any of its officers. The last day's receipts from Internal Revenue are about $1,500,000.

From Mexico.

MORE FRENCH TROOPS WANTED.

NEW YORK, August 15.—The city of Mexico correspondence of the New Orleans Times says the Imperial feasts have been of the most gorgeous description.

Marshal Bazine's organ, the Estafeta, declares that one hundred thousand more men are needed to put down the Republicans. And the evening Nouville says that number would be insufficient, as the opinion of nearly the whole population is against the Emperor.

The victories claimed by the French are unfounded.

Mejia's division is kept close in Matamoras by Cortinas, and the latter would occupy it at once if the former were to evacuate it.

Cortinas has issued a proclamation that unless the citizens of Matamoras cease their adherence to Maximilian, he will pronounce them traitors and confiscate their property.

THE TRIAL OF CAPTAIN WERTZ.

WASHINGTON, August 15.—The trial of Capt. Wertz was to have commenced to-day, but has been further postponed until to morrow. This morning several Government witnesses were in attendance, and there are others in the city which can at any moment be summoned. The accused has for counsel Judge Hughes, Gen. J. W. Denver and Messrs. Peck and Schade. The prisoner is a Swiss by birth. When the United States forces captured New Orleans, he left his plantation and negroes in Louisiana and, with his wife and three children, went to Vicksburg. In 1863 the Rebel Government sent him to Europe as a military commissioner. He remained there eight months, when, on returning to Richmond by running the Wilmington blockade, he was appointed an Assistant Adjutant General, with the rank of Captain and assigned to the command of the Andersonville Prison.

ARREST OF A REBEL OFFICER IN TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, August 15.—Major Dick McCann, formerly of the rebel army, who made himself conspicuous as a cavalry leader in this State, was arrested yesterday on the charge of being a member of the court martial who hung several Union citizens at Knoxville, during the war. He will be taken to Knoxville to stand his trial.

[From the Louisville Journal.]

THE POTOMAC AND OHIO RAILROAD.

We promised a short time ago to refer more in detail to the importance of a direct railway system from Louisville to the Eastern cities on the Atlantic

We now ask the earnest attention of all who are interested in the prosperity of the cities at the Falls of the Ohio to what we chose to call the Potomac and Ohio Railway.

The proposed line will embrace the Louisville and Lexington Railroad on the west, the Orange and Alexandria Railroad to Gordonsville, the Virginia Central Railroad from Gordonsville to Milboro, and a connecting link yet to be constructed between Milboro, Va., and Lexington, Kentucky.

The entire distance by this route from Louisville to Washington will be five hundred and forty miles. Two hundred and eighty miles of this distance is completed, leaving yet to be constructed two hundred and sixty miles.

The importance of this route will be manifest by the following tables of comparative distances:

POTOMAC AND OHIO RAILWAY LINE.

Louisville to Washington, 540 miles.
Louisville to Baltimore, 580 miles.
Louisville to Philadelphia, 675 miles.
Louisville to New York, 765 miles.
St. Louis to Washington, 818 miles.
St. Louis to Baltimore, 858 miles.
St Louis to Philadelphia, 956 miles.
St. Louis to New York, 1,043 miles.
Indianapolis to Washington, 648 miles.

JEFFERSONVILLE, CINCINNATI, BALTIMORE AND OHIO ROUTE.

Louisville to Washington, 745 miles.
Louisville to Baltimore, 723 miles.
Louisville to Philadelphia, 821 miles.
Louisville to New York, 909 miles.
St. Louis via Cincinnati to Washington, 942 miles.
St Louis via Cincinnati to Baltimore, 936 miles
St. Louis via Cincinnati to Philadelphia, 1,024 miles
St Louis via Cincinnati to New York, 1,112 miles.
Indianapolis via Belair to Washington, 722 miles.

JEFFERSONVILLE, INDIANAPOLIS, AND PITTSBURG ROUTE.

Louisville to Washington, 916 miles.
Louisville to Baltimore, 876 miles.
Louisville to Philadelphia, 890 miles.
Louisville to New York, 935.
St. Louis to Washington, 1,070 miles.
St. Louis to Baltimore, 1,030 miles
St. Louis to Philadelphia, 1,014 miles.
St. Louis to New York, 1,079 miles.

