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THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS,
Mailed to Subscribers, FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

The Press.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1865.

THE NEWS.

A despatch from the Associated Press correspondent says that there is good reason to believe that a part of the Cabinet are unwilling to try Jeff Davis for treason, but that President Johnson is persistent in having him tried before a civil tribunal. Justice Chase will arrive in Washington in a day or two, and he will be consulted. The advice of the prominent lawyers of the country has also been requested. The despatch says that the President has determined that the arch-traitor shall be tried before a civil court, and also that Mr. Johnson contemplates withdrawing the order suspending the writ of habeas corpus. It extends soon to dispense with military

A correspondent of the New Orleans *Times*, from Mexico, says that the Imperial *fêtes* were of the most gorgeous kind. The *Estafeta*, Marshal Bazaine's organ, says that one hundred thousand more men will be wanted to put down the Republicans. In other quarters it is stated that this number would not be sufficient. Many of the victories claimed by the French are stated to be totally unfounded. The Liberals care but little for death. Cortinas keeps Mejia's division close on Matamoras, and would immediately occupy should Mejia evacuate. A proclamation has been issued by Cortinas, setting forth that unless the citizens of Matamoras cease their allegiance to Maximilian he will confiscate their property and pronounce them traitors.

Yesterday the payment of interest on the first series of the seven-thirty loan, due August 15, was begun in New York, at the Subtreasury. Several hundred were present with coupons. The people formed in single file, and the line ran out of the office into Pine street, and, at one time, extended as far as Nassau street. The amount of the interest on these bonds, payable now is about $9,000,000, of which it is estimated that between six and seven millions will be paid in this city.

The city and county Conventions of the Democratic party met yesterday, and nominated the following officers: For Mayor, Daniel M. Fox; City Treasurer, John Ashmead; City Commissioner, David P. Weaver; City Solicitor, Charles J. Biddle; City Controller, Jesse T. Vodges; and District Attorney, I. Newton Brown. In the Second Senatorial District, Samuel H. Davis, Jr., was nominated, and George W. H. Smith in the Fourth District. Candidates for Representatives and the various city county offices were also placed in nomination. Their names will be found in another column.

In West Chester, yesterday, the Chester County Union Convention was held. It was largely attended. Wayne McVeigh, Stephen M. Meredith, and Robert Park were appointed delegates to the Union State Convention, which is to assemble in Harrisburg to-morrow. Resolutions were adopted endorsing the policy of President Johnson.

Yesterday afternoon several politicians engaged in a riot in the neighborhood of Eleventh and Sansom streets. Several men had their heads and faces cut, but beyond this no serious casualty is reported. A disgraceful affair among the same class of men occurred in the Seventeenth ward. Reliable reports of both these occurrences will be found in our local columns.

Internal revenue receipts since the organization of the system have been nearly $400,000,000. Not a dollar's loss by dishonesty of employees is said to have been sustained from the outset, although there have been defaulters, as the case of Schenck proves.

There is yet some doubt about the Atlantic cable's failure. It is asserted that the cable was parted of necessity, and the sea end buoyed up. The only difficulty, it is said, will be now to find the buoy.

The Collector of the Treasury has organized a division for the detection of counterfeit Government notes and bonds. It is under charge of Col. Wm. P. Wood. Congress has provided large rewards for the detection of these counterfeiters.

From New Orleans the steamer Mississippi has arrived in New York, bringing dates to the 9th. A Texas refugee had arrived in Galveston. He states that the people, from Austin to Galveston, are perfectly satisfied with the new state of affairs, and are perfectly willing to adopt the policy of the Government.

Delegates to the State Union Convention, to be held in Harrisburg to-morrow, have already arrived in that city from the northern and western counties. It is generally believed that two soldiers will be nominated for Surveyor and Auditor General respectively.

Another frightful and fatal railroad accident occurred yesterday morning on the Housatonic River Railroad. Seven persons were instantly killed, and many others mangled and otherwise injured. The President of the road was on the train at the time of the accident.

General Mower commands the Eastern division of the Southwest; General Stanley the Central, and General Steele the Northern.

The stock market yesterday was active, but prices were invariably lower. Reading, which closed on the previous day at 53, opened yesterday at 51, and there were numerous sales, holders generally being weak. Gold also declined, and the market is evidently in a transition state. There was little demand for flour yesterday. Cotton brought forty-five cents. Sugar was quoted 12@13 cents, on time. Whisky was firm.

