BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

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

VOLUME LI.—NUMBER 44. BALTIMORE, TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 22, 1865. PRICE TWO CENTS.

Latest News by Telegraph TO THE BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

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SUBSEQUENT EXPLANATION.

FROM WASHINGTON

The Arraignment of Wirz.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 20.—The fleet of schooners and other vessels which put in here for harbor all sailed hence this morning, favored with a westerly wind.

General Joe Johnston, of the late rebel army, passed through here last evening for Baltimore.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, August 19.—General Beauregard's house was surrounded a few nights since, and Beauregard with others were kept in a cotton-press till morning.

It was supposed that Kirby Smith was concealed in the house. A gentleman much resembling Kirby Smith was mistaken for him. Beauregard complained to General Sheridan of the manner in which the military invaded his house, the officer in command not being in uniform.

General Sheridan was greatly annoyed at the occurrence, and righted the matter with General Beauregard.

CONFERENCE ON RESTORING TEXAS TO THE UNION.

CAIRO, August 20.—The Committee appointed to confer with Governor Hamilton, of Texas, regarding the measures for restoring the State to civil government, are at Austin to carry out their instructions.

They were appointed by citizens representing nearly all Northern Texas, and who pledge themselves to abide by and defend all lawful authority.

Hon. Jos. H. Bell has been appointed Secretary of State in Texas.

SHIPWRECK AT BRIGANTINE BEACH.

ATLANTIC CITY, August 19.—Last night, during the severe blow off this city, a bark, name unknown, was driven ashore on Brigantine Beach, about five miles above this inlet. It is reported that seven lives were lost. The vessel was apparently loaded with sugar, and is a complete wreck. Assistance has gone up to the scene of disaster, and probably much of her cargo will be saved.

DEATH OF A FORMER NEWSPAPER PUBLISHER.

PHILADELPHIA, August 21.—Jasper Harding, Collector of Internal Revenue for the First Congressional District, and formerly publisher of the Philadelphia Inquirer, died this morning at the residence of his son, W. H. Harding, Chestnut Hill, aged 65 years. Mr. Harding was one of the oldest newspaper publishers in the country.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 24.—Sailed, ship Wild Hunter, for Boston, with 7,000 hides, 15,000 sacks copper ore, and 650 bales of wool.

The week opens favorably for increased exertion in commercial circles. Stocks of imported goods in first hands are light, and jobbers show more disposition to replenish stock.

The mining stock market is dull.

FROM TENNESSEE.

MEMPHIS, August 20.—Some soldiers left Jackson, Tennessee, a few days ago, to hunt up horses that had been stolen, but they were attacked by a large number of guerillas, and, being driven back, they were obliged to abandon their horses.

They report that three soldiers were killed after being captured by the guerillas.

Two guerillas have been captured.

BURNING OF THE STEAMER TRAVELLER.

DETROIT, August 19.—The steamer Traveller was burned at Eagle Harbor, Lake Superior, yesterday. No lives were lost. The boat is a total loss. She was valued at $40,000, and insured for $20,000.

COUNTERFEIT TREASURY NOTES.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 21.—This morning a counterfeit $50 of the United States was presented at the Mint in this city.—It is apparently and doubtless from a new plate, and is pronounced a dangerous *facsimile* of the genuine fifties.

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT.

NEW YORK, August 21.—The weekly statement of the city banks shows a decrease of $4,630,000 in loans; $550,000 in specie; 400,000 in circulation, and $1,000,000 in deposits. There is an increase in legal tenders of $2,500,000.

CHARGED WITH FORGERY.

NEW YORK, August 21.—Suter Gallagher, of Blumfield, New Jersey, recently in the Quartermaster's Department, has been arrested and sent to Fort Warren on the charge of defrauding the Government by forgery.

SHOCKING STATE OF AFFAIRS—MURDER OF NEGROES IN THE SOUTH BY THEIR FORMER MASTERS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—The Southern Christian Intelligencer, of Aug. 5th, says that if one-tenth part of the reports are true, coming from all parts of the South, a most shocking state of things exist. From localities where there are no national troops some reports are that the negroes are being hunted down like dogs and despatched without ceremony.

The newspapers in the South are filled with accounts of these brutal murders, which foot up to an aggregate of several hundred deaths per day. An Alabama paper says that this business has become so extensive that some planters have even boasted that they could *manure their land with the dead negroes!*

The Commandant of the post at Goldsboro states that six negroes were killed at or near Warsaw, two weeks ago. Their former owner left on the approach of our army, but the negroes remaining went to work and made a crop. Their former owner returned recently and ordered them to leave, but they refused, and finally, the master, with the aid of others, attacked and killed six of them.

From the Southwest.