In these tables we have a wonderful grouping of facts. The statistics are collected carefully from Appleton's Railway Guide.

From these tables we learn that there will be *saved in distance* as follows: From Louisville to Washington, 205 miles.
Louisville to Baltimore, 143 miles.
Louisville to Philadelphia, 143 miles.
Louisville to New York, 143 miles.
St. Louis to Washington, 130 miles.
St. Louis to Baltimore, 68 miles.
St Louis to Philadelphia, 58 miles.
St. Louis to New York, 46 miles.
Indianapolis to Washington, 74 miles.

Here it is seen that Louisville can be and ought to be on the highway between the Atlantic seaboard and the great West.

The proposed line will be, beyond all future competition, the *shortest line from Louisville to Sidewater*, and must become one of the most important thoroughfares in the United States. As a through route between St. Louis and New York, it will be shorter by forty-six miles than any now in operation.

From St. Louis this route will pass through Louisville, Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia to New York. In Central Virginia and along the line of this road are some of the most remarkable mineral springs in the world

The county abounds in coal and iron of the best quality with which to develop the great manufacturing interests.

Copper, gypsum, marble, and coarser limestones are found in abundance. Petroleum, also, will doubtless be found.

As an enterprise for Louisville, it is of the highest importance, and we earnestly hope that efforts will be made speedily to inaugurate it.

THE RUSSIAN AMERICAN TELEGRAPH.

The Collins Project Sanctioned by the Emperor of Russia.

By the arrival of the Bremen from Southampton we have the following news:

"A Warsaw journal announces that the plan for a telegraphic line between Russia and America has been approved and signed by the Czar. The Russian government undertakes to complete the line as far as Nicolajewsk, the remaining portion from Nicolajewsk to San Francisco being at the charge of the American company.—The capital of the latter amounts to $10,000,000, and bonds representing $8,431,600 have already been issued.

"It is intended that this route shall be finished in five years."

Richmond.

President Johnson and Secretary Stanton to Visit the City.

[Special to the New York Herald.]

RICHMOND, Aug. 13.—The President of the United States, accompanied by Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, it is confidently asserted, will visit Richmond during the last week in August.—The main object of the visit will be to attend a council of the leading general officers of this and an adjacent military depot in reference to the condition of affairs in this section as affected by the policy of President Johnson's administration. The council will be held in the private parlors of the Jeff. Davis mansion, where the late President Lincoln met the prominent Southerners during his stay here, and which is at present the official residence of Major Gen. Terry, commanding this department.

Among the distinguished officers who will meet the President and Secretary on this occasion will be Major General Terry, Major General Curtis, Major General Schofield, Major General Howard, of the Freedmen's Bureau at Washington; Gen. J. B. Hawley, Chief of Staff to the commanding General, and others. This interview was originally set down to be held at Fortress Monroe, but the confinement at that post of the State prisoner, Jefferson Davis, renders the holding of a great civil and military council within its walls impracticable and impolitic. There can be but little doubt that final action upon grave issues of State policy with reference to the attitude of this people growing out of the recent anomalous election held in this city, will be determined upon after the return of the President and Mr. Stanton to Washington. It is expected that one effect of this movement will be to materially placate the approaching Congress which assembles in December, and which, were it to assemble now, would not prove very tractable upon several questions of national moment.

RETURNED REBELS.

[From the Rockville Sentinel, August 11.]

The subjoined reply of General Augur to inquiries addressed to him by W. Veirs Bonic, of this place, in regard to Gen. Hancock's order, will be interesting to Confederates who have returned to their homes in this county:

HDQS. DEPT. OF WASHINGTON, 22D ARMY CORPS, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 4, 1865.

Mr. W. Veirs Bonic, Rockville, Montgomery County, Maryland.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 31 inst., in which you make sundry inquiries relative to the status of persons, residents of your county, late of the rebel army, I am instructed by Major General Augur to inform you that

1st Montgomery county is in his department.