Gold closed at 142¼ last night in New York.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, August 15, 1865.

The joint resolution which has passed both Houses of Congress by the required two-thirds vote, providing for the Constitutional abolition of slavery, reads as follows:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of both Houses concurring,) That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as a part of said Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE XIII.

SEC. 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Approved February 1, 1865.

I have italicised the second section of this article, soon to be a part of the National Constitution, for a very important purpose. The fact here set forth, has escaped the attention of many who feel solicitous about the fate of the colored freed people—that Congress is clothed with "*power to enforce, by appropriate legislation,*" such rules, regulations, laws, &c., as will make them and keep them practically and perpetually free. Under this lead the destiny of the freed people is entirely in the hands of Congress. The fears that the Southern States would not pass such laws as would harmonize with the amendment of the National Constitution, forever abolishing Slavery, need no longer be entertained. The utmost ingenuity of those who have expected to degrade their late slaves, by depriving them of the rights belonging to liberty, and probably for forcing them into a sort of semi-servitude, has been anticipated and baffled by the article above quoted, which defines the plain duty of Congress. Hence, while the Southern States may assist, they cannot retard the efficient execution of the mandatory amendment. Under it, all that is necessary to give the colored people their freedom—the same that is secured to the colored people of Pennsylvania—will be obtained without the assistance, and, if need be, in spite of the opposition of their late tyrants. The value of this assurance can hardly be estimated. It effectually removes another stumbling-block out of the way. Many of our wise men have apprehended that after the removal of the military from the South, the liberated blacks would be left fearfully unfriended; that the present is a mere interregnum between real slavery and a servitude almost equally infamous; and that the whites would inflict untold wrongs upon the poor freedmen the moment they felt their old control had been given back into their hands. Late news from Jackson, (Miss.,) where a Convention is soon to be held under Provisional Governor Sharkey's proclamation, leads to the expectation of a fierce demonstration of indignation and ingratitude on the part of some of the returned rebels who have elected themselves delegates. But they can only harm themselves. Now that their attempt to persecute the freedmen can be successfully prevented and severely punished, if they will insist upon torturing each other, they must be indulged even to their heart's content.

OCCASIONAL.

The Press.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1865.

VOL. 9.—NO. 14.

THREE CENTS.

THE "INTELLIGENCER" ANATOMICALLY CONSIDERED.

[From yesterday's Washington Chronicle.]

"You have your hand on my purse, you scoundrel," says the gentleman to his neighbor, in a crowd. "My dear sir," is the trembling reply, "pardon me; I did it *by mistake;* it was 'an error;' I thought you were another man!" Who has not seen precisely such an incident as this in the daily papers, and laughed heartily at the miserable excuse of the detected pickpocket? While the virtuous *National Intelligencer* is amusing itself with the character it has drawn for "Occasional," it does not clear itself of the dark accusation of having deliberately falsified the record in order to do injustice to that writer. The extract, the text upon which its chief and unprovoked charge against "Occasional" was based, was coolly taken—we will not say *stolen*—from another source (and garbled at that), and credited to "Occasional." A very curious "error" for so honorable a controversialist. To cut out the words of one writer and to deliberately charge them to another, and to make them the ground of attack upon that other, is certainly no very honorable expedient, and bears a suspicious resemblance to the frequent feat of the *chevalier d'industrie* above referred to. Now this "error" happened on Friday, and was doubtless pointed out to the perpetrator, who refused to correct it on Saturday, and only admitted it after it was exposed by *The Chronicle*, and then in a manner that showed it would never have been voluntarily corrected. We are not complaining of this sleight-of-hand; only that where there is such effrontery there should be some skill. It was a bold blunder at the best, and so equivocally explained as to show that the man who committed it regarded it as "a fair business transaction;" was, in fact, proud of his achievement.

The *Intelligencer* is driven to a strange sort of self-defence when it says:

Now, we suppose, of *course*, that the intelligent and high-toned *Chronicle* is not aware that the *Intelligencer*, under its present proprietorship, from the beginning until nearly a month, gave to the lamented Mr. Lincoln, and to his policy a warm, and, what will suit the *Chronicle* perhaps better, an almost "unhesitating" support.