STEAMER SUNK—FIRE AT LITTLE ROCK—MAYOR OF MOBILE—COTTON—DEATH OF AN EDITOR—RESTORATION IN TEXAS.

CAIRO, August 19.—The steamer Bella Donna, with 500 bales of cotton, sunk in the Red River on the 10th instant. Boat and cargo a total loss.

A fire at Little Rock, Arkansas, had destroyed the building owned by the Government and occupied by the Special Agent of the Treasury. Loss estimated at $15,000.

John Forsyth has been appointed Mayor of Mobile.

The steamer Marble City has arrived here with 77 bales of cotton for this city, and 164 bales for St. Louis.

A. W. Wisely, editor of the Mobile Argus and Crisis, died at Jackson, Miss., on the 6th.

A committee appointed to confer with Governor Hamilton of Texas regarding measures to restore the State to civil government, are at Austin to carry out their instructions. They are appointed by citizens representing nearly all Northern Texas, who pledge themselves to abide by and defend all lawful authority.

From Washington.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—The receipts of the Internal Revenue Bureau for the last seven days amounted to nearly $9,000,000.

GOVERNORSHIP OF NEW JERSEY.

Quite a gathering of Jerseymen, friends of Hon. Marcus L. Ward, the Union nominee for Governor of New Jersey, took place to-day, on the occasion of his visit to Washington. Speeches were made, and resolutions adopted, pledging a determined and generous support to him.

JEFF DAVIS' COMMISSION AS LIEUTENANT OF DRAGOONS.

A witness called for the defence on the Wirz trial, exhibited to various citizens to-day the original commission issued to Jefferson Davis as a Second Lieutenant of Dragoons. It is signed by Andrew Jackson as President, and Lewis Cass as Secretary of War. The possessor of the parchment procured it at the home of Davis, in Mississippi.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN NEW YORK—LOSS $500,000.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—A fire commenced at noon in the liquor store 204 South street, and communicated to the buildings 202 and 206, and thence to the government bonded warehouse, 208. The flames burnt fiercely, with every indication of there being a heavy loss. A large force of police were present to protect property and prevent riots among the firemen.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

The fire to day consumed the buildings Nos. 204 South street, occupied by riggers and ship joiners, and 401, 403 and 405 Water street, known as J. Hicks' United States bonded warehouse, occupied by F. W. Brampton, and heavily stored with teas and coffees; Nos. 397 and 399 Water street, occupied by Messrs. Smith & Co., dealers in copper and old iron, were also badly damaged. The total loss is estimated at over $500,000, mostly on the bonded warehouses. Three firemen were injured by falling walls.

THE NEW YORK DEFALCATIONS—CONFESSION OF JENKINS.

The New York Commercial says:

Jenkins is confined in one of the parlors—such as they are—at the Tombs, and his food is supplied from a restaurant in the neighborhood. He converses without reservation, and professes to be prepared for any fate that might await him. He said to a visitor yesterday that he had been led to the commission of the first peculation by Earl, when assistant teller in the bank, that person claiming to have knowledge of the ins and outs of the stock business. Thus led into temptation, he tried another and failed in it, and to save himself took money from the bank, all of which was well known to Earl, who was his business man.

In this way matters went on with varied results, Jenkins losing at times $20,000 and more. Then, to outlive the excitement incident upon this, Jenkins had to seek counter excitement in the cup and the concert dens, and there encountered the girl Brower. He visited her again, and she soon learned who and what he was. She came down into the "street," and near his residence, and asked for a little money, which he gave her. Her "man" Davis did the same, and with the blandest smile on his face asked for a loan; but he never threatened, and it needed no threat to extort money from a man in Jenkins' situation. With Earl, Jenkins lost, he says, $200,000. Jenkins adds:

"The sickness of the paying teller took me off my desk, and thus the defalcation was discovered, for the young man who took my place could not father the thing nor conceal it. Finding that longer concealment was impossible, I, on Wednesday night last went to enjoy myself, well knowing that it would be my last night in liberty for a long time to come. This is all I care about telling you now. I know I have been doing a great wrong, and deserve severe punishment, and if the courts are lenient to me I shall take it as a kindness to my distracted friends and relatives. My counsel, Judge Edmonds, an uncle of mine by marriage, is quite prostrated by this case, but he will do for me what he can."

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN IN OHIO.

[Special to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

CHILICOTHE, August 16, 1865.

A far larger audience than is usual on such occasions in this rather undemonstrative town, assembled this evening to hear Gen. Schenck. The City Hall was crowded, whereas usually half its benches are empty.