2d It is not necessary for persons late of the rebel army, who have been paroled, and who have also taken the oath of allegiance, and who are now living at their former homes in your county, to report themselves again to the military authorities.

3d It is not necessary for persons late of the rebel army, who have been paroled, and who have also taken the oath of allegiance, and who are now living at their former homes in your county, to report themselves again to the military authorities.

This, it is believed, answers in full the questions propounded in your letter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. R. SEWALL, Lt. A. A. A. G.

THE REASON OF IT.

Noticing the speech of General Sherman at St. Louis, and the way he is fighting his campaigns over again, the Army and Navy Journal thus states the necessity which set the General to speech-making:

It is noticeable that our generals are having their innings just now at the game of speech making, and are bowling down some practised politicians with all ease.—Greater attention is paid to the advice and suggestions of successful generals upon public affairs than to those of professional statesmen even. Of course, a part of this flattering audience is due to the well deserved hero worship of grateful Americans who can never forget to honor and respect the gallant and skillful soldiers who have not only saved the country from ruin, but have added unprecedented lustre to her arms. Something, again, of this public favor, is due to the extraordinary dearth of able civilians in our country at the present time. The demi-gods of statesmanship are gone and a more numerous brood of pigmies succeeds them. There are so few men whose opinions on public affairs it is really important for the country to hear, that we naturally turn to the heroic actors in the rebellion. And, finally soldiers so skillful as some of our officers have proved, are likely to have clear and intelligible views upon all public affairs.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

NEWBERN, August 12.—Subscriptions have been opened here for the First National Bank of Newbern.

The ship Jenny Lind, with a cargo of rum, molasses and tropical fruits, arrived to day from the West Indies. This is the first commercial arrival here from that quarter since the war.

An immense amount of cotton and other products from all parts of the State are daily arriving in Newbern. Three lines of steamers are daily plying between this port and the North.

They are unable to furnish sufficient transportation to keep the wharves clear, and likewise to supply the demands of the mercantile trade in this city on their return trips.

RECONSTRUCTION IN MISSISSIPPI.

JACKSON, MISS., Aug. 14—The Mississippi State Convention met at noon today. Governor Sharkey examined into the loyalty and qualification of the members, and administered the Amnesty oath to those who had not taken it previously.

The Convention was organized by the election of J. C. Yerger, of Washington county, as President; J. L. Power, of Hinds county, as Secretary; T. C. MacMeekin, Sergeant-at-Arms, and S. W. J. Brown, Door keeper. The Convention then adjourned until 3 o'clock P. M.

The rest of the day was spent in arranging the preliminaries to the transaction of the important business to come before the body.

STEVENSON, TENN., DESTROYED BY FIRE.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 15.—The town of Stevenson, on the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad, was almost entirely destroyed by fire this morning. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

Sad Accident—Careless Handling of a Pistol—Yesterday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, a sad accident or casualty occurred at the store of Andrew Thomis lock and gun smith, No. 50 Light street, resulting in the death of Dr. F. A. Kneffner, Hom.opath. The Doctor took to the store of Mr. Thomis a six barrelled revolver, for the purpose of being put in order. Mr. Thomis went into the yard with the weapon, which was loaded with cartridges, and four barrels of which he discharged. He returned to the store and handed it back to the Doctor, who desired to be instructed in the way of taking it to pieces. With the view Mr. Thomis took the weapon into his own hands, and after pulling back the spring or lever, turned the cylinder, the muzzle of the revolver being turned to the body of the Doctor. While thus engaged the spring fell back to its former position, discharging the sixth barrel, the fact of its being undischarged having escaped the notice of Mr. Thomis. The latter was thunderstruck at seeing the Doctor fall to the floor, the ball having entered the stomach about an inch or two above the navel. The report attracted to the spot a large crowd, as also policeman Morgan. A physician was soon in attendance, but the wound proved to be a fatal one, the Doctor dying in ten minutes after being shot.