From this it would seem that the *Intelligencer* has severed all connection with the traditions of the old newspaper, and that "its present proprietorship" "gave Mr. Lincoln's policy a warm support," &c. We are also called upon to regard it as among the "warm supporters" of President Johnson's policy." We hadn't never heard either of "the present proprietors," whose names appear at the head of that paper, classed among the "warm supporters" of Mr. Lincoln's policy, much less of the policy of the present Executive; but we are glad to be informed of it now. It will be news to the country. We have *yet to find a single decided friend of the last or present Administration who has not always regarded, and does not now regard, the National Intelligencer as an insidious and unfair opponent of the great Union party, and of the great measures enunciated and carried out by Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson.* Its opposition to emancipation and confiscation under Lincoln may not have been exhibited under "the present proprietors;" but what one of President Johnson's bold demonstrations against treason have ever *they* sustained? When the disaffected papers of the North howled against the trial of the assassins, by President Johnson's order, and when again by his order four of them were executed amidst another outburst of rage, did one syllable of protest against these denunciations find its way into the *Intelligencer!* When the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* was declared to be essential to the safety of the capital and the lives of the Executive and his Cabinet, the *Intelligencer* persisted in demanding its restoration. When the patriots of the South called for the strong hand of President Johnson to protect them against the rebels, and when he gave his protection to Brownlow in Tennessee, and his approval to Palmer in Kentucky, as he had previously done to Terry in Richmond, no word of encouragement to the President was proffered by the *Intelligencer*. Even now, under its "present proprietorship," there is hardly a disaffected journal in the North, the editorials of which are not aired in the convenient columns of our conservative, and, as it would seem, our "Democratic" cotemporary. It is, we repeat, a little strange that "these warm supporters" of Lincoln and Johnson should be classed by all the known friends of both Administrations among their most dangerous and unfair opponents.

In the present attempt of the *Intelligencer* to do injustice to his cotemporaries, it has simply been caught in a discreditable transaction and exposed to a sharp humiliation, both of which it might have been spared, had it not gone out of its way to provoke unnecessary controversy. Like the bull that attempted to run down the locomotive, it has not found the experiment either a pleasant or a profitable one.

WASHINGTON.

President Johnson's Attitude Towards Courts-martial.

HE DESIRES DAVIS TO BE TRIED BY A CIVIL TRIBUNAL.

Military Courts Soon to be Supplanted by Civil Ones.

SECRETARY SEWARD AGAIN GOING TO CAPE MAY.

A PHILADELPHIAN SAID TO BE APPOINTED GOVERNOR OF COLORADO.

$400,000,000 thus far Accruing from Internal Revenue.

THE POSTPONEMENT OF THE TRIAL OF THE ALLEGED ANDERSONVILLE TYRANT.

[Special Despatch to The Press.]

WASHINGTON, August 15, 1865.

The Mexican Aspect.

The moral effect of the overthrow of the rebellion proves to be greater in South America, and especially in Mexico, than invading armies and navies. LOUIS NAPOLEON's contract did not include the defeat of the slave conspiracy; it took birth, shape, vitality, and vigor from the hope of its success. His legions in Mexico feel the failure of his theory terribly. No Frenchmen emigrate to Mexico; the soldiers long to get back to Paris, and his German levies or contingents are running over into the fat lands of Texas as fast as their legs can carry them. The French have all left the Rio Grande, lest a collision should take place between them and SHERIDAN'S boys, some of whom are a little too eager to "go on." Had the French stayed on that line, the Mexicans, fired by the news of the downfall of the rebels, would have risen behind them and probably cut them to pieces. The guns carried over by the retreating rebels were never used by the French, but were avoided as so much poison—and when they were demanded as our property they were found covered with rust, and gladly handed back. The weak part of the whole French *fiasco* is not in Mexico, but in Paris, and the most anxious man to get the Frenchmen out is not JUAREZ, in his mountain home, but LOUIS NAPOLEON in his palace. ***

"A Stormy Cabinet Sesssion."

This is the phrase in a late despatch of the New York *Herald*, referring to a meeting of Mr. Johnson's Cabinet on the reconstruction policy. Now the truth is, there never has been even so much as the slightest jar at any Cabinet meeting since Mr. LINCOLN'S death, and there was notoriously no dispute before. The meeting alluded to was peculiarly pleasant and peaceable.