The General was received and greeted in his remarks with gratifying enthusiasm. He said he was here more by accident than design, as he was on his way to attend a reunion of the soldiers of Sciota and Pike counties, where he had promised to speak to morrow; but he was gratified to meet again, after an interval of ten or fifteen years, the citizens of Chillicothe, especially such of them as had, with stern resolve, stood by the Union through the four years of terrible war that had so tried the hearts of patriots. Although the rebellion was broken, so far as its physical power was concerned, he felt it to be his duty to say to his late fellow-soldiers that the work in which they had been engaged was still going on. *The spirit of the rebellion has not yet been extinguished. The idea that one or more States of this Union has the right to break up the whole Government at pleasure, and bring upon us all the horrors we have just passed through, still prevails.*—Until this is extinguished, and the work of reconstruction accomplished in the establishment of a harmonious national organization, our work will not be completed. The speaker then considered the difficulties in the way of reconstruction.

The President might have held the rebellious States in military subjection as a conquered people until satisfied of their entire loyalty, and until reinstated in their former positions by legislative action; or he might have withdrawn the military force altogether and left them to exercise their civil functions locally and in their relations to the other States. From the start there were objections to each of these courses, and the President combined them, holding a military force over them at the same time that he allowed them to reinstate these civil powers, and begin again the exercise of their loyal functions. This latter privilege, however, was only an experiment, and the speaker assured his hearers that President Johnson so regarded it. *Only ten days ago, in a full and free interview with him, the President said he regarded the local governments set up in the rebellious States as temporary experiments, simply to give the people an opportunity to show whether they will develop the right spirit and policy necessary for a full restoration* to their proper position in the government. While regarding them as experiments *he intends that the military power of the government shall hold them in check*, so that if they be found straying back into rebellious ways the military will be there to prevent them from again making the trouble they have heretofore caused.

The President, in this conversation, referred to the course that had just been pursued in reference to the Richmond election, where the citizens manifested their rebellious spirit by electing to office the very men who had recently been in arms against the Government. *It was with his sanction that the military authorities had set aside that election, and he gave this as an example of what might be expected in other cases of a similar kind.* Approaching the question of suffrage, the speaker said it did not trouble him in the least. The only question with him in regard to the restoration of the rebellious States to the full privileges of citizens, was as to the loyalty of the people. When satisfied on this point, whether one year or ten years hence, Congress should restore them; but then would come up the question of representation. Slavery was abolished, and the rule allowing three-fifths of the slaves to be represented in Congress, so unjust to the North, would have to be abolished with it, and representation must be according to voters, and not according to population. If no one else did, the speaker would at an early day in the next Congress, offer an amendment to the Constitution, by which this 15th privilege should be done away with, and surely no democrat any more than republicans could object to the fairness of the principle that representation should be according to voters. If, under such amendment, the South wished to have its vast colored population represented in the councils of the nation, in order to approach somewhat the political power of the Northern population of voters, should inaugurate negro suffrage, nobody had any right to complain, and if they could allow their thousands of negroes, under some conditions of education or property, to vote, there would be no great objection in the North if the few negroes we have among us were allowed the same privilege, but this was a question for the future and for the South itself to determine, not for us, and there was no need of the Union party being disturbed by a discussion of the subject. It had enough else to look after, in regard to what privileges white rebels should be allowed to exercise.

General Schenck's remarks on this topic were very clearly and forcibly put, and were heartily responded to by his intelligent and appreciative audience.

EMBEZZLEMENT OVER THE BORDER.

[From the Ottawa Citizen, August 17.]

On Monday last it was discovered that a young man named Joseph Wallace, assistant bookkeeper in the office of Messrs. Hamilton Brothers, lumber merchants, Ottawa, had levanted. It was also further discovered that the said young man was in possession of a considerably larger sum of money than he could justly lay claim to. He was never regularly in charge of any amount of cash, but was entrusted at times by Mr. Dole, agent of the firm, with paying off the workmen, and heretofore performed that duty in a proper manner. On this particular day he was left the control of some two hundred and fifty dollars in silver. About ten o'clock in the forenoon he walked up a few doors to the clothing store of Mr. Greer, and represented to that gentleman that Mr. Dole had neglected to sign a check for a certain amount to pay up some hands, and that he would be very much obliged for the loan for a few hours of, say two hundred dollars.

Mr. Greer, with blind confidence, at once advanced him one hundred and seventy dollars in bills and silver. In about two hours the fellow came back for a further sum. Mr. Greer again handed him one hundred and fifty dollars—making in all three hundred and twenty dollars—and charged the amount to the firm. In the meantime Wallace also visited Mr. Jas. Thompson, merchant, Sussex street, and, on the same representation, procured ninety three dollars. Having thus secured about six hundred and sixty-three dollars and appropriating two watches from the office of his employers, which were left by some of their workmen for repairs, he decamped on the one o'clock train for Prescott; crossed over to the "land of the brave and the home of the free," and was in Malone, N. Y., about an hour on Tuesday, when he was dexterously nabbed by an American detective.