Accompanied by several of the neighbors, Mr. Thomis was taken by the policeman to the Middle District station, where he was detained, by direction of Lieutenant Owens, until the affair has been investigated by the coroner, Dr. Greatrex, who empanelled a jury. After viewing the body the jury adjourned to the station, where, after questioning Thomis in regard to the manner in which the affair occurred—no other person having been present at the time, and receiving from him a statement similar to the above—a verdict was rendered that the death of the doctor was caused by the accidental discharge of a pistol while in the hands of A. Thomas. The latter was then discharged from custody. The deceased was 56 years of age—a native of Germany, from which country he came here about five years ago, and immediately went down South. Since the termination of the rebellion he has occupied rooms in the dwelling of Francis Gessers, northwest corner of St. Paul street and Back lane, whither his body was subsequently removed by Sergeant Robinson and policeman Culbertson. He was a widower. On his person was found $126 in notes, a check for $40, and a silver watch.

Arrested.—James Hill, (colored boy,) for stealing $12 50 from Mr. John Schriver, was committed to jail by Justice Shewacre—Frederick Stalfort, charged with assaulting officer Maguire, was committed to jail by Justice Shewacre. Charles Goodman and Michael Doyle were also committed to jail on the charge of being accessory to the riot named yesterday. William G. Rich, charged with stealing $400 from Mr. Sanford W. Valley; John F. Agerty, charged with stealing a coat, valued at $20, from Mr. B. F. Buxbaum, Nos. 37 and 39 West Baltimore street; Henry Creamer, charged with assaulting Leon McGraw—all committed to jail by Justice Spicer. W. W. Windham, charged with assaulting and cutting Joseph Woodall, was committed to jail. John W. Turner, charged with stealing a horse belonging to Mr Decker, was committed to jail. Henry Kirk, charged with stealing a dark bay horse from No. 149 Eastern avenue, was committed to jail, and George C. Smith, No. 19 Elizabeth alley, was admitted as a witness.

Assault with Intent to Kill.—Before Justice Spicer yesterday an examination was had in the case of William W. Wyndham, who was arrest for assaulting and cutting William J. Woodall his heretofore been noticed. The evidence showed that Wyndham had openly avowed himself as a Southerner, and expressions of rather a rebellious character, and battered Woodall to go out of the house they were in, and have a fight. Woodall consented at last, and grappled surely his antagonist, who drew a knife and with it cut Woodall on the left side of the face, immediately under the eye, the graft being an inch or two in length. He also cut him on the side of the body, but the weapon only cut a hole in his vest. The wound of Woodall was dressed by Dr. James M. Caman. The justice committed the accused to jail on the charge of assaulting with intent to kill, to await the action of the grand jury.

Horse Stealing.—In the cases of Henry Kirk, charged with the theft of a horse valued at $30, the property of Mr. George C. Smith, No. 19 Elizabeth lane, near Cross street, from the yard of Robert Coffee, No. 149 Eastern avenue, and John J. Turner, a lad of fifteen years, charged with having stolen a horse valued at $50, the property of Francis Decker, residing on Patapsco Neck, an examination was had before Justice Spicer yesterday morning. Both the accused had offered the animals for sale to different parties for $5. Kirk was committed to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury, and Turner committed, at the request of his father, to the House of Refuge. He had been living with Mr. Decker a short time.

Holliday Street Theatre.—The representation of the Ice Witch last night was more than a triumph. The little coddities in machinery and minor arrangements which had been observed in Monday's performance had been corrected, and the fancy of the assembled was carried to ecstasy by the magnificent scenery, tableaux, ballet and the other prime features of the piece. We cannot today enter into details about the actors and actresses, yet we freely confess that especially the principal characters were ably represented, and the Fowler Sisters, as usual, carried storms of applause. This evening we are glad to see the Ice Witch announced again, and we do not doubt that if Mr. Ford should choose to withdraw this drama, the public would demand its continuance for some time to come.

Before Commissioner Ridgely—The Counterfeit Case.—An examination was had yesterday before A. Sterret Ridgely, Esq., United States Commissioner, of the charge against H. Kentner, of having passed on Wm. Smith, a discharged New York soldier, a counterfeit $50 Treasury note. There being no one appearing to prosecute the case, and no evidence whatever that the note was counterfeit, Mr. Kentner was honorably discharged. George E. Bird, who had been arrested by policeman Gardner the previous day, on the charge of passing a counterfeit $100 Treasury note on John Quirk, proprietor of a public house on Calvert street, near Franklin, was arraigned before the Commissioner and committed to jail to await a further examination.