Mr. Seward at Cape May.

The Secretary of State left on his gunboat this afternoon, after Cabinet council, for Cape May, intending to return with his family by Saturday or Monday next. He is anxious to anticipate the September storms. Mr. SEWARD is very grateful for the kind attentions of the good people of Philadelphia to himself and his family during their sojourn at the Capes.

Governor of Colorado.

It is currently stated and believed that ALEXANDER CUMMINGS, of Philadelphia, has been appointed Governor of the Territory of Colorado.

[By Associated Press.]

President Johnson's Policy.

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 in solving the question of negro suffrage in the work of re-establishing civil government, the initiatory measures to secure which have already been taken through the agency of the Provisional Governors.

The proceedings of the Cabinet are strictly private, and it is not known that any of the members are in the habit of improperly revealing them; and, therefore, the publications professing to give reports of what takes place in the Cabinet council, are, to say the least, unreliable.

But it may be said with confidence, as an answer to many of these speculations, that there is not now, nor is it believed there will be, any substantial 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 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 believed there is an unwillingness on the part of a portion of the Cabinet to have JEFF DAVIS tried for treason, while there is reason for asserting that the President is persistent in having it 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, manner, and plan, which shall be designated. The ablest counsel in the country are also being consulted on 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. It may, in addition to the above, be as confidently asserted that the President has determined, if not yet promulgated, to withdraw the order suspending the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus, and to dispense with military courts.

The Trial of the Andersonville Prison Keeper.

The trial of Captain 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 who can at any moment be summoned. The accused has for counsel, Judge HUGHES, General J. H. DENVER, and Messrs. CARTER and WILSON.

WERTZ is a Swiss by birth, and when the United States forces captured New Orleans he deserted his plantation and negroes in Louisiana, and with his wife and three children, went to Vicksburg.

In 1863, he visited Government sent him to Europe as a military commissioner, and after remaining there eight months, he came back to Richmond, by running the Wilmington blockade, and was appointed an Assistant Adjutant General, with the rank of Captain, and assigned to the command of the Andersonville prison.

The Detection of Counterfeiters.

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 expenses in detecting and bringing to trial and punishment 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 directed that the administration of the fund thus created, and the prosecution of the objects 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 immediate charge of the measures in question, which has accordingly been done. Col. Wm. P. Wood has been made 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 secondly, 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 receive the rewards it is not essential that parties asking them shall act to any extent under the direction of this office. 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 them 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 acts 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 sent; 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.

Returns of Internal Revenue.

Nearly four hundred millions of dollars have passed through the Internal Revenue Bureau since its organization, and so far it has not sustained the loss of a single dollar by misconduct of any of its officers. The last day's receipts for Internal Revenue are about one million five hundred thousand dollars.

The Defalcation of A. P. Stone.

A. P. STONE, collector of internal revenue in Ohio, was, it is ascertained, a defaulter to the amount of nearly $90,000. His sureties are bound in the sum of $100,000, and are responsible, and will satisfy the Government.

Commissioner of Patents Appointed.

The Hon. THOMAS C. THEAKER, of Ohio, one of the Chief Examiners of the Patent Office, has been appointed Commissioner of Patents in the place of HOLLOWAY, resigned.

Presidential Appointments.

The President to-day appointed FRANKLIN MARTIN collector of internal revenue for the Seventh district of Ohio, and FRANCIS FULLER surveyor of customs for the district of Wilmington, N. C.

Pardons for Rebels.

The President to-day amnestied a number of rebels, principally from Alabama and North Carolina. J. T. SOUTHER, of New York, is included in the list.

The New York Collectorship.

The appointment of FRESTON KING to the collectorship of New York was known to but few citizens here yesterday, and for some reason not given was purposely kept a profound secret by them.

THE CABLE.

SOME LIGHT ON THE CAUSE OF THE "LOSS OF INSULATION."

The Cable Broken, but the Sea End Supposed to be Buoyed.

ASPY BAY, August 15.—A large vessel hove in sight at six o'clock this morning, and at this hour (half-past nine) she is within three or four miles of the shore. Flags are seen gayly flying from her.

SECOND DESPATCH.