THE MISSISSIPPI CONVENTION.

JACKSON, August 19.—The special report of the Committee on the Amendment to the Constitution was discussed at length, but nothing was done.

The report of the committee as telegraphed will be substantially adopted, giving Mississippi a free State Constitution.

Rubenstein, the composer, has married at Baden a certain Miss Tschikonoff. She is to be congratulate on her change of name.

THE TRIAL OF WIRZ.

[From the Washington Star, yesterday.]

At one o'clock to-day the Military Commission (constituted as published in the Star of Saturday, with the exception of the substitution of General Francis Fessenden for Brig. Gen. Underwood, and Colonel N. P. Chipman Judge Advocate in place of Judge Advocate Gen. Holt) for the trial of Henry Wirz, lately commandant of the Andersonville prison, met in the room of the Court of Claims, north of the west central entrance of the U. S. Capitol, and was called to order by the President, Major General Lew Wallace; all the members being present, with the counsel for the accused—Messrs. Hughes, Denver, Peck, and Schade. At twenty-five minutes past one the prisoner was brought in, guarded by a squad of Veteran Reserves, and was seated on a settee to the right of the Commission, two of the soldiers with fixed bayonets remaining with him.

Colonel Chipman, the Judge Advocate, stated that the commission was formed for the trial of the accused and asked the prisoner if he had an objection to any member of the commission.

Mr. Hughes, for the prisoner, replied that he had not any personal objection, but at the proper time he would object to the jurisdiction of the commission and the manner of its constitution, and would also make some special objections. If he, the prisoner, was to be tried by any military commission, he had no objection to any member of this commission.

The members of the court were then sworn by the Judge Advocate, who was in turn sworn by the President of the Court, General Wallace.

The official reporters, Messrs. Hayes and Brown, were also sworn as reporters.

The charges and specifications were then read.

[The charges and specifications are of such great length that we are compelled to forego their publication in the Clipper.]

The prisoner is a slim made man of about 45 or 50 years of age, with dark hair and whiskers sprinkled with gray, and was dressed in a black suit with white shirt. On his way to the room from the Old Capitol prison, he wore an old fashioned silk hat. During the reading of the charges he sat between Messrs. Hughes and Peck, his counsel, with whom he was frequently in conversation, and at times manifested considerable nervousness.

At the conclusion of the reading of the charges, Mr. Hughes said the prisoner had only received a copy yesterday, and the counsel first seen them this morning. A few weeks since he had an entirely different set of charges furnished him, upon which he had prepared the defence. He would submit if the prisoner should be required to plead at so short a notice.

Col. Chipman stated that the only new charge was conspiracy.

The second charge and its specifications were in substance the same as those furnished the accused two weeks ago, and upon which the prisoner had prepared his defense.

Mr. Hughes said that the order convened a military commission not to try a particular case, but such cases as were brought before it. It does not appear from the record that this case is sent here for trial—the charges under which Wirz is to be tried are signed by the Judge Advocate of the Court—they should have emanated from the same authority that convened the Court.

Judge Advocate Chipman said the order provided that the Commission should try such cases as were properly brought before it, and argued that the terms of the order were complied with, and the trial should go on.

At this juncture the doors were closed, and opened again at 2.22, when Colonel Chipman stated the Court decided to overrule the plea, and further to allow the prisoner until 12 o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. Hughes said, to facilitate the business of the Commission he would now file several pleas: First on the general jurisdiction of the Commission; second, that the accused was captured under a pledge that he should have safe conduct to his home if he gave certain information, which he did; and that he was included in the terms of the convention between Generals Johnston and Sherman. He also filed a written motion to quash the charges.

Col. Chipman, Judge Advocate, read the pleas and motion offered that the Court might consider them. The accused pleads that the Commission has no jurisdiction in the case; that the Commission was not created by competent authority; that he is a naturalized citizen, and the United States being now at peace with the late Confederate States, and he not being in the military service, no military commission has authority to try him. The defendant protests against being tried, because, while he was at Andersonville, Ga., Capt. Noyes, of Gen. Wilson's staff, came to him for certain information, saying if he would go to Gen. Wilson's headquarters and give such information his person would be protected, and he be allowed to return to his home in safety; that he gave such information, but was seized, placed in close confinement, and sent to Washington, and was now held in pursuance of said capture. He pleads that being on the 26th of April, 1865, an officer of the so-called Confederate States, he was included in the terms of the military convention between Gens. Sherman and Johnston, and presents a copy of the terms, alleging that the terms on his part have been complied with, and asks that in compliance with those terms he be allowed to return to his home. He also moves that the charges and specifications be quashed, because they are indefinite and uncertain as to time, and the allegations are vague, and that no offense under the laws of war are charged.