Deserter from the French Navy.—A man named George Doquez, was taken from the United States receiving ship in this port by a policeman, by order of the French consul, A. Lauvan, Esq., with the consent of Commodore Dwinn, on the charge of being a deserter from the French Navy. Doquez has served in the United States Navy two years. He was brought up and lodged in the Duff prison at the headquarters of Marshal Carmichael, to be taken up to New York today and placed on board a French vessel.

Merit at Last Rewarded.—We notice with unbounded pleasure that our noble fellow townsman and Union veteran, Brig. Gen. John R. Kenly, has at last received a well deserved mark of distinction, viz: a brevet as Major General of Volunteers, to be dated from March 13, 1865. Surely no one in Maryland has an easier—no one stood more firmly—no one larger and less wavering for our country's sake than he; and what is to say more, no real Union man can help but be glad at this reward of genuine merit.

A Fugitive from Justice.—Yesterday information was lodged with Marshal Carmichael by Mr. S. Hilling, of Washington, D. C., that a youth in his employ, 20 years old, named Daniel Van Bares, had on Sunday morning during the temporary absence of Mr. Hilling, taken from a bureau $103 in money, a gold and a silver watch and two gold rings, valued in all with the money at $600. Mr. H., as soon as he discovered his loss, came on here, but was too late, for the young thief had passed North by rail.

Baltimore Artist Distinguished in Paris.—It is certainly flattering for our community that in the last exhibition of pictures and other objects of Art, a Baltimorean, Mr. H. Henning, (the same who was the successful competitor for the contract of the bust of the late Gov. Hicks,) has been highly commended and his merits publicly acknowledged for a bust he exhibited in "*terra cotta.*" We hope that Baltimore may soon be done with the motto: "*non propheta in patria.*"

Maryland Institute—The [illegible] this week at the above popular and spacious rooms are above mediocre. The best [illegible] of our city are represented, and all seem [illegible] leading every particular portion of the establishment. As a family exhibition [illegible] has been none at any time in this city to excel it. Those who have not seen Angelo and the Natural camera should be present at their earliest convenience, as the exhibition closes on Saturday night.

Further Examination.—On Monday last detective Gray arrested at Havre de Grace, a young man named Geo. H. Green, bar-keeper at the public house of Keith & Brady, No. 28 Centre market, on the charge of absconding with $700 belonging to two boarders named Geo. King and Wm Herring. An examination was had yesterday before Justice Spicer, but the evidence was not of a satisfactory character and the case was postponed until to day. The money had been placed in the charge of the accused for safe keeping, and on Sunday he wished to return it, but King told him to keep it longer. Green left the house at an early hour next morning.

Butler Robbed.—About a week ago, a native of the army named Butler, whose place of business is in Alexandria, Va., was robbed of goods valued at $5,000 by his clerk, stated to be a Morris Watkins, formerly of this city.—Information of the robbery being communicated to Marshal Carmichael, he detailed detective Houck to recover the stolen property. The detective succeeded in obtaining a portion of the goods.

Run Over.—On Monday evening about 6½ o'clock, a son, six years old, of Mr. James A. Marris, residing at No. 115 Jefferson street, was knocked down and run over by a hack driven by a colored man, named Wm Butler. Yesterday Butler was arrested by Sergeant Taylor, of the Eastern district, for reckless driving, and by Justice Whalen fined $20 with costs.

Death of a Worthy Citizen.—Mr. John F. Mattingly, who for the past twelve years was manager for the American Telegraph Company, died yesterday after a protracted sickness. His relatives, his friends, employers and the community at large, lose in him a worthy friend and a useful citizen, and his loss will be felt by every one who knew him.

To be Deplored.—Of the number of passengers arrived lately in the Guttenberg, we notice that already 250 have been sent by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to the Western States. We want these people here, and not in the West.