HEART'S CONTENT, August 14, via ASPY BAY, August 15.—The schooner First Fruit, from Cardiff, arrived in Harbor Grace, N. F., this morning. She makes the following report:

On the 6th of August, at four o'clock in the morning, saw the steamship Great Eastern and the British war steamer Terrible. At six o'clock in the morning saw a beacon buoy marked "Great Eastern, No. 5."

The Great Eastern and the Terrible were then about five miles southeast from Beacon buoy. The weather was quite foggy at this time, but it cleared up enough to see the masts and hoisted her ensign. At noon the Terrible came near the First Fruit and received information from her of the bearings of the Beacon buoy.

The Terrible reported that the cable was parted on the 2d of August. The position of the Beacon buoy, by the account of the First Fruit was in latitude 51 40 North, longitude 38 West.

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

The *Herald's* special despatch from Heart's Content, dated August 14th, says: "The Captain of the Terrible informed the Captain of the schooner Hunter that he could not proceed on the 2d, and the buoy was the mark where the cable was last seen. The Captain of the schooner is not certain of the exact location of the buoy, having had no observation for several days. We do not give up the expedition as a failure, as we have last seen the steamers were endeavoring to discover the location of the buoy, showing they have not abandoned all hope of eventually laying the cable. Mr. Mackey, superintendent of the Newfoundland line, is yet hopeful that the Great Eastern will arrive in a few days with the cable all right. I cannot describe the deep feeling of disappointment that prevails among the people here.

The general feeling is that the Atlantic cable is a thing never to be successfully accomplished.

At the time the cable broke, the ship was about six hundred miles distant from the coast.

Another vessel arrived at Harbor Grace on Friday last, and reported seeing four days previously a large buoy, two miles distant from a vessel.

The captain of the First Fruit reports that he asked the Terrible whether they considered the cable recoverable, and the answer was: "Could not say."

FRIGHTFUL COLLISION.

A LOCOMOTIVE RUNS THROUGH A PASSENGER TRAIN.

Seven Persons Killed and Eleven Wounded.

NEW HAVEN, (Conn.,) August 15.—A frightful railroad disaster occurred this morning on the Housatonic River Railroad. The morning freight train going up, the Housatonic Railroad became disabled when several miles above Bridgeport. The 10:30 train following, on the track, hitched the freight train on, and backed toward Bridgeport with it.

A new engine was out for trial on the track, and when about three miles above Bridgeport ran into the passenger train. The locomotive struck the hind car, and split it in two, passing directly through, and the boiler burst just as it reached the second car from the rear, making awful havoc.

Seven persons were killed outright, and eleven were terribly mangled and scalded.

The President of the Housatonic Railroad, Charles Hunt, was on board of the train at the time of the accident. Everything is being done for the relief of the passengers.

At a curve in the road, this engine came suddenly into collision with the train which was backing down. Several of the cars were entirely demolished, the engine going literally through the nearest passenger car. Six persons, three of them ladies, were instantly killed, and twenty others were severely injured. Many were scalded by steam issuing from the locomotive boiler.

KILLED.

Mrs. E. O. Wakeman, of Westport.
Mrs. Henry Lamberton, of New York.
Miss D. A. Smith, residence unknown.
Mr. Cropet, residence unknown.
Thomas O. Bond, aged six years, residence unknown.
Another boy, name unknown, residence unknown.

DIED AFTER THE COLLISION.

Mrs. Thomas Thoma, of New York.
Mrs. Cahill, residence unknown.

WOUNDED.

Charles Davidson, of Milford.
Miss Eliza L. Tucker, of New York, slightly.
Mrs. Richard Marshall, of Bridgeport, severely.
Mrs. H. B. Taylor, of New York, scalded.
George W. Mansfield, 2d Connecticut Heavy Artillery, severely.
S. B. Deming, of New York, badly scalded.
Juliet Hurlbut, of Milton, Conn., badly bruised.
Mrs. Hurlbut, of Norwalk, scalded.
Mrs. Eaton, of Norwalk, leg broken.
Timothy Farrell, of Hawleysville, foot crushed.
Martin Prunty, of New York, leg broken.
James Ward, brakesman, face badly cut.
Mr. L. A. Larned, of Philadelphia, scalded.
Mr. Mallory, of Bridgeport, severely hurt.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., August 15.—A down freight train which was sent up the Housatonic Railroad this morning, was stopped by an accident to the engine cylinders, and the train halted about three miles from this city, and a flag was sent back by the conductor to warn the passenger train of danger. The latter train came up and hitched on to the freight train, and was slowly drawing it back to Bridgeport, when near Pequonnock Mills, it was met by a new locomotive coming up the track on a trial trip.