In reply to a question by Mr. Denver, General Wallace said the counsel would be furnished to-morrow with the rules which will govern the Commission.

The doors were here closed, with the understanding that when the Commission adjourned it would be to 12 o'clock to-morrow.

NOVEL SPORTING AFFAIR.—A grand fishing match, says the New York Herald, came off at the Fishing Banks, between two well known fishermen of this city, for three hundred dollars a side. The contestants were J. Farewell, alias "Dutch Jake," and Joseph Bird, alias "Joe Flyfish," ex-Sheriff Quackenbush, of Passaic, N. J., acting as referee. The men left the steamer Hugunot in small boats, and pulling off about 30 yards cast their anchors, and, upon a given signal from the steamer, both threw their lines into the water and commenced fishing.—There was an extra $50 to go to the man who should catch the first fish, and there was considerable interest manifested for awhile among the passengers on board the steamer, while waiting to see the first fish caught. Betting run high during the interval, but Dutch Jake hauling a large porgie from the water put a stop to the betting on "first blood," after which both men commenced to fish in downright earnest. After fishing for two hours the men were recalled to the steamer, where their boats were hauled on deck, their fish counted in the presence of judges, and Dutch Jake proclaimed the winner by twenty five odds, he having caught one hundred and five fish, and his opponent eighty.

DEATH OF A COUSEL.—Information has been received at the State Department of the death of the United States Consul J. H. Sherman, at Prince Edward's Island, on the 11th inst.

The fact that trade with the interior of the South is opening up is shown by the loading at St. Louis on Monday of two boats for the Alabama river.

More Defalcations.

FLIGHT OF ANOTHER BANK TELLER WITH $150,000—A BOOK-KEEPER EMBEZZLES $10,000.

[From the New York Tribune.]

Defalcations are still the order of the day, as will be seen from what we publish below:

ANOTHER DEFALCATION IN WALL ST.

It was reported on Saturday that another defalcation had been discovered in a prominent Wall street bank, and that the defaulter, a paying teller, had departed suddenly and mysteriously with $150,000 belonging to the institution. It is stated that the friends of the forgerous embezzler had called upon the cashier of the bank and assured him they would make up the deficit if the matter was quieted, to which the officer agreed, and consequently nothing further will be heard in all probability of the unfortunate affair

The defaulting teller is said to be a middle aged man of family, very respectably connected, and a member of the Presbyterian Church, who has always enjoyed an excellent reputation in business and socia life. He seems, from what we can learn, to have been another victim to stock gambling, having taken a few thousands at first to speculate, and become by degrees so deeply involved that it was necessary to draw more and more freely on the Bank.

A BOOK-KEEPER APPROPRIATES $10,000—HE WAS TO HAVE BEEN MARRIED—THE LADY IN COURT.

On Saturday Captain Greer and detective Tilley, of the Third Precinct, arrested Henry Singer, late a book-keeper in the employ of Messrs. A. Anfenger & Co., wholesale grocers, at No. 295 Washington street, on the complaint of his employers. For some time past they have suspected that Singer was appropriating the funds of the firm, and a partial examination of his book on Saturday confirmed their suspicions.

After the arrest the prisoner acknowledged to Capt. Greer, that for a year or more past, he had been in the habit of taking from $25 to $60 daily of the funds of the firm, and by altering the figures in the receipt book, had managed to escape detection. The examination thus far made by the firm shows a deficiency of $7,000, and it will probably amount to at least $10,000 or $12,000. The money thus taken was spent by the prisoner among his friends, and he claims that he has saved nothing. He resides at 183 Third street, and was engaged to an estimable young lady. The marriage ceremony was to have taken place this morning. Yesterday the prisoner was taken to the Tombs Police Court, but as the firm could not specify the exact amount taken by the prisoner, Alderman Jones, acting magistrate, recommitted him to the custody of Capt. Greer, by whom he will be detained until the firm can make a thorough examination of their books. A number of the friends of the prisoner, including his betrothed, were in the court room, watching the proceedings in the case with a painful degree of interest.

Firemen's Riot in New York.

SEVERAL MEN BADLY INJURED—TWO OR THREE SUPPOSED TO BE PAST RECOVERY.

[From the New York Herald.]

Yesterday morning shortly before one o'clock an alarm of fire was sounded in the Sixth district, caused by a straw bed taking fire on the roof of the tenement house No. 23 Ridge street. Engine companies Nos. 6 and 41 quickly responded to the call, and on the corner of Ridge and Delancey streets these companies came in collision, and a desperate fight ensued between them, during which pistols, clubs, stones, trumpets and other deadly weapons were used with great freedom.