Case for Court.—Policeman Chalfinch yesterday, on a warrant, arrested a female named Louisa Johnson, on the charge of having severely beaten Mrs. Maria Foster. Justice Pindell committed the accused to jail to await trial at court.

DEFALCATION AND SUICIDE—THE CASE OF A. P. STONE IN OHIO.

It is now known that A. P. Stone, of Columbus, Ohio, who had filled the positions of Congressman, Treasurer of the State and revenue collector of a large district, was a defaulter in a very large sum, and closed his career by suicide. He was appointed by Gov. Chase to take charge of the Treasury of Ohio when the Brush Gibson defalcations were discovered. He was formerly a prominent merchant of Columbus, was a church member, and enjoyed a high reputation for integrity. It appears that he had gradually become addicted to liquor and card playing, got embarrassed, and finally desperate under a sense of his inability to escape the ruin which drunkenness and gambling had wound about him.

On Monday night, the 31st July, Mr. Stone made a last effort to retrieve his fortunes at the gaming table. He spent the entire night in a gambling house in Columbus, and lost about three thousand dollars. He took his breakfast in the house, Tuesday morning, August 1st, and early in the day made a business call at a house where he had an interest, but seemed in a stupor. He would ask a question, go to sleep, and waking up, ask the same question again. In the heat of the day he walked about three miles north of the city to a grave yard, in which he had a lot, and where he had buried two children, and was observed by the sexton to be engaged about their graves, and at length lying upon one of them.

His strange conduct excited the curiosity of the sexton, who, when he started to town, invited Mr. Stone to ride with him. Mr. S. got into the wagon, and after going a short distance left it, saying he would not be any trouble to the driver and returned to the graveyard. There he was found by his relatives, who had been informed by the sexton of his condition, and removed to his house, where he died on the following morning.

When in the graveyard Mr. Stone was observed to tear up a sheet of paper. The fragments being collected, after his death, and carefully pasted together, show that he had made a statement of a purpose of self destruction.

Another sheet of paper, not torn, was found near the grave where Mr. Stone had rested, rolled up and placed in a little cavity in the sod called a "snake hole," probably made by a mole or mouse. Upon this Mr Stone had written that he came into the world without any agency of his own; that life had been a burden and a curse to him; and that he took the responsibility of ending it, his great regret being the injury he had done his friends. This was duly signed.

So far as investigations into Mr. Stone's accounts have been made, he is shown to be a defaulter to the extent of ninety-five thousand dollars. His bondsmen are said to be responsible men, and the Government will doubtless recover.

THE ARREST OF THE COUNTERFEITERS.

A LARGE AMOUNT OF COUNTERFEIT CURRENCY DISCOVERED.

Andrew Wiseman, who was arrested by Captain Heflen, of the Sixteenth precinct, on a charge of counterfeiting, was to-day arraigned before Judge Betts, United States District Court. It appears that the defendant has long been suspected of making and issuing counterfeit currency, and Captain Heflen, of the Sixteenth ward police, detailed a sergeant of the force to arrest Wiseman.

After several appointments and as many disappointments, the sergeant at length succeeded in making a purchase from the accused, the completion of which was, however, prevented by the interference of the police and the arrest of Mr. Wiseman.

About five hundred and seventy dollars of counterfeit fifty cent pieces was found on him, and a further sum at a house in Forsyth street, where also some admirable counterfeit dies of the Weybosset Bank, R. I., were found.

The counterfeit is on the new fifty cent fractional postage currency. The vignette is bad, and in some of them the word "designated" is printed "disignate!"

The prisoner was committed on a bench warrant by Judge Betts for examination.

Charles Atwood was also committed for passing similar currency, and Thomas McKinney for attempting to pass a counterfeit twenty dollar greenback.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

THE SECRETARY OF STATE.—We are glad to announce that, notwithstanding the arduous labors of Secretary Seward since his return from Cape May, his health continues satisfactory, relieving the public apprehension that the duties of the State Department might prove too exhaustive for his recently shattered energies.—Our readers, with us, will be grateful in knowing that Mr. Seward is now as vigorous as before the late calamity that befell him and the country. Mr. Frederick Seward and the family of the Secretary are expected to return from Cape May by the last of this week, or the first