TENNESSEE.

A NOTED GUERILLA ARRESTED, AND TO BE TRIED.

THE TOWN OF STEVENSON BURNED BY INCENDIARIES.

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

The scaffolding of a new building on Market street, in this city, fell yesterday, precipitating five persons to the ground, one of whom will not survive.

The town of Stevenson, on the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad, was almost entirely destroyed by fire, this morning. The fire was the work of incendiaries.

NEW YORK CITY.

NEW YORK, August 15, 1864.

THE PHŒNIX BANK ROBBER.

Jenkins, the Phœnix Bank robber, waived an examination this morning, and was fully committed.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK INVOLVED.

The Fourth National Bank announces that it is involved in the gold-check forgeries only $250,000, which the earnings of the past six months will more than cover.

BEEF CATTLE MARKET.

Beef declined ½@1½c. Receipts, 6,000 head; sales at 8@16½c. Sheep lower; sales of 18,000 at 5½@7½c. Swine irregular; sales of 12,000 head at 11½@12c.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE—SECOND BOARD.

10,000 U S 6s '81	106¾	1000 Erie Railway	81½		
7,000 U S 6s 5-20	104½	200 do	81⅝		
42,000 do c & r 18	105½	1000 do	81⅞		
10,000 do do c & r 18	105⅝	100 do	s60 80½		
29,000 T N 7 3-10s 2d ser	99⅞	100 Hudson River R	104¼		
20,000 do	99⅞	200 do	104¼		
10,000 Penn State 6s	73	1000 Reading R	102		
5,000 No State 6s	71	200 do	s15-101¾		
25,000 Amer Gold	140½	100 do	s60-101		
500 Cum Cl Pf	39½	1000 do	101¾		
400 Quick Min Co	53	100 Mich Central	103		
200 N Y Central R	90¼	200 do	103⅛		
500 do	90⅜	100 do	103¼		
100 Mar Min Co	12	200 M So & N I R	61⅞		
100 Erie Railway	81	2400 do	62		

THE EVENING STOCK BOARD.

Gold, 141½; New York Central, 89½; Erie, 70½; Hudson, 103; Reading, 99; Michigan Southern, 69½; Pittsburg, 84½; Rock Island, 102⅝; Northwestern, 58⅞; Fort Wayne, 92½; Ohio and Mississippi certificates, 24; Cumberland, 59½; Quicksilver, 52½; Atlantic Mail, 125; Mariposa, 11⅞. Stocks active and lower. Gold firm, and sold after call at 142¼.

Personal.

—Governor O. P. Morton, of Indiana, is stopping at the National Hotel, Washington. He is in fine health and spirits.

—Mr. J. S. Clarke will be the first star at Winter Garden.

—James E. Murdoch will return to the stage this season. His first engagement will probably be at Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Way the Rebels Abuse the Leniency of the Government—Statements of a Union Editor.

RALEIGH, N. C., August 9.—J. L. Pennington, editor of the Raleigh *Progress*, who is standing up manfully for the Union, and who knows more of the secret designs and evil intentions of the rebel leaders than any other man in this State, is a candidate, for a seat in the coming State Convention. A man of this stamp has the same chance of being elected to office in one of the insurrectionary States as Jeff Davis has of being elected Governor of Massachusetts. Milk and water Union men and rebel sympathizers are the only class the ruling aristocracy will trust.

Judging the true cause of the approaching danger, the *Progress*, of July 27, says: "Here, as in Tennessee and elsewhere, as soon as the leading rebels are pardoned, they become insolent and arrogant, and, if we have trouble, it will arise from too much leniency to those classes."