Captain Steers, of the Thirteenth precinct, with a large force of men, was quickly on the spot, and worked with a will to separate the rioters and quell the disturbance; but, being unable to do so, they sent to the Seventh, Tenth, Eleventh and Eighteenth precincts for aid. It soon reached them, when an overwhelming onslaught was made on the rioters, and after a most desperate struggle they were overpowered and dispersed, but not till quite a number of persons were shot and beaten, two of them it is feared, fatally.

Matthew Bettman, a runner with Engine Company No. 41, received a pistol shot wound in the abdomen, and his condition is such that there are but slight hopes of his recovery. He was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital. Bettman lives at 77 Broome street. Bartlett McGee, a member of Engine Company No. 41, was dangerously shot in the breast and arm. James Quigley, of 69 Ridge street, was shot in the left breast, and is also in a critical condition. Both McGee and Quigley were taken to Bellevue Hospital for treatment. Thomas Oram received a pistol shot in the neck. Thomas Clayton, slight pistol shot wound in the forehead. Thomas Kelly, dislocation of the arm and head cut; Thomas Sweeny, badly beaten about the head and arm

These last named parties are members of Engine Company No. 6. Several other parties, whose names did not appear, were more or less injured and removed by their friends. Police Surgeon Bliven dressed the wounds of many of the injured parties at the station house.

It is rumored that the members of Engine Company No. 41 sent a number of boys to the roof of premises 33 Ridge street to set the bed on fire, so that they could raise an alarm, leave their house, and have a fight with their antagonists of No. 6 Engine, and we give the rumor for what it is worth, without being able to ascertain its truth or falsity. The police of the Thirteenth precinct state that it was alleged the members of Engine Company No 41 made the attack, having first prepared themselves for it.

AN INGENIOUS CHAP.—New Bedford, Mass., boasts of an ingenious person named Michael Harrington. The other day he tumbled over board, and having been pulled out by the by standers, went at once, in his wet clothes, to the office of the city marshal and claimed a reward for rescuing a fellow creature from drowning. This same man, as is alleged, called on an undertaker recently, and stating that his wife had just died, ordered an expensive coffin, and then borrowed a sum of money from the sympathetic undertaker for contingent expenses, until the savings bank should open in the morning. The undertaker went to Harrington's house the next day to make the necessary measurements, and the woman for whom the coffin was ordered, answered his ring at the door. Another victim was a butcher, who advanced $5 to Harrington in part pay for an imaginary pig.

BUTLER AGAIN.—General Benjamin F. Butler was before Surrogate Tucker, of New York, on an order of the Court to show cause why an inventory of the estate of Col. Andrew J. Butler, deceased, of whose will the General is executor, should not be filed, or an attachment issued on failing to do so. Gen. Butler personally explained his delay to have arisen from a misconception of the time when such an inventory was required, and from no purpose to commit a contempt of court. The Surrogate directed the inventory to be returned on or before Wednesday of next week.

RETRIBUTION.—A writer in the St. Louis Democrat, giving the details of the killing of Rev. E. P. Lovejoy and the destruction of his printing establishment by an Alton mob, in 1837, says it may prove interesting to know that the young man who killed him was himself killed in the most barbarous manner a short time afterward, in a fracas in a bar-room of the St. Charles Hotel, at New Orleans, and that the man that fired the roof died in the Ohio Penitentiary, where he was sentenced for seventeen years, for highway robbery in Cincinnati.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

Schutzen-Fest—First Day.—The Schutzen seem to understand that sweet and good is better than long and dreary. Their procession fully accorded with the above view—taste and dignity being the main features of it. There was no exhibition of exotic wealth or demonstrative genius—unassuming Baltimore, nevertheless, succeeded in drawing crowds into the streets, and the people, not the press, will judge whether the pretenceless demonstration of the Baltimore Germans answered their expectations.

The education institute of F. Knapp, on Holliday street, was the place of meeting, on account of the large accommodations which it afforded. The building was splendidly decorated with wreaths of evergreen, trees of oak and other ornaments, with a magnificent banner, especially noticeable, which was black, red and gold on one side, and on the other side, upon a grey ground, was a beautiful piece of embroidery, with appropriate inscriptions.

At the early hour of seven the square was filled with spectators, admiring the Schutzen in their neat uniform, and viewing the unique car prepared for the procession. About eight o'clock the procession started, headed with a double row of markers dressed in scarlet and white, who presented a beautiful appearance.

These were followed by the car, which constituted a prominent feature of the occasion. It was beautifully decorated with the colors of Germany and America, and in it were seated a number of young girls dressed in white with green sashes, whose duty it was to bear the gold medals intended for prizes.—At each corner of this car stood a person dressed respectively in the costumes of the 11th, 12th, 15th and 17th centuries. This car, with all its inmates, attracted much admiration. The Chief Marshal was Mr. Otto Hanckel.