In referring to the rapid increase of rebel papers, and the growing disloyalty arising from mistaken leniency, the *Progress* of July 17 again sounds the alarm in the following appeal to the Administration:

The fact is, that with the exception of five or six, the whole press of the State shows clearly and unmistakeably the spirit of the late rebellion, and its affection for its leaders. These men in North Carolina, who a little over a year ago professed to be Union men and "patriots" and property-holders, and who extorted money from a trembling people, who they had helped to enslave, by threats of the extreme leniency of those in authority, and are starting their organs here and there for the purpose of making war, covert and undisguised, as the case may be, and now open and violent, on the Government and those who administer it; and if allowed to go on, and the threats be performed and passed into deeds, dealing with men who are really loyal, the end of the strife and trouble in North Carolina is not yet. We implore the authorities at the Northern cities at Washington and Raleigh, and appeal to them to save those who are friends of the Government from further relentless bloodshed; and we appeal to the loyal people throughout the State, should a mistaken leniency grant the unconditional amnesty to the traitors, to show them no favor at the ballot-box.

FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 14.—The propeller Tritan sailed for Hilton Head yesterday, and soon after passing outside of Cape Henry her machinery became disabled, and to-day she was towed back to this point.

The United States frigate "Constitution" (old Ironsides) sailed hence at five o'clock this morning, going to sea.

Arrived—Propeller William P. Clyde, from Philadelphia; do. Norfolk, from do.; steamer Decatur, from do.

A sale of Government horses took place to-day at Camp Hamilton, at prices varying from twenty-five to one hundred dollars. These horses were turned in from the 11th Pennsylvania and the 20th New York Cavalry.

The case of William Evans and John Balcher, who were arrested about four weeks since on a charge of stealing five hundred dollars from Seargent Miller, Company B, 3d Pennsylvania Artillery, has been investigated by the military authorities and the parties have been honorably discharged.

HARRISBURG.

RETURN OF GOVERNOR CURTIN—THE COMING UNION STATE CONVENTION.

HARRISBURG, August 15.—Governor Curtin returned from Centre county last night, and was at the State Department this morning, much improved in health.

Delegates to the Union State Convention from the remote northern and western counties have already arrived, and the contest usual prior to the meeting of such political bodies has already begun.

It is confidently predicted that the honors of the Union Convention will be disposed of by nominating two soldiers for Surveyor and Auditor General respectively.

National Convention of Teachers.

A LARGE ASSEMBLAGE EXPECTED—DISTINGUISHED PERSONAGES TO BE PRESENT.

HARRISBURG, August 15.—Delegates to the National Teachers' Association are arriving here by every train, and it is expected by to-morrow that the largest representation of teachers ever assembled on any occasion in this country will be present to participate in the proceedings of this Convention.

The National Normal School Association met in the School Depot at eleven o'clock this morning, President Edwards in the chair. The regular business of this body will commence this afternoon. Among the distinguished persons present are D. B. Hagar, Principal of the Normal School of Massachusetts; Prof. Green, of Rhode Island; Messrs. Greenleaf and Valentine, of New York; Profs. Wickersham and Thompson, of the Pennsylvania Normal School; Prof. Hencell, of Ohio; Harlam, of Kentucky; Prof. W. F. Phelps, of Minnesota; Prof. E. A. Sheldon, of Oswego, and Messrs. Stevens and Sheldon, of Boston.

The National Teacher's Association will assemble to-morrow morning at nine o'clock, at the courthouse, and Governor Curtin will deliver his address of welcome at eleven o'clock. On Thursday the members of the association will proceed to Gettysburg, where speeches will be made and other proceedings had, appropriate to that hallowed locality. Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, will arrive in this city, and take part in the proceedings of the association on Friday.

Chester County Politics.

MEETING OF THE UNION COUNTY CONVENTION—APPOINTMENT OF DELEGATES TO THE STATE CONVENTION.

WEST CHESTER, (Pa.,) August 15.—The county meeting of the Union party was held here to-day, and was largely attended, and very harmonious in its action. Wayne McVeigh, Stephen M. Meredith, and Robert Park were appointed delegates to the State Convention. Resolutions were adopted approving the course of President Johnson, and declaring that the results of the experiment prove that the people of the rebellious States cannot safely be trusted with suffrage until they accept the lessons of the war by incorporating them in the constitutions of their respective States.

Maine Politics.

MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

PORTLAND, August 15.—The Democratic State Convention met at half past ten o'clock this morning. Paul S. Morrilly, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, called upon ex. Governor Dana, of Farmington, to act as temporary chairman.

Mr. Pillsbury addressed the meeting, and congratulated them (the delegates) upon the restoration of peace. He said if the principles of the Democratic party had prevailed there would have been no war. But, notwithstanding the great bloodshed, peace was again restored, and a great responsibility now rests upon the Democracy.