The Riflemen rode in barouches, all having their rifles ornamented with bouquets. The chief place was given to the barouche containing the last year's *Schutzen Koenig*, Mr. Chamberlain, and his *Schutzen-meister*, Mr. Lemkuhl. Three young Misses also rode in this barouche, the daughters of Major L. Blumenberg, the Hauptman of the Association, Mr. H. Schmidt and Mr ——. On each side rode an honorary guard.

The procession followed the route of several of the principal streets and on reaching the grounds its advent was announced by the firing of a gun.

The time being somewhat later than was anticipated, no shooting took place but that was events, and upon payment released the party.

Review.—It is learned that Mr. Thomas D. Bedford, whom the Registers of the Sixteenth ward refused to register as a legal voter, was only four years and three months old (instead of seventeen, as was stated in the criminal court on Saturday,) when he came to this country. He was under seventeen years when his father was naturalized.

Fast Driving.—C. H. Gribtey was arrested on Sunday night by Sergeant Simpson, of the Middle District, for fast driving on the street. A fine of $5 and costs was imposed by Justice Spicer.

Another Robbery.—There seems to be a certain class of persons, both in the city and country, who purpose on living by the fruit of the labor of others, consequently we are called upon daily to chronicle the robbery of some party, of money or goods of some kind, and that this unlawful business may be broken up, and its numerous followers be brought to speedy justice, double diligence should be used both by officers of the law as well as by owners of property. Yesterday officer Richardson, of the Middle District, arrested a man named William O'Brien, on the charge of robbing Mr. William Saunders, residing at No. 3 North Frederick street, of $100. He was held by Justice Spicer for a further hearing.

Custom House Appointment.—Mr. Fulton, Surveyor, has appointed as Messenger Lieut. John H. Dittman. Lieutenant Dittman enlisted in the army in 1861, and re-enlisted in 1864 and was promoted to a Lieutenancy in the First Maryland Veteran Cavalry. At Deep Bottom, Virginia, in August, 1864, he was very severely wounded, and afterwards honorably discharged for disabilities from wounds received in service, his left leg being amputated above the knee. He was strongly recommended by every officer of the regiment with which he served, and also by Gen. Denniston.

Convention of School Commissioners.—By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that a convention composed of all the School Commissioners of the State of Maryland is to be held to day and to morrow, at the New Assembly Rooms. The convention has been called at the instance of the Rev. L. Van Bokkelin, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and promises to be of great interest to all having the education of the rising generation at heart. The friends of public instruction are earnestly invited to be in attendance.

Arrested for Destroying Property, &c.—Michael Selman was arrested on Sunday by officer Burkhead, of the Middle District, on the charge of threatening, abusing and destroying the property of Mary Fanning. He was released by Justice McKinly on bail to keep the peace. The affair above referred to occurred some time since, but the party had evaded the vigilance of the officer until Sunday.

Breaking Open a Door.—Officer Orem, of the Southern district, arrested Henry Schaefer, on Sunday night, on the charge of breaking a door of a house on Plum alley, occupied by a colored man, in violation of section 20, of ordinance 33. He was taken before Justice Showers, who imposed a fine of $20 and costs, and upon payment released the party.

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AMUSEMENTS.

The Fowler Sisters.—In the representations of the "Ice Witch" at the Holliday Street Theatre, our citizens are presented with an opportunity of witnessing some of the finest ballet performances that have graced the stage in this city for many years. The manager, with rare tact for pleasing the tastes of his patrons, has added to his company the fascinating Fowler Sisters to conduct this branch of his splendid spectacle, and it is but doing them justice to say that they have made that department the principal attraction of the very attractive piece. In this opinion we are confirmed by the showers of applause with which they are slightly greeted. Manager Ford is entitled to the thanks of his patrons for supplying them with so acceptable an attraction. We hope they will form a permanent feature of his establishment.

Bryant's Minstrels.—This noted band of Ethiopian performers, from 473 Broadway, N. Y., are known in every State of the Union where people read or observe on general topics. Their fame is to that of others of their profession as is the notoriety of Edwin Forrest or Lucille Western to the lesser lights of the dramatic stage. Their appearance last evening was the signal for a crowded and brilliant audience, and their reception was a grand ovation—a tribute of well deserved praise. Nelse Seymour, a member of the company, was heartily welcomed to his native city by a large number of admiring friends. The Bryant's will only remain three more nights in Baltimore, after which they are to appear in Washington.

THE INDIANS AND THEIR ATROCITIES.

[Correspondence Chicago Times.]

DENVER, August 3.—During the last ten days the Indians have exhibited activity in their depredations.