An attempt was being made to destroy State sovereignty, which the Democracy must frustrate. The policy of the Republican party can only be forced upon the South at the point of the bayonet; and but for one man that policy would have been adopted at all hazards, and that is the present President of the United States. [Great applause.] For this we owe him a debt of gratitude. The Democratic party, which is the real party of the Union, seeks ascendancy, not for power, but for the good and welfare of the whole country.

John R. Hutchinson, of Paris, and John Varney, of Bangor, were appointed Secretaries of the Convention.

The Committee on Credentials was then appointed, and Vice Presidents—one from each county in the State—were chosen. The Committee on Credentials reported the whole number of delegates present as five hundred and seventy-four.

The temporary organization was then made permanent, and a committee of one from each county appointed to prepare a set of resolutions.

JAMES HOWARD NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR—THE RESOLUTIONS.

The Maine Democratic convention met again at two o'clock. The Hon. Biron Bradbury presented the report of the Committee on Resolutions.

The first expresses profound gratitude to God that the war is over.

The second resolves that we should cherish the memory of the fallen dead.

The third asserts that with the close of the war its bloody and barbarous spirit should be banished from our midst, and hatred and vengeance should yield to Christian charity and magnanimity.

The fourth asserts that it is the duty of the Federal Government to re-establish at the earliest moment, and with the least possible interference, the true constitutional relations between itself and the late revolted States.

The fifth resolution resolves that the Democracy of Maine reassert the fundamental principles of equal and exact justice to all men of all nations and entangling alliances with none.

The sixth resolution resolves that the ballot is the right of every American citizen, to be restricted only as the public safety demands, and that each State possesses the constitutionally organized right of prescribing the qualifications of electors.

The seventh pledges the party to demand equal taxation.

The eighth asserts that the sums advanced by towns, cities, &c., are a legitimate charge upon the Federal Government.

The ninth resolves that, banishing narrow considerations, we will cordially support Andrew Johnson in the policy he has taken towards placing the rebel States in their proper situation, and harmonizing conflicting questions.

The tenth congratulates the whole country that, among the acts of the President, we find him returning to the first principles of our Government, in refusing to accept gratuities.

The eleventh resolves that the assassination of President Lincoln was an act of barbarism.

James Howard, of Portland, was unanimously nominated for Governor, and the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

Fire in Troy.

TROY, August 15.—The machine shop of the Troy and Boston Railroad Company, in the upper part of this city, was totally burned to-day. The loss is about $20,000 fully insured.

A FAILURE AND DEFALCATION IN NEW YORK.

One of the Firm of Morris Ketchum & Co. Implicated.

Enormous Forgeries Perpetrated, and Immense Amounts of Money Abstracted.

A BANKING-HOUSE THE LOSER OF OVER TWO MILLION DOLLARS.

The New York journals of last evening contain the following startling news. The *Express* says:

"The excitement in Wall street was intense, and the astounding disclosures in regard to the gold-check forgeries completely eclipse the operations of Jenkins and Earle. The wildest rumors were afloat on the street early in the day, but the whole thing began to assume some definite shape at the first session of the Stock Exchange. Mr. Cutting announced that Messrs. Chauncey Graham & Co., and stated that they desired all their contracts closed out and statements sent in to them. Mr. Graham then stated that he was about leaving the city for some time, in consequence of ill-health, and events had transpired about which he could give no explanation at present. It appears that Mr. Edward Ketchum, of the firm of Ketchum, Son, & Co., had Mr. G.'s confidence, and gradually his large operations in stocks were made on behalf of Mr. Graham, who denies that he ordered it or has any knowledge of it. He claims to have been the innocent tool of Mr. Ketchum. The checks in this book are numbered 58,801 to 59,000; and as three hundred and eighty-five of them are believed to have been used, it was supposed that the amount out would be $1,500,000. Some of the checks, however, are for small sums, and we have heard of several as small as five hundred dollars. A number of the checks have been withdrawn and cancelled.

The names which have been forged are among the most respectable in the street, including Leeds & Co., Vermilye & Co., Einstein & Rosenfeld; and they were hypothecated in the name of Charles Graham & Co., 42 Exchange Place.

Of the seven-thirty coupons, to-day, the First National Bank paid $