On the 25th, at North Platte bridge, 200 miles northeast of here, one thousand of them attacked two hundred and fifty soldiers, fought them two days, killed Lieutenant Collins and twenty six privates, and retired with a heavy loss.—East of here they have appeared in large bodies, at different points on the South Platte route, killing people and running off stock. Last Saturday they killed three men at Valley Station, one hundred miles from Denver. Senator Doolittle and party, who left here by the stage on Friday, passed the bodies the same day they were killed, and themselves on Sunday had a still narrower escape.

A short distance below Julesburg they came upon the scene of the massacre, while the warm blood was oozing from the victims. In this emergency the honorable Senator had so little faith in the pacific measures he had been advocating for the "poor friendly Indians," that, at the next military post, he refused to proceed until he was furnished with a double escort and additional arms. But for the rascality of contractors, General Conner would have been in the field before this, and prevented these bloody affairs; as it is, he will be on the march in a few days, and then the redskins will have their hands full to act on the defensive.

EFFECT OF THE KETCHUM DEFALCATION IN CHICAGO.

[Chicago (Aug. 17) correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.]

James Boyd & Bros, brokers in this city whose probable suspension I telegraphed you yesterday, closed their doors to day. Their liabilities are not large. The connection of the senior member of the firm with the house of Ketchum, Son & Co., in New York, is the cause of the failure. They hope that their suspension will be brief.

The young man Ketchum, whose swindling transactions have so excited the financial world during the session of the National Democratic Convention in this city, last August, was present as a leading friend of McClellan. He kept open house at one of our leading hotels, and scattered his money like a prince, and made a big splurge generally.

THE CAMPAIGN IN NEW JERSEY.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the returned soldiers and sailors of Bordentown was held on Thursday evening. A "Soldiers' Campaign Club" was organized, and resolutions adopted declaring their purpose to uphold as citizens the principles for which they fought on field and deck. One of the resolutions was as follows:

Resolved, That the Union men of New Jersey are entitled to and shall receive our respect and support for the manhood displayed by them in battling for our rights, and that as they have, in obedience to our expressed wish, nominated as their candidate for Governor of our State one whom we delight to call "the Soldier's Friend," we pledge ourselves to an undivided and vigorous support of Marcus L. Ward, who has endeared himself to us as soldiers, and we will work to secure his triumphant election to the Gubernatorial chair of the State of New Jersey in November next.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS

Dr. Hartman, of West Chester, Pa., is raising seven or eight hundred Chinese silk worms, which have been introduced into the United States from France, where they are propagated from China. They feed on the ordinary ailanthus, or Chinese sumac, as well as on the native sumac. These are the first specimens ever in Chester county, and Dr. Hartman proposes to distribute the cocoons to such persons as are interested in the experiment of silk growing. The silk produced by this worm is of fine lustre and quality.

Mr. Koronikoloki, the agent of the Poles who wish to settle in this country, is in Washington, seeking to enlist intelligent and respectable citizens to lead and manage the enterprise. While he will give his time to the promotion of the object, he prefers that its management shall be in the hands of those who are known to the American public. The plan is to purchase lands in Virginia, on which to settle a colony of Poles, who will engage in agriculture, the pursuit to which they have been accustomed.

There are now nearly three hundred Chinamen living in New York, but probably not a half-dozen women from that country.—There are two or three Chinese families.—About fifty of the Chinamen are married—most of them to Irish women. They are generally industrious, but somewhat addicted to drinking, and are not cleanly in their habits. Many of them are at work as porters in stores, and they are faithful to their employers.

The Utica Herald says: "A daughter of the old Duke of Wellington and her husband passed through Utica yesterday. It was on this husband's account that she was disinherited by the old Duke. The lady is a blonde, and endeavors to add to her beauty—they say—by coloring her eyebrows with we don't know what, and applying the same in considerable quantity under the eyes. The couple are just from Saratoga, and, of course, know what is 'style.'"

As Father Taylor was giving a temperance lecture in Rocky Hill meeting-house, a certain drunkard was so much offended with his severe but truthful remarks that he rose up and began to hiss the speaker. Instantly Father Taylor turned the attention of the large audience to the insolent rowdy, and then forcibly said, as he pointed to his wife, "There's a red nose got into cold water, don't you hear it hiss?"

Morris Ketchum pays his income tax at Bridgeport. He paid this year on an income of $750,000, and was usually considered the richest man in Connecticut. It is said that the servants in the house opposite that of Edward Ketchum, saw him take a carriage, with two trunks, on Tuesday morning.—This is the "very latest."

There is no truth in the statement that the Government has ordered the further sale of public property, left over from the war, to be discontinued in the Department of Virginia. The order in question refers only to the animals used, which had a better market in Philadelphia than they could in Richmond and its vicinity.

James McAnulty, who was stung by a snake, in Lowell, Mass., last Friday, has recovered. The question is yet undecided whether he was really poisoned, or imagined himself to be, his mind operating on his system in the manner described. The snake was thought to be one of the common striped species.

There was a